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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



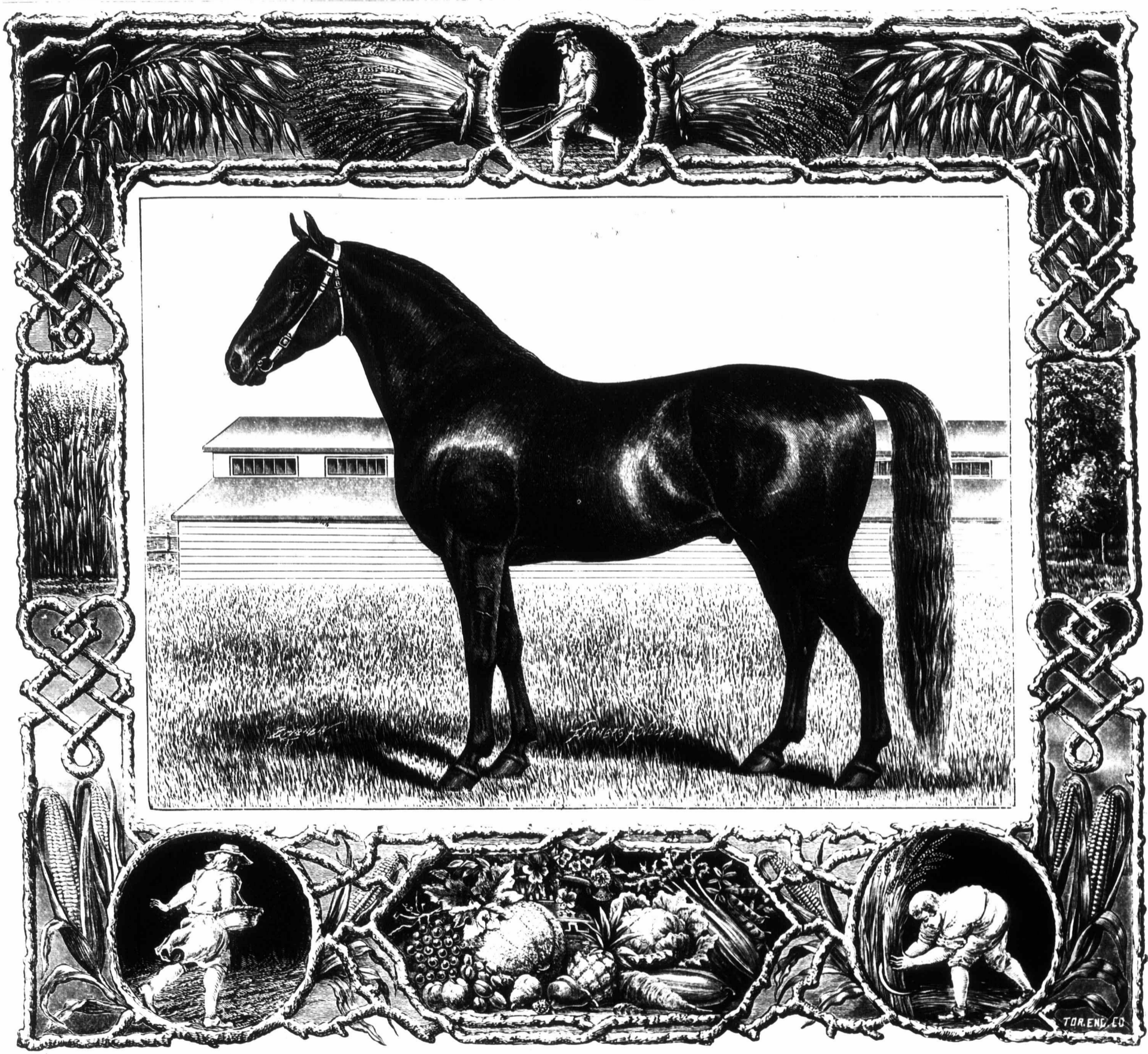
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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VOL. XXVIII.

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

No. 329.



THE YORKSHIRE COACH STALLION, STAMFORD BRIDGE SWELL.
THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. ALFRED & JOS. B. CHAMBERS, WAWANESA, MAN.

Profit in Hogs.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SIR,—As I read a good deal in the ADVOCATE and other papers in reference to the profit in keeping hogs, I thought I would give a statement of what one brood sow has done for us. I will give the statement in detail for the first year.

On the 4th of March, 1891, she had a litter of eleven pigs, and when they were five weeks old we sold six of them for fifteen dollars cash; the other five we kept till the 15th December, when we killed them and sold them for seven cents per pound. They weighed just a trifle of 1,000 lbs. We got \$70 cash. Then on Sept. 10th she had a litter of nine. We sold two of them at the Russell show for \$5. We kept the seven till the middle of March, when we killed four and sold in Russell at seven cents per pound. The four weighed 620 lbs. Then we kept the other three till sometime in April and killed for home use. They averaged 175 lbs. Now, I find altogether these items make the following amount:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Six young pigs..... | \$ 15 00 |
| 1,000 lbs. of pork, @ 7c..... | 70 00 |
| Two young pigs..... | 5 00 |
| 620 lbs. of pork, @ 7c..... | 43 40 |
| 325 lbs. of pork for home use, @ 7c..... | 36 75 |
| Total..... | \$170 15 |

And further, on the last day of February, 1892, she had a litter of eleven. We sold four of them on the 1st of April for ten dollars. We kept the seven till the last of November, when we killed them all; they averaged 220 lbs., but on account of the low price of pork we made bacon of it, and will keep it till summer. Then on Sept. 10th, 1892, she had a litter of eight. We are feeding them now. They are fine ones, and by the last of March will easily make 175 lbs. each. And last, but not least, on the 28th of January, 1893, she had twelve more, but lost five. The other seven are real beauties.

Now, as to the breed. The sow is a well bred Berkshire; the hog a thoroughbred Yorkshire, imported and owned by R. McLennan, Esq., Minniska. As to the feed, the first year we had very little till fall in the way of grain, but lots of skim milk. We fattened them with barley chop. The rest have had a fair supply of grain all along, always chopped and well soaked, with a fair supply of milk added when fed. This involves a good deal of labor, but our mission here is to labor.

Minniska, Man. JOHN D. GARNETT.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association was held February 15th at Brantford. The Secretary presented his annual report, which showed males registered in new herd book to be 427; cows, 727—a total of 1,154. Males transferred, 128; females, 131—total, 259. There are 73 members in the Association.

The yearly statement shows the finances of the Association to be in a flourishing condition. After publishing the herd book and defraying other annual executive expenses, a balance of \$144.66 is still on hand.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President—R. H. Crump, Masonville; 1st Vice-President, H. Bollert, Cassel; 2nd Vice-President, T. W. Charlton, St. George; 3rd Vice-President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; 4th Vice-President, R. Marshall, Edmonton. Directors for two years—Wm. Shunk, Sherwood, and A. Kennedy, Ayr. The other directors are Messrs. Hallman and Suhring, Secretary-Treasurer, D. E. Smita, Churchville. Auditors—G. W. Clemons, St. George; J. H. Patten, Paris. Representatives to Industrial Exhibition—W. B. Smith and Wm. Shunk.

Toronto was fixed as the next place of meeting, first Tuesday in February, 1894.

The following were recommended as judges for exhibitions:—Messrs. Shunk, Stevenson, Bollert, Hallman, D. E. Smith, Crump, and H. McCaugherty. Inspectors of imported cattle—Messrs. Hallman, Bollert, Stevenson, Crump, and Shunk.

The salary of the Secretary was, on motion, fixed at \$200, railway and other travelling expenses of the Executive Committee to be paid. The Secretary's salary last year was sixty per cent. of the earnings. Mr. Smith this year proposed doing it for fifty per cent., but this not being entertained, he tendered his resignation, and Mr. Clemons, of St. George, Ont., was appointed. Mr. Hallman was then elected auditor in place of Mr. Clemons.

Papers were read by Messrs. R. H. Crump, Charlton, Stevenson, H. Bollert, and A. C. Hallman.

The Association decided, regarding certain cattle seeking admission, to adhere rigidly to the present herd book rules as the only safe course.

In a future issue we will give the papers read before the Association.

Quarantining Canadian Cattle.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I notice the severe strictures on Secretary Rusk in your last issue *re* quarantining Canadian cattle? Are you right in your premises? No one knows the value of the live stock export trade with Great Britain better than the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. Ever since his appointment he has worked steadily towards securing for the Western cattle men the privileges enjoyed by Canada. He has in turn bullied, cajoled, threatened, and at last demanded that right, and it is only the fact of the discovery of pleuro (though very doubtful of it being the contagious form) in some of the shipments that has prevented him gaining his object. And if it will strengthen his hand to gain that much-to-be-desired result by following suit to the English lead, can you blame him? Can you with any more reason blame England for scheduling us? As the son of an English farmer, whose herd was twice decimated by the dreaded scourge, I fully sympathize with the farmers of Great Britain, who have lost many millions of pounds worth of cattle from imported disease, and who only ask protection so far as to compel the slaughter of cattle at port of entry. I say when England found some of our cattle diseased, and that we were allowing cattle from a scheduled country to pass our borders without the necessary quarantine, again, I say, can you blame the English Minister of Agriculture? Then upon whom shall the blame be saddled? The Order-in-Council of last Saturday explains the whole matter. It appears that cattle have been allowed into the Canadian Northwest without undergoing the necessary quarantine. What I would ask you to ascertain, if possible, is:—1st. How came these cattle to evade the Act of Parliament enforcing a ninety days quarantine? 2nd. Was the Act amended to enable them to do so; if so, when? 3rd. If by Order-in-Council, the date? 4th. If not by Act of Parliament, or Order-in-Council, whether is the Department of Customs or Department of Agriculture responsible? I may say here, that I am satisfied there has never been a case of pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa in Ontario—I have seen so much of the disease that I could recognize it; neither do I believe it is to be found elsewhere in the Dominion. And I would suggest that the Dominion Government secure the lungs of cattle said to be infected from the inspectors at Liverpool, and have a thorough test as to the infectiousness of the disease, by inoculating certain healthy cattle and watch the result. Of course this would have to be done by competent scientists. But what a pity our privilege was not better appreciated. Our legislators have thrown away a great national interest for the sake of a few settlers' cows; have thrown away what the United States have been striving for years to obtain, and what probably will never be allowed to us again.

RICHARD GIBSON,
Pres. Dom. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Delaware.

[Americans did not quarantine Canadian cattle because they believed pleuro existed in Canada, but as a matter of business. Mr. Gibson will admit that Mr. Rusk has been very unfriendly to Canada, and has shown his dislike in a marked way whenever he had an opportunity. Can Mr. Gibson explain why he has refused to recognize all Canadian records, and insists on compelling Canadians to record in inferior American records, or pay duty on all pure-bred stock sent from Canada to the U. S.? With Mr. Gibson we concur that the blame of having Canadian cattle scheduled by England may be laid at the door of the Dominion Government. Even now the advisability of allowing American hogs to come in in bond and be slaughtered is being considered at Ottawa, notwithstanding the fact that American bacon is inferior to Canadian, and that American hogs suffer from diseases not known in Canada. We will answer Mr. Gibson's questions *re* the admission of American cattle into Canada in our next issue.]

The largest creamery in the world is near St. Albans, Vermont, in the United States. Twelve thousand cows, owned by 700 farmers, supply it with cream, and the average daily product is 10,000 lbs., or five tons of butter. All cream received is tested in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of the amount of butterfat in the average product of each farmer's dairy, and he is paid daily for the butter value he brings in. There are fifty-four stations for receiving the milk, and at these stations the cream is separated, and only the latter is sent on to the factory. They run a score of churns, each of which will turn off 500 lbs. of butter in one batch. The butter-working machines are four in number, and in a very few moments 80 lbs. can be properly worked and salted. They use a cartload of salt every two months, and the factory employs sixty hands, besides the forty on the station's employ force, to prepare the product.

Sheep Raising on the Islands of the Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia.

BY W. FERGUSON, VANCOUVER, B. C.

It may not be generally known to your readers that there is a large and profitable field for investment in sheep raising on the islands of the Gulf of Georgia, situated between the Seymour Narrows and Vancouver. There are at least ten islands, with an area of about 12,000 acres, that can be profitably utilized for sheep raising. These range in size from 200 to 2,000 acres. At present only about 2,000 acres are stocked, and the results obtained have proved very satisfactory to the owners. The class of sheep that are found to be best adapted to this locality are Cotswolds crossed with Merinos. They are hardy, very prolific breeders, yield a good crop of wool, and their mutton is in great demand in the neighboring cities. They require no feed stuff to be laid up, as they are well able to forage for themselves. This has been tried on Savary Island for four years with excellent results. The winters are mild, no snow lying on the ground. The average increase has been about 100%, although still better results are sometimes obtained—as, for instance, last year, when a bunch of twenty ewes with thirty-eight lambs was shown by Mr. J. Green, of Savary Island. Stock sheep cost \$4.50 to \$5.00 each, landed on the islands. Wool sells for about 12c. per lb. Spring lamb retails in Vancouver at 25c. per lb. The fact that the demand here for mutton largely exceeds the supply is shown by the fact that frozen carcasses of sheep are being received in Vancouver now from Prince Edward Island, notwithstanding the heavy expenses for transport by rail, etc. As will be seen from the above statements, sheep raising on the islands here is only in its infancy, but the experiment tried on a considerable scale on two of these islands has given highly satisfactory results. The islands offer the additional advantages for sheep raising that no fencing is required, herding is unnecessary, and there are no wolves or coyotes to molest the stock. The Union Steamship Co. and the Northern Shipping Co. offer great facilities for passage and transport at cheap rates.

Mr. J. M. Mackinnon, of Mackinnon, Macfarlane & Co., Vancouver, B. C., who is a practical sheep farmer, having owned and worked a large sheep ranch in Oregon, U. S. A., vouches for the correctness of the above statements, and will willingly give information and assistance to any one interested in this matter.

Mr. M. A. McLean, J. P., ex-mayor of Vancouver, B. C., has just received his commission from the Dominion Government to visit the states of Oregon and Washington, and ascertain the welfare and contentment of the settlers. He will also enquire into their future prospects, and gather statistical information concerning wages, the price of land, and various other matters. He will bring before the notice of the settlers the advantages and future prospects of British Columbia, as well as Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and show how much better these provinces are than many others.

In connection with the above, there is a splendid opportunity for the Provincial Government of British Columbia to take action by offering lands, opening up roads, and showing the special advantages they can offer settlers.

Prize Essays.

INFORMATION WANTED.

DEAR SIR,—Would like to get some information through the ADVOCATE as to building concrete houses and walls—such details as proportions of lime and gravel, whether gravel should be coarse or fine, whether stone should be used, best thickness to make the wall—say for 14 foot wall, best method of preparation and general description of building, etc. I think this would interest many of your numerous readers, as well as

Yours respectfully,

JAMES MUNRO, Cartwright.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly answer the following query in the next issue of your valuable paper:—What kind of fencing would you recommend as being the most economical, combined with safety and durability, for enclosing pastures?

Yours truly,

INQUIRER, Portage la Prairie.

[Ed.—We would like some of our readers to give their experience on these subjects, as doubtless many besides the enquirers will be interested. The question as to fencing will become more and more important as mixed farming becomes more general. We will give a prize of five dollars for the best essay in answer to question one, essay to be in this office on or before April 20th, 1893. We also invite correspondence in answer to question two, which will be paid for at the usual rate.]

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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

Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above.

All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY.

Except on rare occasions and in favorable localities, the English Two-Rowed Barley have not done well in Canada, but the Duckbill and the Canadian Thorpe—an improved variety of Duckbill—have done very well in all parts where the Six-Rowed Barley succeeds. For feeding purposes it is far superior to the last named; it is also a much heavier yielding, according to English reports. It is an excellent mulling variety, but for this purpose should never be mixed with any other sort. It is an upright grower, long, bright and very stiff in the straw; seldom, if ever, lodges. During the last three years it has been tested by leading farmers residing in various parts of Ontario; also by the Dominion Experimental Farms. All have found it the variety par excellence, being hardier, withstanding frost and drought better than any other sort; in fact, being equal to the hardest wheats in this respect. The average yields of this variety will vary from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, when sown on suitable soils; when sown on rich cultivated lands, the yield has sometimes reached 70 bushels per acre. The grains are large and plump; if cut early and carefully harvested, are very bright and light in color. We have procured a quantity of this grain; the stock has been carefully hand-picked in the bag and field for the past ten years, and for ten previous years it was each year carefully selected in the field, so that it now is a well-established pedigree variety. For one new yearly subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE we will send 20 lbs. of this Barley, or for two new subscribers, 45 lbs.; for every additional new subscriber we will send 1 bushel (24 lbs.) bags free. The grain will be sent by freight or express, as desired by the receiver, who will pay R. R. charges. One dollar must accompany each new name sent.

FARM.

Spring Grain.

TESTIMONY FROM FARMERS REGARDING THE BEST VARIETIES TO BE GROWN.

As is our custom we present to our readers the evidence of farmers from all parts of the province of Ontario, and also from Quebec and Nova Scotia. A careful study of these letters will give our readers a good idea of the varieties of grain that will be likely to do well in their particular sections, and in this way will act as a guide and prevent them investing money in grains which are no longer profitable or useless novelties. The report of the co-operative tests of new varieties made by farmers in every county in Ontario for the Experimental Union will also be found both interesting and instructive.

Essex, S. R.

REPORTED BY W. S. BALDWIN, COLCHESTER.

Oats—Black Tartarian have done well with me through the past season; threshed over 40 bushels per acre. Barley is not grown as a crop now, as our market is shut off. The Mensury does the best with me; did not try the English two-rowed, as I could see nothing in it; those who did are coming back to the old variety.

Wheat—White Surprise has done well. Hybrid Mediterranean is grown more than any other variety, with Clawson to fall back upon, which is a sure crop. Spring wheat not sown.

Middlesex, E. R.

REPORTED BY R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE.

Another year having passed and gone gives us another opportunity of letting the readers of the ADVOCATE and fellow-farmers know the leading varieties of grain in the different sections of Ontario the past year. Although there has not been as many new varieties sown in this section as in some former years, yet there are a few worthy of mention in oats, viz.: White Schoon, Early White Gothland, White Champion and Black Etampes. A few words on these in the order named:—The little that has been sown of the White Schoon in this district has turned out very satisfactory. They are medium early, very thin hulled, and weigh 35 pounds to 38 pounds per bushel. The Early Gothland is, I think, the most popular. They grow on tall, stiff straw, and are heavy yielders; weight, 40 pounds to 45 pounds, and are medium early. They have become so popular that I heard, a few days ago, of a flour, feed and seed firm offering them at 50 cents per bushel—a price, I think, altogether too low for the purchaser to expect a pure sample of such new oats. The White Champion is, I believe, the earliest oat in cultivation. They grow plenty of straw of good quality, and are not very liable to rust; weight, 40 pounds to 45 pounds per measured bushel, and good yielders. For very rich land I believe the Black Etampes or Giant is the leading variety; being so very short in the straw is not at all liable to lodge. I grew 40 bushels or more from one bushel, sowing just on medium soil. Of the older varieties, I do not think it necessary to say much, except to name a few that have given best results, viz.: American Banner, Australian, American Beauty and Black Tartarian. Of these four varieties the American Beauty is the earliest.

Peas were almost a total failure, owing to excessive wet weather. The Egyptian Mummy and Centennial are yet taking the lead.

In barley the acreage has been somewhat limited the past year. The two-rowed varieties are fast taking the place of the older sorts.

Spring wheat is not grown to any extent here, although a few farmers have continued to grow it for the last ten years, and have reaped failure nearly every time.

Oxford, S. R.

REPORTED BY A. & G. RICE, CURRIES, ONT.

Oats—Of the different varieties of this grain, I am quite satisfied that in this locality the Banner oat takes the cake for yield, quality, and an all-round good oat, and a choice oat for mulling purposes. The Prize Cluster oats are very early, but my experience with them is that they yield small; they grow to a great height, but the straw is weak and lodges, especially on low land.

Barley—The past year (1882) has been in this section at least a poor year for barley. Of the two-rowed varieties, the Prize Prolific has now no friends, and it is doubtful if many would now sow it if they got the seed free. However, another two-rowed sort, the Duckbill, though not up to the mark of 1891, has done fully as well as any other barley, and I believe will be more widely sown next year. At the present price of grain, farmers are looking to a "home market," and will do well to plan to feed their coarse grain. And, with this object in view, I think I would as leave bank on Duckbill barley as any other kind of grain, when the object is to feed it; it makes splendid chop, having less hull than the six-rowed sorts. Unlike any other kind of barley, Duckbill is easy to harvest; it grows to a good height, and very stiff in the straw, and I have never seen any of it lodged, even where the ground is very rich, and the soil a big crop can be grown. I do sell barley is the object, rich soil a big crop can be grown. I do sell barley is the object, rich soil a big crop can be grown. I do sell barley is the object, rich soil a big crop can be grown.

Spring wheat has not been a reliable crop of late, and not much interest is taken in it here, except on very dry land. With many they have been a risky crop to grow for several years, between bugs and blight, but in certain sections they still do well. And, in these cases, there is probably no crop that can be grown more profitably; they do not exhaust the soil, and are the very best grain for feed. The small peas are now most in favor. The large varieties have had their day, and that day is past. The Mummy pea is a good sort.

REPORTED BY M. DENKIN, NORWICH.

What is known as the "Lark" oat in this section has done very well. I tried the Bonanza and Banner, both of which were much inferior to old varieties, such as Australian. A variety called Low Dutch did very well, ripened early, and straw stiff and free from smut. I tried the "Experimental Union" varieties, viz., Joannette Black, Odebrucker, Bavarian, Poland White, Siberian and Poland White were best; Siberian was soft in straw and White Tartarian very late. Don't grow barley or spring wheat, so do not know much about them.

REPORTED BY W. BUDD, NEWARK.

Oats—Black Tartarian and White Banner. Barley Crop not very good, but the English two-rowed seemed to turn out best.

Peas—A failure in most parts here. Egyptian Mummy as good as any.

Wheat—Manchester; straw is not large and therefore did not grow down as bad as other varieties.

Rye—None sown.

Oxford, N. R.

REPORTED BY H. BOLLEET, CASSELL.

Oats—Vick's American Banner came out best. It stood up well where all others lodged very badly. White Cave on medium rich soil will surpass it as a yielder, but on rich soil grows rank in the straw and lodges badly. Joannette Black is the Cave was far the strongest grower. Joannette Black is a very promising variety on very rich soil. It was free from rust and did not lodge, while all others (save the Banner) rusted badly.

Barley—The Select six-rowed proves the best; it yields much better than the two-rowed. In spring wheat the White Russian still leads in this section, yielding a fair crop where the other varieties entirely failed.

REPORTED BY GEO. GOODGER, WOODSTOCK.

Oats—American Banner and Australian. Barley—Centennial. Spring wheat—Very little grown.

REPORTED BY J. D. DOUGLAS, EAST ZORRA.

The oat that is mostly grown in this vicinity is the Banner oat. I tried some of the Golden Giant side oat, but they did not do as well as the Banner. There is very little of either barley or spring wheat grown in the vicinity. Spring wheat was a failure here last year.

Perth, N. R.

REPORTED BY W. W. BALLANTYNE, STRATFORD.

Surprise fall wheat has been the leading variety the last two or three years. White Fyfe spring wheat has done well. Colorado has also been grown considerably, but I don't think it has been an entire success.

Banner oats have been grown quite extensively, and, I think, with splendid results. Very little barley has been grown the last two years.

REPORTED BY N. R. MONTIETH, STRATFORD.

Fall Wheat—The Surprise is most largely grown and has proved a fair yielder, standing well. Oats—The Banner, White Cluster and Victoria Prize have succeeded in the order named.

Barley—Little grown, except for feed.

Huron, S. R.

REPORTED BY A. P. KETCHEN, BRUCEFIELD.

In oats, which is perhaps the most important cereal grown by Ontario farmers, I might say that the Rosedale is very well liked by those few who have them, but the Banner is rapidly growing in public favor. It is a splendid yielding oat, and although not a very heavy strawed oat, yet the straw is of excellent quality. One man I tried a few Joannette black oats, and is well pleased with the result. We intend giving them a trial ourselves next year. They are rather short in the straw, but are, I believe, the best yielding oat in cultivation. Some farmers still stick to the Egyptian, but they are not so popular now as they were a few years ago.

Very little barley is grown since the McKinley Bill came into force; but with the repeal of that law there would be a large acreage sown, as it used to be one of our most staple crops. In that case, of course, the six-rowed would be sown, although some of the two-rowed varieties give better results for feeding purposes.

Among spring wheats the Colorado is still the standard, although even the yield of that was disappointing last year, and the price still more so.

Huron, N. R.

REPORTED BY J. N. KERNIGHAN, BENMILLER.

In oats about the only variety grown is the Egyptian, which averaged about 35 bushels to the acre. We received six varieties from the Ontario Experimental Farm, and all, with one exception, proved better than the Egyptian under similar conditions. Odebrucker and Poland White yielded best—14 and 14 pounds to the square rod—but the best variety was the Joannette Black, only it was sown too thick.

In barley the most grown was the common Mensury, yielding about 25 bushels. The two-rowed Prize Prolific was grown some, but owing to the shortness of the season it does not yield as well as the six-rowed.

The Colorado was nearly the only variety of spring wheat, yielding about 18 bushels; but one field of Fyfe yielded fully 25 bushels per acre.

The Crown peas yielded best, but were wormy and buggy. The Golden Vine came second, yielding about 26 bushels. Mummies were grown; some yielded about 20 bushels per acre.

Bruce, W. R.

REPORTED BY J. R. MUIR, NORTH BRUCE.

Oats—Most all the varieties sown did very well during the past year. The New Zealand and Black Tartarian are the most common varieties sown. The New Zealand is a late variety, very free from the attacks of rust, has excellent straw and is one of the best varieties we can grow. During the past year we tested the Joannette and Odebrucker. They both yield very well, but are too short in the straw for ordinary soils. On rich bottom lands they would do very well. The American Banner did very well with us, but rusted slightly. Flying Scotchman, very early; stiff and tall straw; oats plump and heavy, 36 pounds per bushel. The Early Cluster are a good yielding oat by weight, but very liable to rust. The Magnet and Rosedale oats both yielded very heavy in this locality.

Barley—Very little grown in this district except the common varieties.

Spring Wheat—The Ladoga and Colorado are the two varieties principally grown. Ladoga is hard to thresh, but the millers give five cents per bushel more for it than for the Colorado.

Bruce, E. R.

REPORTED BY JAMES TOLTON, WALKERTON.

Spring wheat—Spring wheat did not do as well the last year as usual with us, owing, I think, principally to the extreme heat. The Colorado variety did much the best. Fields will yield, I think, about 18 bushels to the acre, weighing, when cleaned, 63 pounds to 64 pounds per bushel. Campbell's White Chaff a failure.

Barley—Barley is not very much grown here, and what is principally for feeding. Two-rowed has been tried a little, with fairly good results, I am told. Myself and some of my neighbors have been growing the Mensury (a Russian variety), as it seems to give the best results; but it is like the two-rowed—should not be sold to mix with the ordinary six-rowed, as it does not malt in the same time.

Oats—Nearly all the oats grown in this locality are the American Banner. The Bonanza have been tried by some, and reported on favorably. An acquaintance, who is an extensive farmer, has grown a new variety (here at least), called the Lackawanna, which he speaks very highly of.

Grey, E. R.

REPORTED BY W. CONN, HEATHCOTE.

Oats—Banner and Bavarian yielded best. There was very little barley grown.

Most of the varieties of spring wheat rusted. I think all the different varieties of fall wheat that were grown were good. The Seneca and Velvet Chaff were mostly grown.

Brant, S. R.

REPORTED BY D. G. HANMER, MT. VERNON.

Red Winter Wheat—The Manchester stands first. In a four years' test it has proved hardy, a good yielder, and weighing 62 to 63 pounds to the bushel. It can be grown with as much profit at two or three cents less per bushel than most of the other red wheats. Red Clawson gave good results last year, being its first year of cultivation here. In white wheats the White Surprise will probably rank first, although the White Clawson is successfully grown here yet by a number of good farmers.

The season's crop of barley was below the average in quality and quantity. Not much two-rowed barley was grown, and, although some of the samples were of a high quality, the yield was not satisfactory. Very little, if any, will be grown here the coming season.

In oats the American Banner and Probenstein are largely grown. A little over two acres of the Early Gothland was grown by myself the past season, with such excellent results that my next season's crop will be grown from this variety.

Brant, N. R.

REPORTED BY R. S. STEVENSON, ANCASTER.

Oats—Black Tartarian and White Russian have both done well here.

Barley—The six-rowed Canada is much the best. The two-rowed Carter's Prolific, imported by the government, has not done well in this locality. The straw appears to be very weak, and it did not yield nearly as well as the six-rowed. I shall not sow it again.

Spring Wheat—Very little raised here.

Wellington, S. R.

REPORTED BY WM. WHITELAW, GUELPH.

Spring wheat—The Colorado has been found to be one of the best varieties this last year; also, the Goose wheat is now grown to some extent, with good results. As to its yield per acre, and where salt had been applied, both quantity and quality were improved. Campbell's White has been almost a total failure, what with rust and midge, and scarcely worth cutting.

Barley—Two-rowed can only be sold for feeding purposes; found not to be suitable for the markets of Great Britain; seasons too short in Canada; results too light in weight to suit the British markets, where 56 pounds is standard weight. The old six-rowed is the only kind bought by our brewers.

Oats—The Banner is one of the best varieties grown here. Several new kinds are being tested, with different results.

Haldimand.

REPORTED BY F. C. WARNER, DECEWVILLE.

In the oat crop in this vicinity, there is a movement to introduce new oats. The "Wonderful" oat is being tried by a few farmers.

Barley and spring wheat are very little grown, having proved a failure wherever tried.

York, S. R.

REPORTED BY F. MULHOLLAND.

The surrounding district is one in which the growing of cereal crops is not made a specialty. Growing of hay for Toronto market and the production of milk for the same place are the chief industries. The White Cluster and Egyptian are amongst the best oats.

The common six-rowed barley is mostly grown, but was light in weight this past year, owing to too much warm weather during the ripening period.

Wild Goose is the only reliable spring wheat, and it was but a very average crop—about 18 bushels per acre. The other varieties appear to be much inclined to rust. We tried the Duckbill, a two-rowed variety of barley, and were much pleased with the way it stands up, its bright, lengthy straw and good, plump, heavy weighing grain. The yield was about 30 bushels per acre, and weight 50 pounds per bushel.

York, W. R.

REPORTED BY ROBERT MARSH, RICHMOND HILL.

Fall wheat was very poor, excepting one or two varieties. The best kind was the Reliable, which turned out well, yielding about 30 bushels per acre. Spring Wheat—The Wild Goose was by far the best, yielding about 25 bushels per acre.

Barley did not do well, on account of the hot weather ripening it too quickly. If anything, the two-rowed did the best.

Oats were generally a good crop, the American Banner having the preference.

York, N. R.

REPORTED BY LEWIS TOOLE, MT. ALBERT.

Fall wheat—Surprise, Standard, Michigan Amber, Martin Amber, Democrat, Garfield, while the old Clawson is still grown to some extent. The Surprise and Standard succeed well here; so does the Martin Amber. The Standard smuts some, but by applying sulphate of copper and lime it is easily cured. The Garfield is rather long in the straw. Spring wheat—Colorado, Red Fern, Rio Grande and Campbell's White Chaff. The last mentioned, a new variety of spring wheat, was not a success here this year. Many farmers are feeding it to their pigs. It is badly shrunken.

Oats—Black Tartarian, by changing the seed frequently, succeeds best of any black oat. White oats—American Banner, Welcome, Napoleon, Egyptian. The first mentioned does well.

Barley—Rennie's improved six-rowed succeeds well. The ordinary six-rowed does better than English two-rowed barley. Two-rowed barley—Duckbill and Chevalier do well, though this soil is scarcely heavy enough for two-rowed barley.

REPORTED BY H. B. JEFFES, BOND HEAD.

Spring wheat did not do well last season. The varieties are Colorado, White Russian and Hybridized Fyfe.

Peas—The English Multiplier led; then the Mummy and Potter.

Oats—These have been grown promiscuously by many, but those varieties that appear to succeed the best are Joannette Black, White Cluster and Banner. Some are still sowing the Potato oat.

Barley was almost a failure last season on account of the cold, wet June; the old six-rowed and the English two-rowed were all the varieties sown.

Ontario, W. R.

REPORTED BY J. R. RANDALL, NEWMARKET.

Oats—Nearly all other varieties have succumbed to the Black Tartarian and American Banner.

Barley—In point of yield the Duckbill, two-rowed, gave the most satisfactory results. The old Canadian six-rowed did well in sections, but was not generally grown. Russian also did very well.

REPORTED BY G. A. BRODIE, BETHESDA.

The varieties of oats that did best are Black Tartarian, Banner and Welcome.

Barley—Duckbill, Carter's Prolific and the common six-rowed.

Spring Wheat—All rusted badly.

New varieties—Early Goddard oats—I sowed ten acres last year, which will yield about 75 bushels per acre. They stand out fairly well, but do not seem subject to rust.

Campbell's White Chaff Wheat—This wheat yielded only about eight bushels per acre of small wheat. A year ago it yielded about thirty.

Ontario, N. R.

REPORTED BY A. T. WIANCKO, SPARROW LAKE.

Spring wheat—Best variety is Scotch Fyfe, though we are much troubled by midge.

Oats—Egyptian.

Barley—Chevalier.

Ontario, S. R.

REPORTED BY S. P. BROWN, WHITBY.

The Banner oat and a few varieties of Velvet Chaff.

Fall Wheat have been raised here with good results. Practically no spring wheat raised.

The old six-rowed barley and the English two-rowed have been raised about equal for a few years back—about two. Last year some Duckbill was introduced, and is reported to be better than either of the others for feed, but needs good strong land; but barring some change in market prospects, there will be but little of any raised for sale this year.

The White Cluster oat is the most generally cultivated cereal of all in the neighborhood, the greatest fault being that horses bolt many when fed unground owing to their short, plumpy form.

Northumberland, E. R.

REPORTED BY J. B. STONE, NORHAM.

We have found no better oat for this part than the Canada White oat. It weighs about forty pounds per bushel, and gives us the best yield per acre. We tried the Giant Swede, the Egyptian White and Cave oat, but the Canada White did the best. It grows a good straw and stands up well.

The old six-rowed barley does best in this section.

Spring wheat gave very poor returns the past year. The Colorado did best in this township. The White Fyfe did very well on rich, heavy land, but is not a certain wheat in all sections.

REPORTED BY WILLIAM STEWART, MENIE.

Varieties of Oats—American Banner, White Cluster, Australian, Black Tartarian.

Barley—Carter's Prize Prolific did fairly well, but not as good as last year; would be afraid that this variety is not going to be a success. Mensury and the common six-rowed do well with us.

Spring wheat is not grown to any great extent in this section, the present season being almost a failure. Varieties—Colorado and White Russian.

REPORTED BY ALEX. HUME, BURNBRAE.

The American Banner and Black Tartarian oats were the best, although nearly all varieties did well. We tried the White Cave oats; they were good, but not quite equal to the Banner.

The common six-rowed barley did well. The two-rowed varieties were too heavy, and went down, and did not fill properly.

I did not try spring wheat at all, as it is so often a failure.

REPORTED BY GEO. CARLAW, WARKWORTH.

The Black Tartarian oat gave very good results in this district, as also did the White Russian. As for myself the best yield I have had for several years was from the White Cluster, which gave me 65 bushels per acre. They were very badly swept down by the heavy rain and wind storm while coming in head, and never raised up enough to receive any advantage in the filling process. I think that had they stood up well until they were filled the yield would have been from 20 to 25 bushels per acre more. I also had an experiment with the White Bavarian variety, which I received from the Experimental Union, which from the various plots gave an average of 56 bushels per acre. I do not think they will prove to be a very profitable oat, on account of having a very thick hull and also a long point to it. However, I will give them another trial.

Barley (two-rowed)—There was a great deal of this barley grown in this section this year, principally the Carter's Prize Prolific. This variety has not done so well this past year as in previous years, not having a very stiff straw and being easily knocked down by the rain storms. Duckbill barley is spoken of very highly by all who grow it. Last year I bought seed of this variety to sow four acres from which I received 280 bushels from the machine. The kernel appears to be larger and firmer and the straw brighter and stiffer than that of the other variety named. Six-rowed—This variety was not grown very extensively this year, on account of the two-rowed taking the lead in the markets last year. The principal varieties of this kind are the Mensury and Imperial, of which the former yields better in this section.

Spring wheat is not grown in this section to any great extent, the yield being so low that it does not pay for the trouble. The yield this year was from seven to ten bushels per acre. The principal varieties are Red Fyfe and White Russian, of which the former seems to be in most demand, but the latter is the better yielder.

Peterboro'.

Oats—In oats the American Banner, Welcome and Egyptian did best in the order named.

Barley—In barley very little was grown, but I have introduced the Duckbill, and it is to be highly recommended for the amount of straw grown and the abundant yield of extra heavy grain.

Peas—The Prince Albert and Canada Cluster have done the best.

Peterboro', N. R.

REPORTED BY L. W. LUCAS, BAILIEBORO.

Spring wheat has been nearly a failure, only averaging from eight to ten bushels an acre. Campbell's White Chaff, Chittick and White Fyfe were sown by some, but did not give any better results than Colorado. Fall wheat was some better, but hardly an average crop, not over twenty bushels to an acre. Of new varieties—Campbell's Velvet Chaff, Democrat and Defiance—the last two named gave the best results.

Barley has not done very well, and especially two-rowed; it ripened too quickly.

Oats have been a good crop.

Peterboro', E. R.

REPORTED BY T. H. SMITHSON, GRAYSTOCK.

Spring Wheat—The Colorado has again taken the lead, although Campbell's White Chaff, which was introduced by Steele Bros., of Toronto, did very well where it was sown early on high land, but where it had not these advantages it rusted badly, and some samples I have seen would not test fifty pounds to the bushel. The average given to spring wheat is diminishing year by year in this vicinity. The White Russian, Rio Grande and Chittick varieties were also sown, but their yields, especially the last named, were almost total failures.

Barley—Very little was sown. The two-rowed varieties seemed to out-yield the six-rowed.

Oats—Nearly all varieties sown have given very satisfactory returns. The American Banner seems to be the favorite for those who prefer a white oat. It was generally free from rust and stood up well. The Egyptian, White Russian and Welcome were also sown and yielded well. The Black Tartarian, where sown early, has given good returns; it has very stiff straw, but sometimes rusts on low land.

Peas—In this part the pea crop is taking a more important place year by year. The increase in acreage was given generally to the cultivation of the wrinkled varieties, or what are termed "Fancy Peas," which are grown under contract for the dealers. But as these varieties were not grown for the general market, a description of them is hardly in order. Of the other varieties sown the Egyptian Mummy has given the best satisfaction, but if not given better attention in the future than in the past it will soon become an extinct variety, on account of the "runners" being allowed to seed. The Prince Albert yielded well to the acre but the sample was very poor, bearing scarcely any resemblance to the Prince Albert pea of ten years ago. The Black-eyed Marrowfat and White Marrowfat seem yet to be the favorite pea to sow on what may be called "wheat land." They generally give very profitable crops.

Frontenac.

REPORTED BY RICHARD MOORE, WOLFE ISLAND.

Spring Wheat—Wild Goose yielded best this season in this vicinity. Manitoba Fyfe yielded well, the grain plump, straw stiff, and stands up well. Red Fern did not do well here this season; the kernel very much shrunken, so that it was not fit to grind for flour.

Barley—Six-rowed yielded best, but not compared to other years. Two-rowed—Carter's Prize Prolific did very poorly, not getting ripe so as to make a good sample.

Oats—There are different varieties of oats sown here, such as the Banner, Rosedale White, Black Tartarian, and others. The Banner gave excellent satisfaction the past season, and think it is the best oat we have raised as yet. The black varieties do well on this heavy clay soil. I intend sowing Rennie's new black oat, the Joannette, this season.

Peas—The Prince Albert is a great favorite, but the common pea gave the best satisfaction the past season. There are varieties sown, such as the York-shire Hero, Telephone, Telegraph, Little Gem, American Wonder, Tom Thumb, and various other sorts given out by the American seed-men, but give very poor satisfaction one year with another, as they leave our heavy clay very dirty with May-weed, rag-weed, and other dirt.

Buckwheat was largely grown the past season, and has given the best of satisfaction as a paying crop.

Leeds, S. R.

REPORTED BY M. W. STACY, WARBURTON.

Wheat—Red Fern is the best all-round wheat in this section. Its closest rival is the French Imperial, its only fault being that if not cut the proper day it will shell terribly. Red Fern is just the reverse—very hard to thresh.

During the past ten years we have grown only three varieties of oats, commencing with White Russian, which did remarkably for four or five years—in fact better than any we have tried since, yielding rather a coarse straw, but in abundance, which made good feed when cut and mixed with hay. The grain also was without fault; it never rusted with us.

Barley—Nameless (I guess the old Canadian six-row) did very well in this vicinity some few years ago, but recent years it has proved a very unprofitable crop, excepting last year, 1892, when it was about an average crop.

Cornwall.

REPORTED BY W. D. WOOD, CORNWALL.

Wheat is not grown enough to be called a crop. For my part I don't know of there being any wheat grown last season.

Oats—A number have tried the Banner, and are very well pleased with it. It turned out well with us.

Barley—Some have tried the two-rowed, but they are not satisfied with it.

Glengarry Co.

REPORTED BY E. G. McCALLUM, MARTINTOWN.

Oats—The Banner leads; Egyptian did well, also Black Tartarian.

Barley—Very little of it grown last year in this section. The English two-rowed did not do well. Common six-rowed is sown mostly.

I conducted experiments last summer with grain sent out from the O. A. C. The following did well:—Oats—Bavarian, Odebrucker, Siberian, and White Tartarian. Barley—Odebrucker, Mandischuri and Chevalier. Wheat—Red Fern, Pringle's Champion and Rio Grande. These varieties were grown on small plots, and are very promising, especially the oats and barley.

Glengarry.

REPORTED BY J. H. ESDON, CURRY HILL.

Wheat—White Fyfe still excels any other in this section. Campbell's White Chaff was a total failure with me.

Oats—Early Angus and White Canadian oats seemed to withstand the wet best. I tried Flying Scotchman, and they did very well where the land was high and well drained. Banner yielded very well.

Barley—Duckbill barley has done by far the best this year. Peas have been almost a total failure. The Mummy pea has proved itself to be hardy; it was the only pea that gave me anything like a fair crop.

Carleton Co.

REPORTED BY G. R. BRADLEY, MANOTICK.

In this section the following grains gave the best results:—Spring wheat, White Flint. Oats, American Banner. Barley, six-rowed.

REPORTED BY W. D. MONK, SOUTH MARCH.

Most of our neighbors grow the common white oat; turns out very well. The Banner and Golden Giant did very well with us, especially the latter.

Six-rowed Barley—Never tried any other kind.

Prescott.

REPORTED BY D. P. L. CAMPBELL, VANKLEEK HILL, ONT.

Oats—The Egyptian gives a heavy sample, but the yield in bushels is about the average, while the straw is very coarse and not good for feeding. The Cave oats promise fairly. Wonderful (Evans, Hamilton) heavy sample, but weak straw. Banner gives as good general satisfaction as any variety.

Barley is not grown to any great extent, but the common variety is on the whole most successful.

Spring Wheat—The White Russian is the most popular variety here. I think Heirson's Bearded yielded 24 bushels per acre; Holbein's Improved, 21 bushels; Pringle's Champion, 21 bushels; Red Fern, 12 bushels; Rio Grande, 12 bushels; Manitoulin, 9 bushels. Campbell's White Chaff was affected with a blight or rust; sample shrunken.

Renfrew, S. R.

REPORTED BY T. H. MASON, STAFFORDVILLE.

The principal variety of wheat grown in this section is the Manchester. Some are still clinging to the Democrat and Clawson. Of new varieties the Golden Cross, Early Red Clawson and Jones' Winter Fyfe are the most promising. No spring wheat or barley sown.

Oats—The Black Tartarian and Black Diamond are the sorts chiefly grown.

Quebec, Chateaugay Co.

REPORTED BY R. ROBERTSON, HOWICH.

Oats—The Banner oat seems to have done best, but we sow mostly the old Canadian.

Barley—Mostly the six-rowed, and some of Carter's Prize Prolific, which has done fairly well.

Wheat—Black Sea.

Clover—An extra good crop, mostly Alsike. The best crop of grain that I have grown is oats, barley and peas, mixed—2 to 1 to 1.

REPORTED BY PETER REID, CHATEAUGAY BASIN.

Oats—General crop in vicinity White Canadian, but have discarded them for the American Banner, which will give more, both of straw and grain, on the same ground and with the same cultivation. The American Welcome had been tried by some with good results.

Barley—Common six-rowed general crop, but I get a better sample and a larger yield from the Mensury.

Spring Wheat—Red Fyfe.

Barley and wheat only grown for home use.

Huntington Co.

REPORTED BY D. BRIMS, ATHELSTANE.

Everything was a failure, on account of the very bad floods which we had. We tried the Colorado wheat, but it had no chance on account of the water, so I cannot tell very much about it, but I think it makes very dry flour.

I sowed twenty-five bushels of peas and only got fourteen bushels. Some places the peas were covered with five feet of water.

Chicoutimi Co.

REPORTED BY P. BRAUN, HEBERTVILLE.

I have for the last two years sown the Welcome oats, which I find very good. I also have sown the Russian oats, which gave a better result than the Welcome. I imported some of the American Banner oats, but I received it too late, so the frost took hold of it before it matured.

The barley cultivated here are the two-rowed and six-rowed barley. The results are good.

The varieties of wheat are the Red Fyfe, White Fyfe, and what they call the Barley Wheat. The Barley Wheat matures earlier than the Fyfe, but it does not yield as much. The Fyfe is generally grown, and gives very good results according to our climate. I have received the Ladoga wheat from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which gave very good results. It is fifteen days earlier than the other wheats.

Inverness, N. S.

REPORTED BY ROBT. McDONALD, DUNVEGAC.

Oats—Canadian White exclusively.

Barley—Six-rowed exclusively.

Spring Wheat—White Russian and Manitoba.

Cumberland Co., N. S.

REPORTED BY C. H. BLACK, AMHERST.

Oats—Haslett's Seizure and Canadian Triumph.

Barley—Duckbill and Goldthrop.

Wheat—Colorado and White Russian.

Antagonish, N. S.

REPORTED BY JOHN GREGORY, ANTAGONISH.

The seeds used here are all imported from Ontario, with the exception of oats and potatoes from P. E. Island and some grass and clover seeds from the States. The seeds used are always renewed every third or fourth year. All grain is sowed broadcast. Of wheat Red and White Fyfe and White Russian are principally sown. I have always received the best results from White Russian, but I have never been able to get the seed unmixed. In all cases it is sown too thick, two bushels and sometimes three bushels being used to the acre. The yield will average about twenty bushels per acre.

Of oats I think the P. E. Island black oats are more sown than any other, but White Russian, White Egyptian, White Australian and Welcome are also sown. About three bushels is usually sown to the acre, and the average yield is about 30 bushels per acre.

Of barley both two and six-rowed are grown. I have always received the best results for two-rowed.

Report of the Co-operative Tests in Grain Conducted by the Experimental Union.

Mr. C. A. Zavitz, R. S. A., Secretary of the Committee on Agricultural Experiments, reported that this work had met with great success this year, and the progress is shown by the fact that in 1886 there were only 8 experiments with 33 plots; in 1892 there were 25 experiments and 1585 plots. In these experiments the varieties which do best on the College Farm are sent out; for instance, a farmer could not test 118 varieties of oats as we did this year, but he can with a few. The six varieties which have done best for the past three or four years are sent out. Some might think the quantity of grain sent out too small; but we started in 1888 with less than two pounds of the Joannette oats, and now they are scattered all over the province. The samples were first sent to the successful experimenters of last year, and then to good farmers in sections which are not represented, so that it will be seen that what we call co-operative tests are the results from nearly 300 successful experimenters, and include representatives from every county in the province. Those marked "at O. A. C." are the same experiments conducted at Guelph.

| Spring Wheat—Six varieties, twenty-five experiments:— | |
|---|---------------|
| | At O. A. C. |
| Red Fern..... | 27.8 bushels. |
| Manitoulin..... | 26.8 " " |
| Heirson's Bearded..... | 24.0 " " |
| Pringle's Champion..... | 23.7 " " |
| Rio Grande..... | 20.5 " " |
| Holbein's Imported..... | 22.5 " " |

Red Fern for milling quality.—The Millers' Association examined fifty-seven varieties, and there was a discussion among the committee as to whether they would put it in as a first-class milling wheat, but the majority were in favor of putting it as first-class. Heirson's Bearded had headed the list for four years, and is the heaviest wheat we have.

| Barley—Six results of five experiments:— | |
|--|---------------|
| | At O. A. C. |
| Mandischuri..... | 53.0 bushels. |
| Oderbrucker..... | 42.2 " " |
| Common Six-rowed..... | 42.8 " " |
| Hallett's Pedigreed..... | 39.0 " " |
| Mammoth Cheyne..... | 50.0 " " |
| Chevalier..... | 51.0 " " |

The Duckbill barley stands second on the list for this year and last, but we have not put it in our report as we wish to test it further. The Mandischuri will not do so well for malting, but in yield for feed it will give good results.

| Oats.—Co-operative Test. | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| | At O. A. C. |
| Siberian..... | 75.6 bushels. |
| Bavarian..... | 61.2 " " |
| Oderbrucker..... | 82.4 " " |
| Poland White..... | 68.8 " " |
| White Tartarian..... | 61.0 " " |
| Joannette..... | 76.5 " " |

Out of one hundred and eighteen varieties grown this year, the Oderbrucker stands highest with us. The Joannette is a very fine yielder, and has a thin hull; the straw is medium in length, but is a great stooler, and came second. The Black Tartarian stands out of eighty varieties, probably about two-fifths of the way down, but is very liable to rust. Regarding the stiffness of straw, I took down notes this year regarding the amount of straw lodged. The four first were very light; the White Tartarian medium, and the Joannette none. The Golden Giant stands head of the list of those tried for two years, of which there are about eighteen varieties. The Gothland stands about eighth.

| Winter Wheat.—Co-operative Test. | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | At O. A. C. |
| American Bronze..... | 52.5 bushels. |
| Jones' Winter Fyfe..... | 47.1 " " |
| Can. Velvet Chaff..... | 45.3 " " |

What Our Seedsmen Write Us.

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO., LONDON, ONT.

In compliance with your request, we give you below a few of the leading sorts of seed grains, etc., that have proved valuable, and should be tried by the readers of your widely circulated and valuable paper:—

CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY (TWO-ROWED).

There is no doubt whatever that this is the best and most valuable two-rowed variety in cultivation to-day. It has many points of superiority over any other sort, and every one of our customers who tried this barley are more than pleased with the results. As a crop for feeding this is the best barley to sow, and now that hog raising and feeding is becoming an important adjunct of farm work and profit farmers will most decidedly consult their own interest by sending for and trying some of this barley.

IN SPRING WHEATS.

We have seen none better than the Colorado. This is the best and safest spring wheat to sow. While there are other sorts in the market, and by some are claimed to be very superior, our experience with them has not been satisfactory.

OATS.

Among the oats that we offer, the Abyssinian, American Beauty, Golden Giant Side and Rosedale stand at the side. The Abyssinian has proved a most promising variety, and one that all your readers should try. The Rosedale still holds its own among all its competitors. There is none better; very few, if any, to equal it. The American Beauty is another oat well worthy of trial by any one in need of fresh seed.

CORN.

No house in the seed trade has given this branch the care and attention that we have. We have the

best and truest sorts and brands of ensilage corns on the market. Our stocks are carefully grown and selected. Our M.S.S. still leads the van for large, sweet ensilage for sections of the country where it will mature, and Pearce's Prolific is head and shoulders above and ahead of any other sort for colder sections of Canada, such as Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Northern Ontario. Rural Thoroughbred White Flint is a good sort where it will mature sufficiently. Its germinating properties are not the best, and it should be only sown on good, warm, rich land, well-drained. In fact, corn should not be put on any other lands.

We have a new and very early dent, called Extra Early Huron Dent, which we are introducing for ensilage purposes, and have no hesitation in saying that it will prove a most valuable acquisition and will fill a long felt want, viz., an early dent that is as early as our early flint corns, such as Pearce's Prolific. This dent has proved itself to be such that your readers will do well to try this new and promising sort for fodder and ensilage.

Those who have not already received a copy of our catalogue for 1893 may receive one free by addressing John S. Pearce & Co., London.

GEORGE KEITH, TORONTO, ONT.

I would draw the farming community's attention to the undermentioned varieties of grain and seeds: In wheat, the Saskatchewan Red Fyfe is without doubt the finest spring wheat in cultivation, and should be more extensively raised in Ontario. The White Fyfe and White Russian are largely in demand. In oats the Black Tartarian is the best for all purposes, having a thinner hull and more food than any other, besides being a heavy cropper. I have a supply of these oats now on the way from Scotland. In barley the two-rowed varieties do not seem, as a rule, to do well here; the six-rowed is a more sure crop. In field peas the Mummy pea seems to be taking well, and are rapidly taking the place of the Common White. The Prussian Blue pea is much in demand for export, and should be more extensively grown. In fodder corn we have found the Red Cob White Ensilage a favorite variety. It has given satisfaction to all who have sown it. In roots, the Large Short White Vosges and Large White Belgian are the favorites in field carrots. The Mammoth Long Red amongst the mangels, and Keith's Scottish Champion Purple Top Swede, still hold the foremost position amongst the Swedes. The roots are smooth and round, and are utterly void of that irregularity in shape so prominent in other varieties. Many varieties of Swedes are apt to produce a heavy crop of "tops" in a wet season; but we are glad to say that after severe tests the Scottish Champion has clearly shown that it is no respecter of seasons; damp or dry it retains its well-known characteristics; large, smooth roots and small headgear. As much as 1,250 bushels have been cropped from an acre. This speaks for itself.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS, MARCON SEED COY (LTD.)

Campbell's White Chaff Wheat, in sections east of this, has done remarkably well, though in other sections not as well as the year previous. Colorado wheat has also been a success with many.

In barley the farmers hardly seem to know what to sow, the Two-Rowed or Six-Rowed, and we do not know of anything new in this line to offer.

In oats we find Early Gothland to have done remarkably well, and apparently has given every satisfaction, the reports from all sections giving the strongest testimony in its favor. This new Swedish oat we consider one of the best, and unhesitatingly recommend it as superior in all respects to any oat we have yet grown. They are different from other oats in the way they grow, being neither a side nor spangle, but growing closely and evenly around the main stalk. The oat in the field is handsome, and is very stiff in the straw; free from rust, and stands up well.

We know of no variety of corn that will take the place of Thoroughbred White Flint; it is by all odds the strongest-growing. And we feel confident that this corn will increase the yield per acre over other varieties of ensilage corns. It is of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade and smallness of stock, recommend it as a fodder plant, while for ensilage purposes it is most valuable. This, with our Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage, will now rank first for silo purposes. It is the cheapest corn, as eight quarts will plant an acre, at a cost of only 50c.

New varieties of potatoes are constantly being offered, and many claims made for their excellence. We find that Freeman, Green Mountain and American Giant are the three best for late potatoes, while Steele's Earliest of All and Burpee's supply the place for the earlier varieties.

Free Seed Grain.

We clip the following interesting item from the "Winnipeg Tribune":—Mr. R. Kerr, general freight and passenger agent of the C. P. R., to-day replies to the representations of a committee of the Grain Exchange, which recently waited on that gentleman and urged that the railway company again follow the concession of a year ago, and carry all seed grain from points within the province free. This was greatly appreciated by the farmers last season and largely taken advantage of, resulting in a much improved sample of wheat. Mr. Kerr has been in correspondence with the officials at headquarters, and on his recommendation the company has acceded to the request and will carry seed grain to and from points within the province of Manitoba free of any freight charges.

Seed Grain.

BY J. E. RICHARDSON, PRINCETON, ONT.

In a few months' time farmers will be commencing their spring work. Before spring opens up it would be well to take time to consider what different kinds of grain are to be sown. So much depends on the soil, that a farmer should be careful to sow grain that is adapted to his land. After deciding what kind of grain you intend sowing, say oats, peas, barley, the next question is, "What variety of the above is best? This is a question which is very hard to answer. One thing is very important, and this is, whatever variety you select, try to get it pure and free from foul seeds. Many farmers are very indifferent about getting pure seed. One says: "What does it matter if grain is mixed, it will all grow; I don't want to sell it for seed, and I get just as good a price for it at the market as if it were pure. And, besides, I can buy my seed from my neighbors at the market price; whereas, if I buy pure seed, I shall have to pay more for it." In answer, I would say, "Supposing you intend to sow six-rowed barley and buy some from your neighbor; when it comes out in head you notice it is badly mixed with two-rowed, and when the six-rowed is ready to cut, the two-rowed will want about twelve days longer to ripen. Either one or the other must be a poor sample, and when taken to the market will you get such a good price as if you had sown pure seed? Most decidedly not."

"Then, again, oats. Perhaps you may wish to sow a very early variety and find them mixed with a late kind. If you do not cut the early ones when they are ready, waiting for the late ones to ripen, the early ones will shell out badly in the field and be wasted; and if you cut the early ones when they are ready, the late ones will not be matured, and will be light, and when you thresh them the light ones will be blown out upon the straw stack."

So much has been written about foul seeds that I think it is hardly necessary to refer to them, but at the same time there is a large amount sold with grain every year. I remember one day I was cleaning up some wheat in my barn, when a neighbor brought over some wheat he wished to weigh on my scales. He was selling it for seed. After weighing the wheat, he asked me what I thought of it? I replied, "The wheat would look well if you would only clean it." He answered, "Well, I ran it through the mill once; my mill won't take up any of those seeds unless I run it through two or three times, and I might just as well take it to the market as do that, as I am only getting five cents a bushel above the market price, and possibly may have to wait some months before I get my pay for some of it." I may add that you couldn't take up a handful without finding seeds of cockle, red root, and even wild flax. This farmer sold between one and two hundred bushels of that wheat and foul seeds.

As to the variety of grain to sow, which I said was a hard question to answer. First of all, I would recommend every farmer to take a farm journal. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, for instance, takes a great deal of pains in sending experienced men through the country to report on different varieties of wheat, etc., which report appears later in their valuable journal. Then, by reading the reports of the experimental farms, a large amount of information may be gathered. By looking through seedsmen's catalogues you can see descriptions of different varieties of grain. Lastly, by keeping your eyes and ears open, seeing what your neighbor has, watching his crop grow, enquiring the variety if you see a good crop, and listening to what any one may say regarding some new or good variety they may have tried.

World's Agricultural Congress, 1893.

Among the many World's Congresses to be held at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition, the Agricultural Congress will hold an important place. From every nation, men will come together for conference and discussion, who from practical and successful experience, patient and accurate research, or consequent official position, are able to report the condition of farming in their own lands, and to suggest the wisest and best means of removing obstacles, securing greater success, and advancing the conditions of land owners, working farmers and farm laborers. Topics of a broad and general nature will be discussed, concerning the principles rather than the working details of general farm culture, animal industry, horticulture, agricultural organizations and legislation, agricultural education and investigation, good roads, household economics and general questions of interest to all. The meetings will be held in the Art Institute, in Lake Forest Park, near the centre of the City of Chicago. This building has two large audience rooms for the principal meetings, and more than twenty smaller rooms, which can be used for the smaller meetings required for the consideration of special subjects. The Agricultural Congress will begin Monday, October 16th, and will last about two weeks. The Horticultural Congress will be held at an earlier date. Prof. E. G. Morrow, Champaign, Ill., is acting chairman.

Maple Sugar Making.

BY H. A. HITCHCOCK, SECRETARY G. H. GRIMM MANUFACTURING CO., HUDSON, OHIO.

Each man has his own idea of a sugar house. While one good sugar maker has a house with two rooms, one for storing wood and the other for boiling and canning, another man, who is more particular, has his woodshed apart from the main building, besides having his storage in one room, his evaporator in another, and still a third room in which to can his product or finish it off into sugar; so that we can offer you only a few general directions in regard to the sugar house, as well as the sugar bush, and the detail can be filled in according to one's own preference.

We emphasize this point, that the wood should be kept apart from the boiling room, so that the steam will not dampen the wood, and the dust arising from splitting wood, etc., will not get into the sap in storage or evaporator. The boiling room should be perfectly clean. The wood should be under cover, and, if gathered in the fall and stacked up in the shed, it will have time to dry and give forth its best heat when used. If we wait until late in the winter before gathering wood, it necessarily will be somewhat damp, perhaps soggy, and we cannot obtain a bright blaze and strong heat.

It is a good plan to have the fire-box of the evaporator over lower ground than the back end. Build a brick or stone ash-box beneath the ash-pit, in order to raise the arch to its proper level. If the ground is not sloping, a hollow may be scooped in the ground for this purpose, the idea being to rest the fire-box of the arch on a stone wall built about a foot high. This raises the feed doors one foot above the level of the ground in front of it, so that stooping is not necessary in order to put in fuel, and much tiresome labor is saved; and, also, we will have a deep ash pit for the ashes to accumulate in, so that they will not have to be removed as often as if there were no place for them. Now then, having this low ground on which to stand while firing, if we wish a floor we lay it through the rear end of the sugar house, beginning either at the front or back end of the fire-box of the arch, and there is then no danger of the floor igniting, as there is when the fire-box rests upon the floor. The best sugar makers have their sugar houses floored, and many of them even go to the added expense of ceiling them—making them warm and comfortable; the warmer the boiling room is kept the faster the steam will pass away. These points, of course, are unessential. But a good sugar house should always have a ventilator nearly or quite as long as the evaporator, and built in the roof directly above it, so that the escaping steam will rise straight up and pass away, thus aiding evaporation, instead of hanging in a thick cloud low down and passing out through the doors and windows, which, by the way, should always be shut.

Whatever evaporator is used the top of it should be perfectly level, and in building the sugar house the direction of the prevailing winds and the surrounding hills should be carefully considered, in order to set the evaporator in a position where it will obtain the best possible draft. The fuel doors of the arch should always face the direction from which the prevailing winds come. We advise building a little room outside of the boiling for a storage room; it removes the sap from the heat of the boiling room, so that it is less liable to sour.

IF THE SUGAR HOUSE

can be built on a side hill, advantage can be taken of it in placing the storage tank on the upper side of the house, as the bottom of the storage tank necessarily must be above the level of the top of the evaporator. And then as we bring the sled load of sap just gathered to the side of the sugar house, we will be above the level of the storage and can let it run right from the gathering tank directly into the storage. If, however, we are on level ground, it will pay to build a rise of dirt or timbers on which to drive up and unload the tank of sap.

On the right hand side of the evaporator there should be plenty of room to set syrup cans and pails in which we draw off syrup for settling, and still have plenty of room to pass about the evaporator. If we build a small finishing-off room at this side of the evaporator, it is much more convenient, and we would recommend a room large enough to hold a sugaring-off arch and a sink for washing utensils, and in which to set the cans and keep them in store if necessary.

THE STORAGE AND GATHERING TANKS

should both be made of metal and not of wood, as the wood increases the tendency of the sap to sourness, and in fact the sap should not touch wood after it has left the tree. Tin is the best material of which to make the tanks, although galvanized iron will answer for the gathering tank, as the sap does not remain long in it. We have been warned time and again against the use of galvanized vessels, if the sap was to stand in them any length of time, and particularly against the boiling of sap in galvanized iron pans. This has been the advice of all who have looked into the matter closely among our leading sugar makers and chemists. You never use a galvanized iron vessel in which to cook any other article of food, do you? No more should we boil sap in a galvanized iron pan.

We now have our sugar house built, the evaporator placed in position, and the storage tank ready to receive the sap when it shall be gathered, and we start out to scatter

THE BUCKETS

through the camp. A few years ago our leading sugar makers recommended a 15-quart tin bucket with straight sides. Now they have almost unanimously adopted a bucket with flaring sides, so that they can be easily nested when packed away. We strongly urge that sap should be gathered often, even in small quantities, and should not stand any length of time, but should be gathered and boiled in a quickly to make the best product. The only reason for a large pail is to insure against loss of sap during a heavy run in the night time, or on the Sabbath day. Boiling should begin promptly upon the first arrival of sap, and the evaporator should be of sufficient capacity to boil away sap as fast as it is gathered. There are probably more different

KINDS OF SPOUTS

in use than any other article of sugar making. Whatever you do use a metal spout. The outer bark of the tree should be cut off within a radius of two inches about where you are to tap. Then a hole should be bored one or two inches deep, of a proper size for spout used. It is best to tap the tree about two or three feet from the ground on the side most exposed to the sun, and, if possible, it should be done at the point where the bark is fresh and runs perpendicularly. As to number of spouts to a tree, we would advise but one spout to a tree when covers are used, and, if it is necessary to tap a tree a second time, Mr. W. I. Chamberlain's advice is good, viz.: "To retap the old hole and use a larger spout." But if no cover is used, it is a good plan to put the second spout a little to one side of the old one.

The tree tapped, spouts driven and buckets hung on them, either by holes in the bucket or loops made for the purpose, we come to the question of covers. And here, perhaps, is one of the questions which is most discussed by sugar makers, whether there should be covers or not, and of what material.

WE THINK A COVER SHOULD BE USED.

If the majority are to be relied upon, and those our best sugar makers, then covers must be used in order to exclude rain, snow, dust, leaves, bark and insects, which are invariably found in the sugar camp; and then, many rightly claim that the sunlight and atmosphere have a tendency to color the sap as well as to sour it. The best cover yet invented, to our knowledge, is the "Record" cover. This, however, is somewhat expensive, the price being \$8 per hundred. Various other covers have been made and tried, but none which would keep their place against the wind and still be convenient when emptying the sap. If the buckets are hung from loops, this question of covers will be a troublesome one, as we must have one which will allow entrance for the spout. If, however, the buckets hang on the spouts by a hole in the bucket, then the cover which we would recommend would be a square wood cover with a cleat nailed on each side to keep the cover from warping and prevent the wind from blowing it off. Such covers can easily be made at home, or obtained from the nearest saw-mill. There is an advantage in wood covers, as one side can be painted one color and the other side another color, and each time a pail is emptied the cover is turned, so that by having a system as to which color at what time means an empty or a full pail, we will easily know in passing along whether a pail has had attention or not. The cost of boiling away rain and snow water gathered from uncovered pails often amounts to more than the price of the highest priced covers; besides, rain-water sap yields an inferior product.

Now, then, the trees tapped and all ready for operation, we start to gather the sap with gathering tank securely fastened to the vehicle used, much in the same way as you would a milk can on a wagon.

A WORD ABOUT STRAINERS.

We have a double strainer in the top of the gathering tank—a coarse and a fine one of wire cloth. It is a good plan to have the sap pass through another fine strainer just as it runs into the storage tank. The syrup should also be strained as it is drawn off from the evaporator, by passing through a homemade strainer of cloth, with the nap on the inside of the strainer in order to arrest particles of dirt and hold them.

It is not our intention to speak here of boiling sap. Different evaporators require different attention. We must, however, insist upon having good fuel and a good draft properly adjusted, whatever mode of boiling we use. Now the question comes, after the sap has been boiled to a syrup.

WHETHER IT SHALL BE CANNED OR FINISHED OFF INTO SUGAR.

If it is to be canned, the only caution we would suggest is to be sure and have good cans. It is not necessary that they be expensive, but be sure they do not leak and that they hold a full gallon. We urge this last point, as there are cans put upon the market which do not hold quite a gallon and there are others which hold over a gallon, and we wish to speak at all times when we see anything which leads to shortage, deception or adulteration on the part of maple sugar makers, inasmuch as the strong point for the sugar maker is, pure maple syrup, honestly made and honestly sold. But, in finishing off syrup, it is necessary to know whether the syrup is of the right weight. If too thick, it will crystallize in the cans after a few months standing, and if too thin, it will not keep well. Of the two, we prefer the former. The thickness can easily be told by drawing off a gallon and weighing

it. When of the correct weight it should be 11 pounds when cold. (We advise cold canning.) A short experience in testing this will show that the correct point can be determined by the waxy flakes, about three-fourths of an inch, which will hang from the end of the scoop just as the syrup reaches the right point. There are also saccharometers upon the market which can be bought for \$1, which will enable the beginner to test his syrup, but these are not reliable as a scale. Now, suppose our syrup is ready to can, we observe this caution in filling the cans: they must be full, so that there will be no air in them, and the air may be excluded entirely if the can is held by its handle while being filled, not allowing the bottom to rest on the table. We fill entirely, even to the upper edge of the screw-top, and then seal with the screw-top before resting it on the floor or table.

EACH CAN SHOULD BE LABELED FOR TWO REASONS.

The law requires it in most States, and it advertises the goods. (We will furnish labels to our customers at cost.) The label should, however, invariably read, "Pure Maple Syrup," or "Pure Rock Maple Syrup," made and sealed by (with the maker's name underneath.) Many makers leave a date place in which they write with ink the date on which the can was sealed. If the product is to be finished off into sugar, it should be done at your sugar house. Do not carry the syrup in for the housewife to finish off on the kitchen stove. We have spoken of the finishing-off room under the head of the sugar house, and, as the modern evaporator, tanks, buckets, etc., all fully justify the expense that is put into them, so we find that it pays to have a separate sugaring-off arch right at the sugar house, and a pan particularly for this purpose, just as the evaporator is for the syrup. The syrup, directly after drawing from the evaporator, can be put into this finishing-off pan and stirred into finished sugar, boiling it until it begins to grain, or it can be made into cakes or run into pails. Sugar-makers in the east prefer to finish into pails, as it keeps better than in small packages; then, when it is re-boiled with water for table use, it has a fresher flavor than canned syrup. Also, syrup may sour, sugar cannot. Or, if to be sold as confection, it should be done up in little cake tins, allowing five or six of these to a pound of sugar. We have among our customers those who sell sugar at from 15c. to 20c. per pound, when done up in this way, but they gain it more than it is ordinarily gained, and take great pains in having it look nicely when sent to the store. The following suggestions made to us a short time ago are well worth remembering: Whatever you do, remember to have your syrup of the correct weight; to have it pure and clean; to have it properly labeled; and remember that it is a luxury, and obtain a good price for it. Do not rely on the local dealer to dispose of it. Work up your own private customers.

Right here we would urge, while we have said very little in regard to the necessary care to be taken, that no one can make a success of sugaring without good care and attention.

DIRT SHOULD NEVER CREEP INTO THE SAP

while gathering or in storage, or in the syrup in the evaporator, or after it is drawn off. Use every possible means to keep out dirt. At the end of the season, and even several times during the season, the pails and all utensils should be carefully washed with boiling water—particularly so the vessels in which the sap stands. Every successful sugar maker with whom we have talked, in order to learn his experience, has said, "Yes, sir, cleanliness in all particulars is as important as any other point in sugar-making—quite as important as the boiling apparatus." And please remember, as you are reading this, that we give you these suggestions, and that we are the men who are making the boiling apparatus used by the most successful sugar makers.

Maple Sugar Making in the Province of Quebec.

BY P. P. FOWLER, DALLING, SHEFFORD CO., P. Q.

Perhaps no industry has undergone such a change in the last few years as the making of maple sugar and syrup, so much so that the yearly production is on the increase in spite of the low price of sugar, for no sugar or syrup can compare with it as a luxury. I have often thought how little we see about it in the ADVOCATE.

Mr. Caston contributed a very good account of the mode of making, etc., in the ADVOCATE of February, 1892, which I take as the Ontario style, which differs considerably from the improved methods of the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec. No doubt he has a different climate from ours, and second growth trees, or he could never run five hundred or six hundred trees with the sizes of evaporators described in the ADVOCATE. There are hundreds such pans in use here, only larger and made of tin. (Galvanized iron is a thing of the past.) Our trees are mostly the natural growth, and produce a much larger quantity of sap than second growth, requiring about fifteen imperial quarts of sap to make a pound of sugar. One-half or two-thirds of that amount from second growth will produce a pound. The sap comes in runs of a day, or perhaps two or three days, in which time a pound to the tree is often made. At such times it is a rush, and the pan must be equal to the occasion. Many sugaries here have 800 to 1,200 trees, and there are several in the township which have 3,000 and upwards. The improved evaporators

have corrugated bottoms, exposing three feet or more of surface to the fire to every foot of open surface. The one we use for 1,150 trees is 10 feet long, 42 inches wide, and has 120 square feet of heating surface. The boiling is very rapid. The sap runs into the evaporator through a self-feeding regulator, letting on a larger stream as the boiling is rapid, and shutting off as the fire cools down, closing tight when the boiling stops. It would be very difficult to feed through a faucet, and very unsafe, as we have only one-quarter of an inch of sap above the corrugators. The syrup runs from the back compartment in a continual stream. This is settled and then poured into a sugaring off pan made of bright tin, and set on a tight arch to be finished to syrup or sugar. Milk is never used for cleansing, as it injures the color of the syrup. The whites of four eggs to one hundred pounds beaten to a froth, and mixed with a quart of cold sap, will raise the most complete scum of anything, and will leave the syrup clear. A drop or two of sweet cream is put in occasionally to prevent boiling over; it is also used to prevent the sap from foaming in the evaporator, so it will boil faster. After skimming, the syrup is boiled quickly until 220 degrees of heat is reached; it is then as heavy as will keep well. If lighter weight syrup is desired, 216 to 218 degrees will suit the case. This is done by holding the thermometer in the boiling syrup. If sugar is desired, boiling is continued, but more slowly, until 212 to 216 degrees is reached—the latter figure is very hard, for cake sugar; it is then removed from the arch and allowed to cool. After the grain forms it is moved gently with a paddle (stirring is avoided as much as possible, as it makes it fine grain) until of the consistency of mortar, when it is put into square moulds of one or two pounds each; twenty cubic inches (or a cake 2 in. x 2 in. x 5 in.) makes a pound.

There are various improvements going on all the time. The most improved spile only requires three-eighths of an inch tap. The covered tin bucket is fast coming into use. Some of the latest made evaporators have condensers, so the steam is run off as water. The sugar house is usually built near a side hill, so that the sap may be run from the gathering tub down to the tank. It is run through a strainer the same as milk at a cheesefactory. The tank is made box shape, with a strong frame, and lined with tin or some such material, to hold several hundred gallons, from which it flows to the evaporator. Cleanliness is a most important factor in making good sugar. The quicker the sap can be gathered and boiled the lighter color the sugar and the better flavor.

The sugar season is of great interest, and nothing excites so much as a big run; there is no controlling it. Sometimes there are several days between the runs. The product is from two to four pounds per tree, according to the season.

[Mr. Fowler sent us two samples of sugar, one almost as light as the best granulated sugar and the other about the color of good coffee sugar.]

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Horticultural Notes.

BY W. W. HILBORN.

Arbor Vitea (*Pyramidalis*) makes the best evergreen hedge for the lawn.

If there is a better early potato than Early Sunrise, I would like to see it.

Sow a few early peas as soon as the soil will do to work—of such early sorts as Alaska, and First and Best, etc.

If you have not tried any of the new dwarf French cannas, try Madam Crozy. It is the best one yet introduced, brilliant scarlet, each petal edged with gold; it will bloom all summer—it is as beauty.

Marguerite Carnation will bloom in about four months from the time the seeds are sown, and will continue to bloom the balance of the season; and if taken up before frost injures them will bloom all winter in the house or conservatory. This is one of the best new flowers offered by seedsmen.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora is, perhaps, the best fall blooming shrub for the lawn. It should be cut back nearly to the ground every spring, as the bloom comes on the ends of the present year's growth, and when these start out from the base of the plant they are much stronger, hence give larger bloom—often a foot in length.

If you wish to grow a few peaches for your own use, do not plant Crawfords; they are not so hardy in the blossom buds as many other varieties. Try Early Barnard, Hill's Chili, Wager, Lemon and Smock Free. Well drained sandy loam suits them best. A northern slope should be selected, if possible.

Burpee's Bush Lima Bean is truly a bush Lima, very productive, yielding a large crop of fine quality, but it is too late for most parts of Canada, as it will ripen only a small portion before frost catches them.

Grow a few early vegetables by sowing a few seeds in a box that you can cover with a pane of glass—a box ten by twelve inches will hold enough for the first sowing of celery, tomatoes, lettuce and cabbage. The box should be three inches deep, with two inches of any good garden loam, in which the seeds should be sown in drills; water, and cover with the glass and keep warm. The glass will keep the soil from drying out, and also retain heat. Transplant when the second pair of leaves have nicely started. It is a mistake to let them get too large before transplanting. Boxes of any con-

venient length and width may be used to set the young plants into. I use boxes twelve by twenty-four inches, and two and a-half deep. These can be moved about as required. A cold frame can easily be made by nailing a few boards together, and place on the south side of the house, and cover with any sash that may be at hand. A little experience will enable you to have vegetables in this way two or three weeks earlier than your neighbors who wait until everything can be planted in the open ground.

Gladiolus should be more extensively grown than they are at present. There are so many fine varieties to be had now in all shades of color, from white to dark red and yellow. Plant about three or four inches deep in any good garden loam, eight or ten inches apart, when the weather becomes warm. No other bulb will give better satisfaction, they are so readily grown and easily kept over for planting again the following spring.

Pruning may be done this month on apple, pear, plum, cherry, grapes, currants and gooseberries. Red and black raspberries and blackberries are better left until the new growth begins to push forth. You can then tell just how far to cut back, and if cut before freezing weather is past the canes are injured.

Currants and gooseberries should be grown on the "renewal" plan. Cut out old wood as fast as it loses vigor, and allow new wood to replace a small portion of the old every year; shorten back about one-half in length of the new growth, and cut out all weak shoots—remember always that the fruit is borne on wood two years old. Grapes that were left over last fall may be pruned now before the sap begins to flow freely.

Planting Strawberries.—Anybody can plant a strawberry plant so it will grow for a time if the weather is favorable; but comparatively few know just how it should be done to succeed in an unfavorable season, hence the cause of so many failures in planting that fruit. Perhaps no other plants require such careful attention in setting as the strawberry to obtain the best results, although any method is generally supposed to answer as they appear to grow so readily, and they will grow for a time with almost any way of planting; but later on in the season, when the weather gets hot and dry, badly set plants begin to fail. They do not make any headway, but either gradually die or stand still until showery weather comes in the autumn, which usually occurs so late that a good stand of plants is not produced, hence the crop is not a profitable one. Failure can usually be traced to planting too deep, not deep enough, or not spreading the roots and packing the soil sufficiently among them. Another cause of failure is letting the wind and sun dry up the plants when planting. To prevent this, sprinkle them with water, and scatter a little soil over them in the box or basket that you plant from. The plants will be injured in a very few minutes on a bright, windy day without this precaution. My method of planting is as follows: After the land has been thoroughly prepared, mark off in rows with corn marker four feet apart. Take pains to have the rows straight; it adds to the appearance of the plot, and time is saved in cultivation. Trim off all dead leaves and old runners from the plants. Shorten the roots to three or four inches. Keep them moist and where the wind cannot reach them while out of the ground. When planting, make a hole deep enough to admit the roots without doubling them up. Take the plant in the left hand, place the crown on a level with the surrounding soil, spread the roots out fan shaped, fill in the soil, working it in among them, and press so firmly that by giving a quick jerk on a leaf it will break off without moving the plant.

Best varieties are: Crescent Seedling, Bubach, Wilson, Haverland and Warfield No. 2. Of the newer sorts: Beder Wood, Great Pacific, Lovett's Early (not early), Saunders, Woolverton, Advocate, Middlefield and Parker Earle.

Experiments in Root Grafting.

JOHN CRAIG, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

It would therefore seem that for the milder portions of Quebec and Ontario, where root-killing is unknown, budded trees (especially as we have no reliable data bearing upon the relative length of life of budded and grafted stock) will give the most satisfactory results. But for the colder portions of our country, the piece root would seem to serve an almost indispensable purpose, where extreme hardness is desired, and when a variety of known hardness is used—placed upon the piece root, which acts as a temporary support till roots of its own are developed. We thus obtain a tree upon its own roots, the most desirable of all kinds, and without doubt the one that will best withstand the vicissitudes of our climate. It has been my experience that good apple trees, for all situations, can be grown by using only the first and second sections of the root, which should not be less than 31 inches in length and the scion between 5 and 6 inches. These, when properly joined together, will, under ordinary conditions, make a growth which, if not equal to a budded tree the first year, will generally be quite satisfactory.

The pear is almost entirely propagated by budding. There are a few nursery firms in the Eastern States who, to demonstrate conclusively, if possible, which is the best method of propagating the apple for northern sections, began last year a series of experiments in root-grafting. In this experiment whole roots and sections of roots are used and kept apart for the purpose of comparison.

DAIRY.

The Babcock Tester for the Cheese Factory.

BY PROF. ROBERTSON, DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

The effect of paying a man who sends milk to a cheese factory solely for the number of pounds of milk which comes in his can has been to create a feeling of suspicion in the minds of farmers regarding the honesty of their neighbors and the fairness of the management of the factory. You can never make a foundation for a business so deep that the superstructure will not be threatened with disaster when such a feeling is allowed to prevail. It will never do to pay A for more than comes in his can, nor B for less than comes in his. If you can devise some method which will make a fair division, you will eliminate suspicion. We have never found it needful to argue with farmers as to the advantage of accepting and doing the right thing, if we could only show them how to do it and how it should be done. As soon as you can show the farmer how to pay for milk according to its value at cheese factories and creameries, he will go with you. In making butter, it is very easy to frame an accurate basis for distributing the proceeds. The quantity of butterfat bears a somewhat constant relation to the quantity of butter which can be made from the milk. If you add to the butterfat about one-sixth of something else which sells at the same price as the butterfat (although intrinsically not really worth as much), what is the result? In every six parts, five will be butterfat and one part of something inferior. Yet all these parts are selling at the price of the butterfat. That sixth or added part is largely water, yet owing to its association with excellent butterfat it will bring an equal value with butterfat. You have in cheese three main constituents coming from milk—fat, casein and water. Now a certain part of the water in milk has a value. I can sell some of the water at 10 cents a pound, if I receive that price for my cheese. Water, like other things, gets acquired and accredited value by the company it is found in. For instance, I had a cheesemaker once, who was an awfully untidy fellow, and did not make fine cheese regularly. I bore with his infirmities, and now he is a good cheesemaker. The last time I visited his factory it was as clean as his wife's parlor. He got married to a good, smart, tidy woman, and since that time, from being much in her good company, he has been improved in like manner. You will never find a consumer of cheese finding fault with the water in cheese, if it is in good company. If you have too much water for the fat or for the casein, the cheese will go off flavor. But if the water is in its right place and proportion you will have a well flavored and a merchantable cheese. The casein alone will not determine the value of the milk for cheesemaking, neither will the fat; the water must be there in the proper amount. It is only when there is the proper proportion of these three, that the fat is a sufficient standard for valuation. We had cheese made from milk containing an average of 3.86 per cent. of fat. There was one large vat with two partitions put in, making three compartments. The milk from all the patrons was tested and put into three classes: rich, medium and poor. We made cheese from these three. The average for the rich milk was 3.86. In the medium compartment was put milk averaging 3.6, and in the third compartment was placed the poor milk which averaged 3.45. These are the averages for nine days in each case. That is not a wide difference, but it was as wide as we could get and fill the compartments. The process of manufacture was uniform in each case. The richest milk in the last half of July and the first week in August required an average 10.38 pounds of milk to the pound of cheese. (The average of the Province of Ontario for that season of the year was over 11 pounds with cheese made in the same way.) The average of the middle compartments was 10.81 pounds of milk to a pound of cheese, and the average of the third lot was 11.21 pounds. In milk containing between three and four per cent. of fat the gain in the percentage of fat becomes more important, as in this case every two tenths of a per cent. of fat would give about three-tenths of a pound of cheese additional per 100 pounds of milk. The average yield of cured cheese per 100 pounds of milk is indicated in the following table:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Average per cent. of fat in milk. | 3.86 | 3.60 | 3.45 |
| Yield of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk. | 9.53 lbs. | 9.22 lbs. | 8.92 lbs. |

It appears that the richer the milk is in fat, up to four per cent., the larger is the quantity of water which can be retained with the other constituents of cheese without deterioration to its quality. In ordinary cheesemaking, where you have milk containing four per cent. of fat, you have reached the maximum limit, and beyond that you cannot increase the per cent. of water that will be retained in the cheese, and do not increase the value of the cheese per pound.

I think that the addition of a per cent. of fat to the milk between three and four per cent. will add 2 of a cent per pound to the value of the cheese. The butterfat in some measure adds to the value of the other constituents of milk. I believe there have been some prosecutions of honest men. I would rather that fifty guilty men should go unpunished, than wound an innocent man who was honest. It is not fair to say, "We will settle with you for twenty-five dollars, or we'll prosecute you." Some men will say, "I am innocent and will fight you;" but others again will say, "I am innocent, but there is my wife and family, and if I do not settle, although I am innocent, the charge will get out and it may stain or ruin my reputation." Pay

for a man's milk according to its value, and eliminate all these unpleasant bickerings and persecutions. If a man sends you good milk, pay him for it; and if he sends you poor milk, pay him for it according to its quality. Put that proposition before the farmers, and nine-tenths of your patrons will adopt it. Otherwise you put a temptation before men to send poor milk, for if a man can get the same price for milk of poor quality that another milk of richer character fetches, there is no inducement for him to improve the quality of that inferior milk. If the dairymen keep on paying for poor milk—even if it be pure—at the price of rich milk, and then continue to pay for rich milk—also pure—at the price of poor milk, and persist in the indiscriminate pooling of rich and poor at the same price, then the poor milk will yet have with you always.

POULTRY.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

Within a marble dome confined,
Whose milk-white walls with silk are lined,
A golden apple doth appear,
Steeped in a bath as crystal clear;
No doors, no windows to behold,
Yet thieves break in and steal the gold.

is Mrs. Barbauld's famous and beautiful riddle about an egg. We all enjoy fresh eggs in winter—"prairie oysters" they are called, and, as children would say, "we want a plenty." If, however, hens could sleep through cold weather, like bears and cats, some poulterers would be satisfied to escape winter's hard work and let their biddies do so, relying upon the more easily and cheaply produced summer egg. But our hens are bound to eat early and often, their appetites grow keen as rapidly as the air does, hence we ought so to select their food and prepare everything, that we shall get proper returns for work which must be done anyway.

Fowls, like other domestic animals, can be, and probably are, sometimes kept at a loss. A little investigation of methods where this is the case may reveal an unsorted lot of birds, fed on a monotonous diet of corn and snow, roosting under cold sheds, or crowded into little, dirty, ill-smelling houses, because their owner thinks there is no money in hens. I know of a hen-house so small, low and dark, that a lantern is actually hung in it to light the hens to roost; and so cramped is it, they must all be turned out of doors every day, no matter what the weather. There is really no place to lay eggs in, unless the hens mislay them, which they do altogether. It is said that celebrated theologian, Jonathan Edwards, who was a farmer besides, did not always recognize his own cows. Some moderns are as little acquainted with their fowls, and these fowls, in turn, having been neglected or "shooed" and driven, can hardly apply to their keeper this well-known sentiment:—

"None knew thee but to love thee."

It is evidently a case of little love lost on either side. Quite a treatise, indeed, might be written on "How not to get eggs." Short, sudden, irregular fits of care will not induce laying in winter. Only months of faithful attention can prepare a hen's system for her arduous work. Through rain or shine, heat or cold, in sickness and in health, those hens must be cherished. "Vigilance is the price of liberty," and also of eggs. In nautical phrase, there should be "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." The fewer eggs you obtain the more labor you must bestow, and after long, earnest effort, never let a thought come of giving up and losing all your past toil, when your hens are probably just on the eve of laying. Earn success, and it will abide. When she does once begin to lay, a hen that has had continued and thorough preparation will hold out well, like a dieted and trained athlete. It is true, in a certain sense, that an egg is the product of a day, for some hens lay daily. Changes in amount and warmth of food will, perhaps, cause an immediate falling off. But, after all, an egg is not really made in a day, being rather the completion of processes begun long before, as the foaming pail of rich milk and big butter record come from a well-bred, selected, developed cow. That little boy was wise who said to a cackling hen, "You needn't make such a fuss, biddy; God made that egg, you couldn't help but lay it." The poulterer's patience and intelligence, working according to the laws of Providence, produce the eggs, and whoever does not believe so, or gets easily discouraged, or was born tired, is not adapted to the egg department of poultry culture. Last year, sickness in our family prevented me from raising my own chickens, and I bought May pullets. Evidently they had not been taught that laying would be their business. They came to me fond of corn, but unacquainted with and afraid of wheat, bone meal, and such civilized dishes. Corn gives plumpness, but does not build frames nor make strength, and such late chickens, though well-fed and large, cannot get mature enough to lay till after the holidays. I always raised March or April broods for fall layers, but their first days were mostly passed in a warm stable. I had abundance of old rag carpet and sacking for wrapping around coops at night, to prevent those early chills so fatal to little chicks. I took all the chills myself, out so much at that bleak season. Next to early pullets for prompt winter layers come hens one and two years old. Good food increases not only number, but size and substance of eggs. Take heed, however, lest matters be carried too far. Eggs are not a secretion like milk, saliva, etc., but laying is the reproductive process itself, delicate and exhausting. Biddy sometimes makes a failure of her business by producing imperfect and unnatural eggs, shell-less, yolkless,

or double yolked. These seem to result from over-stimulation, a second egg having been forced forward before its predecessor was completed. By stimulants are meant not only spices, but too much grain or strong food, and not enough variety of vegetables and other things. A young man I knew declared that if he had the management of hens he shouldn't feed them a thing, and he would show how well they could do, too. I was reminded of that man who tried a similar plan with his horses, but when they got so they could live on two straws a day, they died. Some experienced poulterers do say, "Never let a hen get fat," while others charge us to give biddy all she will eat. My opinion is, more fowls are half-starved than are over-fed; and when over-fed, it is generally on some one handy thing, like grain. Whoever provides a variety of food for his flock must find so much work about the scheme he will be in little danger of over-doing matters. I do not remember that we ever dressed a real fat, healthy hen which did not promise her proper quota of eggs. But, of course, generous feeding, like everything else, has its limit, and I have seen hens so out of shape, so bagged down astern with fat, that it was doubtful whether they could lay if they wished to. Human beings, with higher intellects, sometimes injure themselves by the pleasures of the table; why might not fowls prove gluttons, unless restrained? A variety of food includes all kinds of grain, warmed in an oven or under a stove, puddings of diverse meals, table scraps, ground bone, meat, milk, every kind of vegetable chopped, raw or cooked, beans, peas, hay, and sunflower seeds. A neighbor whose hens have not done well before reports gratifying results this winter, due to a pail of warmed milk and a basket of clover given daily.

APIARY.

The Apiary.

BY ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.

BOX HIVES—TRANSFERRING, ETC.

Editor Apiarian Department of ADVOCATE.

DEAR SIR:—Would you kindly give me advice how to manage a few bees I have this spring. I have three colonies in old box hives in the cellar. They seem to be all right, and they have, I think, plenty of honey to do them till the new comes in. As this is my first winter in the cellar, I would like to know when to carry them out of the cellar, and what to do with them after they are out. I would like to get them into patent hives. Will you please advise me through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER, Blenheim.

If your bees have plenty of honey and remain fairly quiet in the cellar, leave them there till April, about the time the natural pollen appears on the trees. This time varies according to season and locality, in some places the pollen appearing in March, in other sections of Ontario the pollen does not appear in backward seasons till after the middle of April. If, however, the bees become restless in the cellar before March is out, and show signs of dysentery by spotting the hive around the entrance, it would be well to set them out on their summer stands some fine, warm day to give them a cleansing flight, after which they may be returned to the cellar in the evening, when they will doubtless then remain quiet till it is time to set them out to stay. When you carry them out, lift the hive from the bottom board, and clear it of dead bees and other debris, and with a wing brush off all dead bees and mould which may be adhering to the bottom of the hive and the combs. Should the bees resent this kindness on your part as an intrusion, and begin to puncture that epidermis of yours with what is sometimes called their "business end," blow some smoke among them from the end of a rotten elm stick, or the end of a "bee-smoker," if you have one. Having thus cleaned the bottom board and bottom of hive and combs, place the hive in position as it is to remain; contract the entrance in the evening after they are in from their general flight, so that not more than two or three bees can pass in at once, and leave the entrance so contracted till they begin to gather pollen and honey so freely that they clog, then give them more entrance room, and so on as they need it. There are two reasons for contracting the entrance in the spring. The first is to conserve the heat, and the second is to guard against robbers. The usual style with the old box hives is to have two or three holes bored in the front for entrances, and another longitudinal cut at the bottom just above the bottom board; and these are usually left open all the time. Is it any wonder that they are so often "robbed out" in the spring, or freeze out or die from other causes? After contracting the entrances, protect the hive in some way from the cold and wet weather of spring. If the cover or top leaks the rain, cover it properly, and otherwise protect it from the cold.

You say you wish to get the bees into "patent hives." You may do this in two ways. You can either "transfer" them during fruit bloom by turning the hive bottom up and "drumming" the bees up into an empty box placed over it, and then transferring the combs, brood, honey and all into the frames of the "patent hive," putting bees in with them; or you can wait till they swarm, and then put your new swarms into the new hives, and in about 15 to 20 days after swarming, when the brood will be nearly all hatched out, you can transfer the old colony, combs and all into a movable frame hive. The latter plan will be best for the amateur, the other requiring more knowledge and skill.

VETERINARY.

Veterinary Questions.

RETENTION OF THE AFTERBIRTH.

A cow gave birth to an immature calf, which died almost immediately. She was apparently healthy and strong, but never cleaned properly; part of the placenta was taken away by force applied from the outside, but the greater part was left behind, and now she is discharging a yellowish, fetid matter. This is one of the difficulties that stockmen must often have to contend with. However it is constantly recurring, and in this, as in many other diseases, prevention is better than cure. When the calf is fully matured and the cow perfectly healthy, nature generally performs her part perfectly; on the other hand there is always a percentage of cases where cows do not clean perfectly, and the placenta is allowed to rot away, undermining the health of the cow; she loses flesh and milk rapidly, and often turns out hopelessly barren. The proper treatment in these cases is to take it away by hand, in about 36 to 48 hours after the birth of the calf. At this time it will be found comparatively easy; the neck of the womb has not yet closed. The hand, well oiled, must be introduced into the womb, and the attachments separated one at a time from their connections with the womb. The process may be slow, but is much easier at this stage than immediately after calving, as nature has assisted and only requires further help. If allowed to remain longer, the neck of the womb will have closed and the difficulty before stated has set in. Farmers are often persuaded to have recourse to nostrums of different kinds, but the above is the only true remedy.

How Can Tuberculosis in Farm Animals be Mastered?

BY J. R. HENRY, CHATER.

After reading the lengthy letter by Dr. Mole, of Toronto, regarding this perplexing disease, it becomes necessary to ask the above question, and every person who has the interests of his fellow-beings, as well as that of live stock, at heart, should halt for a moment and give the matter consideration. The statement is made in the above-mentioned letter that a large per cent. of the cattle of this country (the Dominion) are affected with the disease, and if that be true (no doubt the statement is based on good authority), it certainly is an alarming state of affairs, when it so directly endangers the health of all Her Majesty's subjects. In my opinion there is only one safe way of effectually eradicating the nuisance, and that by the enactment of such a law as will strike at the root of the evil. The law for compensating a person who thinks his animal is diseased and has the same killed is not enough, for in tuberculosis the disease may be of long standing before any outward signs can be observed. At present, if a man sells an animal nearly dead with this disease, and upon killing the buyer finds the carcass unfit for food, he has to be the loser and has no redress whatever. This being the case, a great many carcasses of meat unfit for food could be placed upon the market by dishonest butchers. Where consumers are in the habit of using half-cooked meat, there would be great danger; and at any rate, any meat that is diseased is not wholesome food, if it were cooked till Doomsday. The butcher can ill afford to lose the whole cost, when only handling the beast for a small profit or wages; and thus the present system has very strong tendencies to encourage dishonesty in those who are slaughtering largely.

I know a man in Ontario who purchased an aged Shorthorn cow at beefing price, and after keeping her a few weeks she showed no gain in flesh, and did not feed as she ought, so he killed and dressed her for market, providing she proved to be right. But the inner portions of the meat were badly diseased with tuberculosis, and had he been dishonestly inclined, three quarters could have been dressed and placed upon the market at a good price, for it was nice. Upon ascertaining the nature of the disease the carcass was buried, and he could not collect a dollar from the previous owner. If the miserable pest is ever to be gotten rid of, the only way of doing so is to legislate, so that any person selling an animal found to be affected in this way, would have to pay back the money; and it is a foregone conclusion he would make no delay in seeing well to the remaining members of his herd, and would not rest till he had stamped the last remains of the disease out. It matters not how soon the trouble is known, and the very mildest form swept out of existence.

So long as a stock owner can dispose of animals that are not sound and get his pay, no one to molest, the trouble will ever exist. The matter should have a careful investigation, and the best means to check its spread adopted. The scheduling of Canadian cattle in Great Britain is received amongst Canadians with great alarm. If the efforts set forth to regain our former position prove successful, and our customers across the water find that our herds are badly diseased with tuberculosis, have we anything to warrant us that our meats and dairy products will continue to hold first place, in the estimation of the consumers of the Old World?

FAMILY CIRCLE.

A Hasty Match.

"Bless my soul! Well, this is singular!" Supposing the reader may feel a little curious to know what it was that Mr. Gregory considered so singular, we will take the liberty of glancing over the newspaper which he has just laid down, and read the advertisement. It runs as follows:

INFORMATION WANTED—Of Janet Campbell, who came from Scotland in 1840. If she is living, and this notice should meet her eye, she will find something very much to her advantage by calling on Peleg Brief, Attorney-at-law, No. — Court Street.

John Gregory was a substantial business man, resident in the good city of Boston, U.S.A., and was well-known on "Change some twenty years since. Although well-to-do and abundantly able to support a wife, forty-eight years had elapsed and still he was a bachelor. To tell the truth, there was very little romance about John Gregory, and if ever he did marry, probably money would have more to do with determining his choice than any softer sentiment.

So John Gregory, avoiding the matrimonial snares which were laid for him by enterprising matrons who had large families of daughters to dispose of, lived quietly in a modest house for which he has been fortunate enough to secure a capable housekeeper who understood his peculiar tastes.

Janet Campbell—this was the name of the housekeeper—was of Scotch birth and lineage, but had been brought to America while yet a child by her father, who fancied he could succeed better in building a fortune in the New World than in the Old.

"Bless my soul!" ejaculated John Gregory. "Well, this is singular! To think of its being my housekeeper, too. I've heard of such things before, but it never came home to me, as I may say, before. I wonder how much money she is likely to receive, for of course it is money. Very much to her advantage—that's what the notice says. I declare, I've a good mind to go and see this Mr. Brief. Janet has not seen it, and I may be in some sense considered her representative."

Acting upon this determination, Mr. Gregory took his hat and cane, and, with more than his usual alacrity, turned his steps in the direction of Court Street. He soon found himself in the office of Mr. Brief.

A small, dapper man turned upon him an inquiring look. "Mr. Brief?" said John Gregory, interrogatively.

"The same," responded the little man. "If I mistake not, you are the one who is referred to in an advertisement in this morning's paper."

"In the matter of Janet Campbell?"

"Yes."

"Can you give any information regarding her?" asked Brief, with sudden interest.

"I think so," answered Gregory, cautiously.

"I think so! Don't you know so? Excuse my mode of speaking, but you are aware that we require something definite."

"Then sir," said the visitor, "I may say unequivocally and positively that I know where Janet Campbell is to be found."

"Then you will have the goodness to inform me."

"Yes, but not to-day. Two days hence I will bring the person herself here. Meanwhile, as I appear as her representative, I shall be glad to know of what nature the advantage you speak of is."

"I will tell you," answered Brief, apparently satisfied of the good faith of his visitor. "You will agree that I haven't exaggerated the character of the advantage when I tell you that it is in the form of, and amounts to, five thousand pounds."

"Five thousand pounds?" repeated Gregory, hardly believing his ears.

"Yes; or twenty-five thousand dollars in our currency."

"But how did it come about? Who left the money, and how do you happen to be connected with the affair?"

"As far as I can understand, this was the way it occurred:—An uncle of Janet, by name Robert, wandered off to the East Indies, and there, happening into a profitable occupation, managed to accumulate the sum mentioned. He returned to Scotland, but being of an irritable disposition fell out with his relatives at home, and in a fit of pique, probably, made a will devising his property to his niece, Janet. He soon afterwards died, and the will came into force. The business of finding out the heiress, who was known to be, or to have been, in this neighborhood, was intrusted to me. In order the better to succeed, I caused the advertisement which attracted your notice to be inserted in the papers. This is all I know about the matter."

"I am much obliged to you for your information, sir," said John Gregory. "In regard to finding the person you have advertised for, you may set your mind entirely at rest. Day after to-morrow I will call with her in person."

So saying, John Gregory bowed and left the office.

"Five thousand pounds. Twenty-five thousand dollars," he muttered to himself. "Who would have thought Janet would ever be rich? I suppose that she won't be willing to remain as my housekeeper any longer. Can't blame her. Would not if I was her. But how am I going to get along without her? Nobody knows exactly how to suit me in every respect as she does."

John Gregory walked on a while in thoughtful silence.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars is a good deal of money," thought he. "I wonder what she'll do with it? It would be a great deal of service to me. With the help of it I could double my business."

John Gregory thought a while longer, and a new and happy idea flashed upon him.

There is one way of accomplishing both these desirable objects—retaining Janet in my family and obtaining possession of this money—and that is to marry her."

John was at first startled by this thought, but the longer he harbored it the more reasonable it seemed.

"To be sure, she isn't handsome, nor is she very young for that matter. However, she must be some few years younger than myself, and when a man reaches forty-eight he can't afford to be very particular on that point. Zounds! I'm half determined—yes; I will propose, and that without waste of time."

John Gregory went home to dinner a little earlier than usual.

It so happened that Janet, for a wonder, had not succeeded so well as usual with the dinner, and this, knowing as she did how particular he was, made her feel a little nervous and fidgety. However, to her surprise, he ate his dinner without appearing to remark that anything was out of the way. He seemed unusually abstracted, as if he were intently thinking of something. At length he said abruptly:

"Janet, did you come to this country in the year 1840?"

"Yes, sir," answered Janet, in surprise. "But how did you know?"

"I believe you told me once, Janet."

Another silence.

"How long have you been with me?"

"Eight years, sir."

"You have been very faithful. I have been very well satisfied with your services."

"I am sure I am glad of it, sir," said Janet, in increased surprise. "I am sorry the dinner isn't better cooked to-day, but things seemed to work contrary."

"The dinner is excellent," said Gregory. "It couldn't be better."

"Well, I declare," thought Janet; "I wonder what's come over him. I expected a scolding."

"I hope that you will always stay with me, Janet."

"I am sure, sir," said the astonished housekeeper. "I shall be happy to do so; that is, if you are satisfied with me."

"Satisfied with you? Perfectly. But it is not as a housekeeper that I desire you to remain with me."

"Not as a housekeeper?" ejaculated Janet. "I am sure," thought she, "I don't know what's come over Mr. Gregory. He does not appear at all as he usually does."

"No, Janet; not as a housekeeper. You have served me so well in that capacity that I am convinced that you would make an admirable wife."

"Oh, Mr. Gregory!" exclaimed the housekeeper, blushing. "You will not be so cruel as to refuse me?"

"But you are only joking, sir."

"Joking! I was never more serious."

"I have always thought a great deal of you, Mr. Gregory," said the spinster, hesitating, "and if you desire it very much, I—I don't know that I have any objection."

The enraptured Gregory jumped to his feet, and crossing to the opposite side of the table, immediately printed a chaste salute upon the faded cheek of the staid spinster.

"You shouldn't do so, Mr. Gregory," said she with a faint scream.

"Why shouldn't I, we are going to be married! But I say, Janet, will you be ready to have the ceremony performed to-morrow?"

"To-morrow!" repeated Janet, startled by his precipitancy. "I haven't got anything suitable to wear. It will take at least three weeks to get ready."

"No such thing," said Gregory, promptly. "Just put on the best dress you have. That will do well enough. As for the finery, which, I suppose, it is natural enough for a woman to want, you shall have as much of that as you want after marriage."

"But—"

"I won't hear any but," said Gregory, decisively. "Say 'yes' or 'no.' Will you be ready to be married to-morrow at twelve?"

"Yes," said Janet, who had been so much in the habit of obeying Mr. Gregory as her employer, that she did not realize the different relationship he was about to hold to her.

"Then I will tell the Reverend Mr. Smith to be here at that time. By the way, I shall prefer to have it a private ceremony, without any unnecessary parade."

This suited Janet also. The next day at twelve, the ceremony was celebrated, and Janet Campbell became Mrs. John Gregory.

It was on the morning succeeding the marriage, Mr. Gregory, having despatched his first cup of coffee, remarked:—

"By the way, Janet, I find something in the paper that concerns me?"

"Concerns me?"

"Yes; and the gentleman read aloud the advertisement with which the reader is familiar."

"There, Janet, what do you say to that? There's a windfall for you. Five thousand pounds!"

"It doesn't mean me!" answered Janet.

"Doesn't mean you?" exclaimed her husband, in dismay. "Isn't your name Janet Campbell, and didn't you come over from Scotland in 1840?"

"Yes," said Janet; but there was another Janet came over at the same time, a very distant relation of mine. She is the one meant in the advertisement."

"Are you quite sure?" inquired John Gregory, in great uneasiness. "Didn't you have an Uncle Robert?"

"I never had any uncle at all. She had an uncle, however."

On visiting Mr. Brief, Mr. Gregory found it was only too true. The true Janet Campbell had called upon him and established her claims. He had become the Jo of the wrong Janet altogether.—*The Bits.*

Tabby Cat.



Given away free of postage to the boy or girl who sends in the name, accompanied with \$1.00, for one new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. This is a chance—"children" to obtain quite an amusing curiosity. Printed in colors on cloth to make such a perfect representation of a cat thirteen inches high, that many are deceived in finding it not alive.

Our Library Table.

"The Modern Priscilla," Lynn, Mass., 50c. per year. All workers of fancy and useful work should take this little magazine, and the low price places it within the reach of all.

"Ladies' Home Journal," Philadelphia, \$1.00 per annum. Such a periodical must have an educating and enlarging influence upon all who read it.

"L'Art de la Mode," New York, \$3.50 per annum. This bright fashion magazine is always abreast with the times in bonnets, dresses, mantles and all belongings of ladies who love stylish garments.

"Table Talk," Philadelphia, \$1.00 per annum. Table Talk is the best authority upon culinary and household matters.

"The Cosmopolitan" is one of the most readable of magazines; the articles well selected; the illustrations always good. It is just the favorite for a quiet hour, or a railway journey.

Things Defined, Explained and Illustrated.

The horse (from a nervous man's point of view): "An animal that kicks with one end and bites with the other, and makes you uncomfortable in the middle."

Boys (from a girl's point of view): "At a recent public school examination for girls, one of the tasks was an essay on boys, and this is one of the compositions, just as it was handed in by a girl of twelve: "The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoke to, and they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing, and rested on the seventh day. When the boys grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grown up girl is a widow and keeps house."

A kitten (from a boy's point of view): "A kitten is an animal that is remarkable for rushing like mad at nothing whatever, and generally stopping before it gets there."

THE QUIET HOUR.

To-Day.

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray;
Keep me, my God, from stain of sin—
Just for to-day.

Let me both diligently work
And duly pray;
Let me be kind in word and deed
Just for to-day.

Let me be slow to do my will,
Prompt to obey;
Help me to sacrifice myself—
Just for to-day.

Let me no wrong or idle word
Unthinking say;
Set Thou a seal upon my lips—
Just for to-day.

Cleanse and receive my parting soul;
Be Thou my stay;
Oh, bid me if to-day I die—
Go Home to-day.

So for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray;
But keep me, guide me, hold me, Lord
Just for to-day.

Self-Seeking.—A Parable from Nature.

BY LADY LAURA HAMPTON.

There was a murmur of discontent in the sea; a restless movement of the waves as they surged and tumbled and rushed against one another in half-anxious play.

"I am tired of this kind of life," grumbled the strongest of them. "Always on the move; backwards and forwards, forwards and backwards, day after day. What can be the good of it all?"

"I am sure I don't know," answered another, as it lazily curled itself over. "But it is very pleasant, for all that," and it shook out its white crest, which sparkled and gleamed in the sunlight.

"Pleasant enough for you, no doubt, who care for nothing but to enjoy yourself and seek for admiration; but a slow kind of life for me, who have such capabilities for greatness within me; whose strength is wasted by this restless tossing, the sport of every passing wind," and, so saying, it gave a sullen roll onward.

"What is the matter?" asked a sea-gull, as he skimmed lightly over the waters. "I am tired of my life," murmured the wave. "Always the same, day after day; I who could do so much, if I had but the opportunity." "It will come," replied the bird, "to those who make the most of the present."

And she flew swiftly onward.

"Present, indeed," returned the grumbler, "I should like to know what opportunities I have now."

"Cleanse thyself from the impurities of earth," whispered the breeze.

"So shalt thou render thyself to the Giver of All, which is the only true greatness," sang the ray of sunshine as it darted from behind a cloud.

"Purify myself; render myself! A fine way of becoming great, truly! No, no, I would be remembered among men for my power. I would be famous in the annals of time for my strength; for the mighty works I had wrought; I would be spoken of in the ages to come as one who had performed wonders."

"Better to be loved," replied a tiny wave, which had hitherto remained silent, as it received into its bosom a summer shower.

Thick clouds covered the face of the sky; the thunder pealed, and vivid flashes of lightning lit up the surrounding darkness; whilst onward, driven by the resistless force of the tempest, a rudderless vessel rushed helplessly towards the rock-bound shore.

"Ha! ha! now is my time; now I will show what I can do!" roared the wave, as, lashing itself into fury, it bounded wildly forward. "Now shall men indeed speak of my greatness as I hurl the very rocks from their foundations."

"If we can but cross the bar on top of yonder billow, we are saved," said the captain, as with one arm he supported his terrified wife, and with the other held the cradle to which his infant child was bound, but even as he spoke it passed them, and, with a crash, the vessel was on the rocks.

"Oh, that I had been sooner!" moaned the wavelet, as broken spars strewn the place where the ship had been. "But I may yet save the child." And, gathering all its force, it bore the cradle on its crest towards the shore.

Brightly the morning's sun rose on the scene of the night's tempest. Proudly the cliffs reared themselves, unharmed by the fury of the storm; whilst masses of feathery spray and foam upon their rugged forms witnessed to the impotence of the wave's boasted strength.

Far above high-water mark the sun's rays rested lovingly on tiny pools, left by the receding tide upon the pebbly beach, and gathered them, one by one, unto himself. The wavelet's life was over; the opportunity given had been seized in utter self-abnegation, even unto death, and though unsought for, unknown to it, the remembrance of the deed it had wrought lingered long in the minds of men, as they pointed to the sandy strip high up amid the rocks, and told of the infant saved.—*The Quiver.*

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Our attention has been called by a correspondent to the painful fact that on two occasions at least our prizes for essays have been awarded to a person who almost word for word has copied the essay from a well-known work. We wish it were possible that there had been some mistake, but we have made the comparisons ourselves and find there is no room for coincidence. Of course ideas must be gained in many cases from the writings of others, and properly selected quotations add much to the value of an essay, but we have no words strong enough to express our indignation and sorrow that our correspondent should be guilty of what is simply dishonest. In the hope that this may be a warning to the offender, we refrain from publishing any name, but from the person offending we decline to receive any further essays. Our thanks are due to the correspondent from Little Rideau for so kindly calling our attention to the matter. MINNIE MAY.

Man-eating Crocodiles.

Man-eating crocodiles of enormous size infest the inland waters of Ceylon, and their extermination affords sport for British residents of sporting proclivities. These Saurians are so wary and quick that it is necessary to tempt them with a bait in order to get a good shot at them. The extraordinary attraction which the sportsman is able to hold out—thanks to the absence of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals—is seen at a glance at the illustration. It seems that native parents are to be found whose confidence in the skill of the British marksman is unlimited, and who will for a money consideration hire out their offspring to be pegged down by the riverside as crocodile food. The man-eater, seeing this tempting morsel within easy reach, makes a rush through the sedges and receives in his heart the bullet of the concealed hunter.

Between the gun and the crocodile the poor youngster has an exciting time of it. What would happen if the sportsman missed his shot is left to the imagination.

Paper Pillows.

Our English cousins are said just now to be "going wild over paper pillows." This is the way they are made: You tear the paper into very small pieces, not bigger than your finger nail, and then put them into a pillow sack of dried flax or light ticking. They are very cool for hot climates, and much superior to feather pillows. The newspapers are printing appeals for them for hospitals. Newspaper is not nice for use, as there is a disagreeable odor from printer's ink; but brown or white paper and old envelopes are the best. As you tear them stuff them into an old pillow case, and you can see when you get enough. The easiest way is to tear or cut the paper in strips about half an inch wide, and then tear across. The finer it is, the lighter it makes the pillows.

Books.

BY EVELYN L.

Reading! How many and varied are the associations which cluster around those words! Our first recollections of them, perhaps not altogether pleasant ones, come back to us framed in by the picture of the school-room where we first labored over the printed page and obtained the golden key, which was, in after years, to be the "Open Sesame" to many a store of hidden treasure. By means of it we are kept in touch with the latest discoveries and ideas in the arts and sciences, we are enabled to visit, in imagination, distant lands, famed for their natural beauty or historical associations, and are brought in contact with men of genius, whose lofty ideas and aspirations must surely have some effect upon our own. And then how it brings the Past within our reach. Carlyle puts it very forcibly when he says: "In Books lies the *soul* of the whole Past Time; the articulate, audible voice of the Past, when the body and material substance of it has altogether vanished like a dream. Mighty fleets and armies, harbors and arsenals, vast cities, high-domed, many-engined they are precious, great. But what do they become? Agamemnon, the many Agamemnon, Pericles, and their Greece; all is gone now to some ruined fragments, dumb, mournful wrecks and blocks. But the Books of Greece! There Greece, to every thinker, still very literally lives—can be called up again into life. No magic *Book* is stranger than a book. All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been: it is

lying as in magic preservation in the pages of Books. They are the chosen possession of men.

On all sides are we not driven to the conclusion that, of the things which man can do or make here below, by far the most momentous, wonderful and worthy are the things we call books. Those poor bits of rag-paper with black ink on them—from the Daily Newspaper to the sacred Hebrew Book—what have they not done, what are they not doing?"

The influence of good reading cannot be over-estimated, as it contributes so largely to the formation of character, and is a potent force in the advancement of all that is best and worthiest in our modern civilization. An incident which illustrates this in a degree is related by Rev. E. E. Hale in the *Cosmopolitan*:

"A certain woman, a hard-worked library assistant, observed one day that a little Irish boy who came for his books was following along the poorest line of story books which that library would offer. She thought, and thought rightly, that he had had enough of them. She called him behind her desk and showed him a handsomely illustrated book of butterflies or moths, and made him remember and tell her about them. She asked him if he had ever seen any butterflies or moths, and made him remember and tell her about them. She asked him if he would not like to know more about them, and then promised that, if he would bring some one companion, she would let them see some of the elegantly illustrated books which bore on that matter. When the little rough came, she had ready for them some of the tempting books which are now printed, open to the capacities of children, and she started them on a new career. Before a great while she had the pleasure of seeing that they were themselves watching the insects which they could readily enough find on the common or in the parks of



A MAN-EATING CROCODILE.

Boston, were making their own collections, and in short were started as naturalists, with a hobby, with an enthusiasm, with some notion of higher life and study than they had before."

The request is so often made for a list of books containing suitable reading for the young that the names of a few are given here:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| History, Biography, Travel. | Standard Authors. |
| The Works of | Scott, |
| Julian Home | Dickens, |
| St. Winifred's | Thackeray, |
| Eric | Eliot, |
| Tom Brown's School Days | Farrar, |
| Tom Brown at Oxford | Hughes, |
| The Pilgrim's Progress | Bunyan, |
| Uncle Tom's Cabin | Stowe, |
| Oldtown Folks | Whitney, |
| My Wife and I | Abbott, |
| We and Our Neighbors | Goldsmith, |
| Faith Gartney's Girlhood | Mulock, |
| Little Women Series | Lynton, |
| Old-fashioned Girl | Wallace, |
| Moods | Cummings, |
| Life Letters and Journals | H. D. |
| Vicar of Wakefield | Besant, |
| John Halifax, Gentleman | King-ley, |
| The Caxtons | Black, |
| What will He do with It? | |
| My Novel | |
| Last Day of Pompeii | |
| Ben Hur | |
| The Lamplighter | |
| Ramona | |
| Armored of Lyonsese | |
| Westward Ho! | |
| Hypatia | |
| Princess of Thule | |
| Strange Adventures of a Phantom | |
| Miss Sewell's Works | |

A piano-maker gives the following directions for restoring lustre to highly-polished furniture. Wash off the finger marks with a cloth, or better a chamois-skin, wet with cold water, then rub the surface with sweet-oil mixed with half its quantity of turpentine. A liberal rubbing of this mixture will prove effective.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

What They Did in Pompeii.

Eighteen hundred years ago, life suddenly ceased in the streets of Pompeii. Many of the inhabitants escaped from the shower of ashes and stones which Vesuvius dropped upon the doomed city, but they left behind them hundreds of things which illustrate the familiar saying, "There is nothing new under the sun." Those old Pompeians were very modern. They had folding doors and hot-water uris; they put gratings to their windows and made rockeries in their gardens. Their children had toys like ours—bears, lions, pigs, cats, dogs, made of clay, and sometimes serving as jugs also. People wrote on walls and cut their names on seats, just as we do now. They kept birds in cages. They gave tokens at the doors of their places of entertainment. They put lamps inside the hollow eyes of the masks that adorned their fountains. They even made grottoes of shells. They ate sausages and hung up strings of onions. They had stands for public vehicles, and the schoolmaster used a birch to the dunces. They put stepping-stones across the road, that the dainty young patrician gentleman and the puffy old senators might not soil their gilded sandals. It was never cold enough for their pipes to burst, but they turned their water on and off with faucets, and their cook shops had marble counters. They clapped their offenders into the stocks; two gladiators were there for eighteen hundred years. When their crockery broke they riveted it. At Herculaneum there is a huge wine-jar half buried in the earth. It has been badly broken, but it is so neatly riveted with many rivets that it no doubt held the wine kept as well as ever. Those rivets have lasted eighteen hundred years! It is a strange thing to think about. What would the housewife have said if someone had told her that her cracked pot would outlast the Roman Empire?

He was Silent.

To a young infidel, who was scoffing at Christianity because of the misconduct of many of its professors, Dr. Mason once said: "Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the paths of morality?" The young man admitted that he had not. "Then do you see," said Dr. M., "that by expecting the professors of Christianity to be holy, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power?" And the young man was silent, for there was naught for him to say.

Farmer—"Well, my man, how much a day do you want?" Dennis—"A shillin' a day an' you ate me, or eighteen pence a day an' I ate meself!"

POETS' CORNER.

First Prize for Selected Poetry.

BY ADA ARMAND, PAKENHAM, ONT.
Elizabeth Akers Allan.

About Mrs. Allan, the authoress of the following beautiful poem, I can tell nothing but her name. But her words are associated in my memory with fond recollections of mother, home and childhood, for many times did that mother, now gone to the "echoless shore," rock me to sleep with that self-same song for a lullaby. To any one who has known a mother's care and love Mrs. Allan's beautiful lines must strongly appeal:

Rock Me to Sleep.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night;
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Fold me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver locks out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep,
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears,
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain,
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap,
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you,
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded our faces between;
Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again,
Come from the silence, so long and so deep,
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Over my heart in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shone;

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again, as of old:

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I last listened to your lullaby song;

Flowers.

These lines are from the pen of a writer of the
present day—Professor Egan—and are considered
to be one of the greatest of modern sonnets:

There were no roses till the first child died,
No violets, nor balmy-breathed heart's-ease.

The Phœbe-Bird.
GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

Yes, I was wrong about the phœbe-bird,
Two songs it has, and both of them I've heard:

But thus it is. Two songs have men and maidens,
One is for hey-day, one is sorrow's cadence.

Byron.

George Gordon Noel Byron (born 1788; died 1824).
was one of the greatest of English poets.

The Penalty of Greatness.

He who ascends to mountain tops shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;

Crossing the Bar.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound or foam;

Twilight and evening bell
And after that—the dark;
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bows of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face,
Crossing the bar.

Second Prize.

BY T. COLLIER, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

Percy Bysshe Shelley was born in England, 1792.
He had a somewhat impatient spirit, that chafed
under the restrictions of constitutional authority

To a Skylark.

Hail to the blithe Spirit!
(Bird thou never wert)
That from Heaven or near it
Pourest thy full heart

Higher still and higher
From the earth thou springest
Like a cloud of fire;
The blue deep thou wingest,
And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.

In the golden lightning
Of the sunken sun,
O'er which clouds are brightening
Thou dost float and run,
Like an unbodied joy whose race has just begun.

The pale purple even
Melts around thy flight;
Like a star of Heaven,
In the broad daylight
Thou art unseen, but yet I hear thy shrill delight.

Keen as are the arrows
Of that silver sphere,
Whose internal lamp narrows
In the white dawn clear,
Until we hardly see,—we feel, that it is there.

All the earth and air
With thy voice is loud,
As, when night is bare
From one lonely cloud,
The moon rains out her beams, and Heaven is overflowed.

What thou art we know not;
What is most like thee?
From rainbow clouds there flow not
Drops so bright to see,
As from thy presence showers a rain of melody.

Like a poet hidden
In the light of thought,
Singing hymns unbidden,
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not.

Like a high-born maiden
In a palace tower,
Soothing her love-laden
Soul in secret hour
With music sweet as love, which overflows her bower.

Like a glow-worm golden
In a dell of dew,
Scattering unbidden
Its aerial hue
Among the flowers and grass, which screen it from the view.

Like a rose embowered
In its own green leaves,
By warm winds deflowered
Till the scent it gives
Makes faint with too much sweet these heavy-winged thieves.

Sound of vernal showers
On the twinkling grass,
Rain-wakened flowers,
All that ever was
Joyous, and clear, and fresh, thy music doth surpass.

Teach us, spirit or bird,
What sweet thoughts art thine;
I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That painted forth a flood of rapture so divine.

Chorus by menial,
Or triumphal chant,
Matched with thine, would be all
But an empty vaunt
A thing wherein we feel there is some hidden want.

What objects are the fountains
Of thy happy strain?
What fields, or waves, or mountains?
What shapes of sky or plain?
What love of thine own kind? What ignorance of pain?

With thy clear, keen joyance
Langour cannot be;
Shadow of annoyance
Never came near thee;
Thou lovest; but ne'er knewest love's sad satiety.

Waking or asleep,
Thou of death must deem
Things more true and deep
Than we mortals dream,
Or how could thy notes flow in such a crystal stream?

We look before and after,
And pine for what is not;
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught;
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.

Yet, if we could scorn
Hate, and pride, and fear;
If we were things born
Not to shed a tear,
I know not how thy joy we ever should come near.

Better than all measures
Of delightful sound,
Better than all treasures
That in books are found,
Thy skill to poet where, thou scorner of the ground.

Teach me half the gladness
That thy brain must know,
Such harmonious madness
From my lips would flow,
The world should listen then, as I am listening now.

Third Prize.

BY ANNIE L. GAMMON, FOREST, ONT.

A Storm.
The sun went down in beauty; not a cloud
Darkened its radiance. Yet, there might be seen
A few fantastic vapours scattered o'er
The face of the blue heavens; some fair and slight,
As the pure lawn that shields the maiden's breast,
Some—some like silver; some did stream afar,
Faint and dispersed, like the pale horse's mane,
Which death shall stride hereafter. Some were glittering
Like dolphin scales, touched out with varying hues
Of beautiful light, outlying some the rest,
And some the violet, yellow, white and blue,
Scarlet and purpling red. One small lone ship
Was seen with out-stretched sails, keeping its way
In quiet o'er the deep. All nature seemed
Fond of tranquillity; the glassy sea
Scarcely rippled; the halcyon slept upon the wave;
The winds were all at rest, and in the east,
The crescent moon, then seen imperfectly,
Came onward with the vesper star to see
A summer day's decline. . . .
The sun went down in beauty, but the eyes
Of ancient seamen troubled when they saw
A black ominous spot far in the distance.

It spread and spread larger and dark, and came
Oershadowing the skies. The ocean rose;
The gathering waves grew large, and broke in hoarse
And hollow sound; the mighty wind awoke,
And screamed and whistled through the cordage. Birds
That seemed to have no home flocked there in terror,
And sat with quivering plumage on the mast,
Flashes were seen, and distant sounds were heard—
Presages of a storm.
The sun went down in beauty! but the skies
Were wildly changed. It was a dreadful night;
No moon was seen in all the heavens to aid
Or cheer the lone and sea-beat mariner;
But the blue lightnings glared along the waters,
As if the fiend had fired his torch to light
Some wretches to their graves. The tempest winds,
Raving came next, and in deep hollow sounds—
Like those the spirits of the dead do use
When they would speak their evil prophecies—
Muttered of death to come. Then came the thunder,
Deepening and crashing, as 'twould rend the world;
Or as the deity passed aloft in anger
And spoke to man—despair!—the ship was tossed,
And now poised upon the curling billows;
And now midst deep and watery chasms—that yawned
As 'twere in hunger—sank. Behind there came
Mountains of moving water, with a rush
And sound of gathering power that did appall
The heart to look on. Terrible cries were heard;
Sounds of despair—some like a mother's anguish—
Some of intemperate, dark and dissolute joy.
Music and horrid mirth, but unalied
To joy, and madness might be heard amidst
The pauses of the storm, and when the glare
Was strong, rude, savage men were seen to dance
In frantic exultation on the deck,
Though all was hopeless. Hark! the ship has struck!
In frightful echoes, as if an alarm
Had spread through all the elements. Then came
A horrid silence—deep, unnatural, like
The quiet of the grave!

Puzzles.

1—DECAPITATION.

Take an Irishman, one will do,
Cut his head off if you can;
"A stratagem" you'll need to employ
Or you'll fail to catch your man.
When caught cut off another piece,
Or you he'll soon deceive;
If he deceives you cut again
And him a "hay pile" leave. ADA ARMAND.

2—RIDDLE.

My first we often seek for when travelling a strange land,
My second is what a lady did to a cousin of our band,
My third is found in Wellington, but not in Waterloo,
My fourth our sinful parents did—and we have done it, too.

If reading through my riddle,
To get its answer you have tried—
And failed—'tis certain the truth will be
That you're not satisfied. LILY DAY.

3—DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA.

In "Swift," the satirist,
In the explorer "Franklin,"
In "Irving," the historian,
In the statesman "Howe,"
In "Shakespeare," the dramatist,
In the scientist "Tyndall,"
In "Whittier," the Quaker poet,
In the critic "Carlyle,"
In "Burns," the novelist,
In the philosopher "Emerson,"
In "Chive," the general,
In the essayist "Lowell,"
In "Milton," the poet,
In the author "Goldsmith,"
Now, if certain letters in these words
You take the pleasure to unite,
A great novelist you will find,
And something he did write. G. W. BLYTH.

4—METAGRAM.

There is a lady as I've heard tell,
Perhaps, my friends, you know her well,
Away down east she cuts a swell,
In Pakenham.
This lady fair lives on a farm,
And o'er young men she casts a charm,
Although she wishes them no harm,
She's quite a lamb.
Her occupation is to sew,
And patch, and mend, and mix the dough;
At keeping house she's not so slow,
She's no grandam.
She is a poser, too, they say,
And loves to work at puzzle play,
I hope to see her send this way
An anagram.

The name of this fair lady guess,
Her life, right here, I can't express,
'Twould form a DRAMA, AND I confess,
A "metagram." FAIR BROTHER.

5—CHARADE.

In the second issue of ADVOCATE
For January I see
A goodly number of puzzles
By our clever posers three.
It delighted me to see them,
So I "set to" and did ponder
Over each—and solved all but two,
Those of Cousin Fair Brother.
His I could not answer,
'Twas really unfortunate;
I hadn't much time, and hurried to send
My puzzles for NEXT ADVOCATE.
Referring to the photographic group,
A real solver it will be;
A treasure, too, I quite long for it,
My "paper cousins" to see.
Tho' Uncle Tom has wished for mine,
I COMPLETE send one of this year;
We have no photographer now unfortunately,
None that I first go to near.
But as Cousin Reeve has named me,
With all the other cousins bright,
I have one that I'll send along
It isn't like me—LAST A MITE. LILY DAY.

Answers to February First Puzzles.

- 1 Meantime.
- 2 The Fourth of July.
- 3 Indeed.
- 4 somewhat.
- 5 Poet's Corner.

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

L. Irvine Devitt, Edith Fair Brother, Agatha Prudhomme,
Josie Sheehan, Addison and Oliver Snider, Lily Day, A. R.
Borrowman, Willie Hart Hunter, Geo. W. Blyth, Henry Reeve,
Fred Hall, Henry Robert.

PREMIUMS.

FOR ONE SUBSCRIBER.

- 1 Rose—Hybrid Perpetual, Red or Scarlet. 30
- 1 Rose " " Pink " 30
- 1 Rose " " White " 30
- 1 Rose—Climbing, Pink 30
- 1 Rose— " White 30

These Roses are all strong two-year plants, of the best named varieties; will bloom the first year planted.

- 2 Ampelopsis Veitchii, best climber for brick house. 30
- 1 Canna—Madam Crozy; best sort grown. 35
- 1 Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, two years, strong. 30

- 12 Plants of either of the following valuable new Strawberries: Woolverton, Saunders, Lovett, Beder Wood, Great Pacific or Parker Earle 30

- Or 25 Plants of either Crescent, Bubach, Haverland, Mitchell's Early or Pearl Currants—4 Cherry, Red, or 4 White Grape, or 4 Lee's Prolific, Black 30

- Currants—3 Fay's Prolific, Red, or 3 Black Champion 30

- All good two-year-old plants. 30
- Gooseberries—4 Downing, best sort 30
- Grapes—4 Concord, or 3 Worden 30

FOR TWO SUBSCRIBERS.

- 12 Plants of Cuthbert, Golden Queen or Marlboro Raspberries, and ten of any variety of the Strawberries named above with either lot of Raspberries. 60

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FOR THREE SUBSCRIBERS.

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All plants will be packed in the best manner in damp moss and oiled paper, and sent post free to your post office address.

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DISPERSION SALE

Shorthorn Cattle

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 7th.

Promptly at 1 o'clock I will sell by public auction, at my farm, 2 miles west of Niagara Falls, 23 HEAD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE, comprising 17 cows and heifers, and 6 bulls. This herd was started in 1881, and has been carefully bred.

TERMS OF SALE: Eight months' credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per cent., or 6 per cent. off for cash.

Conveyances will be at Waverly Hotel, Niagara Falls, on arrival of 11 o'clock a.m. train, G. T. R. Lunch 12 to 1 o'clock. For further information and catalogues, address: 327-1-0-0 M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, P. Que.



SHORTHORNS

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON

Thursday, March 23

14 Females and 3 Young Bulls of Rare & Choice Breeding

The sires in the pedigree are bred by such notable breeders as Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Mr. Pawlett, the noted Booth breeder, and Mr. Linton, of Sheriff-Hutton, from whose herd the later crosses have come, making a pedigree rarely met with, viz., several choice Booth crosses on several as choice Cruickshank. Few have it, and all need it. A *bona fide* sale, as we have too many females for our farm. Catalogues will be ready soon. N.B.—We never have bulls left on our hands. Two of the young bulls to be sold are good enough to head any herd. For Catalogue address: 328-

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DISPERSION SALE

VALLEY HOME HERD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

APRIL 12th, 1893, at 1 o'clock p.m., at our farm, 1 mile from Meadowvale Station, on C. P. R.



Our entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of over forty head, comprising such well-known Scotch families as Minas, Wimples, Jills and Claret, and other standard sorts, topped out with the best imported Scotch bulls. Among the lot are some of the best show animals offered at public sale for a number of years. As well as cows that have proved themselves deep milkers. In all, nine bulls will be offered, among which is imported Tofthills, first prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1892, and the grand young bull Mina Lad, just turned two years old; a show bull in any country. For further information see catalogues, which will be sent on application.

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, Brampton, Ont. 329-b-0-0 S. J. PEARSON & SON, Meadowvale, Ont.

AUCTION SALE.

Mr. Neil Smith will sell at his farm, 11 miles from Brampton Station on G. T. R. & C. P. R.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 7th, 1893,

5 Imported Clydesdale Stallions, rising 4 years old,

5 Registered Mares, bred from Imp. sire and dam,

A lot of first-class Canadian-bred Mares & Fillies.

Also 20 head of Jersey Cows and Heifers.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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ATTRACTIVE PUBLIC SALE

HIGH CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE

AT MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1893.

On the above date we will sell by public auction 18 CHOICE SHORTHORNS, consisting of 12 cows and heifers and 6 young bulls. A very superior lot. Fourteen of the number were got by Conqueror—827—a grand Cruickshank bull and wonderfully uniform sire. Several show animals are in the offering, and most of them from our best milking strains. Bates and Cruickshank and other Scotch families represented.

TERMS:—Nine months' credit, or eight per cent. discount off for cash.

TRAINS.—The morning and evening trains from both ways on G. T. Railway, and also on L. H. and B. Railway, will stop at Lucan Crossing Station, one mile east of our stables. The one o'clock mail train from the east on G. T. Ry. will stop at our farm on day of sale to let passengers off.

Send for a catalogue and come to our sale. JAS. S. SMITH, 327-b-0-0 Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

AUCTION SALE

SHIRE MARES, GRADE COWS and Fifty Shropshire Ewes and Lambs

on my farm, four miles east of Thorold and five miles west of Niagara Falls, in the County of Welland, on MARCH 9th, 1893. Sale commencing at 1 o'clock. Terms of sale: Eight months' credit on approved paper. J. K. CRAWFORD, Prop., Thorold P. O. 329-a-0-0

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STALLIONS.

Fordham (287) 23, by Denmark (177); Maxwell (3143) 76, by Prince Alfred (325); Danesfort (3535) 77, by Daneglet (17). MARES by Matchless of Loughborough (137); Daneglet (17); Wildfire (124); Fordham (287) etc. Young stock for sale. Twelve fine Yearling Shropshire Rams, registered, and Aberdeen Angus Bulls fit for service, for sale at moderate prices. For catalogue address: M. H. COCHRANE, 322-y-0-0 Hillhurst Station, P. Que.

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STOCK GOSSIP.

In this issue Mr. H. H. Spencer, Brooklin, Ont., offers 500 bushels pedigree seed barley. We can recommend his stock to our readers.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, reports his business as being especially good this season, the demand for his improved Yorkshires being greater than ever before.

Mr. R. H. Harding changes his advertisement this month. He has a quantity of seed oats and also a few good pigs for sale. His Dorset Horns are doing very well, one of his lambs weighing 33 pounds at 33 days.

Mr. G. H. Cole, Gainsville, Ont., has purchased the promising Hereford bull, Grandee 28th, by 3rd Duke of Moreton 1634, from Graceful 34th 1818, etc., from F. W. Stone, Guelph. Mr. S. offers in another column 15 head of Herefords.

R. S. Crews, Trenton, Ont., writes us as follows: "I have been a subscriber of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for twenty-five years, and think it is the best agricultural periodical on the American continent. I take several of the most noted farm journals of the United States and Canada, but consider the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the best of all."

Mr. John Thonger, of Wolf's Head Farm, Nesseliff, Baschurch, Salop, writes: "I am pleased to say that I have a good number of enquiries after sheep, and that our flock is looking promising for a good crop of lambs this next season, and we should have some first-class lambs, considering the sires we have been using, especially those sired by Count Arundel (3552), purchased at Mr. Richard Thomas' sale for the sum of 45 guineas, and also those sired by Doctor the Fourth (this sheep was bred by R. Thomas, and Port-mouth Attractor (6349), hired from J. Bowen Jones, Esq., in 1891, for the sum of 25 guineas, to serve thirty ewes, and hired again this year at a similar figure to serve twenty ewes. Each of the above sires have been exhibited at our leading shows, and been well up in the prize list, obtaining several first and second prizes, as well as commendations. We have some very good sheep sired by Port-mouth Attractor, which look like making a good lot for the coming season. We made several good sales this last season, shipping in all about 350 Shropshires to Canada and the United States, a good number of which were show sheep, selected by us from some of the leading flocks. I am pleased to say that our yearling sheep are doing well, and trust that the weather will keep mild for the lambing season as it is at present."

NOTICES.

OF INTEREST TO BREEDERS. In a few weeks horses and cattle will be put on grass, and the greatest care is necessary to prevent the sudden change of diet having very serious effects. Dick's Blood Purifier tones up the whole system, and the animal goes on thriving instead of being set back by a change.

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott Street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

THE GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO. We wish to call the attention of our readers to the change in the advertisement of the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., which appears in this issue. They state that this company is owned by farmers and carried on upon co-operative principles, reserving only sufficient of the profits to pay legitimate expenses. This, together with the fact that they buy in bulk direct from manufacturers, enables them to give to the farmer the profits which otherwise would go to the middlemen and jobbers. By the new advertisement it will be seen that they will pay freight to the buyers' nearest station.

PATENT WIRE FENCE. In this issue The Locked Fence Company, Ingersoll, Ont., branch office, London, Ont., advertise the Locked Fence, which commends itself. This mode of building a barrier, to confine stock, has many good points. After carefully examining it we were very much impressed with the mode of construction. The stays and locks make it so strong that it is impossible for stock to break through it, while at the same time there is no danger of horses or other animals hurting themselves with it. This fence was first shown in Canada last fall, at the Industrial and Western Fairs, and since then many applications have been received for township rights. We predict a great future for it.

A GOOD SEED DRILL. It is always a pleasure to call attention to any line of agricultural implements which is known to be thoroughly reliable. Such is the Nixon Steel Hoosier drill, that has gained popularity year by year, which is proved by the largely increased sales. The acknowledged superiority of these drills does not lie altogether in the easy manner in which they are adjusted for work and the admirable way in which they perform it, but more especially in the durability of their construction. Messrs. Nixon Bros. have been in business for thirty-seven years, during which time they have catered most successfully to the requirements of farmers using first-class machinery and implements. The large and expensive improvements lately added to their machinery and work-shops is an evidence that they are in business to stay, and we can heartily recommend them to the notice of our readers.

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"INSPECTOR,"

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Twice Winner of 1st Prize and Diploma at Western Fair, London. Warranted sound and a sure foal getter.

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Clydesdale Mares, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

The stock has taken more prizes than all importers and breeders combined in the province. I am prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. Canada Atlantic Ry. and G. T. R. on the farm. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick, P.O., P.Q. 315-y-0-0

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65 Prizes & Diplomas in 1891 and 1892

four French Coach (Anglo-Norman), Percheron and Clydesdale stallions and mares.

For sale at reasonable prices. Give us a call.

Auzias-Turenne,

315-y-0-0 General Manager.

FOR SALE. ONE HACKNEY STALLION,

Dereham Goldfinder 372, Vol. 9, E. H. S. B., stands 61 hands, five years old, dark bay, splendid action. Also some Choice Clydesdale Colts and Fillies. Prices obtained by writing to: 25-d-0-0 S. J. PROUSE, Box 145, Ingersoll, Ont.

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20-Choice Young Bulls-20 Good Animals. Well-bred and 25-Cows and Heifers-25 for Sale at very reasonable prices. Also Shorthorn Cattle, Cots, wold and Southdown Sheep, Berkshire Pigs.

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BULLS FOR SALE.

A few good SHORTHORN BULLS for sale, bred from Imported stock.

S. B. CORWILL, BALLYMOTTE, ONT. 329-h-0-0

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

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Gloster, Lovely, Clare and Nonpareil. Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank bull, King James. 329-l-y-0-0

FOR SALE.

Two promising Scotch-bred bulls: ROYAL MATCHLESS—18 months old; BELLIAS'S BEEF—19 months old. Also 4 Choice BERKSHIRE PIGS—4 months old, grand and improved. Prices right. 329-a-0-0

R. RIVERS & SON, Springhill Farm, Walkerton

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of this Association convened at the Royal Hotel, Guelph, December the 13th, 1892, President James Russell in the chair.

The reports of the officers were received, after which Mr. J. C. Snell reported for the World's Fair Committee.

Moved by Mr. John I. Hobson, seconded by Mr. C. W. Neville, and carried: "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is advisable that the one-judge system be followed at exhibitions; and further, that it is important that the breeds be classified, and that none but experts in their own particular class be asked to act."

The next resolution passed was: "That as the question of making a creditable exhibit of stock at Chicago, in 1893, is of national importance, this meeting is of the opinion that the expenses of those who attend to and take care of animals while in transit and when at Chicago, should be defrayed by the Dominion Government."

"Should animals shown in the pure-bred classes be recorded?" brought out a great deal of discussion. It was decided that, when possible, all such animals should be recorded. The owners of those not recorded should furnish proof of the eligibility of their animals to record.

In 1892 the Association offered \$435.00 in prizes at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, all of which were taken.

After a lengthy discussion, it was moved by Mr. John A. McGillivray, Q. C., seconded by Mr. C. W. Neville, and carried: "That this meeting empower the executive to again offer such funds as they have at their disposal, provided they have a controlling voice as to how the pure-bred classes shall be selected."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ETC., FOR 1893.

President, James Russell, Richmond Hill; Vice-President, John Jackson, Abingdon; Secretary, F. W. Hodson, London; Treasurer, F. R. Shore, London. Directors—Cotswolds, J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Leicesters, John Kelly, Shakespeare; Southdowns, A. Simenton, Blackheath; Shropshires, R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Oxfords, James Tolton, Walkerton; Hampshires, John Kelly, Shakespeare; Lincolns, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; Horned Dorsets, John A. McGillivray, Q. C., Uxbridge; Merinos, W. Smith, Fairfield Plains; General, John I. Hobson, Mosboro. Auditors—John S. Pearce, London, and Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

DELEGATES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Toronto Industrial—Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; James Russell, Richmond Hill. Ottawa Fair—Joseph Yull, Carleton Place. Montreal Fair—J. N. Greenshields, Montreal.

Kingston Fair—C. W. Neville, Newburgh. London Fair—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, and F. R. Shore, London, Ont. Hamilton Fair—John Jackson, Abingdon, and John Kelly, Shakespeare.

EXPERT JUDGES.

Southdowns—A. Simenton, Blackheath; S. Lemon, Kettleby; T. Wilkinson, Hamilton; J. Davidson, Monroe, Mich., U. S. A.; John Jackson, Abingdon; John Conworth, Paris.

Horned Dorsets—W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont.; John Jackson, Abingdon; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; M. A. Cooper, Washington, U. S. A.; H. H. Spencer, Brooklyn.

Leicesters and Lincolns—J. Burns, King; John Scott, Ivan; B. Snary, Dawn Mills; W. C. Cowan, Galt; Henry Allen, Newcastle; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; J. G. Snell, Edmonton; R. Miller, Brougham; Andrew Telfer, Paris; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill; Wm. Walker, Ilderton; J. K. Campbell, Palmerston; John Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; James Petty, Kippen; Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Cotswolds—John Thompson, Uxbridge; James Russell, Richmond Hill; W. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; Geo. Weeks, Glanworth; G. W. Neville, Newburgh; T. Waters, Rockwood; A. Johnston, Greenwood; Wm. Jackson, Pond Mills; T. Teasdale, Concord.

Merinos—J. B. Moore, Galt; A. Tirrell, Wooler; R. Bayley, Union.

Shropshires—Toronto—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Reserve—T. M. Whitesides, Innerkip. London—John Campbell, Woodville; Reserve—John Conworth, Paris. Ottawa—D. S. Hamner, Mount Vernon; Reserve—R. Miller, Brougham. Kingston—A. Brown, Bethel.

Oxfords—Henry Arkell, Arkell; F. R. Shore, London; J. Roland, M. P., Dunblane; W. Dickinson, Milnamy; J. Talbot, Walkerton; P. Arkell, Teeswater; J. Harcourt, St. Ann's; Smith Evans, Gourock; John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

The following report was submitted by the Committee appointed to draft instructions to govern delegates elected to represent this Association at the various Fair Boards:—

1. That every delegate appointed by the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association to attend Fair Boards, shall make it his special duty to be present at all important meetings of such Fair Boards.

2. That it shall be his duty to use every legitimate means within his power to advance the interests of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

3. That it shall be his special duty to advocate before and urge upon such Fair Boards the advisability of introducing and adopting such rules or principles as may be recommended by this Association, any personal opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. That our delegates use every reasonable means to have the amount of prizes increased as the importance of the industry warrants.

5. That each Committee shall report at the next succeeding meeting of Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association the result as to what they have been able to accomplish or otherwise, and that they shall make such recommendations to this Association as they deem in the interest of sheep breeders.

6. That the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association shall defray the actual expenses of such delegates in attending such Fair Boards. All expenses to be verified by vouchers.—Carried.

After the regular business was finished, instructive papers were presented by R. Gibson, Delaware; James Tolton, Walkerton; Henry Arkell, Arkell; John Jackson, Abingdon; Professor C. C. James, M. A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto; and Jno. A. McGillivray, Q. C., Toronto.



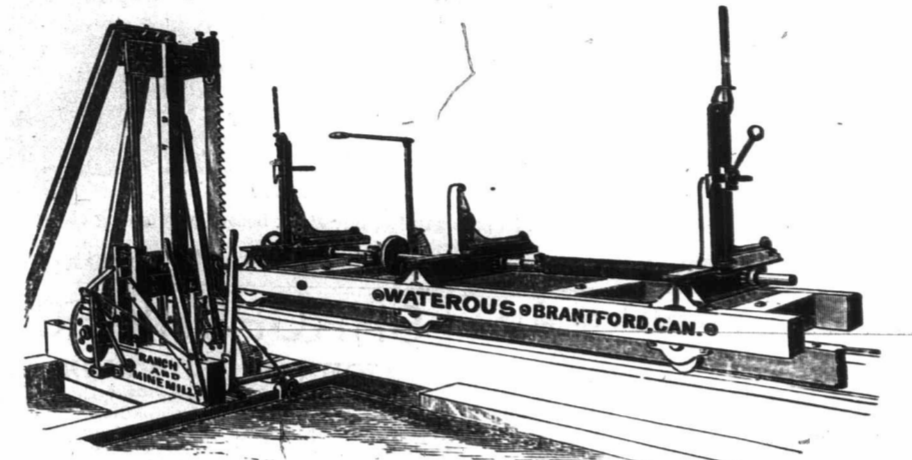
GOOD CROPS OR POOR CROPS, Which Shall it be for 1893?

W. A. FREEMAN, Esq., Niagara, Jan. 27th, 1893. Dear Sir,—Having given your "Bone and Potash" a fair trial with most satisfactory results, I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to its excellence as a fruit producing fertilizer. I have used it at the rate of 5 lbs. per tree in full bearing. I have placed in the hands of Mr. Gage my order for eight tons, an increase of two tons on order of last year. Respectfully,
(Signed) J. H. BENX.

W. A. FREEMAN, Esq., Niagara, Jan. 27th, 1893. Dear Sir,—Used your potato manure last year, and am well pleased with it. We used on one piece one sack with manure per acre, on another two sacks with manure, and a small piece without manure, but with fertilizer at the rate of three to four bags per acre. The manure plots had at the rate of twelve to twenty loads per acre. The largest yield was received from the plot where fertilizer alone was used.
(Signed) A. C. HOWE.

Send for **FREEMAN'S NEW CATALOGUE**, Treating on Manuring and how to grow large and paying crops. —SENT FREE BY ADDRESSING—
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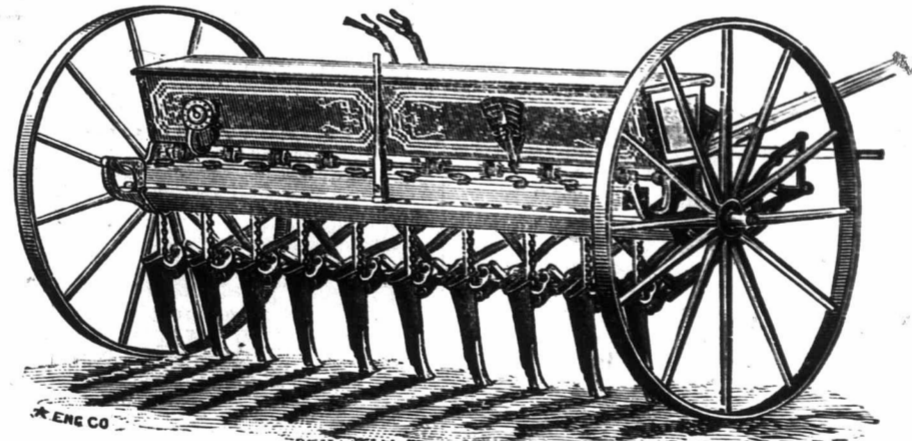


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Single Bushels, 80 cents per Bushel.
In Ten Bushel Lots, 70 cents per Bushel.
Twenty-five Bushels and over, 65 cents per Bushel.
Bags, 20 cents each.

All grain put free on board, P. R. or G. T. R. Cash must accompany all orders.
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An incubator for the Fancier, for the Farmer, for the Amateur. Practical, perfect in construction, easily operated, self-regulating. Send for circular and testimonials. Address J. S. SMITH, 329-1-d-om Chilliwaik, B.C.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

A few pairs of this most profitable of all breeds of Turkeys for sale. My old stock is imported direct. Write for prices. 329-a-om CHAS. A. MOIT, NORWICH, CNT

GROUND OYSTER SHELL & BONE MEAL For Poultry.

For Sale in quantities to suit purchasers. JAS. DUNLOP, 329-f-om HAMILTON, ONT.

Our Perfection Spraying Outfit is just what you are Looking for.



Manufactured Specially for Spraying Poisonous Liquid on Fruit Trees. The only effective means of destroying the Aphid Cankerworm, Apple Curculio and other insects that are so injurious to Orchards and Gardens. We manufacture the Most Complete line of PUMPS and WINDMILLS, both for pumping water and driving machinery, of any firm in Canada. It will pay you to send for large illustrated catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. ONTARIO PUMP CO., Ltd. (in Ltg.), Mention this paper. 329-tf-om Toronto, Ont.

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and reap a rich harvest. They are always reliable, always in demand, always the best.

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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The Annual Meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association. The Annual Meeting of this Association was held in the Royal Hotel, Guelph, December 13th, 1892. President J. C. Snell in the chair.

After the reports of the officers were received, Mr. J. C. Snell reported for the World's Fair Committee, after which the following report from the Committee appointed to draft instructions to delegates appointed to represent this Association at the various Fair Boards was received and adopted:—

1. That every delegate appointed by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association to attend Fair Boards, shall make it his special duty to be present at all important meetings of such Fair Boards.
2. That it shall be his duty to use every legitimate means within his power to advance the interests of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.
3. That it shall be his special duty to advocate before and urge upon such Fair Boards the advisability of introducing and adopting such rules or principles as may be recommended by this Association, any personal opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. That our delegates use every reasonable means to have the amount of prizes increased as the industry warrants.
5. That each Committee shall report at the next succeeding meeting of Dominion Swine Breeders' Association the result as to what they have been able to accomplish or otherwise; and that they shall make such recommendations to this Association as they deem in the interest of swine breeders.
6. That the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association shall defray the actual expenses of such delegates in attending such Fair Boards. All expenses to be verified by vouchers.

Moved by Mr. R. H. Harding, seconded by Mr. J. E. Brethour, and carried: "That all swine in pure-bred classes be recorded before competing at Fairs."

The following resolution was also adopted:—
"That this Association recommend Fair Boards to adopt the one-judge system in the Swine Department."

The question, "Shall this Association continue to give prizes at Fat Stock Shows?" was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

The Recording Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, then read his report, which showed the membership to be 170. The first volume of the Record has been printed. The cost of each volume was shown to be \$1.46. The Association agreed to allow Mr. Wade this price for volumes supplied to members.

The officers elected for 1893 were as follows:—
President, J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Vice-President, D. DeCourcey, Bornholm, Ont.; Secretary, F. W. Hodson, London, Ont.; Directors—Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Berkshires, S. Coxworth, Claremont; Suffolks, R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe; Chester Whites, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Poland Chinas, J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont.; Essex, James Main, Milton; Jersey Reds and Tamworths, John Bell, Amber, Ont.; Auditors—R. Gibson and F. R. Shore.

EXPERT JUDGES.
Chester Whites—J. Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont.; John Jackson, Glenallen, Ont.; George Pearce, Mitchell, Ont.; S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio, U. S. A.; John Taylor, Thorndale, Ont.; James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.
Poland Chinas—Sharpe Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont.; C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont.; W. B. Baldwin, Colchester, Ont.; Jas. Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place; James Main, Milton, Ont.
Suffolks—Sharpe Butterfield; Samuel Mason, Hornby; Malcolm McArthur, Lobo, Ont.; Wm. Elliott, Milton; John Fothergill, Burlington; R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe.
Berkshires—W. H. McNish, Lyn; J. B. Snell, Edmonton; Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; S. Coxworth, Claremont; S. Lyons, Norval; Alexander Cameron, Ashburn; R. Vance, Ida; J. G. Snell, Edmonton; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; R. P. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.
Essex—Sharpe Butterfield; James Anderson; James Main; David McCrae, Guelph; Bilton Smary, Croton.
Tamworths—Joseph McGavin, Chatham; P. W. Boynton, Dollar; W. G. Homes, Willowdale; B. Ralph, Orono; W. Davis, Toronto; H. H. Fearman, Hamilton.
Yorkshires—Alfred Brown, Bethel; L. Pike, Locust Hill; W. H. McNish, Lyn; J. E. Brethour, Burford; Sharpe Butterfield; S. S. Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit; James Anderson; R. Gibson, Delaware; Joseph Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville; C. W. Nevill, Newburgh.

DELEGATES TO FAIR BOARDS.
Toronto Industrial—J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Robert Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe.
Ottawa Fair—Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place.
Kingston Fair—C. W. Nevill, Newburgh.
Hamilton Fair—Wm. Cowan, Galt; and J. E. Brethour, Burford.
Western Fair, London—R. Gibson, Delaware, and D. DeCourcey, Bornholm.
Montreal Fair—M. L. Beaubier, 30 St. James, Montreal; and J. G. Mair, Howick, P. Q.

The Recording Secretary was instructed to open a registry for Essex Swine.

A resolution was passed requesting Fair Associations to re-establish a class for Essex Swine. At some exhibitions this breed has never had a class, at others the class has been cancelled.

Moved by Mr. J. E. Brethour, seconded by Mr. Geo. Green, and carried: "That our secretary be instructed to correspond with Mr. Buchanan, of the World's Columbian Exposition, and request him to acknowledge hogs recorded in the Canadian Swine Record as eligible for competition at the Columbian Exposition, and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this to Mr. Buchanan; and that our Commissioners be requested to use all their influence to have these records accepted."

A resolution was passed appointing the President, Vice-President and Secretary an Editing Committee, empowered to deal with all papers received for publication in the Annual Report, and that they prepare for publication such as they deem suitable.

Capital addresses were then delivered by Dr. James Mills, President, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.; C. A. Zavitz, B. S. A., Experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph; James Featherstone, M. P.; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; John Bell, Amber.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Israel Crossman, New Dundee, Ont., states that Berkshires are still booming. Enquiries are more numerous than the hogs. He has just lately shipped a boar to Louis Gaherd, Ayton, another to P. T. Lyon, Quebec; also one to D. Snider, Roseville. Has still a few sows and boars left, and is booking orders for spring delivery. Sows doing well this winter.

The American Oxford Down Sheep Record Association will give a special prize of \$25 at Industrial Fair, Toronto, and also the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, in 1903, for best pen of five Oxford Down lambs, of either sex, bred and owned by exhibitor in the province. The Association will also duplicate all prizes offered by the World's Fair on Oxford Down sheep, amounting to \$1,250. All sheep competing for these prizes to be recorded in the American Oxford Down Record, with A. O. D. R. A. ear tag inserted in the ear, and certificate of registry, under seal of Association, presented at time of exhibition. In addition to the above, the English Flock Book Association will give three valuable prizes to Oxfords at the World's Fair.

R. Rivers & Son, of Springhill Farm, Walkerton, make a slight change of ad. in this issue, and they mention the following sales since last report. Bull calves as follows:—Victor Strathallen, to Wm. Giles, Paisley; Young Nobleman, to Samuel McGerrigle, Ormstown, P. Q.; Royal Hope, to Christian Johann, Harrison; Liberty, to Mrs. Becker, Midway. To John McNally, Maple Hill, Berkshire boar; to John Diemert, Mt. Forest, Berkshire boar; to Wm. Giles, Paisley, Berkshire boar; and to Jno. F. Marr, Aymer West, a pair of sows. Their stock bull, Barmpton Chief—1899—, is giving good satisfaction, his calves being long, level and smooth, with well sprung ribs and lots of style; two good calves for sale yet. See ad. in another column.

VALUABLE JERSEY.

Mr. H. Groff recently purchased from the noted herd of Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, the most choicely bred Jersey heifer ever brought into the country, Mary Anne Stoke Pogis, A.J.C.C. 20432, sired by the celebrated prize bull Canada's Sir George, whose dam and sire's dam made an average of over 35 lb. of butter a week each. At Toronto, in 1892, he won first prize, sweepstakes, and headed first prize herd. The dam of Mary Anne Stoke Pogis made over 14 lb. of butter a week at two years old, and won first prize at Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, in 1891, winning sweepstakes at the latter place, and standing in the first prize herd at all three. The introduction of such new blood will be of value to the Jersey interests of our country.

Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., write us that sales for this year have begun well. The inquiries are much better than they have been for a long time, and the buyers are obtaining stock. Mr. J. A. Sherwin secured a well-bred young bull in Cornelia Tensen's grandson, who is descended from Cornelia Tensen, the sweepstakes cow at Toronto Industrial last fall. Mr. D. Brown, of Kenilworth, bought the handsome and promising young bull, Brema's Baron. He comes from Brema, who gave 60 pounds of milk in 1 day, and by Mink's Mercedes Baron. Mr. Collins, of Niagara, secured Anna B. 2nd, who gave as a two-year-old more than sixty pounds of milk in 1 day, and 7,200 pounds of milk in 6 months; also Bixta Fama 2nd, 5,394 pounds of milk in 188 days; Brema 2nd, Lady Wedo 4th, Aaggie Gem 2nd, Roselia Bonheur, and the choice bred bull, Count Mink Mercedes, whose dam took first prize and sweepstakes as a three-year-old at Provincial Exhibition, London, in 1899. This is one of the most promising herds we have sold, and people are now recognizing the fact that it pays best to buy good stock. The demand for Yorkshire pigs is good. We have just sold 3 this week, and judging from inquiries we will not have many by spring.

H. Bollert, of Cassel, reports that his Holsteins are doing very finely this winter. Several calves have lately been dropped, sired by the great Colanthus Abbekerk, who claims the honor of being the richest butter bred bull of any breed in the Dominion, as his dam at three years old, his 2nd granddam and g. granddam have an average record of 23 pounds, 14 ounces, in 7 days. If these calves prove an average sample of what he will produce, his record as a sire of superior animals will even be greater than that of his ancestors. A heifer out of Sykje, the winner of 1st prize and diploma, is the finest and most promising I ever bred. The demand for the choicest strains is on the increase. I have lately sold 2 very choice heifers to Mr. T. A. Cox, Paris; 2 heifers, and a very rich bred bull to Mr. R. W. Walker, Utica; heifer and bull to Mr. S. Warden, Balgeanic, Sask.; and a number of other sales just about completed. I have yet several richly bred bulls on hand, which are now fit for service.

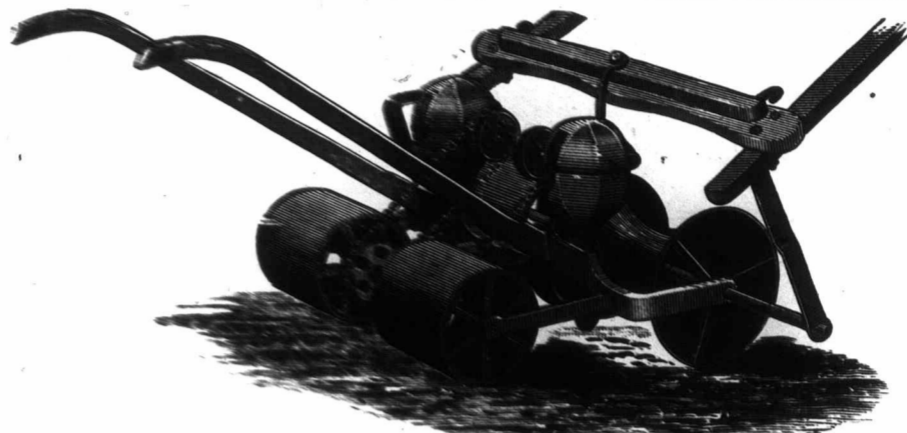
Mr. R. H. Crump, of Masonville, President of the Canada Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, has sold to Wm. Thompson, of Derwent, the richly bred young bull, Prince Aaggie Doralice No. 417 C. H. F. H. B. out of the imported cow, Doralice 2nd, who last year gave over 3,500 pounds of milk, averaging by Babcock test 4.50 per cent. butterfat, occasional tests going over 5 per cent. She was sired by Jacob 2nd, whose dam gave 821 pounds in a day. The young bull just sold was sired by Richard of Aaggie, whose sire's dam, Aaggie Ida, made 20 pounds butter in one week, out of the imported cow, Maggie Everts, sold at a long figure to an American breeder. She was a particularly rich milker, and had strong backing, her sire's dam giving 751 pounds in a day, and making 171 pounds butter in seven days. The milk from Mr. Crump's herd was sent to the Medway creamery last year, and averaged over 4.20 per cent. butterfat—the average for three months of the time running up to 4.70 per cent. On February 10th last Mr. Thompson took herd samples at Mr. Crump's, and found the morning and evening samples to average 4.60 per cent. by the Babcock. This is breeding along the right track. Quality must be combined with quantity. In addition to his rich breeding Mr. Thompson has been fortunate in securing a choice individual in this young Doralice bull. His half sister, Lady Doralice, is also a performer, last year giving over 3,000 pounds averaging 4.40 per cent. fat.

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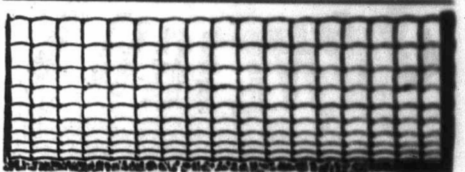
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