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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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VOL. XXVIII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 1, 1893.

No. 345



A GROUP OF PRIZE WINNING AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
THE PROPERTY OF JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

EDITORIAL.

If you have to buy feed, buy those which are rich in fertilizing material: among the richest are bran, oil cake and cotton-seed meal.

When you begin to feed fowls for market, separate them from the ones that are intended to be kept for future service, for these should not have fattening food.

In the milking stable, stretch a wire overhead in rear of the cows: then attach a sliding hook to this to hang the lantern on. Never set it on the floor, where it is liable to be overturned, and is always a source of danger.

The Thirty-ninth Volume of the Shorthorn Herd Book of Great Britain has been published, and by the number of entries shows that the interest in Shorthorn breeding is not diminishing in the least. Besides the usual number of females, the Volume contains the pedigrees of 1475 bulls.

The Ohio Farmer reports an experiment in which wheat was fed to hogs; when fat they were sold at \$5.40. The price realized for the wheat so used was ninety-four cents per bushel. The writer goes on to say:—"Now the good price is not the only benefit to be derived from this home market for the wheat, for we shall see the effects of this feeding on the next crop of corn, and of wheat and clover following. In fact, I think it will be the 'bait' that will 'trap the nitrogen' in the next crop of clover. Feeding wheat is something that we have never been in the habit of doing, and I must confess that it seems almost a sacrifice to feed it to stock; but figures tell no lies (where they are set down right), so my conscience will allow me to abide by the above figures, and I think if the farmers will all feed more wheat, that will be one good way to dispose of the surplus and again bring wheat up to a living price."

In a recent article the Monetary Times says:—"Cattle exported from Norway to Great Britain, like those of Canada, were recently under schedule, as a precaution against the admission of disease. The Board of Agriculture becoming convinced that Norwegian cattle were free from disease, the embargo against them has been removed. There is a disposition to draw from this fact the consoling hope that Canada's turn may come next. But, meanwhile, it is desirable to make the most of the situation as it exists to-day. The necessity of slaughtering Canadian cattle on arrival may not greatly lessen the number of fat animals sent over; but it does lead to the killing of cattle which are not in a condition to bring a good price for beef. The best sent over recently have been bringing only eight shillings and sixpence per stone. The loss comes in here, and is traceable to imperfect feeding. Free corn would here tell greatly in favor of the Canadian farmer. But whether it be got or not, it is obviously good policy to send over only well-fed cattle."

The following points on feeding are condensed from the experience of the Missouri Experiment Station:—

Rule 1. Feed animals as much as they can digest without injuring their health.

Rule 2. Feed a "balanced ration," i. e., one in which the composition is in proportion to their needs.

Rule 3. Food is required to maintain animal heat; save food by providing warm but ventilated shelter for your stock.

Rule 4. Stimulate the digestive capacity of your animal by a variety of food, salt, etc.

Stock foods are composed of substances usually arranged into six groups.

1. Water. The amount varies with kind of food. It is of no economic importance.

2. Ash. This is the residue left after burning away the combustible portions. It supplies the mineral ingredients to the animal body. A portion of the ash has a manurial value.

3. Protein. This is the nitrogenous portion of the food. It is used in the animal economy to form "muscle" and all other nitrogenous portions of the body; it also aids in the formation of fat. It is the most valuable ingredient.

4. Fat. This substance produces animal heat, or is stored up in the body as fat for future use. One pound of fat will produce as much heat as two and one-half pounds of carbohydrates.

5. Carbohydrates. This group includes the starches, gums, sugars, etc. They produce fat and heat.

6. Fiber. This substance has about the same composition as the carbohydrates, but it is much less digestible; it is of but little value.

Messrs. Jas. Drummond & Sons' Ayrshires.

It is a beautiful quintette of Ayrshire cattle that furnishes the subject for our front-page illustration for this issue, and whether this herd is judged by the specimens that have carried so many winnings or from the still more practical standpoint of milk and butter production at home, they are entitled to the highest encomiums that can be lavished upon them.

In the means they have taken for infusing new blood into the herd, Messrs. James Drummond & Sons appear to have followed the example of many other eminent breeders, by purchasing cows of the greatest possible excellence, from which stock bulls may be bred for use on the herd. That this is a safe practice, the success attained by many a prominent herd bred by this system has conclusively proved.

In the prize-winning group before us, the cow Viola 3rd, in the left foreground, is entitled to premier position, and to her excellence as a breeder are largely due the other good ones which bear her company. She was bred by Mr. Charles Ray, Gargunock, Scotland, and was imported several years ago by Mr. Drummond. Apart from her grand show yard achievements, she has produced several celebrated winners. She is a grand type of her breed, being particularly handsome, while her capacious udder and prominent milk veins show in every point a great milk producer, yet she possesses quality in a very high degree. She was placed first in her class at the late Toronto Industrial in certainly one of the strongest rings that has appeared for many years.

The cow facing her is her daughter, Viola 5th, and is very much the same pattern as her mother. The judge placed her second in the same class. Viola 5th was sired by Promotion, a bull imported by Mr. Drummond a number of years ago, and in speaking of the excellence of this bull as a breeder we call to mind the magnificent lot of cows we were shown by Mr. Drummond several years ago, which is a sight we will not soon forget. In one of his fields, some distance from the barns, there were 28 cows with grand udders, all exceedingly smooth and handsome and wonderfully uniform. The greater part of these, we were told, were daughters of Promotion.

The bull to the far left is Victor of Park Hill 5901. He was sired by Rob Roy 3971, whose sire was Promotion and dam Viola 3rd, just mentioned while Victor of Park Hill's dam was the noted cow Victoria 2931, which has a record of over 10,000 pounds of milk in the year. Victor of Park Hill is a particularly fine specimen of a dairy bull. He has great depth of forerib, immense substance and marked character, while the fact that he won first in the strong class of bulls at the recent Industrial Show proves that he pretty nearly filled the eye of Mr. Robert Robertson, of Howick, P. Q., who tied the ribbons on that occasion.

The two-year-old heifer standing in the centre is Lillie of Hardiston 5927, sired by Rob Roy, her dam being the imported cow Lillie of Hardiston 3628, that has been quite a prize winner in years gone by. To her was given 1st prize in the two-year-old class at the late Industrial.

The yearling heifer to the right in the background is Lillie of Parkhill, which was sired by Rob Roy, and she is from the same cow as the last mentioned, viz., Imported Lillie of Hardiston. The yearling was also first in her class. Collectively the group before us won the herd prize; to them were allotted the highest honors of the show.

Messrs. Drummond & Sons have a very large and excellent herd, and have paid the strictest attention to breeding in all its details for many years. There is nothing that shows that breeders are gifted with the knowledge of their business more than bringing out a group of cattle such as these are bred from. Properly selected individuals, when properly managed, as these evidently have been, will leave their impress upon a large breeding establishment for years. That Mr. Drummond is no novice in his profession is proved by the fact that he has been successfully exhibiting for many years. Three cows bred in this herd won the silver medals at the Provincial Show at Ottawa in 1879; at Sherbrooke in 1885, besides prizes in the classes, the prize for the herd was carried by this firm.

Again, in 1888, at the Provincial Show, Mr. Drummond was again successful in winning the bronze medal in the milking competition, while in the same year they gained the herd prize both at Montreal and at Ottawa.

In 1889 this firm won the herd prizes on four different occasions, viz., at the Toronto Industrial, Hamilton, Kingston and Ottawa Exhibitions. The herd has now been established for twenty-five years.

The Messrs. Drummond's farm is situated about four miles north of Montreal, and comprises three hundred acres of the best possible soil. The fields are fenced with neatly built stone walls, while the farming operations are carried on in the most approved style.

The New Forage Plant, Lathyrus Sylvestris.

Farmers are always on the alert for something new, and as the most extravagant claims have been made for this new forage plant, Lathyrus Sylvestris, or as it is more commonly known, the everlasting or flat pea, the results of experiments conducted at the experimental stations will remove false impressions, and give an idea of the true character of this plant.

Prof. Georgeson, of the Kansas Station, after trying in vain to grow it from imported seed, tried it for a third time last year, obtaining plants from the station in Georgia. About ten per cent. of them managed to live through the summer, but this spring he failed to find a single plant. His opinion is that if we could obtain a stand as readily as is obtained of clover or alfalfa, he says he has little doubt that it would be a useful addition to our list of forage plants, but it should be borne in mind that, like all new things, it is lauded to the skies, and impossible claims are made for it. Upon examination it will be found that these claims emanate chiefly from seedsmen who realize large profits from the sale of the seed. Circulars are issued by a seed firm in London, England, who claim to have the monopoly of the whole seed crop of Germany, and in which the seed is offered for sale at the modest price of \$2.00 per ounce, and as the seeds are about as large as a sweet pea and an ounce will seed only a few square yards, there is considerable profit in it. Prof. Georgeson says that he will try the plant again on a small scale, but from past experience he is not sanguine of great results.

At the Michigan Experiment Station it has been tested for two years, and the following are the conclusions arrived at:—

1. It germinates and reaches the surface in from 17 to 28 days.
2. It grows slowly at first after reaching the surface, and needs care to keep weeds down.
3. It makes on very poor sandy soil a top growth of 6 to 8 inches, and a root growth of 12 to 15 inches the first year.
4. It makes on sandy soil, that has been cultivated and improved, a top growth of 12 to 15 inches, and a root growth of 18 to 24 inches the first year.
5. The tops are not easily cut down by the frost. The roots go through the winter well.
6. The roots are thickly supplied with tubercles (nitrogen gatherers).

7. The one-year-old plants transplanted in the spring to sandy soil made at the rate of 10,400 pounds of green forage to the acre.

8. It does not bloom the first year. The second year the blooms and pods are few.

We may add that it is a permanent plant, increasing in growth and yield every year, and it is said will last fifty years when once established.

We have given this plant a trial during the last two years on our grounds in London, Ont. Our experience has been similar to that given above by Prof. Georgeson, but in other localities in Ontario we have seen this plant making a vigorous growth. We will continue to test it.

Institutes and Conventions.

It will soon be time for our winter dairy conventions and farmers' institute meetings. These are a great help to the observing and thinking farmer, though in some quarters any attempt to improve farm methods is still sneered at or derided, the idea being that the ordinary farmer knows more than those who try to instruct him. If any one of our readers has a neighbor who doubts the efficacy of the institutes, let him turn missionary this winter and persuade him to attend a session. If he can only be got to attend a single meeting, his interest will be aroused, and this will do somewhat towards making him a better farmer.

Our dairy conventions and farmers' institutes are doing a good work, in spite of opposition and sneers; the more they are known the better they are appreciated. At these meetings each farmer learns something from his brother farmer. People are beginning to see that life is too short to learn everything by personal experience, and that the best plan is to get all possible knowledge from others. Knowing how a thing is done is the main thing; the cheapest way of learning is the best—generally experience is dear schooling.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

JOHN WELD, Manager. F. W. HODSON, Editor.

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month.

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

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

3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.

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THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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Everyone interested in dairying should not only read, but study that instructive little book, "Dairy Farming for Profit or the Poor Man's Cow," which may be obtained from the author, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Price, 30 cents. Over 62,000 copies have been sold, and in order to further stimulate its circulation, we will give two copies to every old subscriber sending in his own name (renewal) and that of one new yearly subscriber accompanied by two dollars.

Ottawa Experimental Farm.

While in Ottawa recently, one of our staff visited the Central Experimental Farm. Here we were fortunate in finding Prof. Robertson at liberty, and he showed us through the commodious barns, stables and dairy. Nearly all the cattle were in the fields, but in the piggery we were shown the animals with which the different experiments are being carried on, with a view to test the readiness with which crosses of the different breeds will lay on flesh under the same conditions. It is too early yet to give an opinion in regard to the merits of the different lines of breeding. A full report will be given later in the year.

At the time of our visit the corn and sunflowers showed the effects of the severe storms.

This year the beans were sown both in the rows with the corn and also in drills by themselves. Up to within a few weeks of the close of the season those planted with the corn seemed to do the best; later those planted alone pushed ahead of them. We noticed a number of test plots of beans, of which the variety named the Teck appeared to be the most growthy.

Eight acres of sunflowers have been grown, and careful records will be kept to show the difference in feeding value between corn ensilage alone and that containing a proportion of sunflowers and beans.

One of the most important departments of the work undertaken by this station has been the experiments on hybridizing of grains, which for a number of years were under the direct charge of the Director, Prof. Saunders, but lately, owing to the many demands upon his time, this part of the work has been given over to Mr. W. F. McCoun.

The object of these experiments has been to produce a wheat with the earliness of the Ladoga, combined with the vigor, quality and productive-ness of the Red Fife. These qualities they think they have obtained in a new hybrid which they have named after our ex-Governor-General, The Stanley; this hybrid, which is a cross between the Ladoga and the Red Fife, is a very promising variety. It is hoped that it will have the milling qualities of the Red Fife. It matures about a week earlier than the Red Fife, which it closely resembles in appearance. It has lost the beards of the Ladoga, but still retains the red chaff of that variety. It has had a tendency to go back to the bearded form, which goes to prove that wheat was originally bearded, but this year it appears to be fixed in its characteristics as a beardless wheat.

Some other promising varieties have also been obtained, which are: The Alpha, a cross between the White Fife and Ladoga; Preston—this is a bearded sprout from the Stanley, the bearded heads having been saved and sown by themselves.

Abundance is another which has given a large yield, but has not the vigor of the Fifes.

A large number of English wheats have been tested, but as a rule they have not been found satisfactory, their principal fault being their lateness in coming to maturity.

In crosses between the very early Indian wheats and the Fife there was nothing of value obtained, with the single exception of that between the Spiti Valley of the Himalayan mountains and the Fife, and this one was not above the average.

Altogether there are being tested 600 different hybrids, the majority of which were originated by Prof. Saunders, some by his son in the Northwest, and others by Mr. McCoun.

An interesting experiment, but one which Mr. McCoun says is more curious than useful, is a cross between fall wheat and rye, but unlike the experiment recorded by the Rural New Yorker the plant was infertile. The variety operated upon was the Johnston wheat, and the result was a plant similar in appearance to rye, with the exception of the receptacles, which resembled those of wheat, but not a single kernel was to be found in any of the heads. Crosses were also tried between two and six-rowed barleys, with the object of obtaining a barley which would have the length of head and strength of straw of the two-rowed, with the earliness and other desirable qualities possessed by the six-rowed sort. In this trial many curious combinations were obtained; the varieties used were the Baxter's six rowed and the Chevalier two-rowed, and resulted in heads of all lengths with a tendency to revert to the two-rowed type. A few very promising crosses have been selected, which are chiefly of the six rowed types.

The work of testing the trees in the forest belt has been greatly enlarged during the past year. Four thousand trees, comprising over thirty varieties, have been placed in the belt this year. The object of this work is to accumulate a fund of reliable information as to the growth of valuable trees, which will be available later on when tree-growing becomes more general for economic purposes.

Experiments have also been conducted in seedling plots, at intervals of one week, which go to confirm previous assertions as to the great importance of early sowing and the proper preparation of the soil the previous fall.

The distribution of seed has gone on stronger than ever. Last year 21,000 bags of seed were sent through the mails. Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be had when we consider that this represents the enormous amount of over four tons of mail matter.

Prof. Fletcher reports that more interest than ever has been taken in his work by the farmers generally, and that they are beginning to make more inquiries for remedies for insects and fungus diseases, and, as he says, the main thing is to get them aroused to do something, if ever so little, to stay the ravages of our insect foes. In conjunction with Prof. Shutt, he has also been carrying on a series of exhaustive experiments on grasses, which are embodied in a bulletin of 36 pages, which has just been issued by the department. About 250 different varieties of our native grasses have been tested, some of which are equal to, if not superior to, the imported species. The bulletin in question contains notes concerning the agricultural value, as well as tabulated statement of the composition of many species of imported and native grasses. We advise every farmer to obtain a copy of this valuable bulletin.

We greatly regret the fact that the heavy down-pour of rain prevented us from inspecting the work that he is doing in testing different plants and shrubs for hedge purposes. The time was passed, both pleasantly and profitably, in the green-house, where, under the able direction of Prof. Saunders, we were shown the modes of propagating the more delicate plants, and the large collection of rare and tropical plants, which included a great number of cacti in peculiar shapes, orchids in all manner of fantastic forms, and also the more useful plants, as coffee, tea, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, arrowroot, and others the natives of sunnier climes than this.

In the horticultural department a good work has been done with currants, raspberries and strawberries; new varieties have been sent out to the experimental stations, and the most promising varieties will be distributed among the farmers for further test.

Mr. John Craig, the horticulturist, has done much work in testing the different varieties of fruit and vegetables, with the object of determining those which will give the best results.

In grapes 144 varieties have been tried this season, and, at the date of the Ottawa exhibition, out of this number fifty were in good, edible condition. A week of good weather should have doubled the number. The most promising varieties were:—In white grapes, Lady Rogers 31 seemed the most desirable. Red—The Lindley, Morgan, Verginnes and Salem; the two last named are exceedingly good keepers. Black Moor's Early. This is the earliest and best paying grape of all; has small bunch, fair sized berry, and of better quality than Champion, and a little earlier. Rogers 17 is a large black grape. Worden is also another very desirable grape. His advice would be to plant the vines on a warm, southern slope, summer prune closely, feed with potash fertilizers, and spray with copper compounds for fungus diseases. An illustration of the benefit of spraying could be seen in the vineyard. On vines left unsprayed not a pound of grapes was to be found, while those which were sprayed bare from 10 to 25 pounds per vine.

Mr. Craig has also been experimenting with the different varieties of tobacco, and has found that a number of the finer varieties will do well in the Ottawa Valley. These will be tested shortly with regard to their burning qualities.

We found the general manager of the poultry department, Mr. Gilbert, busily engaged in taking care of his pets. Great improvements have been made here of late. About two acres have been enclosed by a high woven wire fence, to give yard room for the fowls, besides a large addition to the poultry house which has lately been erected. We found Mr. Gilbert testing the merits of a bone crusher, which had just been purchased. His opinion is that the bones and scraps which are wasted on most farms would provide food for a sufficient number of hens to keep the table supplied with fresh eggs.

The Banks' Red Gravenstein

We have received a sample of this new apple from Mr. A. S. Panks, Waterville, N. S.; We find that it is a very handsome apple, being, as its name implies, much higher colored than the ordinary Gravenstein. That received was a very smooth specimen, of good size, in color a beautiful red, with lighter streaks of shading, and had the peculiar flavor which instantly proclaimed it a genuine Gravenstein.

The Annapolis Valley has long been famed for its Gravensteins, but one of the chief objections to them has been that a large percentage of them fail to color well.

The Banks' Red Gravenstein originated as a sprout from a common Gravenstein on a branch which is said to have borne red apples for thirteen years. Scions from this branch were used, and the originator now claims that it is thoroughly established as a distinct variety; that it is superior to the common Gravenstein as a cropper, and also in its keeping qualities; that the deep color will add twenty per cent. to its value; and also that it can be picked for export much earlier than the ordinary Gravenstein, and yet will have more color than the others at their best.

Mr. Banks is prepared to fill orders either for scions or young trees.

Annual Sale at the Ontario Agricultural College Farm.

The Ontario Minister of Agriculture has given instructions to hold a sale of the surplus stock of the Ontario Agricultural College on December 7th, at Guelph, during the Fat Stock Show. An inspection of the animals to be offered shows a number of extra quality. The young bulls especially are very fine, among them being two red Shorthorns, both low down and showing extra fleshing qualities; a very superior Galloway, good enough for a prize winner anywhere; two very pretty Jerseys; a splendid deep-bodied Ayrshire; a Polled-Angus, Hereford and Devon. We took a run through the pig pens and noticed a number of very fine animals, the most attractive being a beautiful lengthy Berkshire boar, three very fine Tamworths, and a large number of straight, smooth Yorkshires. The stock is all in fine order, and appears to be the best lot ever offered by the College authorities. The lambs, some sixty in number, will be retained at the farm and sold as shearlings in September, 1894.

In another column Mr. H. L. Ross, Georgetown, advertises the sale by auction of his whole herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, which will be dispersed on Nov. 10th, inst.

The foundation of the present herd was laid in an importation of eight head, selected by Mr. Ross, from the herd of Messrs. Burrell & Whitman, N. Y. This lot comprised five females and three bulls. The stock bull that is now in use on the herd is Orange Boy, No. 376, bred by Mr. John Breckon, Appleby, Ont. He was sired by Dickson (374), dam Orange Maiden (676). Mr. Ross informs us that he has tested many of his cows during the first few years after his first purchase, and that they have gone as high as 75 to 81 lbs. of milk per day, and 14 to 15 lbs. of butter per week per cow has been made; and some of the heifers have made proportionably as good tests.

Mr. Ross has paid great attention to horse breeding, and a number of exceedingly well-bred ones will be sold at the same date. Among these will be found the mare Lady St. George, record 2.37, and her descendants; while such good ones as General Stanton, Erin Chief, Chicago Volunteer, and Terror, have all been freely used.

Intending purchasers may be satisfied that they will get these at their own price, as Mr. Ross is giving up business.

American Southdown Breeders' Association.

The meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' Association at Assembly Hall, World's Columbian Exposition, September 27, 1893, was attended by breeders of these sheep from points throughout the United States and Canada, as well as representatives from England.

Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, and the meeting was pleasantly and profitably entertained with a paper by W. W. Chapman, Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association of England. Subject: "Southdown Sheep, Their Treatment, and Why Preferred to Other Breeds."

Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., followed with an excellent paper on "The Southdowns—Their Claims to Public Favor," and Mr. George McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., delivered a thoughtful address on "Southdown Sheep for Market."

The officers elected were:—President J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; Secretary—Jno. G. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; Members of Board of Directors—Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill., and D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill.

The rules of entry were amended so that registry fees for animals recorded within the year in which they are dropped shall be one-half the amount now charged, and that pedigrees sent for registry will not be considered unless fees accompany the same. Animals imported from Great Britain, that are recorded in the Flock Book of England, will be recorded under rules now in force. English-bred animals not recorded in the flock book of that country shall be recorded under rules governing American-bred animals.

It was ordered that pedigrees emanating from or through Wm. Newton, Wm. Newton & Son, or Mrs. Ann Newton, Pontiac, Mich., shall not be received for registry.

The offering of the volumes of the American Southdown Record at fairs in 1894 was placed in the hands of the Secretary, and the advisability of holding meetings of the Association in the several states of the Union was recommended and referred to the Board of Directors for action.

Mr. S. E. Prather, who has faithfully served the American Southdown Breeders' Association as its Secretary ever since its organization, felt compelled, on account of other engagements, to decline reelection.

Sheep at the World's Columbian Exhibition.

Like the nationalities of mankind, the breeds of sheep were numerous at the great Chicago Show. All the well-known breeds were out in numbers, and with one or two exceptions made most creditable displays. Never before in America, and probably nowhere in the world, have met in competition so many experienced breeders and well-fitted and well-bred flocks. In numbers the exhibits were as follows:—Cotswolds, 72; Leicesters, 31; Lincolns, 53; Southdowns, 148; Shropshires, 141; Oxfords, 84; Hampshires, 42; Dorset Horns, 67; Cheviots, 84; making a total of 722 sheep of British origin. Merinos of various description numbered 343. The Persian fat tailed sheep numbered 7. Total, 1,072.

COTSWOLDS.

The Cotswolds were a good class, especially those imported from England, but the home-bred animals, both Canadian and American, were not what they should have been. Anything good enough to win at Toronto this year would have won at Chicago. At London, Ont., better home-bred animals were shown than in Chicago.

J. G. Snell & Brother, Edmonton, Ont., won 1st on pen of five ewes, two years old and over, bred by exhibitor; 1st and 2nd on pen of two rams and three ewes under two years old, bred by exhibitor; 3rd on ram three years old; 5th on ram and three ewes over two years old.

Mr. R. Miller, Brougham, Ont., showed a well-fitted flock of good quality. These sheep were fitted by Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge, and were in his charge at Toronto Industrial; part of them were the sheep shown so successfully by him at Toronto and other fairs in 1892. Eight were imported this year, five last; they were selected in England by Mr. Miller. At Chicago this flock won 2nd on three-year-old ram; 1st on two-year-old ram; 2nd on yearling ram; 2nd on ram lamb; 3rd and 4th on three-year-old ewes; 1st and 2nd on two-year-old ewes; 3rd and 4th on yearling ewes; 2nd and 4th on ewe lambs; 2nd on ram and three ewes two years old and over; sweepstakes for best ewe any age. This flock was splendidly fitted and reflects great credit on Mr. Thompson as a feeder and fitter.

J. H. Woodford, Paris, Ky., was out with a very nice flock of 14, and won 3rd on two-year-old ram, bred by Mr. Bagnall, of England; 4th on ram and three ewes over two years old, bred by the exhibitor; 4th on ram lamb, bred by the exhibitor; 4th on pen of two rams and three ewes under two years old, bred by exhibitor. All the animals shown by this gentleman were bred by himself, from stock purchased from Messrs. G. Harding & Sons. The lambs were an exceedingly good lot, the yearlings were small but vigorous.

G. F. Davis & Co., Dyer, Ind., were out with a flock of 14, and won 4th on two-year-old ram.

Wm. Newton, of Pontiac, Mich., was also an exhibitor and brought out some things of good quality, all of which were imported, and won several prizes. Altogether the quality of the animals was good, but they were brought out in bad shape.

Messrs. Geo. Harding and Son, Waukesha, Wis., were out with a flock of thirty-nine. They were a good lot throughout, winning 1st on three-year-old ram, an imported sheep selected by Jas. Main, and fed by John Thompson, of Uxbridge; 2nd on two-year-old ram, fitted by J. G. Snell & Bro., and imported by John Thompson, of Uxbridge; 1st and 3rd on yearling ram, imported by Robt. Miller in 1893; 1st and 3rd on ram lambs, also imported by Mr. Miller, for Messrs. Harding; 1st and 2nd on three years old ewes. The 1st prize ewe was imported and fed by William Thompson, and sold to Messrs. Harding in 1893; the 2nd prize ewe was fed by Messrs. J. G. Snell & Bro. 3rd and 4th on two-year-old ewes, imported and fed by J. G. Snell & Bro., bought by Messrs. Harding in 1893; 1st and 2nd on yearling ewes, imported by Robt. Miller, for Messrs. Harding, in 1893; 1st and 3rd on ewe lambs, also imported by Mr. Miller, for Messrs. Harding, in 1893; 1st on ram and three ewes over two years old, imported and fed by J. G. Snell & Bro., and 2nd on pen of five two-year-old ewes, bred in America; 3rd on two rams and three ewes under two years, bred in America. Sweepstakes on ram, imported by Robt. Miller.

Messrs. Geo. Harding & Son had for a long time been preparing their flock for this show, and have bought good and well-bred animals wherever they could be found, either in Canada or England. They have spent their money freely in both countries, and have succeeded in getting together a large and good flock, and well deserve the patronage of American breeders. Judging by their extensive purchases in Canada during the past ten or twelve years, they should be able to supply their numerous customers with breeding animals good enough to suit the most critical.

We found this class the hardest on the grounds to report. It was next to impossible to find out who owned the animals, or by whom they were bred or fed. At the present time we believe Messrs. Harding & Son own the entire exhibit, having bought the flocks owned by other exhibitors.

THE LINCOLNS.

Were a fine class, and brought out in splendid form. What they lacked in numbers they made up in quality. Messrs. Gibson & Walker, Donfield, Ont., and Hilderton, Ont., were the most successful prize winners, capturing the following trophies:

1st on ram three years old and over; 1st and 2nd on rams two years old; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on yearling rams; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on ram lambs; 1st and 2nd on ewe three years old and over; 1st and 2nd on ewe two years old; 1st and 2nd on yearling ewe; 1st and 3rd on ewe lambs; 1st on pen of one ram and three ewes; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on pens of two rams and three ewes, bred by the exhibitor. Sweepstakes for best ram, any age. Sweepstakes, best ewe, any age; also champion cup, given by Cooper and Nephews, proprietors of Cooper's Sheep Dip, as sweepstakes for best ram, any age. This was a truly fine exhibit in each section; the sheep were large and of superior quality. The ram which won the sweepstakes was two years old, and weighed 413 lbs. He was even and thick fleshed, and bore a first-rate fleece. The champion ewe was also two years old, and weighed 308 lbs. She was a typical Lincoln, a deep, thick, short-legged sheep, carrying a heavy fleece of good quality.

D. A. Campbell, Mayfair, Ont., was an exhibitor in this class. He captured 2nd on ewe lamb, 3rd on ram and three ewes. The aged ewes in this lot were good in quality and well fitted. The same may be said of the lambs, especially the ewe which took second place. Mr. Campbell deserves much credit for his achievements in Chicago.

Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont., that veteran breeder of Lincolns, was out with seventeen head—right good ones they were, large, heavy, and of good quality both in body and fleece. This flock made a hard fight for the coveted ribbons in each section, and won a share of the booty.

Geo. Davis, Dyer, Ind., showed four head of good sheep, but not well fitted.

THE LEICESTERS.

like the Lincolns, were not numerous, but the quality was superb—a better class than any that ever before graced American pens.

James Snell, Clinton, Ont., showed nineteen, and won 1st and 2nd on ewe three years old and over; 1st and 3rd on two years old; 2nd and 3rd on ewe lamb; 2nd on ram two years old; 2nd and 3rd on yearling ram; 2nd and 4th on ram lamb; 1st on ram and three ewes two years old and over; 1st on five ewes bred by the exhibitor; 2nd and 4th on pen consisting of two rams and three ewes two years old; sweepstakes for ewe any age. This flock were heavier woolled and of a somewhat different type than their competitors; this made the work of judging somewhat difficult. Several of this flock were English Leicesters, a sheep very unlike the Border Leicester; the lambs were large, strong, well woolled, but not fat. The yearling and aged sheep, both male and female, were of the same type as the lambs, carrying very heavy fleeces of fine wool on thick, compact bodies, which were supported by short, strong legs. They were each and all brought out in the pink of condition.

John Kelly, Shakespear, Ont., so long known as the champion Leicester breeder of America, was here with a grand flock, all Border Leicesters, as alike as peas in a pod. All were bred by Mr. Kelly but one, a yearling ram, the winner of first at the Royal and first at Toronto Industrial in 1893. The remainder of the flock, 23 in number, possessed the same general excellence. As a class the Leicesters were as good as any, and better than most. Canadians felt a singular pride in this fact, as nine-tenths of the sheep shown in this division, and quite that many of the prize winners, were bred in Canada by Canadian farmers.

THE CHEVIOTS

shown were doubtless well-bred. In type many of them were all right, but, with few exceptions, they were badly brought out—untrimmed, and thin in condition. Their wool presented an ugly appearance, and to the touch they were bad to very bad. This condition of things is to be regretted, as Cheviots are hardy, vigorous sheep very suitable to rough and hilly sections.

The exhibitors were: Geo. Lough, Hartwick, N. Y.; H. Keim, Ladoga, Ind.; D. F. Wilber, Oneonta, N. Y.; T. N. Currie, Hartwick, N. Y.; Wm. Currie & Sons, Hartwick, N. Y.; Van Dresser Bros., Cubbleskill, N. Y. No Canadian sheep were exhibited in this class.

SHROPSHIRE

were a wonderfully good class. W. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., showed eight, five of which were lambs; all were bred by himself. These were a very nice exhibit of good quality, with plenty of character and well woolled. We had hoped to see this flock more largely represented at the World's Fair, and it would have been but for circumstances over which Mr. Beattie had no control. As it was, the animals shown were a credit to the exhibitor and to Canada. The winnings were as follows:—Third on ram lamb, third on two rams and three ewes. In this instance Mr. Beattie's lambs were compelled to compete with yearlings. Second on ram lamb, bred in America; fifth on ewe lamb. His aged sheep was good, also his yearling ram. This gentleman's home flock numbers 107, 44 of which are breeding ewes, all of which were selected by the exhibitor from the best English flocks.

Just across the aisle from Mr. Beattie's exhibit was that of A. O. Fox, Oregon, Wis., a gentleman who for many years has each season bought largely in Canada. He was known to Canadians upwards of twenty years ago as a buyer of Cotswolds, but for the last ten or twelve years has bought Shropshires only. Though buying largely in Canada, he has not confined his purchases to this country, but has commissioned such men as Robt. Miller, of Brough-

ham, to select for him in England. Last year he sent a competent man to Great Britain, who stopped there the entire winter to "spy out the land," and last spring when Mr. Miller arrived in England this gentleman knew just where suitable specimens could be procured. The flock shown in Chicago bears evidence of the care with which Mr. Miller made the final selection. The winners were: Second on aged ram, "Blue Blood Yet," which was said to be the heaviest Shropshire on the grounds, weighing 350 lbs.; his girth by measure was twelve inches greater, and body five inches longer, and one and one-half inches nearer the ground, than any other exhibited. He was bred by Mr. Thomas, of England, and fed and imported by the exhibitor, and was for two years used in his flock. First on yearling ram, bred by Mr. T. S. Bradburn, imported by A. O. Fox and selected by Robt. Miller in 1893. This sheep won third at the Royal in a very large class; he was also winner at other English Exhibitions. First on ram lamb, bred by A. Bradburn, imported by A. O. Fox in 1893. He was also an English winner. Second on aged ewe, bred by Mr. Bach, imported by W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont. First on yearling ewe, Marchioness, bred by Mr. Fenn, Ludlow, England, selected by Mr. R. Miller. Second and fourth on ewe lambs, bred by Mr. Bradburn, selected by Robt. Miller. Sweepstakes, for best ewe any age, won by Marchioness. First for best three yearling ewes, Marchioness and her companions, bred by Mr. Farmer, selected by Robt. Miller. First on imported ram lambs. First on ewe lambs, bred by Mr. Bradburn. This flock was very even and good in every particular. The yearling ewes bred by the exhibitor were very good in character, type and fleece. Two yearling rams, also bred by the exhibitor, were of much the same type. The imported sheep, both aged and yearlings, were a royal lot in every particular. Mr. Fox is one of the largest importers and breeders of Shropshires in America. His home flock varies in size from 500 to 1000. At the present time he has 400 breeding ewes.

Geo. E. Breck, Paw-Paw, Mich., was another exhibitor and successful prize winner. He won 4th on three-year-old ram, Sir Thomas, bred by R. Thomas, of England, imported by owner; this is a large, strong sheep. 3rd and 4th on home-bred yearling rams, both good, useful sheep; 3rd on two-year-old ram, bred by Mr. Bach, a wonderfully thick sheep, but a little strong in the fleece, well covered beneath. His stable companion, bred by R. Brown, Shropshire, England, was especially good. 4th on three-year-old ewe, bred by R. Thomas, England. 3rd on five two-year-old ewes, bred by exhibitor; this was a good pen of sheep of the thick, short-legged type. 3rd on yearling ewes, bred by exhibitor; 3rd on three ewes and two rams under two years old, bred by exhibitor. This was a well-bred flock, possessed of much quality and very creditably brought out. The proprietor's home flock numbers five hundred registered Shropshires. Mr. Breck is a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College, and a lawyer by profession.

Messrs. Geo. Allen & Sons, Allerton, Ill., showed a flock that should open the eyes of Canadians. Heretofore we have supposed that our soil and climate were such that Americans could not rear sheep good enough to successfully compete with those reared and fed in Canada. This flock has dispelled that dream. As soon as Americans become as good flock-masters as Canadians, they will in many sections produce as good sheep. The best sheep in this class, although he did not win first money, was a yearling ram bred and fed by Messrs. Allen. The prizes won by this flock were as follows:—Third on aged ram, Proud Salopian, bred by J. L. Napper, imported by John L. Thompson in 1891. This is a wonderfully good old sheep in every particular. He has been a successful sire and noted prize winner, both in England and America. Mr. Allen also won fourth place in same class with a useful, well-covered sheep; also 2nd and 3rd on yearling rams. The one which won second money was the sheep referred to as being the best Shropshire on the grounds. As before stated, he was bred by Mr. Allen. His fleece is as good as it can be; in formation of body, in quality and type, he is all but perfection. He was in good condition, but not too highly fitted. The 3rd prize sheep was bred by Mr. Berry, England; imported by Mr. Allen. The 2nd prize ram lamb was also in this flock, as was the 1st prize three-year-old ewe, a grand specimen of the breed, bred and fed by the exhibitor. The 3rd prize two-year-old ewe had three companions of almost equal merit. They were bred by the exhibitor; got by Proud Salopian, as was also a yearling ram of excellent quality, sold to Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind. The next pen, owned by Mr. Allen, contained the fourth prize yearling ewe, bred by the English breeder, F. S. Minton. She was even and well woolled; her three companions, bred by Mr. Allen, were very handsome, and of the same thickly-fleshed, well-wooled type, but larger and heavier. The remaining prizes won by this flock were third and fifth on ewe lambs; second on two rams and three ewes; second on five ewes bred by exhibitor; second on two rams and three ewes under two years, bred by exhibitor. Young Salopian, the yearling ram before mentioned, won the \$500 sweepstakes given as a prize to best ram bred in America.

I. J. Williams & Sons, Muncie, Ind., won 4th on ram lamb, an even fellow, thick and compact, weighing 160 lbs.; 3rd on three-year-old ewe, bred by Mr. Bradburn, England, imported and fed by exhibitor. This animal won second at the Royal Show in 1891. For the past two seasons she has been a winner at many of the state fairs. Although kept so long in high flesh, she is still even and good. Her stable companion was very good. Like the last mentioned, she is massive, close to the ground, and well woolled. Second on yearling ewe, bred by Mr. Knox, England, imported by the owners. This is a very good ewe of same type as the aged ewe; she had previously won 4th at the Royal, 1st at Indiana State Fair, and 1st at Columbus, Ohio. The ewe lambs in this flock were small, but of good quality. Messrs. Williams' breeding flock numbers 200, of which 120 are breeding ewes; all are recorded. It is quite evident these gentlemen are capable of producing superior Shropshires.

T. B. Bennington, Grafton, Ohio, was also an exhibitor in this class. All his sheep were bred in England, selected and sent out by Mr. Mansell, the well-known live stock auctioneer.

The Wisconsin Experimental Station exhibited, in pens adjoining the Shropshires, four sheep—one very common Merino ewe and three cross-breeds. A first cross, the get of a Shropshire ram, was a great improvement on the Merino dam in every particular, more resembling a Shropshire than a Merino. The second cross, that is two crosses of Shropshire ram on the common Merino ewe, produced a very tidy little ewe, to all intents and purposes a Shropshire, good in color and well covered. The third cross was a slight improvement on the second cross. This object lesson should open the eyes of many farmers who visited this great show.

THE OXFORDS

made a grand display. As a class they were better than ever before seen in America. We have frequently seen as good individual specimens shown at Canadian exhibitions, and as good flocks as the best shown here, but never so many good ones.

The two veteran Canadian Oxford breeders, Henry and Peter Arkell, were here; the first-named resides at Arkell, Ont., the latter at Teeswater. Peter Arkell's was the first Oxford flock we inspected; they numbered 25. The first pen contained a two-year-old ram of large size, weighing, we were told, 365 lbs. He was even and thick fleshed, and carried a heavy fleece. In the same pen was a ewe even deeper fleshed than the ram; she was one of the thickest fleshed sheep on the ground—very few approached her in this particular; beside her there were two three-year-old ewes in this pen of similar character, large, vigorous and active; all stood well on their feet and legs. In the next pen were four ewes, three of which were bred by the exhibitor, the other was imported by him; like the last pen, they were each large, of good quality and well fitted. The next pen contained a yearling ram and two yearling ewes, imported as lambs. They were a handsome lot and reflected great credit on the feeder. The pen of ewes two years old and under three were much like those above described, large, thick fleshed and showy. The four yearling ewes and the yearling rams bred by the exhibitor, and the ram and ewe lambs, were a grand even lot. This flock was very well brought out, and are in type and character unusually good. They were successful in winning several prizes, but not as many as they should have done. Mr. Arkell has what many breeders has not—a distinctive type in view, when buying or breeding sheep. His desire is to produce a large, showy, fleshy, active sheep, with a heavy fleece and a robust constitution. He has succeeded admirably in producing this sort. He claims that many breeders of Oxfords lose the profitable qualities of their flocks by seeking to shorten the length of the fleece. Mr. A. claims they not only get less wool, but less constitution, poorer feeding qualities, and a greater tendency to peel. The judge did not agree with him, but seemed to admire another type. Though we watched the judging very closely, we failed to discover the type the judge desired. In no class was the judging so irregular and so hard to follow, nor was any class handled in so peculiar a manner.

Mr. Henry Arkell was to the front with fifteen head. The prizes won by this flock were: Fourth on three-year-old ram, 3rd on ram two years old. This is a very handsome sheep, thick-fleshed and beautifully finished in all points; he is full of character, his head and fleece are all that could be desired. Mr. Arkell has used him two years and found him an impressive sire; he is now in his prime. He won first at the Royal in 1891, was winner at all Canadian shows in his class, and of the sweepstakes at Detroit, Toronto and Ottawa the same year. Fourth on yearling ram; this sheep won 2nd at Bath and West of England show and 1st at Toronto; he is a long-bodied, strong-boned sheep of good character, giving promise of much outcome. 3rd on ram lambs; this was a sheep of good quality throughout, a winner of the highest honors in England and Canada. 4th on Minnie Miles in the class for ewes three years and over; this is a massive ewe of superb quality; she has won many honors in the show ring each year since 1891, including 1st in her class, in 1892, at Detroit, and sweepstakes for best ewe any breed. Her companion in the show pens is Mabel Miles, a ewe of similar breeding and quality. 4th on two-year-

old ewe; this was also a winner at English and Canadian shows since 1891. Sixth and 7th places with yearling ewes. 1st on ewe lamb, a selection from the pen which won 1st at the Royal. The character and quality of this flock, and the manner in which they were brought out, was most creditable to the exhibitor and gratifying to Canadians.

Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., was a foe-man of noble steel, and a right good fellow. His flock was a fine one and well fitted. He has been an extensive buyer in Canada and England for some years, but, unlike many American sheep owners, he seems to understand the art of breeding and feeding as well as buying. His flock won 1st on ram two-year-old, bred by A. Brassey, England, imported by exhibitor; this sheep won 1st at the Royal and other English shows in 1892. 1st on yearling ram imported by exhibitor; this is a sheep of rare quality, the winner of 1st and championship over all breeds at Oxford, England; 1st at the Bath and West of England; 1st at the Royal, and sweepstakes at Chicago. 2nd on three-year-old ewe, bred by J. C. Eady, imported by exhibitor. 1st on two-year-old ewe, bred by Bryan & Son, Oxford, England, imported by exhibitor; 1st on yearling ewe, bred by A. Brassey, England; 4th on ewe lamb, bred as last named. 1st on ram lambs of similar breeding; 1st on ram and three ewes over two years old, all imported. Also, as before mentioned, sweepstake for best ram. A similar prize offered by Cooper and Nephews, Galveston, Texas, for best ram. Also cup given by the English Oxford Down Association, for best collection of Oxford sheep. If our memory serves us right, each of the animals shown by Mr. McKerrow was imported in 1892 and 1893, by Mr. Robert Miller, Brougham, Ont., for the present owner.

Stone & Harris, Stonington, Ill., faced the judge with a flock numbering twenty-four, and a good lot they were and well brought out, winning a fair share of the prizes, but not as many as Mr. Stone insisted that he was entitled to; but we think he did very well considering the competition. Like several other exhibitors in this class, he lost a prize or two he was, perhaps, entitled to, and received others which somebody else should have had. His prizes were:—Third on aged ram, bred by John Worley, Oxford, England. This sheep was seven years old, and was remarkably good in fleece and form for his age. 2nd on ram, two years old, bred by exhibitor; 2nd on yearling ram, bred by John Treadwell, England; 3rd on ram lamb, bred by W. H. Wilson, Oxford, England; 1st on three-year-old ewe, bred by John Treadwell, England. This ewe also won the sweepstakes as best female any age. 3rd on two-year-old ewe, also bred in England; 3rd on yearling ewe, imported; 1st on five American-bred ewes, bred by exhibitor; 2nd on ewe lamb, bred in England.

W. A. Shafar, Middletown, Ohio, the genial and capable secretary of the American Oxford Down Breeders' Association, showed a fine lot of animals, numbering seventeen. This gentleman has imported extensively from England for several years. His sheep were of uniform quality and large. He won 2nd on aged ram, bred by Geo. Adams, imported by exhibitor in 1893; this is a large, massive sheep, weighing 430 lbs. 4th on ram two years old, bred by Fred. Street, imported by exhibitor, July, 1893; this was a finer sheep than the last mentioned, possessing more quality. 3rd on yearling ram, bred by Geo. Adams, imported by exhibitor, July, 1893. 2nd on ewe, two years old; 2nd and 4th on yearling ewes; 3rd on ewe lamb—all bred by Geo. Adams, imported July, 1893; 4th on ram and three ewes over two years old.

Sid. Conger, Flat Rock, Ind., exhibited twenty head, and won 1st on ram three years old, bred by Mr. Treadwell, imported by Stone & Harris; 3rd on ewe same age; 4th on two rams and three ewes, bred by exhibitor. This was a strong, well-bred flock.

THE HAMPSHIRE

Were disappointing in quality, being very uneven. Among them were a few good specimens in fine condition, but the majority were a weedy lot. In England these are considered a useful and profitable sheep, but up to date they have not made a favorable impression on American or Canadian flock masters. Their heads are too large, their bones too raw. The flocks shown this side of the Atlantic, as a rule, are too uneven to suit American buyers. One Canadian only exhibited, viz., Mr. John Kelly, who showed some fairly good Canadian-bred sheep in this class.

SOUTHDOWNS.

All prominent sheep breeders, and others qualified to judge, agreed that the exhibit of Southdowns at the World's Fair was far ahead of anything ever before seen in America. This fact gives the little province of Ontario all the more reason to be proud of her success in competing with the great Republic. The total number of Southdowns here is 147, exhibited by the following ten firms:—

United States.—T. B. Bennington, Ohio; J. H. Potts & Son, Ill.; R. M. Fisher, Kentucky; F. A. Scott, Mo.; Billings Farm, Vermont; J. R. Harvey and W. E. Spicer, of Nebraska.

Ontario.—T. C. Douglas, J. Jackson & Son and D. J. Jackson.

The awards were made as follows:—Rams, 3 years old or over: 1st, to J. Jackson's noted ram, Norwich Beau; 2nd, to a Canadian-bred ram of Jackson's; 3rd, to T. C. Douglas; 4th, to T. B. Bennington. Ram, 2 years and under 3: 1st, Bennington;

2nd, J. Jackson; 3rd, D. J. Jackson; 4th, J. R. Harvey.

Ram, 1 year and under 2—1st, to Jackson's Bomb, a sheep of excellent quality and size; Douglas won 2nd with a fine animal; 3rd, Bennington; 4th, Potts & Son.

Ram, under 1 year—Douglas came 1st, with a lamb away ahead of the rest; 2nd, Bennington; 3rd, Jackson; 4th, Spicer.

Ewe, 3 years and over—1st, to J. Jackson; 2nd, to a Canadian-bred ewe shown by D. J. Jackson; 3rd, Douglas; 4th, Bennington.

Ewe, 2 years and under 3—J. Jackson won 1st, on a fine large ewe of his own breeding; 2nd, Bennington; 3rd, D. J. Jackson, on a home-bred ewe; 4th, Douglas.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2—1st, to J. Jackson; 2nd, Douglas; 3rd, D. J. Jackson; 4th, Douglas.

Ewe, under 1 year—1st, Douglas; 2nd, Bennington; 3rd, D. J. Jackson; 4th, Douglas.

Flock of 1 ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years—1st, J. Jackson; 2nd, Douglas; 3rd, D. J. Jackson; 4th, Harvey.

Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years and over, bred by exhibitor—1st, J. Jackson, on a very strong lot; 2nd, Douglas; 3rd, Potts.

Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, bred by exhibitor—1st, to J. Jackson, with a very even lot, all bred in Canada, the get of Norwich Beau; 2nd, Spicer; 3rd, Douglas; 4th, J. Jackson.

Sweepstakes ewe any age—J. Jackson, with Bomb.

Sweepstake ram any age—J. Jackson, with Ellis 130.

It is satisfactory to notice that 12 out of 13 first prizes came to Ontario, also that in several instances Ontario-bred sheep won over imported show sheep. J. Jackson also secured on sweepstake ram a silver cup, value \$30, offered by Cooper Dip Co., Texas.

DORSET HORN.

The exhibit of Dorset Horn Sheep at the World's Fair was excellent, there being six exhibitors in all, two from Ontario and four from the States. The exhibit numbered one hundred and thirty-five animals—forty-one from Ontario, the balance, ninety-four, from across the border. The judges were Messrs. Fairbairn, M. P., Coburn, and Richard Gibson, Delaware, both from Canada, who performed their onerous duties in a most satisfactory manner. The following is the list of awards:—

Rams, 3 years or over—1st, J. A. McGillivray (Dougald); 2nd, Rutherford Stuyvesant (Lord Somerset); 3rd, Jas. L. Henderson (Locust Grove Tom).

Rams, 2 years and under 3—1st, R. Stuyvesant (Victor); 2nd, R. Stuyvesant (Billy); 3rd, T. W. Hector (Sir Dunleigh); 4th, T. W. Hector (Sir Christopher).

Ram, 1 year and under 2—1st, J. A. McGillivray (Wallace); 2nd, R. Stuyvesant (Tranquillity 156); 3rd, Wm. Newton (Cathelstone); 4th, R. Stuyvesant (Tranquillity 140).

Ram, under 1 year—1st, R. Stuyvesant (Tranquillity Boy); 2nd, T. W. Hector (Sir Ferdinand); 3rd, J. A. McGillivray (Sir Charles); 4th, T. W. Hector (Sir Grover).

Ewes, 3 years and over—1st, T. W. Hector (Cottage Perfect); 2nd, J. A. McGillivray (Beauty); 3rd, Wm. Newton (Miss Kidner); 4th, T. W. Hector (Cottage Pride).

Ewes, 2 years and under 3—1st, T. W. Hector (Cottage Maria); 2nd, J. A. McGillivray (Nellie); 3rd, T. W. Hector (Cottage Nina); 4th, J. A. McGillivray (Minerva).

Ewes, 1 year and under 2—1st, J. A. McGillivray (Lester); 2nd, T. W. Hector (Cottage Value); 3rd, T. W. Hector (Cottage Glory); 4th, J. A. McGillivray (Lavina).

Ewe, under one year—1st, J. A. McGillivray (Teenie); 2nd, J. A. McGillivray (Her Majesty); 3rd, T. W. Hector (Cottage Mona); 4th, T. W. Hector (Cottage Wisdom).

Pen, Ram and 3 Ewes, all over 2 years—1st, J. A. McGillivray; 2nd, T. W. Hector; 3rd, R. Stuyvesant; 4th, R. Stuyvesant.

Pen, 5 Ewes, 2 years or over, bred by exhibitor—1st, R. Stuyvesant.

Pen, 2 Rams and 3 Ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor—1st, R. Stuyvesant; 2nd, J. A. McGillivray; 3rd, T. W. Hector.

Ram, any age, sweepstakes—1st, R. Stuyvesant.

Ewe, any age—J. A. McGillivray.

SPECIALS OFFERED BY AMERICAN DORSET HORN ASSOCIATION.

Pen of Dorset Ewes, not less than 5 or more than 8, with largest number and best lot of sucking lambs under 3 months old. 1st, T. S. Cooper, \$200.00; 2nd, T. S. Cooper, \$100.00.

Best Ram, any age. 1st, R. Stuyvesant (Victor); 2nd, J. A. McGillivray (Dougald); 3rd, J. A. McGillivray (Wallace).

Best Ewe, any age, having lambed after Sept. 1st, 1892. 1st, T. W. Hector (Cottage Perfect); 2nd, J. A. McGillivray (Mary 2nd); 3rd, R. Stuyvesant (Tranquillity 85); 4th, T. W. Hector.

Best Pen, 3 Ewes under 2 years bred by exhibitor—1st, J. A. McGillivray, \$35.00; 2nd, T. W. Hector, \$25.00; 3rd, R. Stuyvesant, \$20.00.

Pen of 3 Fat Sheep. 1st, J. A. McGillivray, \$50.00; 2nd, T. W. Hector, \$25.00.

A summary of the awards is as follows: T. W. Hector received three firsts, five seconds, five thirds and four fourths; John A. McGillivray, nine firsts, six seconds, two thirds and two fourths; Tranquil-

lity Stock Farm, six firsts, three seconds, two thirds and two fourths; Henderson, Buchanan & Graft, one third and one fourth, the latter coming in for a place in shearing rams, as Newton was ruled out by exhibiting a three-shear ram for a shearing; T. S. Cooper, one first and one second in the special prizes as mentioned above—making in all thirty-six won by Hector and McGillivray for Canada, against seventeen won by American exhibitors.

Much interest was taken in the judging of this class, and great admiration expressed at the superior quality of the Canadian exhibit, the aged ewe, Cottage Perfect, owned by T. W. Hector, being considered as near perfection as possible, some prominent breeders from Dorset saying they never saw her equal at any show in England. The Americans did not seem to have taken sufficient time and trouble in getting their sheep up to first-class show condition.

The exhibit of T. S. Cooper's ewes, with sucking lambs, excited great interest among sheep breeders as being a tangible proof of what is claimed for the breed that they will lamb at any season of the year.

A short resume of the individual merits of some of the exhibitors' flocks may not be uninteresting. The flock of John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont., was very even throughout, with one exception. The shearing ram, Wallace, is of fine type, bred by Culverwell Bros., Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng., in December, 1891, and imported by his present owner, Sir Charles is a good, plump ram, taking third place between Hector's imported rams.

The aged ewes shown by T. W. Hector were two fine specimens of the Dorset, and the ewes of two years and under three, together with the shearlings, all imported this summer, were as good as England could produce at the Royal, and will be heard from again at future exhibitions. His ram lambs, also his ewe lambs, came out this summer and showed fine breeding and careful attention.

Rutherford Stuyvesant, of Tranquillity Farm, Allamuchy, New Jersey, took the sweepstakes with his two-shear ram, Victor, and although well-wooled and good body, his horns remind one more of the Merino than a Dorset. His flock, although generally good, showed signs of want of proper care and attention for the show ring. The same also can be said for the other American flocks, viz., Henderson, Buchanan & Croft and T. S. Cooper. T. S. Cooper, however, only exhibited for the specials offered by the American Dorset Horn Association, with the exception of the ram lamb class and older, which he failed to take a place in, although he had two very fine lambs which, had they been in better order, would have bothered those ahead of them. The majority of the sheep awarded premiums came from England either this or last year, and as they nearly all had been shown at the Royal previously, this class, if anything, excelled itself at the World's Columbian Exposition, and those who availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the breed will not likely forget the capabilities and qualifications of the Dorset Horn sheep.

Swine at the World's Fair.

The show of swine at the Columbian Exhibition, taking all the breeds into consideration, was no doubt the greatest the world has ever seen brought together in one show-yard. The great corn-growing states of the West produce larger numbers of hogs than any other territory on earth, and Chicago, as a market, is the "Porkopolis" of creation. Hence, it is not remarkable that a World's Fair located at such a centre, with liberal cash prizes offered in a profusion of classes and sections, should call out a great representation of all the breeds.

It was well for the directors of the show that their rules limited each exhibitor to two entries in each section, for if greater license in this direction had been allowed, it is likely that the numerous, spacious and comfortable barns provided for the stock would have been entirely insufficient for the accommodation of the entries. Most of the classes were well filled by numerous exhibitors. One class had over 100 entries, and some others had over 100 entries, but it was almost entirely an United States show, the only exceptions being the entries of four Ontario men in the classes of Improved Yorkshires, Tunworths and Essex, exhibited by Messrs. Featherstone, Brethour, Bell and Calvert, which were successful in winning the bulk of the prizes. The judging in most of the classes was done by one expert judge, with one or two consulting judges, the judge-in-chief being held alone responsible for all decisions.

While the work of the adjudicators was in many cases sharply criticised, it is doubtful whether, on the whole, more satisfactory decisions would have been given by any different staff of judges or jurors. The men upon whom the responsibility was placed seemed to fully realize and appreciate its serious importance, and evidently did their work without fear or favor. Probably in no other class of stock exhibited at the fair was better judging done than in that of swine, and more than one experienced Canadian breeder was heard to remark that he had learned valuable lessons from the manner in which the work was done at Chicago. There was generally an adherence to an approved type, which led to a good deal of uniformity in the character of the animals placed highest on the roll of honor. Mere fancy points and fads were by no means favored, and in almost every case had to give way to the more substantial virtues, such as vi-

tality of constitution, firmness of flesh, quality of bone, condition of feet and legs, and promise of future usefulness as breeders. In the matter of feet and legs the Americans are especially critical, and in this respect their hogs average much higher in merit than those seen in Canadian show rings. This is accounted for partly from selection, but largely from the fact that, as a rule, the American hog lives more on the land and less on plank floors, and consequently gets more exercise, which develops and strengthens bone.

BERKSHIRES.

Breeders of Berkshires had much reason to indulge feelings of pride and satisfaction over the grand display made by their favorites at the World's Fair. While the exhibitors were not numerous, yet the class was well filled, and with a high average of excellence throughout. While Canada had no exhibitors—a fact which, in the interest of our well-known and successful breeders and our country, is deeply to be deplored, and which shows a faint-heartedness that we were quite unprepared to find in men who have held high rank in the field of importing and breeding for so many years—yet there is some consolation in the reflection that in the great majority of cases the best prizes went to hogs emanating directly or indirectly from one famous herd, that of Mr. N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., who himself won about \$3,500 in prizes, and whose hogs are nearly all bred from importations from Canada, and many of them trace to the famous trio for which, in 1875, he paid the Messrs. Snell, of Edmonton, the sensational price of \$1,600.

The Columbian Exhibition came about two years too late in the history of the world for the best possible exhibit of Berkshires in the older sections. There were many grand old sires and dams out which had made high records in the last two years in the great shows of the west, but had passed the meridian of perfect bloom and were on the down-grade of life, but they were big, lengthy, typical Berkshires of the best stamp, and just such as one would like to breed from.

The boar which won first prize in the aged ring, and was afterwards awarded sweepstakes as best boar of any age in his class, was Black Knight, shown by Mr. Spicer, of Nebraska, and bred by Mr. Gentry. He is a very large boar, weighing probably 900 lbs., but carrying his great weight on strong, straight legs and feet, and as active as most youngsters. The people's favorite among the boars was generally admitted to be the imported yearling, Lord Windsor, imported this year by Metcalf Bros., of N. Y., after winning first prizes and cups at several leading shows in England, including the Royal, at Chester, in June. He is an exceedingly taking sort, with a handsome countenance, stylish carriage, deeply-fleshed back, and carrying his width well back to stern. He was the choice of many for the championship, and taking age and quality into consideration, it is hard to see why he was not so placed. Boars over six and under twelve months were a grand lot, and after a long contest it was found that both first and second prizes had gone to Mr. Gentry's herd, and they were so evenly matched that one might choose between them in the dark without danger of making a mistake. The most interesting sections in the class were those for pigs under six months old. Never have we seen so many good ones together in any show in England or America. They were models in shape, quality and promise of future development. Mr. Barker and Mr. Riley, of Indiana, took nearly all the prizes, and their pigs were sired by a boar of Mr. Gentry's breeding, tracing to importations from Canada.

POLAND-CHINAS.

American breeders can justly claim to have accomplished something which Canadians have thus far failed to do, and that is to originate and establish a breed of live stock worthy of the name and true to type. The Poland-China hog is clearly an American creation, and is here to stay. He was at the World's Fair "largely." There were something over 400 representatives of him in Jackson Park, and the men who judged them had a heavy contract on their hands. Such a wilderness of hogs has never faced a judge at any show. It took just five days and a-half to judge this class, and the men who did the work were no laggards. The Poland-China is the average farmer's hog in the west, and where cheap corn prevails and hogs are necessarily handled in large numbers, to follow cattle and pick up the waste, they seem to fill the bill admirably. The presence of such big, smooth, thickly-fleshed animals as are brought out in this class are a living protest against the charge of unthriftiness, and to the everlasting question of the average American, "What does he weigh?" they seem to give the answer "enough." There were boars in the aged section that, from their size, one could easily believe would weigh up to 1,000 lbs., though, as a matter of fact, when it comes to scale weights, we are told that the heaviest hog in the show, for which about half the country boys were enquiring, weighed 870 lbs.—a weight which has been reached by representatives of other breeds with much less apparent size. The big, fat boars were pleased to see left out of the prize list, the ribbons being placed upon the medium-sized, evenly-fleshed hogs, with firmer muscle and straight, strong limbs which were calculated to carry them on to usefulness. There were over fifty exhibitors, and they came from nearly all parts of the States except the far east. There must have been many

disappointed men, for there were many more blanks than prizes in this "lottery," which term is sometimes applied to the show business. The most marked difference between this class and the Berkshires seemed to us to be, that while in the latter class the young things were the best, the older animals in the Poland-China section were most noticeable as being of high merit. The question of early maturity seemed to be settled by living witnesses, and this, to the Canadian farmer with his surroundings, is a matter of prime importance.

DUROC JERSEYS

Are another breed of hogs which the Americans claim to have originated, and which is pressing its claim to recognition as the farmer's hog. They have red hair, strong bone, deep bodies, and short legs, drooping ears and a straight face. They were a strong class at the Columbian, and came from a widely extended territory. They give evidence of strong constitution, are heavy-shouldered, are lacking in uniformity of character, many of them decidedly coarse, evidently slow to mature, and some of them have the appearance of having been crossed with the Tamworth, though we have no reliable evidence that such is the case. The younger things were decidedly a better lot than the aged hogs shown, the latter showing a want of quality and uniformity for which we were not prepared, when we remembered that at the New Orleans World's Fair, a few years ago, the Jerseys stood second in the breed sweepstakes competition.

CESHIRE

Are still another breed of American origin, and a good sort they are—large, smooth, deep-fleshed bacon hogs, with a good deal of uniformity of type, with smaller bone and finer skin and hair than the Chester White. They have been recognized as a distinct breed since about 1850, and are said to have descended from the old Yorkshires crossed upon the best specimens of native sows. They come principally from the Eastern States, although there are a good many scattered through the west, and a few in Canada which have made a very good impression.

ESSEX

The Essex class was represented by eight different exhibitors. As a breed they were of good quality; those winning prizes were all choice animals of true Essex type. The judges, in making their awards, stuck closely to quality and type. In the older sections a large percentage of the animals were bad upon their feet and legs, which was attributed to improper attention to the care and trimming of their feet, which is a very important item in the proper fitting of show stock. In the aged boars, eight animals put in an appearance, and the prizes were awarded in the following order:—1st, Mahan & Clevenger, Malcolm, Neb.; 2nd, M. H. Walworth, Hillsdale, Mich.; 3rd, Joseph Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville; 4th, D. E. Wooding, Beach City, Ohio.

The yearling boar class was not as strong as the aged class, with the exception of the first prize boar, which was of extra quality and was an easy winner: he was the property of Mahan & Clevenger. The second prize went to H. H. Taylor, Waynesville, Ill., while A. C. Green won third, the fourth going to M. H. Walworth. The first prize in boar six months and under one year went to Mahan & Clevenger's well-fleshed young boar "Ah There," the second to A. C. Green, while the third was won by Wilson J. Neely, Brooklyn, Mich., and the fourth was placed on a long and deep-sided boar owned by H. H. Taylor. The section of boar under six months brought out a miscellaneous class of different sizes and types, but the judges showed their appreciation of quality and smoothness, and awarded the first prize to a choice boar of the thick, low-set stamp, owned by M. H. Walworth, the second was sent to a boar of true Essex pattern, owned by Mahan & Clevenger, the third going to the same exhibitor, and fourth to a low-set and lengthy young pig owned by D. E. Wooding, Beach City, Ohio.

When the aged sows were called, eleven good, uniform animals faced the judges, and Mahan & Clevenger were again successful in winning first on their sow, Sarah 6th, an even, well-fleshed pig. H. H. Taylor secured second on a sow that was a trifle bare on the back, while Mr. Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont., won third on Dinah 3rd, a smooth, even sow, not highly fleshed, but extra good on her legs, the fourth going to Mahan & Clevenger's sow Nora.

The yearling sows were a choice lot. Mr. Featherstone winning the blue ribbon on Diment S., a very large sow for the breed, with a good head, splendid back, and extra good upon her legs, the second going to D. E. Wooding's Royal Beauty, the third prize to Mahan & Clevenger's Sarah 21st, a sow of good Essex type, while the fourth was given to a lengthy sow, the property of M. H. Walworth.

Seven good sows came into the ring for section six months and under one year, and Mr. Featherstone again scored first on his sow Model, which was low-set and thick; M. H. Walworth won second on Queen Sarah, a sow of good quality and type.

In the section for boar and three sows over one year, bred by exhibitor, the premiums stood the same as the previous class. Mahan & Clevenger were again successful with their young herd, which was of uniform type and extra quality, H. H. Taylor, Waynesville, Ill., getting second, and D. E.

Woodling third, while the fourth was given to M. H. Walworth.

The awards stood the same in the section boar and three sows under one year, bred by exhibitor, the third going to D. E. Woodling's Black Duchess 1st, a good, active sow, but not in high and condition, the fourth going to H. H. Taylor.

In sow under six months, Mahan & Clevenger won first and second upon a pair of sows that showed good care and attention in their fitting, Mr. Featherstone third upon a sow of good quality, the fourth going to D. E. Woodling.

Section boar and three sows over one year. Mahan & Clevenger secured another victory, their herd being composed of Stumpy, Sarah 6th, Nora and Nora 2nd; the second prize going to Thomas Taylor, with Grover, Sarah 7th, Lady Perfection 2nd, and Nelly G.; the third to Jos. Featherstone, with Wonderful, Didymus Maid, Diment S. and Black Gloss; the fourth prize was sent to M. H. Walworth.

Four swine, the get of the same boar, bred by exhibitor. Mahan & Clevenger were again fortunate in securing the blue ribbon, H. H. Taylor taking second, W. M. Walworth third, and the fourth going to D. E. Woodling.

Four pigs under six months, the produce of same sow. Mahan & Clevenger won first with a very choice young herd, W. H. Walworth getting second with a smooth, thick-set, well-fleshed lot, while the third was sent to D. E. Woodling, and fourth to James Seeley, of Geneva, N. Y.

The sweepstakes, boar any age, was easily won by "Stumpy," a long, smooth-backed boar standing upon short legs, the property of Mahan & Clevenger. The same exhibitors won the sweepstake, boar any age bred by exhibitor, with this splendid animal.

In the sweepstake, sow any age, Mr. Jos. Featherstone secured the proud distinction with Didymus Maid, which was without doubt the most perfect Essex on exhibition; she also won sweepstakes as sow of any age bred by exhibitor.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

World's Fair, Jackson Park, Chicago.

(Ontario Press Bureau Special.)

If Ontario people have not, as the old Scot said, "a guid conceit o' theirselves," as a result of what this province has done at the World's Fair, it will not be because they have not sufficient reason. As a matter of fact, Ontario has furnished fully three-quarters of the entire exhibit made by the Dominion, and when the full list of awards is made public, it will be seen that we have far out-classed any state of the Union, and where prizes are given by competition we score away ahead of all other exhibitors. The successes in the stock ring, in horses, cattle, sheep and swine, have been duly chronicled, and now, as the days of the exhibition are almost at an end, our breeders of thoroughbred horses and fine poultry are rounding off the stock show by sweeping the list in many classes, and holding their own in all.

No one who has the least eye for beauty in horseflesh could fail to be delighted with the splendid string of thoroughbreds sent in by Robert Davies, of Thorncliffe Farm, Toronto, whose successes in this line in a measure made up for the hard usage he received with his Clydesdales. Mikado, who heads the string, is well-known to the horse fanciers as an animal who has never been beaten. He is a veritable giant, 16½ hands high, a rich seal brown in color, and such a head and neck as an artist would choose to express his ideal. He has won first prizes galore against all comers in Canada, and last year took the \$750 prize at the great New York show. The prejudice among many farmers against thoroughbreds would soon be dissipated if there were more sires of the Mikado class, as he is just the style required for saddle and military purposes, and always in demand at high prices. The judge made no mistake in giving him first prize as the best thoroughbred stallion in America. In the Thorncliffe contingent are also Thorncliffe and the youngsters Harpoon and Strugo, as well as the mares Bechive, Queen Bee, Cheverette and Lou D, all genuine equine aristocrats. The second prize winner was Dandie Dimont, owned by W. H. Millman, of Woodstock, and a beautiful piece of horseflesh he is, with the added distinction of being sire of Ajax, who, as a yearling, sold for \$10,000, and has fully justified in every particular the expectations of the gentleman who bought him. Third honors went to Shillingstone, owned by Geo. S. Scagel, of Owen Sound, and fourth to Manitoba, owned by Job Dickinson, of Zion, near Port Hope. A finer quartette than these Ontario prize winners it would be difficult to find in any country. Ironsides, owned by Thos. Irving, Winchester, is a fine three-year-old, and deserved the first place which he was awarded in his section. Gywardy, owned by Geo. Scagel, of Owen Sound, is a beautiful mare, and received a great deal of attention. In standard-bred trotters, Binhook, owned by S. C. Garden, Barrie, and Dr. Ling, owned by A. McKillop, West Lorne, stood among the prize winners.

Adam Armstrong, Fergus, held up the credit of the province in live stock, and won several prizes with his excellent animals.

The poultry show is acknowledged to be the largest in point of numbers, and best in general excellence, there has ever been held on this continent. In all some 1,000 entries of fowls and pet stock were made, including all the leading breeds,

Ontario sending nearly 2,000. Some twenty odd judges have been at work tying the ribbons, but, owing to the large number of entries, were unable to finish with the week. Our poultry breeders rank high as prize winners, and have made a great many sales, including some \$50 worth to Count Federico Mora, of San Salvador, Central America, who was also a purchaser of Ontario sheep and swine.

In the cheese competition, as was predicted, Canada stood away ahead, Ontario taking the lion's share of the awards. The following table compiled from the June and October competitions is interesting:—

JUNE EXHIBITION OF CHEESE.

Total number of single entries from Canada and the United States.....	697
Of these, Canada sent from over one hundred different factories.....	162
Total awards for Cheddar cheese.....	138
Of these, Canada took.....	129
Leaving for United States.....	9

Thirty-one exhibits of Canadian cheese scored higher than the highest United States cheese.

OCTOBER EXHIBITION OF CHEESE.

Total number of single entries from Canada and United States in Cheddar for factory classes.....	696
Of these, Canada sent.....	525
Total awards for cheese made previous to 1893 (of which Canada took all).....	110
Total awards for Cheddar factory cheese made in 1893.....	414
Of these, Canada took.....	369
Leaving for United States.....	45

One hundred and thirty exhibits of Canadian cheese in these classes scored higher than the highest United States cheese.

The total number of cheese in the June and October competitions in which Canada took part, and the awards, were as follows:—

	Exhibits.	Awards.
United States.....	586	54
Canada.....	687	607

Out of 275 exhibits of cheese made by Ontario, 200 awards were secured; and of these, five lots scored 90½ points of a possible hundred. Of all the triumphs of Ontario at the World's Columbian Exhibition, this is the greatest, and the most likely to bring to us a substantial money return.

Mr. R. A. Lister.

We had the pleasure recently of a call from a prominent English manufacturer, Mr. R. A. Lister, of Dursley, Gloucestershire, head of the large firm of R. A. Lister & Co., manufacturers of dairy requisites and machinery, most widely known of which is the celebrated Alexandra Cream Separator. That Mr. Lister's business tact and ability is appreciated in his native country is evidenced by the many prominent positions of trust and honor held by him, he recently having been placed on the Commission of the Peace for his county; he is also a member of Gloucestershire County Council, and is a prominent worker in several philanthropic institutions.

Regarding the development of the cream separator business, we reprint the following extract from the Implement and Machinery Review:

"When the 'Alexandra' separator was first introduced by its inventor, Mr. Michael Pederson, Mr. Lister was among the first to realize the peculiar merits of the machine. He saw in it a great future for the English and foreign dairying industry, and from that date to the present he has devoted a large portion of his time to the improvement and perfecting of appliances upon this principle. This cream separator is a labor-saving machine of which Mr. Lister is especially proud, and the way in which, aided by his sons, Messrs. E. A. & C. A. Lister, the subject of our sketch covered the United States, Australia and Africa in the advocacy of the advantages of this method of dairy treatment is established as one of the smartest pieces of business enterprise that has been recorded in the English dairying machinery trade. There is no need to remind our readers of the winning of the first prize of £30 by this invention at the exhaustive trials with cream separators carried out by the Royal Agricultural Society."

For the past twenty years Mr. Lister has devoted much time and study to practical agriculture, and more particularly to dairying in all its branches, and has found time to contribute many articles for the press and to deliver addresses at farmers' meetings on subjects of this nature. This was his first visit to Manitoba, and although it was too short to see all parts of the province, he formed a very favorable opinion of this as a dairy country, and remarked that, "if we showed as much enterprise as Australia and New Zealand had done, we could soon have an enormous export butter trade." He attended the fairs at Crystal City, Cartwright and Clearwater, judging the dairy products at these places and explaining to the exhibitors the good and bad qualities of their exhibits. At the former place the Manitoba agent of the Alexandra Separator had on exhibition a hand power machine, and Mr. Lister took the opportunity thus afforded to explain the workings of this wonderful little piece of mechanism to the large gathering present, prominent among whom were the two members of the Dominion Cabinet, Hon. Mr. Foster, Finance Minister, and Hon. Mr. Angus, Minister of Agriculture, and also the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, who were in attendance at the fair.

The demand for these machines has greatly increased within the past year in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and promises to develop into a large trade in the future.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

The cattle and horse sales held during the past months have borne renewed witness to the buoyancy of the home market for breeding stock. The Aberdeen-Angus sales have included drafts from an old-established, hardy herd, owned by Mr. William Wilson, at Coynachie, in the uplands of Aberdeenshire, also from the Blairmore herd of Mr. Alexander Geddes, in the same upper district, from the renowned Ballindalloch herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., which this year has taken the very best positions in the principal show yards, from the Inchgower herd in Banffshire, the Countess of Seafield's Cullen House herd in the same county, the Glen of Rothes herd in Morayshire, Colonel Stirling's Kippendavie herd in Perthshire, the famous herd of Mr. Clement Stephenson at Newcastle, and the herd of the Earl of Airlie at Cortachy in Forfarshire. The principal Scottish Shorthorn sales take place in October, but there have already been important draft sales from the herds of Mr. Robert Thompson, at Inglewood, and Lord Brougham and Vaux, near Perth, in Cumberland, and Mr. Deane Willis' herd in Wiltshire. A notable feature of the sales has been the patronage bestowed on them by royalty. The representatives of Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales have been good buyers at several of the sales, generally taking off the best and highest-priced animals.

The Coynachie herd is not a fancy one, but the cattle are famous in Aberdeenshire for their genuine beef qualities, and Mr. Wilson has often topped the bullock sales at Aberdeen with the produce of his herd. The bull calves annually sold from the herd are in favor with the smaller farmers in Aberdeenshire, who readily buy them up in spring. The cows have a milky appearance not quite common amongst the blackskins. The averages at the sale were these: 9 cows, £18 4s.; 14 two-year-old heifers, £20 11s.; 20 yearling heifers, £13 8s. 3d.; 16 heifer calves, £9 9s. 8d.; and 2 bulls, £11 5s. 9d. Mr. Geddes, of Blairmore, is an Aberdonian who went out early in life to seek a fortune, and having found it came home and settled down in his native glen, purchasing the estate of Blairmore from the Duke of Fife. His herd is more of a fancy one than that at Coynachie, and he has more than once given high prices for good cattle. Unfortunately his sale took place in very rough weather, which doubtless interfered with the bidding. The averages, however, are eminently satisfactory: 34 cows, £27 5s. 4d.; 8 two-year-old heifers, £27 16s. 6d.; 13 yearling heifers, £22 13s. 11d.; 8 heifer calves, £12 14s. 7d.; and 4 bull calves, £14 0s. 10d. The record sale was held at Ballindalloch. The Queen's representative gave 300 gs. for the cow Eurya; Colonel Smith, of Minmore, 130 gs. for Erauthis; Sir T. Gibson Carmichael, Bart., 125 gs. for the two-year-old heifer Elapis, and Dr. Profeit 130 gs. for the yearling heifer Encolonia. The five-year-old bull Prince Iliad made 180 gs., the buyer being Sir T. D. Gibson Carmichael. The averages were: 12 cows, £76 9s. 6d.; 10 two-year-old heifers, £12 4s. 2d.; 11 yearling heifers, £19 7s. 1d.; 6 heifer calves, £28 3s. 6d.; and one bull, £189. The Cullen House stock sold very well: 18 cows drew £23 4s. 4d.; 6 two-year-old heifers, £29 18s. 6d.; 3 yearling heifers, £17 3s.; and 1 bull, £19 19s. Inchgower had scarcely as high an average, but the sales ran each other close. The figures realized there were: 17 cows, £22 17s.; 9 two-year-old heifers, £21 3s. 6d.; 8 one-year-old heifers, £21 3s. 11d.; 6 heifer calves, £16 5s. 6d.; 5 bulls and bull calves, £27 14s. 4d. The Glen of Rothes lot were useful cattle, but in no sense fancy. There 7 cows made £19 5s. 5d.; 3 two-year-old £17 17s.; 2 yearling heifers, £9 3s. 9d.; 3 heifer calves, £6 6s.; and 2 bull calves, £11 0s. 6d. Better prices were recorded at Kippendavie: 10 cows made £21 4s. 2d.; 8 two-year-old heifers, £26 10s. 3d.; 3 yearling heifers, £12 12s.; 2 bulls, £25 4s.; 9 bull calves, £10 7s. 8d. The Earl of Airlie's sale took place a week later, towards the last days of the month. The averages at this meeting were: 19 cows, £26 5s.; 5 two-year-old heifers, £29 16s. 5d.; 6 yearling heifers, £19 12s.; 7 heifer calves, £14 17s.; 9 bull calves, £13 10s. 8d.; and 2 bulls, one of them the famous Rover of Powrie, £33 12s. The best and most uniform prices were realized at Mr. Clement Stephenson's sale at Newcastle. The highest price was 95 gs., yet the average was only excelled at Ballindalloch, where, as we have seen, there were several abnormally high figures. The averages at the Balliot College farm sale were: 11 cows, £14 5s. 10d.; 7 two-year-old heifers, £11 5s.; 9 yearling heifers, £11 5s. 4d.; 5 heifer calves, £33 12s.; 2 yearling bulls, £65 12s. 6d.; and 6 bull calves, £23 16s. The highest price was £99 15s., paid by Mr. Sykes for the yearling bull Gentleman. The following table published in the Scottish Farmer of 30th September shows the final results of the leading Aberdeen-Angus sales of 1893:

Ballindalloch	10 head	£56 9s. 5d.
Balliot College Farm	10 "	40 12 "
Dalmore	5 "	39 4 "
Guisachan	5 "	33 2 "
Blairmore	5 "	23 18 "
Cullen House	5 "	23 17 "
Cortachy	5 "	22 1 "
Inchgower	5 "	21 11 "
Kirkton	5 "	18 8 "
Kippendavie	5 "	14 13 "
Coynachie	5 "	11 10 "
Glen of Rothes	5 "	11 10 "

The results of these sales do not compare well with the figures drawn in the days of the American boom, when, as at Cortachy in 1882, 500 gs. was realized for one cow, but they do not warrant the conclusion that the business of breeding cattle is effete in Scotland. On the contrary, they show that well-bred cattle always sell well, and draw prices to remunerate the breeder.

The Clydesdale sales have read an equally emphatic lesson of the same nature. At Drumlanrig, where the Duke of Beccleuch sold 21 head, an average price of £80 7s. was recorded, and 370 gs. was paid for a Macgregor colt foal; 130 gs. was paid for the brood mare Countess of Drumlanrig, which stood second at the H. & A. S. show at Stirling in 1891. In the same week Sir James Duke, Bart., sold 15 head, which realized an average price of £55 13s. Colonel Stirling, of Kippendavie, had a good sale, and drew £18 2s. for 26 head. Professor McCall sold 16 head, and drew £46 15s. 10d. a piece for them. At Kippendavie a filly foal by Flashwood was sold for 180 gs., or £189, a price which is certainly remunerative, and will pay all concerned to great advantage.

Shows of young Clydesdales have recently been held at Thornhill, in Dumfriesshire, Girvan, in Ayrshire, and Newton Stewart, in Galloway.

Foals have been the leading article at all of these events, and the stock of some of our younger horses have been showing up well. Prince Alexander, Mains of Airds and Goldfinder have been breeding grand foals. A filly foal by the first named has been sold for £150, and a colt by the second has changed hands at £100. These prices are remunerative. Mains of Airds is breeding stock which is drawing high prices—£65 and more have been paid for some of his progeny, and Clydesdale breeders have about as little cause of complaint as any section of Scottish farmers.

The Shorthorn sales are not yet completed, but as soon as they are a summary of what has been done at them will be given. SCOTLAND YET.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

Farmers and feeders appear to be in a great hurry to market their live stock, and they are getting good prices, notwithstanding the forced runs they are making. The fact is that live stock, except sheep, bring better prices than anything else the farmer has, and as money has not been easy to get on grains or from the banks on any kind of security, the marketing of live stock has been heavy.

The fat stock, poultry, and light horse show at the World's Fair was quietly inaugurated, and there was so much else going on that it was overlooked by many people; still, there was a good attendance of visitors, and the display of stock, except in the fat stock division, was good. The latter was good as far as it went, but was not large. It was too early in the year for the right kind of a show, and many of the best feeders doubtless held off for the Christmas show, to be held in the new stock pavilion at Dexter Park, Chicago.

Among the Shorthorn exhibitors, Mr. E. Jones, of Williamsville, Ill., was most successful, but Mr. A. A. Armstrong, of Ferguson, Ontario, was in the honorable mention and prize-taking list in the classes under 3, 2 and 1 years respectively.

In the Hereford classes, W. S. Vanetta, of Fowler, Indiana, took the choice premiums. In the Aberdeen-Angus class, W. S. Niles, of Wyoming, Iowa, was the most successful exhibitor.

Among the Devon exhibitors, John Hudson, of Moweaqua, Ill., had things all his own way, and Hugh Paul, of Dundee, Minn., had no competition in the Galloway class. The best animal in the entire show was a three-year-old Shorthorn steer owned by Mr. E. Jones.

The largest number of cattle ever received at Chicago in one week was 95,524 head, for the week ended Sept. 19th, 1891. This record would have been broken the past month but for the delay of traffic by passenger trains. The closing week of the exposition caused such a rush of travel that live stock trains were considerably delayed.

Montana cattlemen have been delayed in marketing their range cattle, and have been hoping for a continuance of fair weather.

The "liquidation" of sheep raisers continues. They sent in 82,906 head to Chicago in one week lately—the largest number on record by about 14,000 head. Really good sheep and lambs, however, were not very plenty.

Since the Exposition has been in progress Chicago has been largely in the hands of country visitors. The people from the rural districts have attended more generally than have the dwellers in cities. The fine exhibits made by Canada in all departments have been much admired.

There were 191,000 cattle received during the week ended Oct. 21st at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis combined. Chicago received over 85,000, and of course a good many of the cattle at the latter point, late in the week, had been forwarded from the other three points.

The first ten months of the present year, as compared with the previous year, showed the following changes in receipt of live stock at Chicago: Cattle; a decrease of 320,000 head; hogs, a decrease of 1,500,000; and sheep, an increase of 680,000 head.

The condition of the horse market is unsatisfactory to sellers. Winter forces many plugs on the market, and the rapid substitution of electric and cable cars for horse power tends to steadily lessen the demand for common horses.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

Timely Topics in Feeding.

BY JAS. SHARP.

To many the coming winter will be a very trying one. What with a short crop of straw, grain turning out but fairly well, roots below the yield of other years, pasture gone for months, making fall feeding a necessity—and that feeding has been done, perhaps, with stuff stored for the winter—presents a problem not easily solved: how to do the winter feeding to the best advantage.

Now, though we have many far-seeing, careful farmers, the vast majority cannot be classed as such. In harvest and early fall months we see by far too much threshing being done. The straw is pitched out in great heaps (for stacks they cannot be called), and often the chaff along with it, to get all the fall rains, spoiling it for feeding and to a certain extent for bedding also. Such a practice is wasteful in the extreme, and right here is where many of our farmers should begin so economize. I consider good, clean wheat and oat chaff but little inferior to hay for feeding in the early winter, and, in fact, all through the winter every pound of it should be kept inside and fed; all the straw, if possible, should be housed also, instead of being trampled down by a herd of half-frozen, hide-bound cattle.

I would like to mention another very common and serious mistake many of our farmers still adhere to: that of allowing the cattle and other stock to be in the field day and night through the late fall and early winter months, with nothing to eat save what they can pick up on the pasture fields or around the straw stack. When the weather is cold and the pasture bare, stock should be housed at night, and fed a little night and morning. But they will say, "Our way saves feed and a great deal of extra work," forgetting, or careless that the flesh put on in the summer months is being rapidly lost, when a little judicious housing and feeding at this time is true economy. And on through the whole winter, we see too much of this turning out the cattle in the morning and leaving them standing out till night, regardless of the weather, all because, as some say, it "makes them hardy!" that "they eat a lot of rough feed, and the stables don't need cleaning out so often"—all very fine excuses for a lazy man. I would not care for cattle made "hardy" in that way; they are apt to be hard, tough specimens to the end. They no doubt eat a lot of rough feed—they must to keep up the heat of their bodies—but see how much less would be needed if kept in warm quarters; and the manure made in the stables is far better, and that of itself is an important factor in farming. I do not mean to say that stock should not be out in the winter months. It is good for them that they should; for water and exercise, more especially the young and breeding animals, but when they cease to play around and feel cold, put them in the stable.

It is very important after the stock is housed for the winter, that they be kept clean—not merely their stalls cleaned out and bedded regularly, but the cattle should be looked carefully after, that parasites do not trouble them; if such do get a hold, it takes some time and work to root them out. I have found sheep dip of great value in cleaning stock. We apply it with a sponge or cloth two or three times at short intervals. It takes some time to keep cattle clean and well curried, but they will do very much better on a given quantity of feed than those not so attended to. My excuse, if one is needed for taking up so much time with the housing and cleaning of the cattle, is, that I consider those things second only to a correct system of feeding, and if properly and systematically done, will be found of great value.

It is important that cattle should be fed at the same time, and if possible by the same person. They cannot do well if fed at all hours of the day; rest and quiet are just as essential as food for successful feeding, and any one not gentle and kind with the stock has no business in a cattle stable.

Many of our best feeders put the great bulk of their straw (that which is to be fed), and part of their hay, through the cutting box before being fed; others again just enough to feed with the meal when the chaff is used up. I would advise those who are short of rough fodder to cut by all means; any kind of straw can be made tasty and more palatable to the stock by cutting and mixing with pulped roots. Though oat straw, of course, is best, other kinds can be used to advantage. The mixing should be done twenty-four hours before being fed, to allow the straw to absorb the juice of the roots. In this way the cattle will eat the whole willingly, but if fed separate, the straw would be rooted over and over and a large part wasted. The mixing of feed for a herd of cattle requires a place for the purpose, and many may not have such for so large a quantity that would be needed at once. Still, it will do very well to prepare the morning meal after the feeding is done at night, and so on in advance. After some time, part of the root-house could be used for the purpose. I would use a little water when mixing; it will help to soften the straw, and the stock will relish it the better. Some add the meal ration at this time also. I prefer to mix the meal when feeding, one can tell so much better what is being given; and in feeding for beef, one animal may not stand what others would, nor would a meal ration suitable for beefing cattle be at all the thing for young and growing stock.

In finishing steers for the British market, we have found a ration composed of two parts oats, and one each of peas and wheat, chopped and fed as mentioned, give good satisfaction. Barley could be fed instead of wheat, and with the other grains would do very well. But peas and oats I consider the great standby of the feeder. Men new to the business should be careful in feeding the cattle for some time after coming in from the fields; they will not stand a heavy meal ration to commence with, it should be gradually increased towards the end of the feeding period. But above all, allow none to remain in the mangers from one feeding time to another; if once put off their feed, they are apt to be troublesome. Give them no more than they can eat up clean, and at regular intervals. A serious fault with some, especially with those new to the business, is in not feeding a heavy enough grain ration; they keep the steers moving only, when they should be at a smart canter. There is no saving in half feeding for the British or any other market. An extra quarter gallon at each feed may make all the difference between a profit and a serious loss.

Towards spring hay should be largely used with feeding cattle, as they become a little more dainty in their taste when warm weather sets in, and a change of feed now and again is beneficial. Keeping the cattle clean, contented and healthy, and feeding up to their capacity to assimilate such feed, is the only sure way to success in feeding.

For cows giving milk, the chaff, cut straw and roots, fed with their meal ration as mentioned in reference to beef cattle, with what long straw or hay they can clean up, will be found to give good results. Turnips fed in this way, in moderate quantities, will taint the milk but very little, if at all. For young cattle, if given a liberal feed of turnips along with the chaff and cut straw, they will do fairly well without any meal, but will do all the better if a little ground oats or bran is added; the object should be to keep them growing right along. The flesh put on in the summer months should not be lost, but rather added to in the winter.

The winter care of young calves should be of the best, plenty of turnips and chaff, with a generous supply of chopped oats and all the sweet clover hay they can eat. And in every case salt should be placed where they can take it every day if they wish. I do not mean to say that cut straw has any more nutritive value than before it was cut, but if fed as stated above, the stock will eat a lot of rough feed which otherwise would not be touched, and though straw may not have feeding properties of a high order, still bulky feed is as useful as that of the concentrated order, and where fodder is short, it is well to enquire in what shape it would be most relished by the stock. There will be more work in connection with this system of feeding, but I do not believe in the straw stack kind, for what is worth doing is worth doing well.

W. C. Edwards' & Co.'s Stock Farms.

One of the oldest and most widely known breeders of pure-bred stock in the Ottawa valley is Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., of Rockland, Ont. Rockland is a village on the Ottawa river, about thirty miles below the city of Ottawa. Between these two places the banks of the river are well wooded, but through the clearings views can be had of a fine rolling country and occasional villages. At Rockland are situated the immense saw mills belonging to Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co. The first farm visited was

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM.

which is so named from the beautiful pine grove which surrounds the buildings, and affords shelter from the blasts of winter. On arriving at the farm we found the manager hard at work filling the silo. He prefers the common yellow corn, of which they have about twenty acres. On this farm he has tried the Longfellow, and says that it gives more in quantity, but not of so good a quality.

The commodious barn on this place is 150 feet in length and 66 in width, and is fitted up with all modern appliances for saving labor. There are two large silos, and also the most complete system of waterworks that we have seen. Iron cups are placed in each stall, and then connected with each other, and also with a tank outside, by means of pipes. The water is forced into the tank by a windmill, and is there regulated by means of floats; in the way this water is kept at the same level in the stalls all the time. There are two large manure sheds, where the manure is all drawn, and then mixed with that made at the mill stables. In these sheds Mr. Edwards feeds about sixty head of steers for the export trade, after having first deboned them; they will feed together like so many sheep out of mangers, which are hung against the wall so that they can be raised as the manure increases in height. Mr. Edwards was one of the first to introduce the silo into this part of the country, and he considers it of as much importance in making beef as in the production of milk.

The Shorthorn herd kept at this farm numbers about eighty or ninety animals, and are chiefly of the choicest Scotch strains of breeding. They are about equally divided in color between reds and roans, thus showing that Mr. Edwards is no respecter of colors, but that he prefers individual merit. At the time of our visit the best of the animals were in quarantine, after having kept up the honor of the herd at the World's Fair, and won fresh laurels for Pine Grove Stock Farm. As a full description of the prize-winners at Chicago

was given in a recent issue, we will only say that the herd consisted of ten animals, upon which he was fortunate enough to secure five premiums, including one for the herd. He showed his aged bull, two-year-old bull Knight of St. John—one of the latest importations from Wm. Duthie, and one which won him third money—two bull calves, two cows, a two-year-old heifer, a yearling heifer, and two heifer calves. When we saw those that were in the field, we concluded that if the best were sent to Chicago there were plenty left that would be a credit to any stock farm. In the stables we were shown a few useful young bulls now fit for service, and an especially good three-year-old imported heifer, Lady Lancaster 6th, that was suckling a bull calf, got by Scottish Archer. Both the calf and his mother are red, and were bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie.

The foundation of this herd was obtained from such breeders as Robert Miller, Brougham, and the Hon. John Dryden. It was afterwards increased by direct importations from the Old Country. Last year Mr. Edwards brought out three bulls and six females from the herd of Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie.

About three miles further down the river, at Clarence post office, is

ELMHURST STOCK FARM.

where Messrs. Edwards & Co. keep their flock of imported Shropshires, under the management of Mr. Henry Smith. Mr. Smith reported an extra good crop of lambs this year. At the time of our arrival he was busily engaged in crating a consignment of a dozen, which had been sold to the Seminary at Oka. Much of the land along the bank of the river is broken and hilly, and appears to be particularly adapted for sheep breeding. There are in the flock about sixty breeding ewes, and a few young rams now ready to fill orders. Two years ago Mr. Edwards imported twenty ewes, and has since added to them others imported by the Hon. John Dryden from some of the best English flocks.

There is also a herd of Berkshires kept on this farm, the foundation of which was obtained from Messrs. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton. Mr. Edwards has also done a little in the feeding of lambs, and this winter he will go into it stronger, as he intends to feed about two hundred on his farm at Cumberland this winter for the British export trade. Mr. Smith is loud in his praise of ensilage as a sheep food, but finds that it is not a safe food to feed alone, but requires to be mixed with cut hay or straw. This year he sowed Longfellow and Red Cob in alternate rows, and expresses himself as being much pleased with the result. The silo on this farm was the first one in the county; now Mr. Edwards has seven or eight himself, and the farmers in the vicinity are all following his example. From here Mr. Smith drove us across to the Quebec side of the river, to where the Ayrshires and Jerseys are kept, at the

LAURENTIAN STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.

This farm is situated on the North Nation River, about three miles from North Nation Station on the C. P. R., and about the same distance from the Ottawa River. In addition to the many things requiring his attention, Mr. Edwards decided to go into dairying, and his success can be measured by the great demand which exists for his butter at the first-class hotels in Ottawa, with which yearly contracts are made at the highest figure. A herd of pure-bred Ayrshires and Jerseys has been established, and a large stock barn and silos built sufficient to accommodate and feed one hundred head of stock. He laid the foundation of his Jersey herd by purchasing four imported cows and a few home-bred ones, then added to his herd by the purchase of a number which were imported by Sir Chas. Tupper. This herd is now headed by the bull Lisgar Pogis of St. Annes (25704), got by Lord Lisgar of St. Annes, out of Snowdrop of St. Annes, bred by W. A. Reburn, St. Annes. Lord Lisgar was by Orloff's Stoke Pogis, whose dam, Cheerful of St. Lambert, produced twenty pounds eight ounces of butter in one week. The dam of Lord Lisgar was Lolis of St. Lambert. (See FARMER'S ADVOCATE of January, 1892).

The Ayrshires are both imported and home-bred, having been selected from the choicest milking families. The herd is headed by the imported three-year-old bull, Cyclone.

Berkshire pigs from imported stock are kept here. Buttermaking is the specialty on this farm. The dairy is fitted with all the latest modern appliances, including a No. 3 DeLavel separator and a Babcock test. The milk from this herd, both pure-bred and grades, averages 4.3 per cent. of butter-fat. At present they are making about fifty-five pounds of butter per day, which is shipped direct to the customers at the remunerative price of thirty cents per pound.

Mr. Edwards has the credit of having been the first to bring these improved breeds of stock into this section of country, which has been of incalculable benefit to the farmers in that vicinity.

Choice breeding stock is always on hand and for sale at very reasonable prices. These include males and females of the following sorts: Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshires and Berkshires. Mr. Edwards is very honorable and his stock is good; we can recommend it to purchasers.

We never visit his farms but we learn many useful lessons. No farmer should visit Ottawa without going carefully over these farms, time thus spent will prove a profitable investment.

FARM.

East Peterborough Agricultural Societies' Show.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of East Peterboro' Society was a great success, both financially and otherwise, owing a great deal to the work of the Directors. Mr. W. C. Roxburgh, the indefatigable secretary, has held that office for many years; while the President, F. Birdsall, Esq., has been a director for over a quarter of a century, being president of the first annual exhibition, twenty-five years ago.

Last year the grounds were enlarged, and a good quarter-mile track built. The buildings were crowded to the utmost capacity with exhibits that would outrival those of our more pretentious exhibitions. In Dairy exhibits, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Plunkett and Mrs. Moore were keen rivals, as also they were in Domestic Manufacture and Ladies' Work.

In field roots, Messrs. Moore, Breckenridge, Blizard and Birdsall were large exhibitors.

Messrs. F. Birdsall & Son exhibited a cattle squash, weighing 114 lbs., and Greystone turnips, three of which weighed 90 lbs.

The show of garden vegetables was good.

In Shorthorns, Messrs. Birdsall, Knox, Kelly and Douglas were the principal exhibitors, F. Birdsall & Son winning the herd prize with a promising lot headed by that beautiful bull calf "Waverley World's Fair," sired by Waverley = 11000 =, who is now in quarantine on his way home from the World's Fair.

The sweepstakes for best male in class was awarded to a fine two-year-old, bred by F. Birdsall & Son, and owned by Conway & Wilson, Warkworth.

In Ayrshires, Douglas, Humphries and Breckenridge were exhibitors. Some very fine specimens were shown, especially by Jno. Douglas, Warkworth.

Holsteins and Grades were fairly represented, while in fat cattle the unusual thing of seeing a Jersey cow a prize winner was witnessed—that, too, in a strong class.

In Jerseys, Mr. Robt. Reesor, of Markham, exhibited 17 head; F. Birdsall & Son, 4 head. Most of the Jerseys were fine specimens.

Sheep.—Cotswold sheep that would have done credit to any show in Canada were exhibited by F. Bonnycastle, of Campbellford. Mr. Honey also exhibited.

In Leicesters, Cameron & Douglas exhibited a prize winner at Toronto, which was beaten by a local lamb.

Shropshires and Southdowns were exhibited by Millar & Kidd.

Oxfords were shown by Messrs. F. Birdsall & Son and Mr. Wasson. A ram lamb imported this year from Mr. Adams, of Oxfordshire, England, by Mr. Main, for F. Birdsall & Son, was greatly admired.

Horses were exhibited by Moore, Robertson, Breckenridge, Irving and Birdsall, many of which were of splendid quality.

Notes from England.

Dr. Voelcker, the well-known chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, regards the popular idea that morning's milk is of better quality than that drawn in the evening as a fallacy. As far as his experience goes, he says that the result depends on the quality and quantity of the food which is given to the cows four or five hours before milking.

In addition to the many forms of strong competition which the British farmer has to contend against, one of the most trying is that of the bonus-fed butter from Australia. Hitherto, Victoria has been the only country to stimulate the export of butter by a bonus, but now a bill has been introduced in the South Australian Parliament, providing a bonus of 2d. a pound on all butter exported from the Australasian colonies, provided that it passes inspection as the best quality.

At the last Dairy Conference, certain experts declared that the average quantity of milk necessary to yield a pound of butter was three gallons, or a very little less. Now the annual reports of the Australian, New Zealand and Canadian butter factories show the ratio of one pound of butter to two and a-half or two and a-quarter gallons. It seems that you in the colonies are ahead of us in the old country in the dairy business.

The Hessian fly has done immense damage in England, and especially in Devonshire. Both wheat and barley are seriously injured, and in some places there will not be more than half a crop.

A local tradition in the county of Sussex accounts for the discovery of the value of oilcake as a food as follows:—A Weald farmer manured a mowing grass field with oilcake, and not dreaming that they would eat the manure, he turned some tegs he had taken to keep into it; but soon finding that both grass and manure had disappeared, he sent to the owner to take his sheep away, that they were devils in sheep's clothing, for they had eaten all his grass, and had begun upon the soil itself. The story further says that when the sheep were taken home they were found to be very fat.

The exceptionally dry weather of the past spring and early summer lessened the crop of hay to such an extent that much alarm was created among agriculturists in regard to the shortage of this indispensable article of forage, the necessity for

making an unusual effort to increase the bulk of the hay being so pressing that many experiments were tried with the object of increasing the bulk of the aftermath, by means of top-dressing meadows and the shutting off of pastures. But the experiment that gave the most satisfactory results, both as regards weight per acre and also the quality of the fodder, was when the grass land was given a dressing of nitrate of soda. At the end of June a temporary fence was placed across a field, so arranged as to shut off six acres of the field; it was then dressed with a compound of nitrate of soda and bonemeal, in the proportion of five pounds of the one to four of the latter. The fertilizer was applied at the rate of one hundred and fifty pounds per acre, and the gate finally closed to stock on the first of July. Although handicapped by the dry weather of July and August, the grass made substantial progress, never attaining a great length, but being very thick and dense. Each load of hay, as it passed in, was drawn over the weigh bridge and the weight entered. The total was found to be eleven tons—a most satisfactory and gratifying return under these conditions for any season, no matter how favorable for growth. The contrast between this plot and land not so treated was shown to be much in favor of the nitrate of soda treatment, as by the same test thirty acres gave but twenty tons of hay.

Popular Geology.

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

The writer, in contributing a series of papers upon popular geology for the *ADVOCATE*, will endeavor to give, in as simple and as concise language as possible, an outline of the subject, so that its teachings may be readily understood by the reader. He also hopes that the articles will prove of use to many teachers throughout the Province, who are desirous to give weekly talks to their pupils, with a desire to enable them to understand how soil has been derived, and some of the changes that the rocks from which it is obtained have undergone since they were formed.

Few subjects are better fitted to develop the observation, comparison, and grouping of facts, and the forming of certain conclusions from them, than this. Few present more practical information to those who till the soil than that which deals with rocks and the changes they undergo in the formation of soil. This subject cannot fail to awaken a desire to observe objects around us, especially in a Province so wealthy in mineral deposits, and so rich in fertile soil.

Hoping to arouse interest in a science which reveals the nature of mineral deposits and the story of how our soil was formed, the writer has consented to give a series of papers in this department of agricultural science.

Geology may be defined as a scientific knowledge of the earth, and has to deal largely with rocks. A rock is any portion of the earth's crust, and hence the term is applied to sand, mud, gravel, clay, as well as a mass of so-called solid rock. All rocks may be considered as belonging to one or other of three classes:

1. Igneous, embracing such as whose origin is associated with the presence of heat, *e. g.*, the products of volcanoes.

2. Aqueous: those deposited in water as sediment, and afterwards hardened, *e. g.*, limestone, etc.

3. Metamorphic: those which have undergone marked change, likely through the influence of heat and pressure, *e. g.*, marble, slate, etc.

Each of these divisions will be fully discussed in a future paper. Take any stone by the wayside, or in the field, and it can readily be placed in one of these three groups; most in Ontario belong to the second and third groups. We find the rocks of these divisions are usually represented in masses, such as: limestone, dolomite, granite, gneiss, chalk, coal, salt, trap, trachyte and quartzite.

These contain certain minerals, among which some of the most important in connection with the formation of soil are: Quartz, Feldspar, Mica, Hornblende, Pyroxene, Talc, Serpentine, Chlorite, Calcite, Gypsum, Apatite, and the Ores of Iron. The nature and composition of these will be considered in the next paper.

It is said that of the earth's crust 48 per cent. is Feldspar, 35 per cent. Quartz, and much of the balance combinations of lime.

These minerals are composed of certain elements, thirteen of which enter largely into the composition of soil: Oxygen, Silicon, Sulphur, Chlorine, Carbon, Hydrogen and Phosphorus, non-metallic; Iron, Aluminium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium and Potassium, metallic. We have thus reached the ultimate elements which enter into the composition of the rocks from which soil is derived.

Let us repeat the various steps by which we reached the final elements in rocks:

1. Rocks divided into three great divisions: Igneous, Aqueous, Metamorphic.

2. The rocks of these exist in masses, such as, Limestone, Gneiss, etc.

3. Constituents in the rock masses, such minerals as: Quartz, Feldspar, Gypsum, etc.

4. Elements found in the minerals: Oxygen, Carbon, etc.

It would not be difficult to collect, in our fields, most of the minerals referred to, and it would be of great practical use for teachers to get their pupils enlisted in the work of making a collection suitable to illustrate the history of the soil as we find it written upon the fragmentary leaves of the geological records.

A Typical Ranch.

BY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

A pretty drive of five miles west from the town of Calgary brings you to Elbow Park Ranch, the property of Mr. R. G. Robinson. This property was originally owned by Chipman Bros., of Halifax, and while in their possession was known as the Chipman Ranch, but with a change of ownership came also a change of name, and for the last five years it has been known by its present one.

Elbow Park is in every respect a typical ranch, as there the smallest detail of farm life receives its attention as well as the larger and more important interests in connection with stock raising on a large scale.

The ranch proper or horse ranch, as it is called, consists of about two thousand acres, excellently fenced and beautifully situated on both sides of the Elbow River, with a frontage of three miles on the same. From the buildings looking down into the valley you get one of the prettiest views, perhaps, to be seen in Alberta. Stretching beneath you is a regular wilderness of pines, elm and cottonwood trees on a perfect carpet of green, with such a prodigality of lovely wild flowers as only our western prairies can grow. This, with the river twisting and turning and sparkling through its midst, gives it such a beautiful park-like appearance, hence its name.

At the time of your correspondent's visit, sometime in July, we left Calgary at eight o'clock in the morning, reaching the ranch half an hour later, just in time to meet the cowboys bringing in a band of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred mares with their colts off the range, and to see what is one of the most interesting sights in connection with the business—the cutting them out in the different corrals.

A number of horses were driven into the first corral. Mr. Robinson, with note book in hand, indicated those in the bunch required for the day, and the cowboys on foot began the work of cutting them out. Those who were not required were separated and sent through a gate into a corral, those who were going through a shoot into still another corral. This process was repeated until all the band were separated, when those which were not required were allowed to go back to the range. The band consists of five hundred horses, two hundred and twenty-five of which are mares for breeding purposes. These include Clydes, Percherons, Roadsters, Saddle horses, Trotters, Thoroughbreds and Shires, each one being bred to its own particular class, Mr. Robinson's aim being to raise all classes of horses, so that intending purchasers cannot fail to be satisfied. This season they have something in the neighborhood of ninety colts, all well-bred, good-sized, likely-looking animals, and as many young mares have come in this summer; they hope next year to be able to double the number. Among their sires they have the imported Clydesdale Culzean 8560, registered in the British and Canadian Stud book, bred by Wm. Gall, Smiddyburn, Rothie, Scotland. He is sired by Lord Erskine 1744, dam Jewel 6188, by Prince of Wales 673, and is full brother to Lord Ailsa, one of the most celebrated Clydes in Scotland. Also the Shire horse King of the Marsh (7507), got by King of the Valley 2854, dam Smiler, by Matchless 1542, bred by Mr. D. C. Walsh, Christie House, Holbeck, England, and imported from there by Mr. Robinson in 1889.

Then there is the imported and registered stallion Faughaballaugh (late Pirate) 351, one of the finest thoroughbreds in Alberta. Faughaballaugh was bred by Robert Morrison, Rosconnor House, County Down, Ireland, was imported by Gilkinson & Blackwood in 1880, and purchased by Mr. Robinson in 1892. He is a grand looking chestnut, large, strong and splendidly filled out for his age, with nicely tapered neck and beautiful clean-cut head. At the Toronto Industrial, in 1890, he carried off the red ticket, and also first prize at the spring stallion show there this season; he also succeeded in carrying off first at the Calgary Fair. Then they have the well-known trotter, Patchen Eclipse; these with a Coach horse and Clydesdale, both of them Alberta-bred, fill the list of sires. Up to date, Mr. Robinson has had a good home market for all he has had to sell, but in future he intends shipping any surplus either to England or Eastern Canada.

The buildings on the ranch are good, and instead of being of logs, as you usually find in the west, are of frame. These consist of a horse stable thirty by sixty feet, with lean-to of fifteen feet at each side, making it sixty feet square, providing stabling for twenty horses and nine box stalls for registered stock. On one side of the stable is the foal yard, an open shed a hundred feet long by seventy feet wide. A little to the west of the stable is a large three-story barn, with stone foundation, utilized for storing hay, grain, implements, etc., the basement being used for pigs, of which a number of pure-bred Berkshires and Yorkshires are kept. Beside the barn is the men's house, a comfortable looking building twenty by forty feet, with cellar underneath. A man is employed as cook. A little to the west of the ranch proper is the dwelling house, a

pretty little frame cottage with verandah in front. The water supply on the ranch is perfect and unlimited. For home consumption it is brought from a spring three-quarters of a mile away by wooden pipes two and a-quarter inches in diameter, and as it has a natural fall all the way, the cost of bringing it is very trifling. A large tank is in the barnyard, which is always full for stable and other purposes. Mr. Robinson also endeavors to raise, as far as possible, all the grain consumed on the place. This year he had one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation—sixty of wheat, four of barley, the rest being oats. A windmill is on the premises, which, of course, crushes free of charge all the grain consumed.

Besides the horses, Mr. Robinson has a thousand head of cattle. These are kept at what are called the winter and summer camps—the former up in the foothills of the mountains, thirty-five miles away, the latter some twenty miles from the home ranch; and during my stay, Mr. Robinson very kindly drove us out to the summer camp, where we were fortunate enough to see about seven hundred head of stock on the range, which, without doubt, was a sight worth driving many miles to see. Until two years ago, Mr. Robinson bred Shorthorns exclusively, then he crossed with Herefords, the result being admirable, the Shorthorns giving size and bone, the Herefords giving flesh, besides being found to be particularly good rustlers—and this where they feed very little, if any at all, is a great consideration. Mr. Robinson, however, thinks, taking all things into consideration, for a general purpose animal in the Northwest, there is nothing like the old reliable Shorthorn, and after crossing once more, he intends to get back as soon as possible to them again. This year, as far as is known, they have about two hundred and seventy-five calves, but until the annual fall round-up and branding an accurate estimate cannot be made. At both the summer and winter camps, the buildings, sheds and corrals are good, and are all that are required for the handling of such a large bunch of cattle; in fact, everything in connection with the ranch indicates the best possible management and prosperity. Mr. Robinson has got for sale this year one hundred and fifty steers and thirty yield cows, and in the spring will have some fifty head of horses, all the progeny of eastern animals.

Ginseng Culture.

The Ginseng is a plant about which we hear very many inquiries, but unfortunately there are very few reports from those who have attempted its cultivation. Nearly all the roots exported from this country are gathered from wild plants by the Indians, therefore there is great danger that, unless care is taken and the natural beds reserved or the cultivation of the plant encouraged, it will soon become extinct, and through this neglect we will lose an industry which annually brings a large amount of money into the country. Realizing the importance of this matter, the Ontario Government, two or three years ago, published a bulletin which contains a large amount of useful information regarding the nature and value of this plant. For the benefit of those who are interested, we give the experience of Mr. George Stanton, Summit Station, N. Y., who commenced experimenting with the Ginseng as early as 1886. His first attempts were unsuccessful, but in 1888 he obtained results which, even under the unfavorable circumstances, convinced him that the cultivation of the Ginseng could be made a success. He then commenced a careful study of the habits and requirements of the plant, while the experience which he had already gained enabled him to improve upon his methods of culture, so that he now considers that success is assured. He says that the best way to get started is to transplant the wild roots, and by this means a person soon gets in the way of raising his own seed. Fresh, reliable seed is expensive, and cannot be obtained in any considerable quantity; in fact, cannot be handled in bulk like other seeds, as it must be sown the autumn of the season in which it is grown, and must not be allowed to get dry. It may be sown in any secluded spot in the forest, and left for nature to produce a crop of roots, but this process is slow. The best plan is to prepare the ground, make it very rich, and sow in drills two or three inches apart; seeds one inch apart and one inch deep. Mr. Stanton considers that his crop of seed, which was produced upon a piece of ground 300 feet in length, and no more than three feet wide, was worth over one hundred dollars. The indications are, that the cultivation of ginseng can be made very profitable to those who have time and patience to devote to it. The exportation of the root is an old established industry, dating back to the year 1818, when it was first exported from Canada. From 1882 to 1891, the exportations from the United States were valued at the enormous sum of \$7,700,000. The supply of the wild root is rapidly becoming exhausted, and it is certainly worth while to make an effort to establish the cultivation of so valuable a root while there is something left to start with. Those beginning should guard against purchasing seed out of season, and avail themselves of all the information that they may be able to obtain.

Muck.

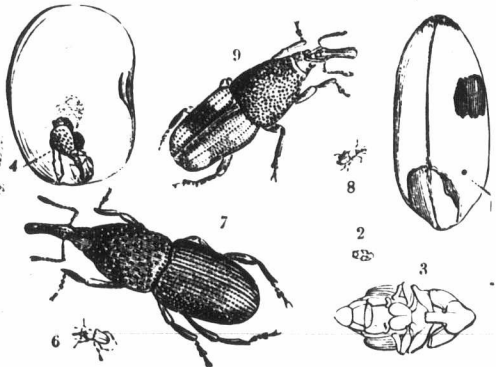
The amount of benefit that may be derived from the application of muck to the land has often been discussed. The principal point at issue is whether it will pay to apply it directly in its raw state.

In answer to this question Prof. Craig says that "Muck is chiefly valuable for its nitrogen contained in the organic matter, or elements of semi-decomposed plants. Under favorable circumstances this nitrogen is available as food for farm crops, but, in addition to its value as a nitrogenous food, its mechanical effect is beneficial to most soils by improving their tilth and texture. A soil which is too heavy may be made light and more porous by the application of muck. Muck without fermentation does not readily give up its nitrogen to growing plants, and if applied to a soil without fermenting the immediate result will not be very apparent or marked. Nothing will be lost by applying it direct to the soil without composting, but, as already stated, the returns will be much slower than if the elements of plant food in it were fed by the chemical action which takes place during the process of fermentation. Very small results might be expected the first year from an application of muck which had been unfermented or uncomposted."

ENTOMOLOGY.

Granary Weevils.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST.
A good deal of consternation was felt lately at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, when it became known that nearly all the exposed grain, including the ornaments and decorations in the different courts of the Agricultural Building, was infested by injurious insects. An order was issued by the Superintendent of the Agricultural Department forbidding the distribution of any grain from those courts, even when brought in from outside for that express purpose. Being in Chicago at the time, I made a careful examination of the agricultural exhibits and found that the injury in the Canadian section was due almost entirely to two insects, the common Rice Weevil, *Calandra oryzae*, (Fig. 8, where the insect is shown natural size, and 9, where it is shown enlarged), and the "Fly Weevil," better known as the Angoumois Grain Moth, *Gelechia cerealella*, a small moth at first sight closely resembling the too well known Carpet Moth. With the Rice Weevil were also found a few specimens of the Granary Weevil, *Calandra granaria*, (Fig. 6, 7).



The important question for Canadian farmers, and concerning which I was consulted by the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, was, of course, whether there was any danger of introducing into Canada any new pests which would afterwards give trouble either in the field or in the granary. In my opinion, Canadian farmers need have no anxiety on this score; for both of these pests have already from time to time been imported from the south with various kinds of grain, but have failed to propagate and become established. This is due to the fact that they are tropical insects, which, although they are very injurious in the Southern States, cannot exist for any length of time in our climate.

The Granary Weevils are small brown beetles, a little more than one-eighth of an inch in length, which lay their eggs in holes which they bore by means of a slender beak in the dry grain. When young grubs hatch, they complete their growth and turn to beetles again inside the grain where the egg was laid. By this time they have eaten out all the interior of the kernel. The beetles then emerge and continue the work of destruction. When grain is kept in store for a long time, this injury may be considerable in hot climates; but in Canada the cold of our winters stops their development and destroys the beetles.

The "Fly Weevil" has never developed in Canada even to the same extent as the true weevils, although occasional instances of its occurrence have been brought to my notice. In the Southern States, where it is very abundant, the moths fly from the granaries and lay their eggs upon the ripe grain in the fields; the eggs or young caterpillars are thus carried back again into the granary, and frequently are the cause of much loss. This never takes place in Canada.

Remedy.—Should grain at any time be found to be infested by these insects, often repeated experiment has shown that the insects can be easily and cheaply destroyed by treating it with bisulphide of carbon, in the same way that peas are now regularly treated to free them from the Pea Weevil. A full account of the Granary Weevil's, giving their life history and the details of treatment, can be found in the Annual Report of the Experimental Farms for 1889.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Veterinary.

JOHN L. SALKELD, Dongola, Man.:—"Would you kindly inform me if the flesh of a beast with 'lumpy jaw' is fit for feed?"

According to the latest reports of European and American scientists, the flesh of animals suffering from actinomycosis is fit food for man or beast, providing it has not been in connection with the diseased part, and the animal was in good condition and giving no signs of constitutional disturbance. See April 20th issue, page 152.

SUBSCRIBER, Meadow Lea:—"I have a six-year-old horse that took sick about the first week of August, his legs swelled and stiffened up, and he dragged them. Did not get off his feed entirely. He seemed to recover, but is now worse again, loses flesh very fast when attacked, and is now very thin."

The disease is probably of a rheumatic type. After preparing the horse by feeding exclusively on bran mash for sixteen hours, give a mild purgative consisting of one pint of raw linseed oil, and one ounce of turpentine. Continue the bran mash diet until the physic has ceased to operate. After this, give morning and evening for ten days: Iodide of potassium, one drachm; and bicarbonate of potassium, two drachms. In the morning the powder may be given in a moderate feed of oats, but at night it should be given in a bran mash, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran. Rub the whole surface of the legs and back two or three times a week with the following liniment:—Tincture of camphor and methylated spirits, of each six ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, two ounces; make up with water to one and a-half pints. Hand rub and bandage the legs twice a day. Keep body warm.

EVANDALE:—"One of my cows lately calved ten days past the regular forty weeks. Previous to going dry, hard lumps came on the udder, one teat becoming raw and very difficult to milk. The udder increased in size as calving time approached, and finally I tried to milk her, but could get no milk; upon calving I allowed the calf to suck, thinking it would bring down her milk, but still could get no milk. I kept her on dry feed, bathed the udder with warm water and hand-rubbed it; at last I had to take the calf off and feed it old milk. During the summer she went lame in right fore foot and a sore spot appeared on the sole, which has since turned into a running sore. A number of my cattle have been similarly affected during the summer, and what seems very peculiar, always in the right fore foot. Now, can you answer the following questions?"

1. What is the cause of the cow retaining her calf so long?
2. What is the matter with her functions?
3. What ails her foot, and what is proper treatment?
4. What effect will this have on her next calf and on her milking?
5. What effect will old milk have on calf?
6. What is the best substitute for milk for calf, as I have not enough to supply it?"

1. The period of gestation in the cow is from 230 to 325 days, from which you will see that the term of your cow's pregnancy, 290 days, is not uncommon.

2. Through inflammatory action, the milk glands have become indurated, and in consequence their functions have become temporarily suspended, if not permanently destroyed. Your cow being up in years, we do not think that treatment would be advisable, and would suggest the propriety of beefing her.

3. The sensitive sole has become inflamed and cankered either from external injury or constitutional causes. Poultice the foot with linseed meal for forty-eight hours, changing the poultice twice a day, and then apply to sore parts once every alternate day until healed: Sulphuric acid, one ounce; water, six ounces; mix.

4. We would not advise you to breed the cow again.

5. If fed in moderate quantity, no bad effects will be likely to result from it; it is advisable, however, to feed a little boiled flax-seed with it once a day.

6. Oatmeal gruel and boiled flax-seed judiciously fed.

POULTRY.

Poultry on the Farm.

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

A few years ago, I purchased a setting of eggs that yielded chickens which, despite my usual care, showed a strong tendency to bowel complaint—a tendency so persistently reappearing in every generation, that I felt compelled to give up an otherwise beautiful strain. The feather-eating habit only once got into my flock, and it must consistently be regarded as an inheritance then, because those of my hens guilty were hatched from eggs bought where I soon afterward saw several stripped necks. My first Leghorns for some generations were so wild I got an unfavorable opinion of the whole breed, but they gradually grew tame, and other Leghorns, purchased elsewhere, were quiet enough, so I saw docility could be bred in or bred out. Shakespeare's sentiment, that mercy "blesseth him that gives and him that takes," is very true in poultry quarters, for a gentle bird certainly seems to enjoy herself better, and is easier handled, managed and marketed. To me, it is as plain in the case of fowls as with people, that good inheritances place them a long way on the road toward success. The law of heredity, however, is a double one; both desirable and undesirable characteristics can be impressed, just as an engine may go forward or be reversed. Neglect turns the best pedigreed strain into "scrubs," while liberal feeding, strict attention to digestive organs, and general care, especially when fowls are young, develop everything which is good in even the commonest, and show how that long-sought "best breed" will come. It was Henry Ward Beecher, and farther back, Shakespeare, who settled on the proportion that being twenty men to preach would be easier than being one to practice. So far as my own experience and practice are concerned, I have, though it wrung my heart, marketed several pretty egg-eating and feather-eating hens, and done it so promptly that those vices never gained a real foothold. Many have found mixed flocks productive of mixed feelings, so, whatever else might be tolerated here at home, I cannot, in the interests of peace and society, risk a roaming habit and inheritance; hence, if any hen begins to trouble our neighbors, I do speedily dispose of her, though usually my brightest and most enterprising specimens. I remember one beloved but runaway Poland had to be caught while laying within her chosen basket in our woodshed. If I buy fowls, I try to get those which have been well cared for, and was surprised, last summer, to find a roaming disposition in some otherwise fine purchases. On inquiring of their former owners, I learned that the main hen-house becoming too full, they had put a temporary building off in a field, among the bugs, and there reared my chickens. As I much desire healthy, prolific, tame, well-behaved hens, established in character, I usually raise my own, and then know what I have. If a flock be so fed that they do lay more than the usual number of eggs in a year, they should transmit to their progeny some tendency to extra laying, and if this feeding and laying be kept up for a series of years, then prolificness probably becomes hereditary. The "Rural New Yorker" says a hen laying 130 eggs a year is a pretty good hen. My large flock of about a hundred, roosting in two houses, but undivided daytimes, have twice averaged 130 apiece, and done almost as well other years. The sum total of one year differed from that of the preceding year by only two dozens. Continual inbreeding decreases vigor and consequently egg-production, hence new blood must periodically be introduced into a flock; but though I buy new stock, I never entirely relinquish the old—I keep, as it were, a substratum of that on which to build. Those biddies have been educated, and I believe will continue to show that education is power. I am thankful for all that fanciers have done in the line of beauty, symmetry and docility, and, as they cross poultry families to gain vigor, I sometimes go farther and cross breeds, but buy full-bloods, and recommend neither the crossing nor raising at all of mongrels. My chicks have seemed fine for several years, but I thought this past summer that if there was any such thing as superior ones, I would try the plan of fewer and better. I cooped 73; three when very little were trodden to death by their mammas, and one, nearly grown, disappeared mysteriously, leaving not even a feather behind to "point a moral and adorn a tale." Sixty-nine fully matured, without a single case of bowel complaint or sickness of any kind, and without doctoring, unless a little red pepper be called medicine. I once had an old hen do very well all by herself, bringing off eight chicks from a nest on the ground, but they had bad, sore eyes a long time, caused probably by dirt under their lids. Another hatched quite a brood in a hog-house, but got out of the muddy swine-yard with only one live chick, which she, however, raised, and I named "Victory." These are specimens of "let-alone" broods. Fowls are often left to care for themselves in summer and autumn, and then blamed for doing it. Such a course makes stunted, backward pullets and thievish, unprofitable hens. If eggs are expected for the holiday call and prices, layers must be prepared long ahead. I bought my wheat last July, thinking it would never be cheaper, and gravel, carrots and peppers are engaged. Enough rye and barley were left over, and we have raised our own oats, clover,

corn, beets, onions, beans and sunflowers. Meat and ground bone will be ordered in due season, and I have my eye on a buckwheat man, not an effigy made of straw and grain, like so many in the agricultural parts of our great fair, but a man who raises buckwheat. If, as is often said, this is woman's century, in which she first learned her possibilities and powers, it is equally the hen's century. Worthy biddy is becoming one of the chief ladies in the land, and would be better than our rare and rapacious eagle for a national emblem.

DAIRY.

The Dairy Industry of Ontario.

ITS VALUE, PROGRESS MADE AND IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED—THE VALUE OF DAIRYING.

BY PROF. H. H. DEAN.

It is common to reckon the value of an industry by what it brings in dollars and cents. Taking this narrow view of the matter we find that this province, in 1892, produced cheese to the value of \$8,959,933, and butter to the value of \$384,576 (creameries only.) Now, if we add to this the value of the cows which are used to produce this amount of butter and cheese, then add to it the amount of money invested in factories and plant, and to this again the value of cows and plant used in supplying towns and cities with milk and butter, not to mention the dairy products used at home on the farms of Ontario, we have some idea of the value of dairying from a dollars-and-cents standpoint. But it is not of this value that I wish to speak more particularly, but of other values which are not usually reckoned in speaking or writing on this theme.

The first value I shall mention is that of the dairymen themselves. (And when the word *dairymen* is used, it is intended to include the women also, for how could the men succeed in this business without the help of the good wives and daughters, who set an example of neatness, tidiness and gentleness—things so essential for success in a dairy?)

Without saying one word against the men who are engaged in other branches of agriculture, take the dairymen out of this province and the farmers would rate rather low; and Ontario, instead of being known as the gem of the continent in agricultural pursuits, would be as the gravel stone in value. I would rank the classes of agriculturists of the province in the following order as to intelligence, skill, good farming, good buildings and fences, and wealth according to numbers:—(1) Dairymen; (2) Fruit Growers; (3) Live Stock Breeders and Feeders; (4) Grain Growers; (20) Lazy farmers, non-readers and non-thinkers. (Of the latter class we have but a few representatives in Ontario.)

The dairy industry is further valuable because the prosperity of the beef business is dependent largely on it. Good steers require good milk, on which they may be fed for the most critical part of their lives. Good calves mean good beefers, which mean good milk properly fed; while poor beefers indicate little or no milk at a time when it should have been fed. If we extend the term to its widest meaning, the value of our sheep, swine, horses and *men* depends upon a plentiful and wholesome milk supply. It is valuable because it utilizes waste land, which otherwise would bring little or no revenue to its owners; because it makes possible the employment of skilled labor, and the use of that system known as co-operation, which will do much to make business men of farmers. It is also valuable owing to the fact that it enables farmers to become manufacturers, and to reap the profit of manufacturers. He who produces none but raw, rough material never grows very wealthy out of these goods alone. The man who manufactures rough boards into fine furniture makes greater profits than the man who swings an axe, pulls a saw, or rolls a saw-log, and, as a rule, lives in a finer house and wears better clothing. The person who makes gloves, fine boots and shoes, or fur clothing, makes more money than the men who raise the animals, take off the hides, or tan them. So the farmer who manufactures his hay, straw, corn-stalks and grain into milk, and this again into butter and cheese, will reap the profits that come to a manufacturer. "In all labor (if wisely directed) there is profit," says an old proverb, and the more effectual labor we put into a business, the greater will be the profits. In making milk, butter and cheese, the farmer not only benefits himself, but all mankind, creating a demand for labor and satisfying the mouth with good things.

Lastly, dairying is valuable, because it keeps the land from becoming poor, and enriches that which is already on the road to poverty. If farmers would but consider that every time a load of grain, hay or straw is sold from the farm, and nothing returned to take its place, the farm is poorer by the amount of plant-food contained in that load, and that if this drain is continued, the time will come when there shall be no more loads to sell, there would be even more anxious inquiry than there is at present as to how the farm may be kept in good condition and a good living made, with something left over to pay shoe bills, store bills, blacksmith bills, notes on farm machinery, or interest on a mortgage; and after this has been done, something laid by for a rainy day.

As to how this has been done, and how it may be done more effectually, I shall write in succeeding numbers.

APIARY.

The North American Beekeepers' Association.

BY ALLEN PRINGLE.

The annual meeting of this Association was held on the 11th, 12th and 13th of October, at the Louisiana Hotel, Chicago, with a very large attendance—probably the largest since its organization, about a quarter of a century ago. Canada was well represented at the convention, about a dozen Canadians being present. Various questions of supreme interest and importance to the beekeeper were discussed; but, as usual, there was a wide divergence of opinion on some essential points, and many not so essential. This difference obtained among the "authorities" and experts as well as the rank and file, and not infrequently serves as a sort of stumbling block to the novice. Practical bee culture is not yet an exact science. Moreover, differences, minor and fundamental, are caused largely by different circumstances and environments, as well as by the constitutional differences of the subjects themselves.

An interesting event of the meeting, which ended rather dramatically, was the presence of the noted Prof. Wiley, of "artificial comb honey" fame, who addressed the convention on honey adulteration, giving the results of his analyses, and urging the imperative necessity of taking vigorous measures for the suppression of all food adulteration. His address was well received, though, as was evident from the cross-examination of him which followed, not a few still had it "in for him" because of that unfortunate "scientific pleasantries" which he wrote in the *Popular Science Monthly* several years ago, to the effect that "comb honey was now (then) manufactured by man complete, without the mediation of the bees at all, the comb being made by machinery, filled with glucose, or something else, by machinery, and finally capped over and finished by machinery." Of course, as there was not a word of truth in this, it stirred up a regular hornet's nest among the beekeepers. The bee journals, especially the *American Bee Journal*, vehemently denied the assertion, denounced it as a slander, and called upon Prof. Wiley to either furnish the proof of his extraordinary statement or retract. For reasons best known to himself, he did neither the one nor the other. The noise among the beekeepers waxed warmer and louder, and Thomas G. Newman, then editor of the *American Bee Journal*, pitched into the Professor in vigorous fashion. Meanwhile the "pleasantries" was industriously going the rounds of the press and doing the bee-keeping industry incalculable injury, though so pointedly refuted, for, you know, the average man is said to believe a lie much more readily than the truth. It must be said here that the *Popular Science Monthly* was not to blame in the matter, for as soon as it found out the true state of the case it was not only willing to undo the wrong as far as possible, but set itself about it. The writer of this was requested by the editor of the *Popular Science Monthly* to prepare an article for its pages, dealing with the whole matter and refuting the assertions of Prof. Wiley touching the artificial manufacture of comb honey. This was done, and the article promptly appeared in that magazine some two or three years ago. A prominent American apiarist had offered \$1,000 to Prof. Wiley, or anyone else who would furnish the proof of the Professor's statement, and the writer of this had also subsequently offered one hundred colonies of bees to any such person. Neither offer was ever accepted by anyone. Prof. Wiley at last weakened, and admitted that the assertion he had made was merely a "scientific pleasantries," and ultimately that it was entirely without substantial foundation. A sort of reconciliation has, in consequence, been effected between him and the beekeepers; and following Prof. Wiley's address to the convention the chairman, Dr. Miller, very happily brought Mr. Newman, the Professor's most inveterate and persistent assailant, who sat on his left, and the Professor, who sat on his right, together in a hearty hand-shake, and the old hatchet was buried amid a tumultuous outburst of applause from the audience. Prof. Wiley is official chemist in the agricultural department at Washington.

Prof. Riley, official entomologist and assistant chemist in the same department, was also present at the convention, and delivered a brief address. Altogether the meeting was the most successful held for many years. E. D. Abbott was elected President; F. Benton, re-elected Secretary; and St. Joseph, Missouri, selected as the next place of meeting.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Mr. G. W. Ferguson labors hard through two columns and upwards in the *ADVOCATE* of Oct. 1st, to show that he is right about "transferring" and that I am wrong. Nevertheless, my positions are unaffected, and my opinions about transferring remain just the same. I, too, might write two or three columns of rejoinder, but forbear, as I think I can employ my time and pen more profitably. Mr. F. quotes authorities which he thinks "Mr. P. will not question;" to all of which I beg to say, briefly, that I accept no man's authority. I am my own authority, and authority only for any others who may choose to accept it; and any man who asks my opinion or advice gets it, whether he falls in with it or not. Mr. F. is quite welcome to his opinions on the question at issue, and anybody is free, I suppose, to follow his advice who is fool enough to do so.

I shall just direct the reader's attention to a single sample of Mr. F.'s criticism in his last long effort, and leave all the rest where it properly belongs. He says:—"In Mr. Pringle's first article, May 15th, he tells 'Subscriber' it would certainly be a little difficult to get extracted honey from box hives; you must, therefore, transfer your bees from the old box hives to movable frame hives before you can use a honey extractor on them. That is, he must transfer before he extracts; now he says he must extract before he transfers. Is not this a contradiction?" Now, let the reader just observe the meaning this very clever critic puts upon my language quoted above! Could anybody not in search of a "contradiction," or a peg on which to hang a puerile criticism, get such a meaning out of it? I have only this to say more: Any one so obtuse as not to understand the meaning of the writer above, or so tricky as not to want to understand, but twist it in that style, is worthy of no further attention.

The Apiary.

CONDUCTED BY ALLAN PRINGLE.

WINTERING.

No subject in connection with bee-culture has taken a more prominent place in bee-literature than that of wintering, and no wonder, for in Canada and the Northern States wintering is the most perplexing and difficult part of the business. That the bee-keepers have wrestled with the problem late and early, summer and winter, in season and out of season, with their hands and their heads, is, therefore, not strange, for their biggest losses have arisen from winter and spring mortality. While great progress has been made in the art of successful wintering and in spring management among the specialists and more advanced apiarists, there is still much winter mortality and "spring dwindling" among the rank and file.

IN OR OUT, WHICH?

The question as to whether it is best to winter in cellars and other repositories or in the open air, properly protected, is also far from settled. The truth is, either method may be successful or either may be a failure. Bees may be wintered successfully outside if properly prepared, and with equal success inside when the conditions are right. While inside wintering is no doubt the safer method in the eastern and northern parts of Ontario and in Quebec, it is probably true that outside wintering is the better way in some parts of Western Ontario, in the Niagara Peninsula, where the climate is somewhat milder and the spring earlier. This is doubtless true also of British Columbia and parts of the North-West, while Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces must winter inside to insure a fair degree of success.

OUTSIDE WINTERING.

The preparation of the colonies for a winter sojourn outside must depend, in part, on the climate, locality, and the surrounding conditions. The chief ends to be attained are stores, temperature, ventilation and dryness. In outside wintering especially, the stores should be excellent and ample. The packing should be such as to secure a comfortable temperature without overheating, as the latter leads to premature brooding, undue consumption of stores, and an abnormal activity in the hives when the bees should be in a quiescent or semi-torpid state. The ventilation should be such as to secure purity of the atmosphere within the hive, and preserve the combs from mould. But, as the bee breathes but little in the quiescent state, and therefore requires but little air of any kind, there need be no heroic ventilation in outside wintering. Dryness is an essential. The hive and packing should be so protected by roofing and otherwise that neither rain nor snow may reach them to wet them. The entrance must be kept clear. Chaff straw or dry sand may be used for packing. Corkdust is better than either, and should be used wherever possible, especially in the filling-in of double-walled hives. For packing around the hive, between the walls and the outside "skeleton," the other articles named do very well; also dry leaves, which are greatly preferred by some successful out-door-wintering men.



THE QUIET HOUR.

The Cross-Bearer.

When I set out to follow Jesus, My Lord a cross held out to me. Which I must take, and bear it onward. If I would His disciple be; I turned my head another way, And said, "Not this, my Lord, I pray."

The Cross.

The command of Christ to "take up the cross" has been signally and widely misunderstood. The Christian life presents so broad a front that all views blend in it. This is but one. They err who would make it the characteristic of religion.

Perfect Peace.

Like a river glorious is God's perfect peace. Over all victorious in its bright increase. Perfect, yet it floweth fuller every day; Perfect, yet it groweth deeper all the way.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

How Our Vicar Got His Deanery.

In a snug country village remote from a town, Our quiet vicar had long settled down. An old college fellow, he knew nothing more of the world than to think modern fashions a bore.

For there, all in white, was a ghost or a man? Who eyed them askance with a rueful grimace; He was stamping with pain, and was mopping his face.

Buck Fanshaw's Funeral-Committeeman and Minister.

Somebody has said that in order to know a community, one must observe the style of its funerals and know what manner of men they bury with most ceremony.

Your observations are wholly incomprehensible to me. Cannot you simplify them in some way? At first I thought I understood you, but I grope now. Would it not expedite matters if you restricted yourself to categorical statements of fact, unencumbered with obstructing accumulations of metaphor and allegory?"

Another pause, and more reflection. Then said Scotty: "I'll have to pass, I judge."
"How?"
"You've raised me out, pard."
"I still fail to catch your meaning."
"Why, that last lead of yours is too many for me—that's the idea. I can't neither trump nor follow suit."

The clergyman sank back in his chair perplexed. Scotty leaned his head on his hand and gave himself up to thought. Presently his face came up, sorrowful but confident.

"I've got it now, so's you can savvy," he said. "What we want is a gospel-sharp. See?"
"A what?"
"Gospel-sharp. Parson."

"Oh! Why did you not say so before? I am a clergyman—a parson."

"Now you talk! You see my blind and straddle it like a man. Put it there!"—extending a brawny paw, which closed over the minister's small hand, and gave it a shake indicative of fraternal sympathy and fervent gratification.

"Now we're all right, pard. Let's start afresh. Don't you mind my snuffing a little—because we're in a power of trouble. You see, one of the boys has gone up the flume—"

"Gone where?"

"Up the flume—threw up the sponge, you understand."
"Threw up the sponge?"
"Yes; kicked the bucket—"

"Ah! has departed to that mysterious country from whose bourne no traveller returns."
"Return! I reckon not. Why, pard, he's dead!"
"Yes; I understand."

"Oh, you do? Well, I thought maybe you might be getting tangled some more. Yes, you see, he's dead again—"

"Again! Why, has he ever been dead before?"
"Dead before? No! Do you reckon a man has got as poor old boy, and I wish I'd never seen this day; I don't want no better friend than Buck Fanshaw. I knowed him by the back; and when I know a man and like him, I freeze to him—you hear me. Take him all round, pard, there never was a bullier man in the mines. No man ever knowed Buck Fanshaw to go back on a friend. But it's all up, you know, it's all up. It ain't no use. They've scooped him."

"Yes; death has. Well, well, well, we've got to give him up. Yes, indeed. It's a kind of a hard world, after all, ain't it? But, pard, he was a rustler! You ought to see him get started once. He was a bully boy with a glass eye! Just spit it in his face, and give him room according to his strength, and it was just beautiful to see him peel and go in. He was the worst son of a thief that ever drew breath. Pard, he was on it! He was on it bigger than an Injun!"

"On it! On what?"
"On the shoot. On the shoulder. On the light, you understand. He didn't give a continental for anybody. Beg your pardon, friend, for coming so near saying a cuss-word; but, you see, I'm on an awful strain in this palaver, on account of having to cramp down and draw everything so mild. But we've got to give him up. There ain't any getting around that, I don't reckon. Now, if we can get you to help plant him—"

"Preach the funeral discourse! Assist at the obsequies!"
"Obsequies is good. Yes, that's it; that's our little game. We are going to get the thing up regardless, you know. He was always nifty himself, and you bet his funeral ain't going to be no slouch—solid silver door-plate on his coffin, six plumes on the hearse, and a nigger on the box in a billed shirt and a plug hat—how's that for high? And we'll take care of you, pard. We'll fix you all right. There'll be a kerridge for you; and whatever you want you just seape out, and we'll tend to it. We've got a shebang fixed up for you to stand behind in No. 1's house, and don't you be afraid. Just go in and toot your horn, if you don't sell a clam. Put Buck through as bully as you can, pard, for anybody that knowed him will tell you that he was one of the whitest men that was ever in the mines. You can't draw it too strong. He never could stand it to see things going wrong. He's done more to make this town quiet and peaceable than any man in it. I've seen him lick four Greasers in eleven minutes, myself. If a thing wanted regulating, he wasn't a man to go browsing around after somebody to do it, but he would prance in and regulate it himself. He wasn't a Catholic. Scassely. He was down on 'em. His word was, 'No Irish need apply.' But it didn't make no difference about that, when it came down to what a man's right was—and so, when some roughs jumped the Catholic bone-yard and started in to stake town lots in it, he went for 'em! And he cleaned 'em, too! I was there, pard, and I seen it myself."

"That was very well, indeed—at least the impulse was—whether the act was strictly defensible or not. Had decreased any religious convictions? That is to say, did he feel a dependence upon or acknowledge allegiance to a higher power?"

More reflection.
"I reckon you've stumped me again, pard. Could you say it over once more, and say it slow?"

"Well, to simplify it somewhat, was he, or rather had he ever been, connected with any organization sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to self-sacrifice in the interests of mortality?"

"All down but mine; set 'em upon the other alley, pard."
"What did I understand you to say?"

"Why, you're most too many for me, you know. When you get in with your left I hunt grass every time. Every time you draw, you fill; but I don't seem to have any luck. Let's have a new deal."

"How? Begin again?"
"That's it."

"Very well. Was he a good man, and—"
"There—I see that! Don't put up another chip till I look at my hand. A good man, says you? Pard, it ain't no name for it. He was the best man that ever— Pard, you would have doted on that man. He could lam any galoot of his inches in America. It was him that put down the riot last election before it got a start; and every body said he was the only man that could have done it. He walked in with a spanner in one hand and a trumpet in the other, and sent fourteen men home on a shutter in less than three minutes. He had that riot all broke up and prevented nice before anybody ever got a chance to strike a blow. He was always for peace, and would have peace he could not stand disturbances. Pard, he was a great loss to this town. He was the bulliest man in the mountains, pard! He could run faster, jump higher, hit harder, and hold more tangle-foot whiskey about spilling it than any man in seventeen counties. Put that in, pard; it'll please the boys more than anything you could say. And you can say, pard, that he never shook his mother."

"Never shook his mother?"
"That's it; any of the boys will tell you so."

"Well, but why should he shake her?"
"That's what I say—but some people does."

"Not people of any repute?"
"Well, some that averages pretty so-so."

"In my opinion the man that would offer personal violence to his own mother ought to—"
"Cheese it, pard; you've banked your ball clean outside the string. What I was a-drivin' at was that he never throwed off his mother, don't you see? No, indeed. He gave her a house to live in, and town lots, and plenty of money; and he looked after her and took care of her all the time; and when she was down with the small-pox, he set up nights and nursed her himself! You've treated me like a gentleman, pard. I think you're white. I think you're a square man, pard. I like you, and I'll lick any man that don't. I'll lick him till he can't tell himself from a last year's corpse! Put it there! [Another fraternal hand-shake, and exit.] Mark Train.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

About Draperies.

The draperies of a room should be in perfect harmony with the wall-paper and the general effect; and, if well chosen and tastefully arranged, they add greatly to the beauty of the apartment. A simple room with effective drapery will present a much more luxurious appearance than a much richer one with ill-chosen but expensive curtains, badly draped, and out of harmony with the surroundings. Drapery has become quite a disease; and like most evils, the fault is not in the use, but in the abuse. One has heard a great deal of artistic draping, and the extent to which it is carried in some houses is quite pitiable to see, the lack of artistic perception being only too palpable—legs of tables, arms of chairs, and every stand and flower-pot are tied up with bits of silk. Do not drape for the sake of draping, but when a suitable place can be found—for instance, a window or door, or an archway between two rooms—then will the draping enhance and not detract from the general appearance. There is plenty of scope for originality of design in the way of hangings; but do not seek out-of-the-way subjects. Some of the "scarfs" and "tidies" are very untidy-looking and often a positive nuisance.

Fashion Notes.

A stylish circular cape has triple capes which fall in graceful folds about the shoulders. Fur is put upon everything from cloaks to boots; even the fancy hats are bound with it. As a rule, all the edges worn are narrow width, and they look warm, without a suggestion of weight which broad fur trimming is so apt to give.

Black and white seems to be the favorite contrast on head gear, and some of the chapelleux are dreams of daintiness. A very fancy shape has a lining of white satin, the shape is a black felt or



beaver, and large loops of black and white satin very much widely adorn the front, while an aigrette of jet surmounts the whole. Soft white feathers, mingled with black tips, make a lovely finish for velvet bonnets. These head pieces are quite small, and such a little scrap will make one that any lady with taste could fashion her own, for they are no



shape in particular, just a little high bunch, with ties under the chin of the same color as the trimming. Heavy, serviceable goods are to be worn in dress goods; they have a warm-looking, woolly surface, and make into stylish costumes. Many varieties of cloth appear suitable for skirtings, the silk favorite being laid aside for the time.

Rest.

Let her rest. The weary night,
Never brought her dreams like this.
Let her sleep. The morning light
Shall not wake her from her bliss.
Glad was she to end the fight,
Death had conquered with a kiss.
Tired eyes need watch no more,
Flagging feet, the race is run.
Hands that heavy burdens bore,
Set them down; the day is done.
Heart, be still—through anguish sore,
Everlasting peace is won.
—Mary Macleod, in Chambers' Journal.

Our Library Table.

The Magazine of Art; \$3.50 per annum., N. Y.—This magazine is full of works of art, and gives what is best of its kind in reading matter as well.

The Silver Cross; \$1.00.—The official organ of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons is published monthly, by the Central Council, New York. Its pages are filled with bright helpfulness, and will be read with interest by all who are in sympathy with the work of the Order.

November Work.

The cold weather so near at hand necessitates many a preparation for our comfort during the winter. So, armed with warm hood, jacket and gloves, we will begin by pulling down all the dead vines that made our porch, verandah and windows so picturesque and cool a few short weeks ago; they accumulate snow and cause an ugly drip in sunny days, often forming ice and endangering life and limb. These should be burned at once while dry. A look into our fowl-house shows that all is not as comfortable as it might be; the broken glass must be replaced in the windows and all the openings that make the place cold must be pasted with strong paper, roosts at least three inches in diameter should be provided and wrapped with old woollen cloth to keep the toes from freezing; a load of sods piled compactly in one corner; all the old straw and dust should be whisked from the nests and clean put in—burn the old as soon as taken out, and begin the regular feeding and watering every day. Give warm water always, and if possible boil the scraps every day and place in a lump on an old barrel head; the greediness with which they will devour it will be proof enough of its excellence.

Our garden, that afforded us so much pleasure, must be the next object of our attention. Rake all the dead stems and leaves together and place over roses and bulbs, covering this with short pieces of board; pull down old climbers, gather up all tools, watering-pots, flower pots, and trowels, store these in a dry place for next year; it is poor management to leave your tools out during the winter.

After glazing all broken glass and removing any rubbish from the cellar windows, they should be filled with leaves and covered with boards to secure them from frost, then lay two or three boards before the kitchen door to prevent mud from being carried into the kitchen in soft weather.

Now for the inside of our home, where all should be made as bright and cheerful as possible in contrast to the dreariness without. Wash windows and blinds, wipe wall paper, polish stoves and pipes, having the latter securely wired in place, see that there is enough of light wood split and stored, with a sharp hatchet hanging near it on the wall of the woodshed; prepare a place for ashes and put them there, under cover if possible—wood ashes are an acknowledged fertilizer and should not be wasted. Look over garments, and all that can be cut over you can rip up and whisk clean, press out and sponge if you cannot turn them. Because they are not new is no reason why pains should not be taken to make them up again as neatly as possible; it will have a good result both in their appearance and on the feelings of the children who wear them, for our wee lads and lassies love well-made clothes as well as their elders. No question should be raised regarding woman's work in these small jobs, so necessary before cold weather. What we can do we should, for home is generally what a woman makes it.

Receipts.

CHRISTMAS CAKE (EXCELLENT).

8 lbs. stoned raisins; 2 lbs. currants; 3 lbs. almonds (blanched); 3½ lbs. butter; 3½ lbs. sugar; 3 doz. eggs; 2 lbs. mixed peel; ½ pint of black molasses; 1 cup whisky; 1 cup sour cream; 1 dessert-spoon of soda; 2 tablespoons mixed spice, and flour to stiffen.

ANGEL FOOD.

6 eggs; ½ package gelatine; 6 tablespoons sugar; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 1 quart milk. Put the milk on to boil; add the yolks, sugar, vanilla and gelatine, which has been previously soaked in a cup of cold milk for half an hour; when just about to boil, pour over all the whipped whites, and set to cool in a small crock. When cold, dip your crock in warm water for a minute, when the contents will turn out like a beautiful jelly; then whip some cream, sweeten and flavor with vanilla, and place in spoonfuls around your angel food; set in a good, large fruit-dish.

LEMON CHEESE—FOR SMALL TARTS.

½ lb. butter; 1 lb. sugar; 6 eggs; 6 lemons. Eggs beaten separately. Boil gently until of the consistency of honey.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

The eyes of love are quick to see what will be of benefit to those who are dear to us, and as advancing years have relieved Uncle Tom of much that formerly filled his hands with labor and his brain with busy thought, he is now free to devote his time and attention to those bright boys and girls in whom he takes such a deep interest, and of whom he expects great things by and by. Yes, my dear nieces and nephews, it is indeed the great wish of my heart that you may grow up into men and women of whom Canada may be proud. The perfect man is one whose three-fold nature, mental, moral and physical, has been equally developed. The tendency of the present age has been too much cultivation of the mental powers at the expense of the physical, and we see the results of the strain in our crowded asylums and the premature breakdown of many just on the threshold of a useful career.

In reading the other day I was very much struck with the following paragraph, and thinking it might interest you I preserved it:—"You have no more right to neglect your own body or abuse it than you have to injure that of your neighbor. People waste their vitality, their nervous force, both through ignorance and indifference. After health the fundamental aim is to gain a proper use of the body and husband the vital energies, the heart, the lungs. Do not be nerve-bound and keep up attention when the nerves should be at rest; unstring the bow when it is not in use. We should treat our strength as we do our income, getting the most and best for the amount expended."

Now, you may say that as country boys and girls you have plenty of fresh air and exercise, and that is all you need. I wonder how many of you know how to take in that glorious fresh air which surrounds you, and I also wonder how many of you know how to hold yourselves correctly or to exercise in such a way as to obtain the easy and free use of the whole body. I have seen so many of my nephews and nieces with contracted chests and rounded shoulders that I feel I must speak to them on a subject of such great importance. You may not all be gifted with beauty of face and form, but you can do much, very much, to improve yourselves. Health is always beautiful, and there is no reason why Canadian boys and girls should not be the healthiest and happiest in the world.

A recent writer on learning to breathe says:—"The first movement is to get the chest up. I should like to make a call that would reach every man and woman in the country: 'Lift up your chest!' When one says this, nine-tenths of them stiffen at the neck, throw themselves backward and project the body below the waist, the whole figure out of line; they have 'straightened up.' No; you should get the poise of a Greek statue. Lift the chest, keeping the shoulders down, until it is on a line with the toes; this throws the tension on the centre of the body, where it should be. The heart and lungs now have free play. Close the lips; draw the air in through the nostrils, using the muscles below the diaphragm as a bellows, until the pressure against the ribs has a bursting sensation. Keep this tension firmly and steadily as long as you can, then slowly and gradually let the breath out through the lips."

"Try this breathing—inspiration, retention, expiration—three movements—at night before you go to bed, when the body is free; in the morning before you dress. When you walk in the open air take in great, grand, glorious 'lung-fuls' of air until full breathing becomes a habit."

There is so much I want to tell you that I find it hard to lay aside my pen, but perhaps at some future time we may have another talk on the same subject. UNCLE TOM.

I lately saw in a paper that although a girl may be twice as charming in manner, character, intellect, and even in looks, after twenty-four than before, for six admirers she had before that age, she will not have more than one afterwards. Now this, I think, is all wrong, and I know that my own experience is that of numerous friends, many of whom did not marry till they were fast nearing the once ancient age of thirty. It is quite true that a young girl of twenty will have many more admirers who will say "What a pretty girl," or "How jolly Miss So-and-So is," but their admiration will, generally speaking, go no farther; where as a girl of seven or eight-and-twenty, though she will have fewer admirers in her train, will find that most of them are men who would like to marry her.

It is, of course, largely the result of men marrying so much later in life than they used to do. Incomes are harder to make, so that when men find they are at last in a position to take unto themselves a wife, they have outgrown the fascination of a pretty face with nothing else to recommend it, and select someone who is likely to become not only a comfortable wife, but a "bonne camarade." Don't imagine that I mean that men no longer care for good looks. No man ever ceases to do that, but they have learned by experience to look deeper, and are content with less actual prettiness, as long as they secure also more of charm, which will not wear out.

A Literary Curiosity.

A lady occupied a whole year in searching for and fitting the following thirty-eight lines from English and American poets. The whole reads almost as if written at one time and by one author. Life.

Why all this toil for the triumphs of an hour?—Young. Life's short summer—man is but a flower;—Dr. Johnson. By turns we catch the fatal breath and die. Pope. The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh. Prior. To be is better far than not to be. Swift. Though all man's life may seem a tragedy. Spencer. But light cares speak when mighty grief is dumb. David. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.—Sir Walter Raleigh. Your fate is but the common fate of all.—Longfellow. Unmingled joys here no man befall.—Southwell. Nature to each allots his proper sphere.—Congreve. Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.—Chapman. Custom does often reason overrule.—Rochester. And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.—Armstrong. Live well—how long or short permit to Heaven.—Milton. Those who forgive most shall be most forgiven. Bailey. Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.—French. Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.—Southwell. Then keep each passion however dear.—Thomson. Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.—Byron. Her sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay. Smollett. With craft and skill to ruin and betray.—Cradock. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.—Massinger. We masters grow of all that we despise.—Cromley. Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem.—Battie. Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.—Couper. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave.—Sir William Parnell. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—Gray. What is ambition? 'Tis but a glorious cheat.—Hillis. Only destructive to the brave and great.—Addison. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?—Dryden. The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.—Fr. Quarles. How long we live not years but actions tell.—Watkins. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.—Herrick. Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend.—Wm. Mason. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.—Hill. The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just.—Dana. For live how we may yet die we must.—Shakespeare.

Nervous Children.

I want to say a word about nervous children. Never scold or make fun of them. They suffer enough without your threats or sarcasm. Don't let them know you see their awkwardness when in company, nor their grimaces when alone. A case was reported of a boy ten years old, who, on being vexed, and often without any apparent provocation, will clench his hands and make the most frightful contortions of the muscles of his face and head, till his poor mother fears he is idiotic. By no means. He is the brightest boy in his class at school, fond of reading and of natural history, but he is of a highly nervous temperament, and has not been taught to control the little wires, so to speak, on which he is strung. This is no single case. There are thousands of children who give way to their nerves in similar fashion. Never whip them, but talk to them about these curious little strings that should be made their servants, not their masters. A prominent physician in this city says the man or woman who whips a nervous child, should, for every blow given, receive five, and is on a level with brutes that have no reason. It is our duty to encourage and help them. Be patient with them. They are the making of our future successful men and women, for they will work hard at whatever they undertake. Brace up your own nerves first, and then be indulgent towards the capers of your over-nervous children.

A CULINARY TRIUMPH.

A bride in this city sought to surprise her husband by preparing for him a dinner of boiled corned beef and cabbage, of which she knew he was very fond. It is related that when the husband tasted of the dish he paused ominously, and asked his wife whether she had not adulterated it in the cooking.

"Yes, Charlie," she answered, guilelessly, "the corned beef and cabbage smelled so while it was cooking that I dropped in a bunch of tuberoses to flavor it."—Chicago Record.

Puzzles.

1—SQUARE.

My first's conformed to law and right; My second is "to suppose"; My third is "split or rent in twain"; My fourth, each puzzler knows. Just means "about, concerning"; To music now we'll go. But hark! my fifth calls to us And tells us to go. ADA ARMAND.

2—DECAPITATION.

My first is a quarrel or feud; Behold and I mean to extend; Behold again and I mean every one; Transpose and with "pain" you will bend. ADA ARMAND.

3—DECAPITATION.

Whole I am a species of bird; Behold and I mean to agitate; Behold again and I am to flow gently; Once more and I mean to entreat. ADA ARMAND.

4—DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA.

In the glorious "shining morn," Also in the "settling sun," With the "lingering blossoms," all Leathe to leave us in the fall; In the far off "ocean's crest," "Singing birds" are now at rest; With the "autumn leaves" I play, Scattered all along our way. In the happy "playtime hours," Also in the "springing flowers," In the "good night" "whispered low," And the "pleasure-boat" we row On down the stream of life, Pushing onward in the "trife."

Would you our Uncle Tom to please, Two letters take from each of these, And then unite, and find a name Of a novelist of renown and fame; A name of a book you can also detect. That is, if you have done this work correct. ADA SMITHSON.

5—DECAPITATION.

That government sit I got, About which Fair Brother did me twit; So I left the good old farm, And to Toronto city did git. But still my heart is true, To our fine puzzling band so good; And the old course I'll pursue, And would do better if I could. And the good old homestead, too, You can bet I'll first forget; It's where I've spent many happy days, And many a good friend met. Now, if last, any of you, my cousins, To the Queen City of the West do come, Just call around at 114 Queen east, And I'll try to welcome you some. HENRY REEVE.

6—CHARADE.

Wasn't Miss Ada's anagram a daisy; With pleasure it would send you crazy; Although TOTAL hazy, To solve it you didn't want to be lazy.

But with our female solvers, Miss Ada SECOND was the matter; That you didn't mix their names up too, But perhaps you'll do that in your next letter.

For you know FIRST of them— Yes, truly, all of them, At puzzling are rare gems, So don't forget to praise them. HENRY REEVE.

7—DECAPITATION.

I met a little Elf man once, Down where the lilies blow; I asked him why he ONE so small, And why he didn't grow.

He slightly frowned, and with his eye He looked me through and through; "I'm quite TWO big for me," said he, "As you are big for you." G. W. BLYTH.

8—ENIGMA.

I am of all colors, sometimes smooth, sometimes rough; Now with a shining face, and then brown and tough. Sometimes I am filled with wit, wisdom and worth; And often I am the cause of great mirth. Great fancies and figures may cover my face, And grand scenes of nature oft on me you can trace. To tell all my uses would take too much time, So I'll make my bow now, I have finished my rhyme. THOS. W. BANKS.

9—ANAGRAM.

Although I am a country lad, And not at all a clever chap; I never feel disdainful, for I always wear a CITY CAP. G. W. BLYTH.

Answers to October 1st Puzzles.

- 1—Without. 2—Tip-top. 3—Begin. 4—Peach, each. 5—Mound, bound, sound, found, round, hound, wound, pound. 6—Space, pace, ace. 7—Charlie Edwards, Ada Smithson, Charlie Rillance, I. Irvine Devitt, Geo. W. Blyth, Henry Reeve, Ed. A. Fair Brother.

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

Josie Sheehan, Joshua Umbach, Geo. W. Blyth, Thos. W. Banks, I. Irvine Devitt, Geo. Rogers, J. W. Moore, Ada Smithson, Addison and Oliver Snider, A. R. Borrowman, Henry Reeve.

Farmer Brown's Letter.

So ye've got a baby darter, now, Air huntin' fer a name, An' ye ask yer plain ole father his Advice about the same.

Ye think Loyola Imogen Is 'bout the nearest right; An' b'lieve ye'll saddle all thet sound On such a leetle mite.

O Sarah, whar's yer sense gone to— Sense like yer mother had; She never hed high-flown ideas; She'd sentiments instead.

We called our darter "Sarah," dear, For 'twuz my mother's name, But sense ye've dropped the h' often it It ain't seemed quite the same.

High soundin' names is plenty 'nuff, For them as thinks it's smart, To let the dear old name die out That we all know by heart.

They called John's mother Liddy Ann; Yer mother's name was Jane— In all the novel books ye've read Ye'll find no sweeter name.

When I called her "Janey" the first time, One night long years ago, The tender music of thet word Set heart and brain aglow.

Oh, choose a name fer better cause Than jest its sound is nice, And when yer gal's a woman grown She'll thank ye fer yer choice.

I'll draw my letter to a close, But jest add this one line Thet no Loyola Imogen Will get a cent o' mine.

Correspondence.

Sir, Will any of your correspondents oblige me with receipts of the following:—(1) A good pattern (knitting or crochet) of bed socks. (2) A plain plum cake. (3) Tea biscuits.

A SUBSCRIBER. (Will some of our readers please answer.)

FARMERS' MITTS

Our assortment of Farmers' Mitts and Gauntlets is very large. We give only a few here. Write for our free catalogue, which explains all. The prices we give here include the postage; that is, we will deliver them to any post office in Canada, upon receipt of the price. Send postage stamps for amounts less than \$1. Our Farmers' Choring Mitt, No. 9, at 50c. each is our leader. Our No. 11 is the same, with extra selected stock; price, 60c. These mitts are made of leather and very warmly lined. The thumb and palms are faced with some one of the following leathers: Nappa-buckskin, native buckskin, calf skin, hog skin, goat skin, colt skin, horsehide and moose skin. These are all leathers that will stand hard work. In ordering please mention your preference and give the number, viz., No. 9, ordinary pick, at 50c., or No. 11, extra select stock, at 60c. No. 16 mitt is a man's unlined horsehide mitt for drawing over a woolen mitt—price, 85c. per pair. No. 21 is a man's unlined, Indian-dressed, genuine buckskin mitt for drawing over woolen mitts—price \$1 per pair. Our No. 21 A is the same mitt made of genuine nappa tan buckskin—price, \$1 per pair. Our No. 30 is a man's driving gauntlet, with buckskin palms—price, \$1.50. No. 36 is a fur gauntlet—price, \$2.50. The fur is the dark Australian Wallaby. Our No. 40 is a pair of calf skin facings for woolen mitts, having the thumb pieces attached.

Coney Fur Caps, \$1.50 each; Astrachan Fur Caps, \$2 each; Seal Caps, \$2.50 each; Persian Lamb Caps, \$5 each; Beaver Fur Caps, \$6 each.

If you want a robe or a fur coat, or a horse blanket, write to us for our Shoppers' Guide, a book which gives all information.

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
Hamilton, 336-y-om Ont.

THERE WILL BE HELD ON THE Ross Side Stock Farm

GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO,
A CREDIT SALE OF
26 Head of Thoroughbred
Holstein-Friesian Cattle,
ON
NOVEMBER 10, '93.

Also a number of first-class Roadster Horses, including one Brood Mare, Lady St. George, record 2:37. Twelve months' credit will be given. Parties coming by train will be met at Georgetown with conveyance.

H. L. ROSS, Proprietor, Georgetown, Ont.
339-f-om

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM, LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.
The home of DODGER 22281, record 2:24 (over half-mile track), by Arminius 22280, he by Raveller 3109, by Satellite 2500; and GROVELAND 11223, three years old, sired by Alexander 6617, record 2:20, by Alcantara 729, record 2:23. FOR SALE—Wager, bay stallion, with black points, foaled June, 1891; sired by Boston Globe 2283, by Red Wilkes 1749; dam City Girl, record 2:35 (dam of Dodger 2241). Wager will make a horse of 1100 lbs., with the best of feet and legs, and is very speedy. He is well broken and a sure trotter. For all particulars, address J. SHUTER, Lennoxville, P. Q. 339-1-f-om

ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,
Importer & Breeder of Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Shetlands and Ayrshire Cattle. Prices to suit the times. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 329-y-om

FOR SALE
Three choice Shorthorn Bull Calves—one red, one red with little white, and one roan—two of them being first and third prize winners at the Northern Fair, Walkerton, Ont. All sired by Barmpton Chief 14380. Prices reasonable.
R. RIVERS & SON, Springhill Farm, Walkerton, Ont.
324-y-om

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


IF YOU WANT A WELL-BRED SHORT-HORN BULL for use on Grade Cows, or a Buller to start a herd with, at a price that your pocket can stand, write me. I can suit you. C. G. DAVIS, Woodlands Terrace Farm, Howick P.O., Ont. 337-1-y-om

Ontario Agricultural College ANNUAL SALE.

By order of the Minister of Agriculture, the Fifteenth Annual Sale of Surplus Stock, the property of the Ontario Government, will take place in connection with the Fat Stock Show at

GUELPH, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7

A number of young animals, representing several breeds of cattle and swine, will be sold by Public Auction. Some very nice young bulls. For Catalogue, giving full particulars, apply to WILLIAM RENNIE, Farm Superintendent.
345-b-om
JAMES MILLS, President.

VALENTINE FICHT, Maple Leaf Farm, Orillia, Ontario,

Offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings, and two-year-olds also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize, Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R. 335-1-y-om

H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ont., have a few choice heifers and young cows sired by silver medal bull, Prince Albert, and from prize-winning dams of the best Cruickshank blood. Exeter Station, G. T. R., half mile.
337-1-y-om

FOR SALE.

One choice young Bull sired by a Sussex bull, by Dryden's Imp. Sussex; dam Crimson Flower, by Imp. Royal Barmpton. The accompanying out is a half sister bred by me. Also a few fancy show Heifers of the same breeding bred to young Indian Chief bull. Some fine Road Horses for sale.
J. MORGAN & SONS, Kerwood, Ont.
331-1-y-om

MEADOW-LAWN SHORTHORNS.
I will sell bull calves from my stock bull Royal Sovereign at prices to suit the times. Come and see me or write.
M. J. IRELAND, Copetown, Ont.
339-1-y-om

H. I. ELLIOTT, Riverview Farm, Danville, P. Q.
Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Gloster, Lovely, Claret and Nonpareil. Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank bull, King James. 339-1-y-om

FOR SALE.
A good Shorthorn show bull calf. Also some other thrifty young stock of both sexes. Some fine, young Berkshire boars on hand, one ready for use. JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, P.Q. 341-y-om

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

At the head of herd is Nell's John Bull, grandson of Ida of St. Lamberts. Females from \$75 to \$150.
Our stud is principally composed of the get of Almont Wilkes 2194 and General Stanton, the sire of more horses in the 30 list than any sire in Canada.

Jonathan Carpenter, 337-1-y-om WINONA, ONT.

WRITE F. A. FOLGER

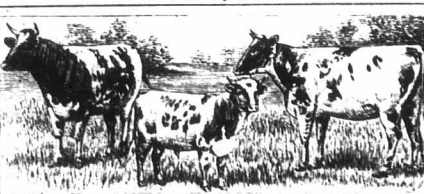
RIDEAU FARM, - KINGSTON, ONT.,


FOR PRICES ON

Holstein -:- Cattle.

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES
None but the best are kept at
BROCKHOLME FARM, Ancaster, Ont.
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Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded.
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Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government fairs. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write R. ROBERTSON, Howick, Que. 343-y-om

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Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of young Bulls of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont. 343-L-om

SUNNYSIDE HOLSEIN-FRIESIANS
Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont. 343-L-om

BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Andrew Mitchell,
the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has always on hand and for sale bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to
ANDREW MITCHELL,
327-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright.

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

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

The demand for high-class Shropshires being larger than ever this year, and having reduced my large flock by recent sales, I am in England now buying ewes that will all be bred before I ship. I hope to arrive home with them by the 1st December, when I shall be pleased to hear from parties interested.

W. S. HAWKSHAW,
Glanworth Post Office, Ont.,
7 miles south of London. 326-y-om

HILL - HOME - STOCK - FARM

SHROPSHIRE
The highest type of imported and Canadian-bred Shropshires. Special attention paid to character and quality. Choice young stock for sale.
Telegrams:—Burford; R. R. Station, Brantford; P. O., Mount Vernon.
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SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS.

Shearling rams and ewes by imp. Thomas ram, and lambs by imp. Bradburn ram. Both these rams were first prize winners in England and Toronto. Also bulls and heifers of choice breeding and quality.

W. G. PETTIT,
337-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., G.T.R.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE

My stock was selected by myself, and consists of Shearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs from the leading flocks of England, and of the highest quality and breeding. Stock of all ages for sale.

C. W. GURNEY,
Paris, - Ontario.
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SHROPSHIRE.

A fine selection of Shearling Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis, 170 head to select from.
Address—
J. & J. SMITH,
Paris, Ont.
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WARNOCK'S (M. R. C. V. S.) WARRANTED VETERINARY ULCERKURE

Has a specific Chemical action for the healing of Wounds and all foul and putrid Sores of every description. The greatest discovery known for Barbed Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Galls, Cracked Heels, Frost Bites, Foot Rot, Scratches, Ring Worm, Mange, Cuts, etc., on domestic animals.

GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST.
A. E. Waldon & Co., Calgary.
Gentlemen,—I have given Dr. Warnock's new chemical compound, Ulcerkure, a thorough trial on flesh wounds, both fresh and ulcerated, and I am convinced of its wonderful curative properties, and believe it to be a medicine of great value for healing. It acts immediately by destroying proud flesh and preventing sloughing, giving the wound a healthy, granulating surface, causing it to heal very rapidly. I have no hesitation in prescribing it for all kinds of sores, and especially for barbed wire cuts and collar galls. Yours truly,
GEO. P. WELLS, D. V. S.
PRICE \$1, OR SIX FOR \$5. Each bottle contains two hundred applications. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent to any part of Canada on receipt of price. A single trial will prove the wonderful curative properties of Ulcerkure. Samples free. Send for Dr. Warnock's pamphlet on the treatment of wounds in domestic animals. Address,
A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemists, Calgary, Alta.
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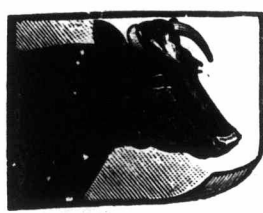
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Gentlemen, Our opinion of the ADVOCATE as an advertising medium to reach the farming community, is that it stands second to none. Our experience with it has been very satisfactory. **CLARE BROS.,** Manufacturers of Hot Air Furnaces, Registers, Stoves, Hollow-ware, etc., Preston, Ont.

If you have anything to sell, : : :
SEND AN ADVERTISEMENT to
The William Weld Company
LONDON, ONTARIO.

STOCK GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate
As many of our readers are aware, Mr. Hawkshaw, of Glanworth, is in England selecting another lot of Shropshires. In a letter dated from Shrewsbury, he informs us that he has completed purchasing what sheep he requires for this shipment, and that they have all been bred to a ram from the flock of E. Bowen Jones, that is half brother to the ram sold to Messrs. Thomas for \$1,000, and for which they have recently refused the sum of \$500 additional. Mr. Hawkshaw expected to sail in the Sarnia on 27th October.
In a letter just received from Mr. J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., he says: "Has not Canada done extra well at the 'Big Fair'? It should advertise her and show the world what we can produce in a land which is often termed a country of snowbanks. We sent six Lincolns to Central America, good ones, of our own raising; if that climate is suitable for sheep raising, the sale should open up a profitable trade. We sold six to go to Iowa; the 1st prize ram lamb, both at Toronto and Chicago, is gone to Michigan. Since our return we have put our ewes in with the 1st prize 1, 2 and 3-year-old rams at Chicago, and Ribby Conqueror. Few breeders ever had four such rams at one time. Trade has been good in rams and slow in ewes. We expect to make more sales later on; have enquiries from most of the States and a number from Canada. Lincolns are wanted, with the improvement of the money market they will sell, and sell at profitable prices. It may be some time before we show thirty such sheep as we showed in Chicago. I was told by a good judge that they were thirty of the best long-wooled sheep ever shown by one firm at one time in America. We broke the record, being the only firm taking every first."



W. C. EDWARDS AND CO'Y

IMPORTERS AND 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.

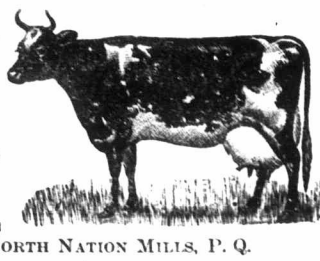
BLMHURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

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 Stock AND Dairy Farm



NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

It will pay our readers who are interested in Shorthorns to give particular attention to the article of advertisement in this issue for Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., the prize-winner of his breeding at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, are a sufficient recommendation as to the quality of the herd.

Mr. Dryden writes:—My lambs this year are pleasing my customers so well that I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of one of the several letters that have been received expressing satisfaction. Your note of September 19 is received, with certificate of registry enclosed. The ram lamb is doing well, and I am very well pleased with him. He has taken first prize everywhere exhibited, and is admired by every one who sees him. Thanking you for your good selection and prompt shipment, etc.

At the sale of celebrated Dapton Manor Shorthorns, property of Willis & Son, so widely known in Shorthorn circles as breeders of many prize winners at all the leading shows of Great Britain, some very good prices were made. Mr. Mills of Ruddington Hall, secured the two show cows, "Rose of Collynie" at 110 gns., and "Jessamine" at 91 gns., to take into his famous herd of Bates cattle. Mr. Duthie paid 45 gns. for "Spicy Quadrant," got by Paragon Baron. The eighty-eight females averaged 225, and fifteen bulls averaged 235.

CORRECTION.

The bull calf bred by Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, and exhibited by Mr. W. H. Cockburn, of Aberfoyle, at the World's Columbian Exhibition, which won the grand sweepstakes over all the beef breeds, was a son of "Edna" 11585, and not out of Daisy's Rosy, as you have it in your report of the Canadian prize-winners in your 1st Oct. issue. "Edna" 11585 is a Scotch and Booth topped Gwynne cow, and the dam of other excellent bulls by Indian Chief.

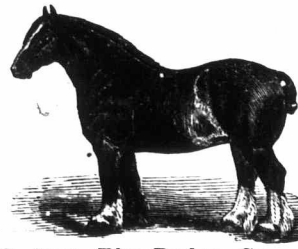
Mr. R. Wightman, Owen Sound, Ont., has received the following open letter from James Bodin, manager of R. Reford's stock farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.: "Having bought a lot of pigs last year, I happened to get some with lice on them, and they got over my whole herd before I was aware of it. I tried everything I could think of—blue ointment, coal oil, sulphur, etc., and all to no good. Seeing your advertisement, I sent to you for 'Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash.' I mixed a teacupful in a bucket of water, with which I washed 22 head of pigs, some of them were covered all over, and the result was very satisfactory; in five minutes there was not a living thing on one of them. I can assure you I will never be without it. Thank you for your promptness in sending it to me."

Peter Lamarsh & Bro., Importers and breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine, Wheatley, Ont., write us as follows: Gentlemen, You may continue my ad. in the ADVOCATE upon the same terms as before, dating from the month of October. My fall litters have turned out very well, and now have about 35 head to dispose of. The demand for the Duroc-Jerseys keeps increasing, and will increase the better they become known. I sold a pair last fall to Mr. J. A. Woodruff, of St. Catharines, and after a year's trial Mr. Woodruff has decided to discard two other breeds that he kept and raise only Jerseys. The reason that led him to this conclusion is their quiet disposition and quick maturing qualities. He also says "I am astonished at the little they eat, and am just beginning to know how to treat them." Mr. Woodruff has found, like all others, that they only require about two-thirds as much feed as the boom hogs do. Have made sales lately to Mr. Arronough, Malden, Ont., Geo. E. Gisel, Ruscomb Station, Ont., Robt. Rose, Glenmorris, Ont., all second purchasers, and to John Fallis, Millbrook, Ont., and am getting lots of enquiries.

SALE OF MR. T. D. HODGENS THOROUGHBREDS AND TROTTERS.

A company of some two hundred gathered on the Western Fair grounds, London, on Tuesday, 24th ult., to witness the dispersion of Mr. T. D. Hodgens' thoroughbreds, with a draft of trotting-bred colts and fillies added, the whole making an attractive offering. The thoroughbred brood mares which Mr. Hodgens has gathered together represent some of the sturdiest running strains on the continent, and the fact that the stud has been successful in producing a large number of winners of late years, together with the size and beauty of many of the individuals, made them a most desirable foundation for those starting a breeding establishment. Although competition was far from keen, still good paying prices were realized. The highest sum reached was when the grand old brood mare, Curtillina, by Judge Curtis, was knocked down at \$480.00, but at this price she was doubtless a bargain, as she has already produced two good ones in Kite-String, by imp. Strachino, which won the Queen's Plate as a three-year-old, and which is doubtless one of the best ever bred in this stud, while Jardine, another from Curtillina, has won some good events through last summer meetings. Curtillina is now in foal to Dandie Dimmont, and should produce a star from this cover. The beautiful chestnut yearling filly, Middlemis, by Dandie Dimmont, out of Maggie Bruce, sold at \$110.00. Lou Daly, a strong, handsome three-year-old filly, by imp. Newcourt, dam out of Lady Lucy, by imp. Kyri Daly, brought \$50.00. Rosa Daly, a grand big, well-developed two-year-old filly, by Kedar Khan, from the same dam, sold at \$35.00. Alberta, yet another from Lady Lucy, a 4-year-old, by imp. Albert, a bit plain in her make-up, brought \$20. Strathlene, a strong, useful seven-year-old mare, by imp. Strachino, dam Tolima, by Glen Athol, sold at \$25.00. Several weanlings sold from \$90.00 to \$100.00, and one over this. In all, 18 thoroughbreds were offered, but several were passed. Among those which did not find a purchaser was the beautiful nine-year-old stallion Cortez; he is a dark chestnut of good size and very smooth finish. He has shown himself to possess both speed and stoutness in a number of strongly contested events. Trotting blood did not appear to meet with as good a demand, which may be accounted for by the fact that this portion of the offering was a draft from Mr. Hodgens' large stud of this breeding, and although there was a number of promising young things—sold they failed to bring paying prices.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities. My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

322-1-y-om

I have on hand the best young GYRESDALE Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Knight Errant and other celebrities.

SHROPSHIRE.

Orders can now be booked for Shearling Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also Rams and Ewes of this year's importation.



SHORTHORNS!

CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT

—AND— VICE CONSUL



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

MAPLE SHADE FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRE

Ram Lambs of 1893. I am now prepared to supply choice Ram Lambs at reasonable prices. Also a limited number of Yearling Ewes. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont. 313-1-y-om

Ample Shade Stock Farm

LEICESTERS FOR SALE. Shearling Rams & Ewes, Ram Lambs & Ewe Lambs From the Prize-Winning Flock of 1893.

Write for what you want, or come and see us. E. GAUNT & SONS, ST. HELENS, ONT. 337-1-y-om

LINCOLN SHEEP.

Lambs and Shearlings of both sexes always for sale. Our last importation was made direct from the flock of H. Dudding, Esq., of Great Grimby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head. If you want a ram or a few ewes, send along your orders. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario; W. WALKER, Ilderton, Ont.

341-1-y-om on London, Huron and Bruce Ry.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. C. T. R., importer and breeder of Dorset Horned Sheep 343-1-y-om

T. W. HECTOR, Importer and Breeder of Dorset Horn Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada. P. O.: Springfield on the Credit. Stations: Springfield and Cookville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R. 329-1-y-om

GOTSWOLD RIDGE FARM The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Cotswold sheep in Ontario. Shearling Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs also from imported sires & dams. Sheep are either bred or imported by myself. I also breed Durham Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Can supply pairs not akin of my own breeding. JOSEPH WARD, Marsh Hill P. O., Uxbridge Station. 333-1-y-om

COTSWOLD -- SHEEP William Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder. Stock recorded. Sheep of all ages and sexes on hand for show purposes. Call and inspect personally. Visitors welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. C. T. R. 333-1-y-om

The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, Ont.

The choicest animals that money and experience can buy, and well qualified to maintain the reputation of our stud for importing. More first prize and sweepstakes winners at the leading shows in Canada and the United States than all other establishments of its kind in the Dominion. The Clydesdales have immense size, large flat bone, with style, quality and choice breeding combined. The Hackneys have fine colors, style, quality, high knee action and choicest breeding. The home of the Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Queen's Own, and the Champion Hackney Stallion, Firefly. Parties wishing the best animals at reasonable prices are cordially invited to examine our stock. Catalogues free.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT. 25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 327-1-y-om

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SPECIAL OFFERING. Four grand young Guernsey Bulls—one two-year-old, one yearling and two calves—all winners at the largest shows in Canada. Write quick and get prices.

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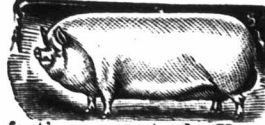
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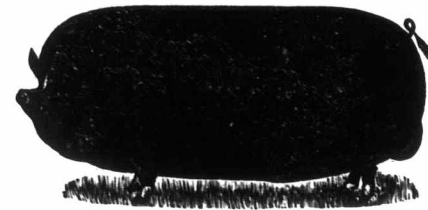


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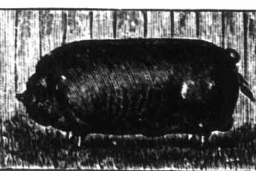
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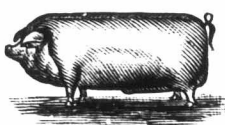


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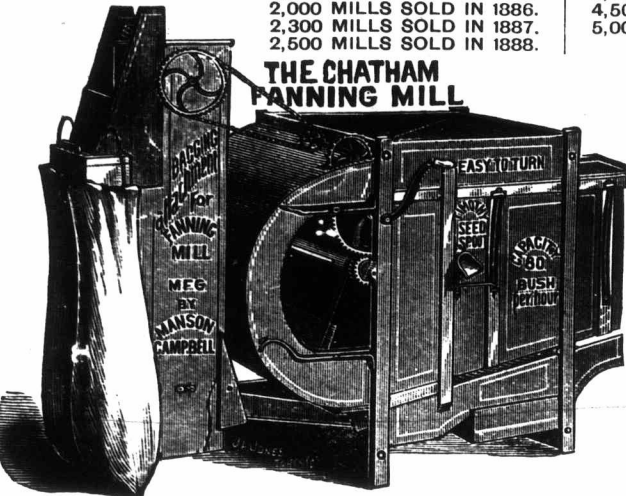
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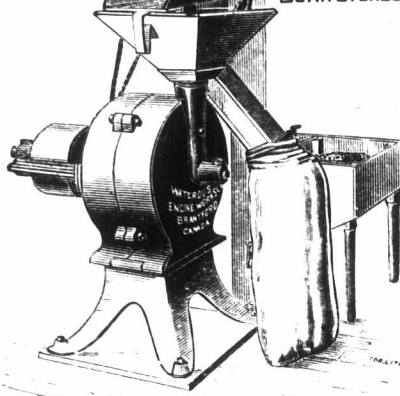
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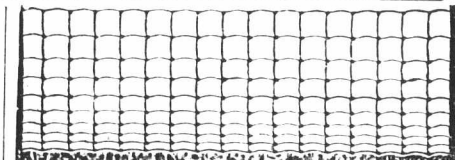
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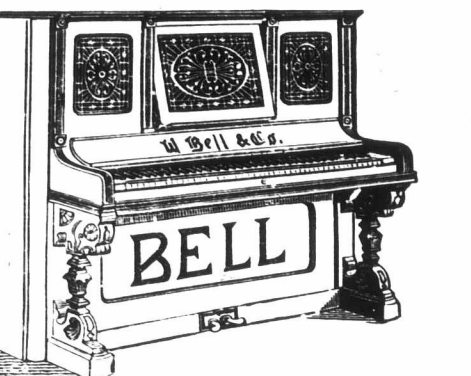
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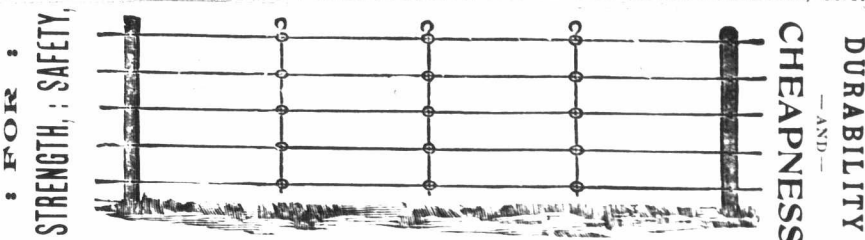


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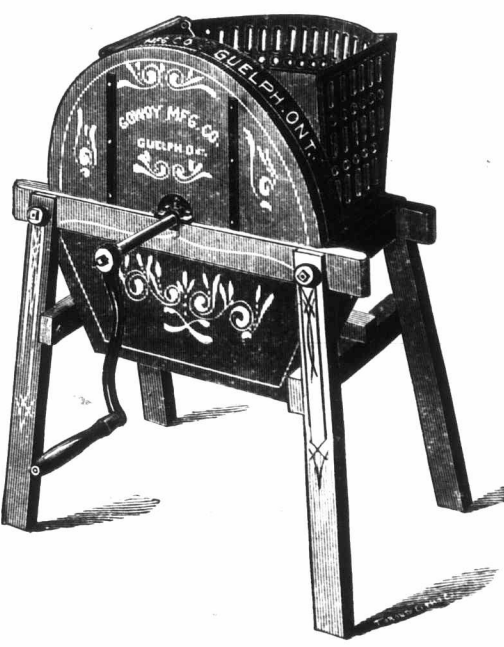
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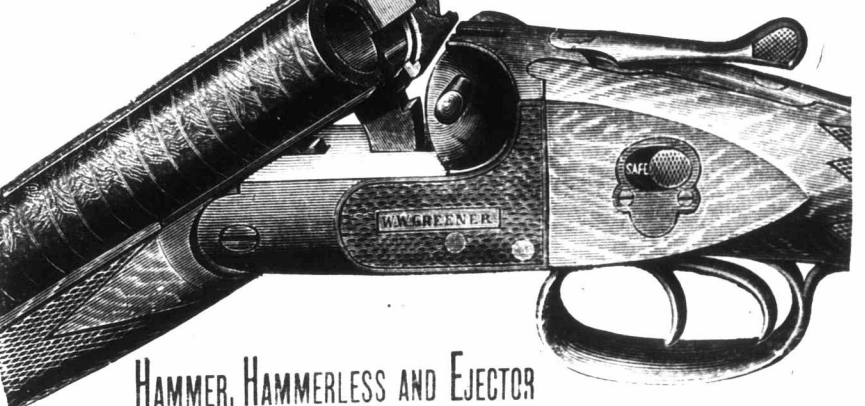
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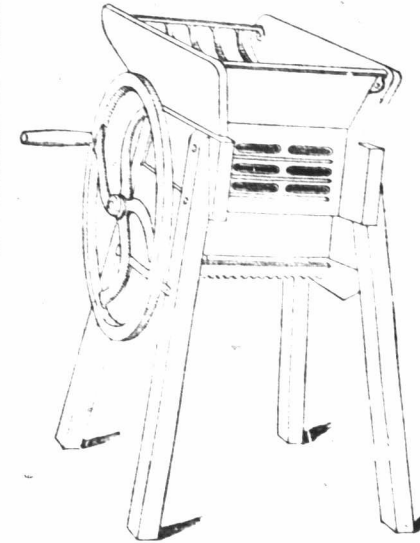


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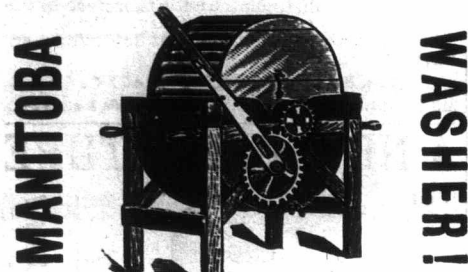
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Winnipeg Tribune, Nov. 12, 1892.
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