

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

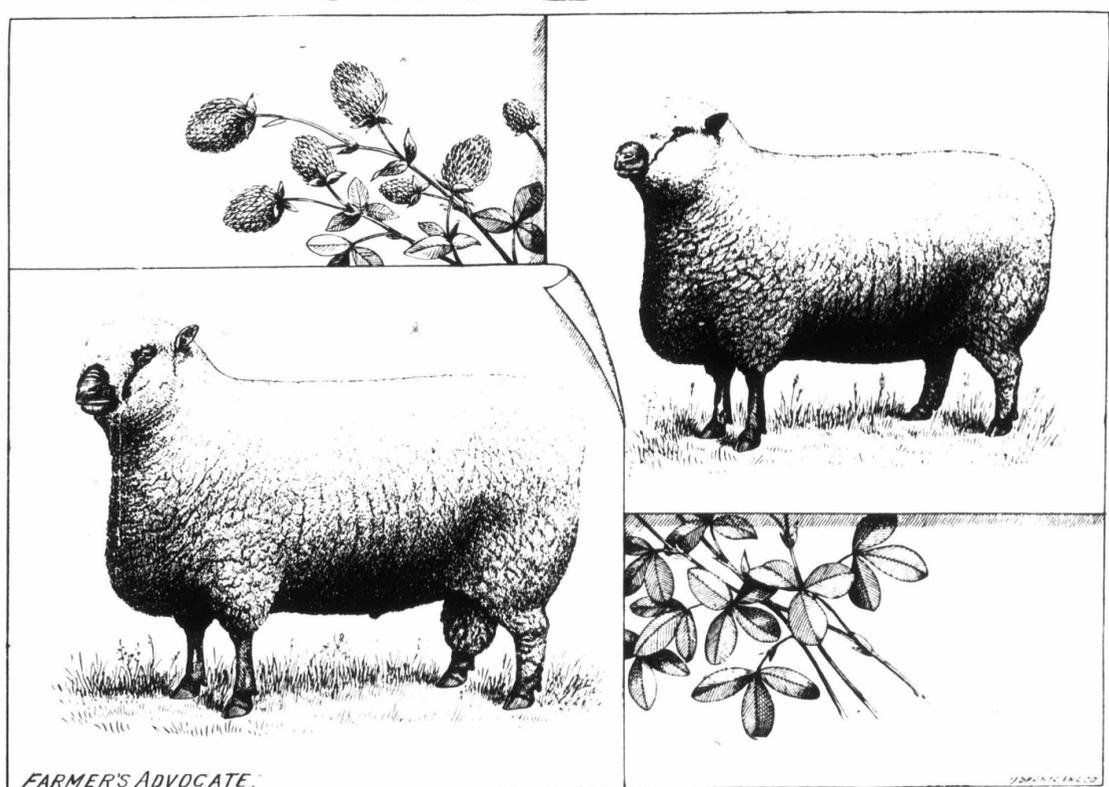
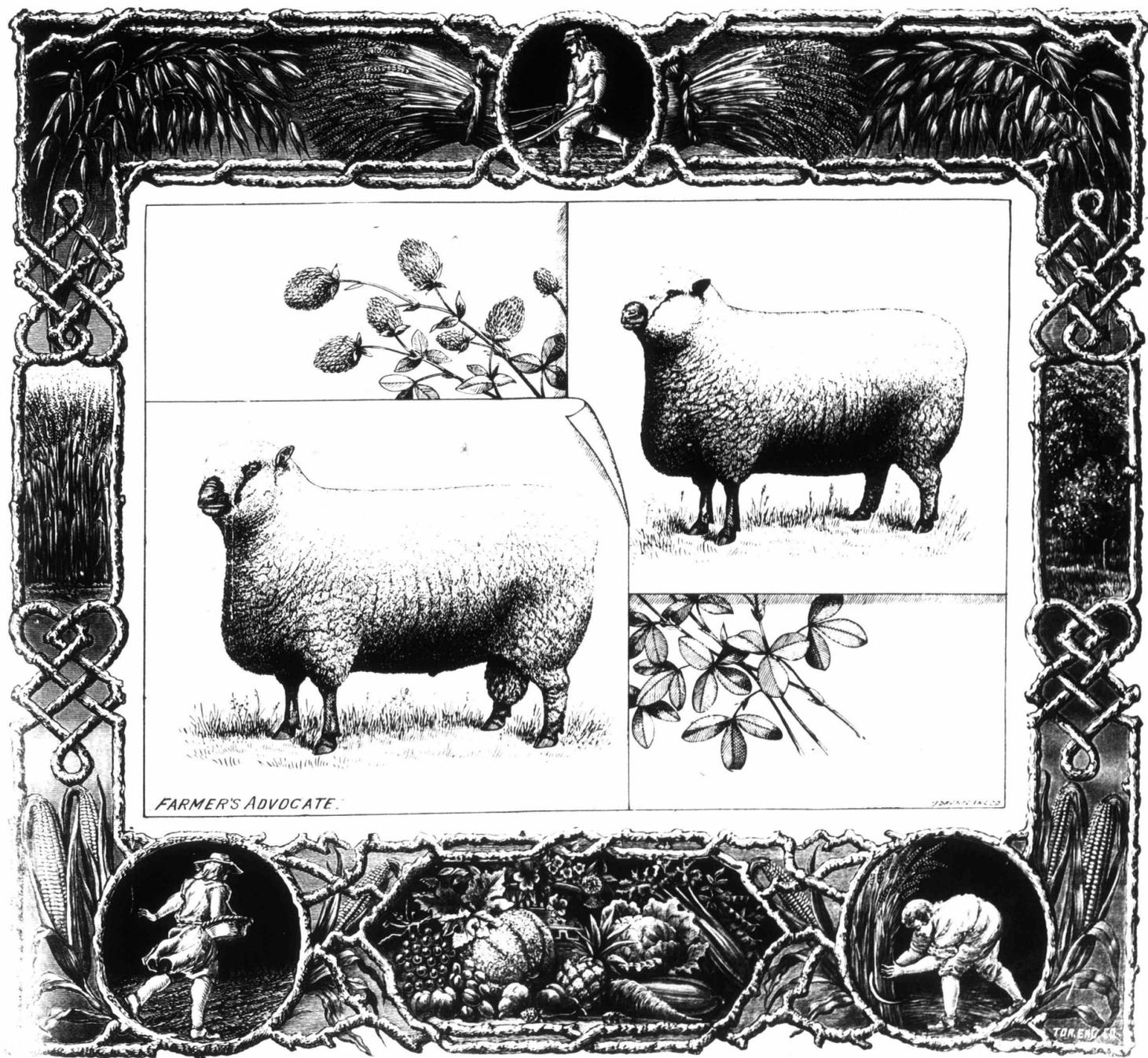
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VOL. XXX. LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 15, 1895. No. 378.



FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A PAIR OF TYPICAL SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
THE PROPERTY OF D. G. HANMER & SON, MT. VERNON, ONT.

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EDITORIAL.

Hill Home Flock of Shropshires.

The illustration on our front page represents two typical Shropshires from the flock of D. G. Hanmer & Son, Mt. Vernon, whose stock farm is situated four miles south of Paris, Ont., and five miles west of Brantford. As the name implies, the farm is of an undulating nature, protected on the west by a belt of ancient oaks, and well adapted to sheep-raising. Cheerful, dark-foliaged evergreens surround the buildings, below which extends a lovely valley, richly wooded with cedar and spruce, through which flows one of the tributaries of the Grand River, fed from the hills by numerous small springs, making a scene very pleasing to the eye of the traveller. Sheep-raising, including several different breeds, has been a specialty with these gentlemen the last twenty-five years, but the last few years Shropshires have been handled exclusively, the present flock being established since 1882. The foundation was laid from the flocks of Messrs. Evans, Ward & Barber, fresh blood being added from time to time by selections from the well-known flocks of Bradburne, Bach, Everett, and Nevitt. Extensive sales have been made to the West the past season from this flock, besides some sixty head in the Province of Ontario. Pens from this flock have been shown successfully at Toronto, London, and other leading fairs for a number of years past. The Shropshire shearing ram, Swell (196), at the left in illustration, bred and owned by D. G. Hanmer & Son, was sired by Wool Merchant, one of the best stock rams ever brought over the water, and from an imp. Bradburne ewe. He is a ram full of quality, and was placed first in seven different rings during the fall of 1894. Several tempting offers have been refused for this ram, and judging from the way he is doing at present, he should make his mark the coming season. The typical imp. ewe, Hanmer's 132, at the right in illustration, is probably one of the best ewes of the breed that ever entered a Canadian show-ring, being placed first with her mate at Toronto and London, and also at six other fairs last season. The flock now numbers some fifty head, all richly bred and full of quality. A choice imported Bradburne ram now heads the flock, and something extra good is expected in the lamb crop of 1895.

Independent Testimony to the Efficiency of the O. A. C.

One of the events of the season at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was the recent visit of a large delegation of members of the Ontario Legislature, including all the Patron members and a strong representation of the two "old line" parties. Some critics have referred to such a visit as a "jaunt," but it seems to us a very proper and necessary procedure. After a thorough inspection of departments, and lunch,

President Mills, in his address of welcome, said that what they had at Guelph was not merely a farm for growing crops and raising live stock, however important that might be,—not a "model farm," nor even an "agricultural farm," as some beardless politicians of our Provincial Capital would call it,—but an educational institution, founded and maintained for the express purpose of instructing and training young men for agricultural pursuits; and, by way of equipment for this important work, they had, in connection with the College, (1) a large farm, suitable farm buildings, a complete set of farm implements, and 23 breeds of thoroughbred animals—9 of cattle, 9 of sheep, and 5 of swine,—kept from year to year, at large expense, for educational work, where only three or four would be necessary on an ordinary farm of the same size; (2) a home dairy department, with a herd of 30 dairy cows for experimental work and instruction in farm dairying; (3) a large dairy school, with the accommodation and all the appliances necessary for most thorough and complete courses of instruction in milk-testing, buttermaking, cheese-making, and the pasteurization of milk; (4) commodious poultry buildings, with the necessary equipment, and 23 varieties (of 15 distinct breeds) of hens, for instruction in this interesting and important branch of farming; (5) large vegetable and fruit gardens, with a complete set of greenhouses and a botanical laboratory for theoretical and practical instruction in botany and horticulture; (6) a good chemical laboratory, for instruction and practical work in chemistry; (7) a large and complete geological cabinet for the illustration of lectures on the origin, formation and character of soils; (8) a carpenter shop, with benches and other necessary appliances, to teach boys the use of tools, and how to make such repairs and alterations as are constantly needed on the farm; (9) such class-rooms as are required for lectures on the different branches of our term of study.

The President next spoke of the experimental work in testing varieties of grain, roots, Indian corn, and potatoes; different dates of seeding, and methods of cultivation, etc.; of experiments in cattle-feeding and dairying; and of other important lines of investigation. He also referred to the courses of instruction and apprenticeship at the College, the former embracing just the subjects which are required by those who intend to be farmers, and the latter being insisted upon especially to prevent the students from acquiring a distaste to farm work and farm life while they are being educated.

In answer to the question, "Does the farm pay?" the President said yes and no. Yes, when considered by itself; and no, while interlaced with and working for all the other departments of the Institution. "Who," President Mills asked, "could run a farm in this country, even a large one, so as to pay the expenses of a university, a college, a high school, or even a public school?"

Mr. O. A. Howland declared that the necessity of the College was not a party question, and endorsed Dr. Mills' statement of objects. He spoke in high terms of the dignity of the art of agriculture and of its importance in Canada, and referred in flattering terms to the young men who were attending the Institution.

Mr. Haycock, the Patron leader, followed, saying that he was pleased with what he had seen of this educational institution. The lack of unnecessary ornamentation in the farm premises he commended. All was plain and practical, and nothing indicated a useless expenditure of the public money. He would like to go there in the summer, as the snow was on the ground now, and the old politicians, they were told, were good at covering up their tracks; they could not tell what was under the snow. Mr. Haycock alluded to a recent visit paid by him to the Royal Military College, Kingston, which cost far more than this College, and expressed his opinion that the relative expenditures should be reversed. He spoke in strong terms in support of providing this sort of education for the farmers, who are 70 per cent. of the population and own 75 per cent. of the wealth of the land, and went on to say that last summer he had gone to see the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. There was only one way in which he could account for the difference between the two institutions. He said, somewhat facetiously, that at the head of the department managing the one in Guelph was a practical farmer; at the head of the department managing the other was a practical lawyer, who could not speak in English, or hoe potatoes in French. (Laughter.)

Mr. E. J. Davis, Mr. Caven; Hon. Jas. Young, of Galt; Dr. Willoughby, Mr. McPherson, and Mr. Daly, also spoke, Mr. Caven speaking in high terms of Mr. Dryden, and Dr. Willoughby stating that the Conservative party was not hostile to the College. Hon. John Dryden concluded with a few words. The College, he said, was not managed for political purposes. They had both Conservatives and Liberals on the staff, their object being fitness for office, not conformity in politics. All the heads of departments worked in harmony and paid strict attention to their own lines of work, he said. He made special mention of the last added department—that of poultry, where excellent work was being done. Mr. Dryden then spoke of the work in the dairy department, and of the need for improvement in this field, and concluded by expressing the hope that all in the House would assist in the development of the College.

The proceedings closed with three cheers for the students, proposed by Mr. Haycock, and the party then inspected the horticultural department, the greenhouse, museum, chemical laboratory, gymnasium, and other departments.

A Seasonable Opportunity.

We take pleasure in directing the prompt attention of readers, young and old, to our attractive premium announcement on another page. What we offer is not only of intrinsic value, but seasonable. A little energetic effort put forth at once in securing new subscribers to the ADVOCATE will earn one or more of these premiums. The seeds will help to make beautiful the flower-beds, and fill the vegetable garden.

The securing of three new subscribers will earn both the flower and vegetable collections, and a choice from the bulb and rose list.

The eggs offered are from the famous poultry-yards of C. J. Daniels, Toronto, some of whose birds were illustrated and described in the March 1st ADVOCATE. Poultry-keeping is one of the best-paying branches of farming.

The Siberian oats offered stand ahead of all White varieties sent out in connection with the Ontario Experimental Union for the last six years. See our seed grain report.

For additional information we refer you to this announcement. Begin work at once. Send post card for free sample copy of the ADVOCATE, which will help you. It presents its own merits. Readers everywhere pronounce it the handsomest and most valuable agricultural paper in America to-day. You will benefit your neighbors and yourself, and help us, by sending in a good list of new subscribers. Do not miss the opportunity.

Can Farmers Successfully Manage Fire Insurance Business?

BY WM. SIMPSON, KENT CO., ONT.

The cost of fire insurance is a matter that has agitated the minds of the farming community for the last twenty years; and although it has been talked and discussed in this western part of Ontario for years, there were really no definite steps taken until about four years ago, when the Essex and Kent Insurance Company was organized; and as the management was situated principally in the County of Essex, except in one or two townships, very little of it was known in this county (Kent). But for all that, east and north of us the farmers were well organized in respect to fire insurance, and it may surprise some to know that there are some fifty-four chartered farmers' companies in Ontario, all working well and satisfactorily.

I think the best thing I can do is to give a short history of the Howard Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in which I have taken an active part. I think, in November, 1891, there was a meeting held in Botany school-house to see what we could do to get a farmers' company organized in the Township of Howard. We went to work according to the Ontario Insurance Act of 1887, and got successfully organized, and commenced writing business on the 4th of April, 1892, and in May, 1893, the Townships of Orford and Harwich were added. The following figures refer to business done up to December 31st, 1893: Policies issued, 478, amounting in risks to \$586,000; loss, \$295.77. The expenses, all told, in 1892 were less than \$170, which included organizing expenses, books and salary; expenses for 1893, about \$250, leaving a cash surplus of over \$900; assets nearly \$16,000.

For 1894 we have this statement to make:

Cash on hand and in the bank	\$ 1,740 89
Assessments overdue	91 55
Unassessed premium notes	23,136 79
Total assets	\$24,969 23
Receipts for 1894, cash	\$ 1,761 12
New premium notes	11,027 25
Total receipts, ending Dec. 31st, 1894	\$12,788 37
Total expenditures for 1894	\$ 175 56
Losses	717 99
Total expenses for 1894	\$ 893 54
Cash and unassessed premium notes	\$25,000 00
Over 700 policies issued, covering a risk of \$900,000 00	
No liabilities.	

The total expenses and losses for the three years ending January 31st, 1894, have cost the members of this Company \$3.02 on the thousand risk for the three years.

I think this will show what a few farmers can do if they will unite and work to save money, which is money made honestly.

Once you are assured of a company's soundness, the next question to consider is the cost of insurance; and to men who have their buildings insured for thirty or forty, or even fifty years, the question of cost is no trifling one. The cost of insurance runs all the way from \$2 per \$1,000 of risk per annum to \$3, and in some cases even more. Our rate is \$2 per \$1,000, or 20 cents per \$100 annually. Now, the report of the Ontario Insurance Inspector shows that the local farmers' companies are, as a whole, doing a safe business, while at the same time they are carrying the risks at as low a rate as possible consistent with safety to the patrons of these societies. This may be accounted for on the ground that these companies are not run for the benefit of a greedy, grasping lot of shareholders, whose desires are only bounded by what they can grasp from a long-suffering public, but are managed at as small an expense as possible in the interests of the insured.

I would say, for the information of any one who wants to organize a company, go according to the Revised Act for Insurance in Ontario of 1887. If you have not got one, write to Toronto, Ont., to the Inspector of Insurance, J. Howard Hunter, Esq., and he will supply you.

When you are organized, get two good men, one for agent and one for secretary-treasurer; and when you commence to pass applications, look out for the moral risk; do not insure any one who will want more insurance on his properties than they are worth.

Pleased with Premiums.

"I received the Columbian Victors, and must say it was a very pleasant surprise to me, for which I send my sincere thanks. Am also pleased with the 'Veterinary Adviser.'" M. R. DUNLOP.
February 11th.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

JOHN WELD, Manager.

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month.
- It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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11. We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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Vacant Lands Near Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has inaugurated a movement to secure the settlement of vacant lands in the adjacent districts; no definite plan has as yet been devised so far as we are aware, but in a general way it is expected to form a colonization company, not to make money, but to settle the lands now vacant, and in this way benefit the city and province. It is expected that not only speculators, by whom a large portion of these lands are held, but the adjoining municipalities, will place their lands at the disposal of this committee or company.

The municipalities hold considerable quantities of land, which they have bought in at tax sales, and which are lying unproductive on their hands.

If any practicable scheme can be devised whereby a really desirable class of settlers could be placed on good farms, much good would accrue to the municipalities, and to the city of Winnipeg.

Destruction of the Agriculture and Arts Association Property—Annual Meeting.

The third great fire (on March 3rd) in Toronto this year destroyed the Agriculture and Arts Association building and contents, corner of Yonge and Queen streets. It was built in 1861 by the late Jas. Fleming, florist, for many years a member of the Association. At that time they were getting a revenue of \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year from the Provincial Fair, and he offered to advance the money if they would lease him the lower floor for a seed store. The site cost some \$30 a foot, and the building over \$15,000. When the Provincial Government first formed an Agricultural Department, accommodation was secured in the building (on which some \$10,000 was spent in improvements). The Agriculture and Arts Association, of which Mr. Hy. Wade is Secretary, had its quarters on the middle floor. A year ago Mr. Jamieson, who occupied the store, offered the Association \$1,000 a year to vacate, but the offer was declined. At the Guelph meeting of the Association, in December last, President Dawson suggested selling the property and putting up a horse show structure, with rooms for offices. There was a mortgage of \$10,000 against the property.

In the burned building, as our readers are aware, were stored not only the records of the Association, but all the documents and registration papers relating to the following herd and stud books:—Short-horn, Polled Angus, Ayrshire and Devon herd books; Swine records (six different breeds); Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney and Draught stud books, and Dorset and Suffolk Sheep registers; as well as a valuable live stock and natural history library, including Bruce's stud book, full sets of both the English and American herd books, bound volumes of agricultural papers, a complete set of the transactions of the Royal Society, a valuable collection of works, secured in England at an expenditure of \$2,000, by the late Professor Buckland; the transactions of the Agriculture and Arts Association, minute books, the Secretary's reports, and a large number of miscellaneous works. All the documents, records, registration papers, etc., were numbered, indexed, and filed, and represented the laborious accumulations by the Association during half a century.

The Devon, Polled Angus, Ayrshire, Hereford, Hackney, and Shire books were in manuscript, and are a total loss, and can only be replaced by correspondence with the breeders and owners of stock, and it will be a work of time even then. Ten volumes of the Shorthorn herd book have been published, and the eleventh had been compiled, and would have been in the hands of the printers in a few weeks. Four hundred copies of each of the first ten volumes are lying unbound at the offices of the printers, but the eleventh was entirely consumed. To replace the latter a vast amount of correspondence will have to be carried on with every breeder in the country. Seven volumes of the Clydesdale stud book have been published, and half the eighth was in the hands of the printers. The other half, comprising pedigrees, descriptions and records of the produce of mares, fed the flames.

In the safe were one minute book belonging to the records, and the deeds and other title papers. An offer of \$61,000 was made for the building, which stood on freehold land, a few years ago. The only insurances were as follows:—On building, \$5,000 in North British, and \$5,000 in Norwich Union; on Shorthorn herd book, \$1,250 in North British, and \$1,250 in Wellington; on Agriculture and Arts library, \$2,500 in North British.

A REQUEST TO BREEDERS AND OWNERS.

Breeders and owners of all kinds of stock recorded in the herd books would confer a great favor upon Mr. Wade and the various associations by sending in to him all the certificates registered by them in 1894-5, as the original MSS. has been lost.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The 50th annual meeting of the Agriculture and Arts Association was held on Thursday and Friday, March 7th and 8th, in the Parliament Buildings. The election of members to the Board was reported as follows:—For No. 5 district, W. J. Westington, Plainsville, Ont.; for No. 6 district, J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; for No. 7 district, N. Awrey, M. P. P., Hamilton; for No. 8 district, John E. Cohoe, Wellandport, Ont.

The destruction of the Association offices was discussed, and it was decided to pay off the mortgage with the insurance money. The property itself will be sold by public tender. The Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, attended the meeting, when the affairs of the Board were thoroughly reviewed. A reduction in the membership was considered, and a proposition will be made to the Minister at an early date, including this and other important matters.

Mr. Dryden said there had been a great deal of discussion over the proposed abolition of the Agriculture and Arts Board, which was an expensive institution, though personally he disliked the idea of dissolving it. He suggested that possibly the Board might be reconstructed, and he would gladly hear suggestions.

Mr. N. Awrey, M. P. P., thought the Board was too cumbersome for the work it was doing, but believed a small Board would be a relief to the Agricultural Department. A Provincial Live Stock Board might be formed of two men appointed by the Government and the presidents of the various live stock associations.

Mr. Wade was authorized to secure temporary offices, paying therefor at the rate of not more than \$20 per month, until further instructions are given by the Board, and to obtain necessary supplies.

It was decided to hold the fat stock show in Guelph next December, an invitation for which was extended by Mr. John I. Hobson.

Mr. Wade's annual report, which was adopted, showed registrations as follows during the year:—Horses, 196; cattle, 281; swine, 3,447. Fees collected, \$2,617.25. Herd book sales, \$684.08.

Mr. D. M. McPherson, M. P. P., presented his scheme for practical demonstrations of successful farming, asking that in the event of a sale of the Association land, part of the funds be used in the nature of a loan to that purpose.

Election of Officers.—President, Mr. Jonathan Sissons; Vice-President, W. C. Edwards, M. P. Committees were struck as follows:—Executive—Messrs. Awrey, Snell, Rawlings, Edwards, and Legge.

Finance—Messrs. McEwen, Rowland, Dawson, Cohoe, Mallory, and Westington.

Horse Show—Messrs. Snell, Awrey, McEwen, Legge, Rawlings, McKinnon, and Wade.

Fat Stock Show—Messrs. Awrey, Rowland, Snell, McEwen, Dawson, and Wade.

Dairy Show—Messrs. Legge, McKinnon, Edwards, Mallory, Westington, and Awrey.

Herd Book—Messrs. Snell, Dawson, W. Rowland, Cohoe, Westington, and Wade.

Canadian Annual Horse Show.

The premium list of the first annual Canadian Horse Show is now in circulation. The show, to be held in the new Armory, Toronto, on April 18th to 20th, promises to be to Canada what the great National Horse Show, held in the Madison Square Gardens, New York, is to the American Republic—the great horse event of the year. The new Armory covers a space 300x190 feet, in which is included a main hall, containing a ring of tanbark, 200x100 feet, in which the splendid equines will be given opportunity to show themselves. Provision is being made for seating 4,000 spectators in galleries, while a promenade will be laid out to accommodate 2,000 more. The show being of a nature to attract the elite, and being held in Easter week, a particularly brilliant affair is expected.

The active forces establishing the show are the Country and Hunt Clubs, Toronto, and the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association, the latter of which represents the breeding societies of Ontario and the Dominion, while the Hunt Club will uphold and direct the interest of the harness and saddle classes, as well as the fashionable elements of the show. Some \$5,000 is offered in prizes. The G. T. R. and C. P. R. have agreed to return stock unsold free, full tariff being paid going to the show, and reduced passenger rates will also be given. Entries are to close on Wednesday, April 3rd.

There are breeding classes for Thoroughbred, Carriage or Coach, Standard-bred, Hackney, Suffolk Punch, Shire, and Clydesdale Stallions, and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Individual prizes range from \$50 down, besides medals. The Agriculture and Arts Association control the foregoing.

The harness, saddle, hunting, and special classes are under directions of the Country and Hunt Club, and include many "taking" features, such as high-steppers, tandems, four-in-hands, and jumpers, also prizes for lady and gentleman riders and drivers, and professional coachmen in livery.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Hy. Wade, or Stewart Houston, Toronto. There is every prospect that this will be the greatest event of the sort ever held in Canada.

Canadian Records at the U. S. Boundary.

As indicated in our reports of the recent annual Canadian Breeders' meetings, in Toronto, reference was made to the failure of last year's efforts to secure a restoration of the recognition of Canadian records by the U. S. authorities. It was decided to ask the Canadian Government to renew their efforts and we understand that the Governor-General, upon a report from the Minister of Agriculture, has already done so, in order that our stock may have the privilege of entering duty free, without being compelled to register in the American books. It has been pointed out that the reply of the U. S. authorities last year did not meet the points raised by the Canadian authorities, but was really an avoidance of them, though it was claimed that substantial justice was done Canadians by the present arrangement. It was set up that the American authorities do not hold any discrimination against Canada, the Dominion being placed in the same position as other countries, in respect to registration in the U. S. Herd and Stud Books. Canadian breeders did not need to be "officially" assured that they might register across the lines.

The application of the Dominion Live Stock Associations was to the effect that the Canadian Herd and Stud Books (the high standard of which were recognised in the United States) should continue to be recognised, and placed in the same position as they were previous to the U. S. Treasury restrictive orders of May, 1892, and March, 1893.

The reply received from the American authorities to the above does not afford any assurance to the effect that Canadian Herd and Stud Books will be recognised in the future as formerly.

The American authorities understand the value of pedigrees recorded in the Dominion Records, and as they cannot, on the grounds of inefficiency of evidence that our records are not as good as theirs, deny our stock free access to their country, they have not prepared a good excuse for keeping us out at present, and they therefore avoid replies to Canadian propositions. What effect the present representations from Ottawa will have remains to be seen.

STOCK.

Our East Buffalo Stock Letter.

Cattle.—In our crop report of January 3rd, 1895, we gave the shortage in cattle as follows:—
Ohio.....32
Indiana.....30
Illinois.....35
Michigan.....35

Receipts in the West so far average about 70,000 head less for the months of January and February, as compared with the same time last year, and prices are considerably higher. The trade is beginning to wake up, and the shortage is becoming more and more apparent every day. Prices have had a gradual up-turn and have not seen their highest point yet. Nice, handy weight cattle, weighing 1000 to 1300 lbs., are the ones which have had the biggest advance, and also cows and heifers, or anything that is good quality in the butcher line. The offerings of the really prime stuff have been comparatively light. The bulk of receipts are composed mostly of green, half-fat stuff which is not desired by the trade at present, excepting at very low prices. Heavy cattle have been in moderate supply, and for the past week have sold some higher, though the demand for them has not been as brisk as for the lighter weights. Milk cows and springers have been selling very low, prices declining about \$10 per head in two weeks.

Veal calves have been selling a little lower, with good to choice, \$6 to \$6.50; fair to good, \$5 to \$6. Prices of hogs have been rather firm the past week. The offerings have not been excessive and the market shows more strength than any time this winter. The bulk of the crop from the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, which are tributary to this point, has been marketed, consequently we rely a good deal on the shipments from Illinois.

Prices last week:—Mediums and heavies selling \$4.50 to \$4.60; Yorkers, 160 to 180 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.45; pigs, 100 to 120 lbs., \$1.25 to \$1.35, according to quality; rough hogs, \$3.75 to \$4.00; stags, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Sheep and lambs have advanced somewhat in the past two weeks. Prime grades of lambs, weighing 90 to 100 lbs., selling at \$5.85 to \$6.00, with an occasional load of fancy, weighing 100 to 110 lbs., at \$6.10. It is only the prime grades that are strong and in demand. The offerings are composed largely of fairish, or what is termed here "in between," lambs that are hard sellers. Buyers do not want them only at largely reduced prices. Common and cull stuff particularly is very hard to sell, even at extremely low prices.

In the sheep line the market has not been as firm as it was during the early part of February. The demand for heavy sheep has let up somewhat, though anything prime to fancy, all wethers, will bring good prices any time, and those weighing around 125 lbs. selling \$4.85 to \$5.00. Common grades of butcher sheep are selling slow, and at low prices, and average fully 25 to 50 cents per hundred less than the high prices of the early part of last month. The general feeling in the trade is that good lambs will bring strong prices. A good many predict \$7 lambs in April, but the old adage, "A bird in the hand," etc., is applicable to present prices.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

Prices for live stock are more satisfactory to owners than awhile ago.

Extreme top prices now, compared with one and two years ago:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
CATTLE			
1500 lbs. up	\$6.00	\$4.90	\$6.00
1350 or 1500	5.85	4.80	5.85
1200 or 1350	5.85	4.65	5.60
1050 or 1200	5.75	3.90	5.25
900 or 1050	5.15	3.60	4.65
Stockers	4.60	3.65	4.60
Fat cows	5.15	3.65	4.25
Canners	2.50	2.25	2.60
Bulls	5.00	3.50	4.75
HOGS			
Mixed	\$4.30	\$5.15	\$8.35
Heavy	4.15	5.10	8.55
Light	4.25	5.25	8.10
Pigs	4.05	5.10	7.50
SHEEP			
Natives	\$4.60	\$4.00	\$6.00
Western	4.75	4.00	5.50
Texas	4.50	3.40	5.25
Mexican	4.50	3.60	5.60
Lambs	5.50	4.25	6.60

Horses are selling very readily and at higher prices. A lot of 1,318-lb. yearling Shorthorns sold at \$5.85. G. M. Casey, of Missouri, sold a load of extra fancy pure-bred Shorthorn long yearlings at \$6.50. They dressed 61.10 lbs. of net beef per 100.

Tom, C. Ponting & Son, of Earl Wayne, were at the yards with four cars of good Hereford cattle. Tom says his son Everett is going to make a man he will be proud of. The reason he sends him to Guelph Agricultural College is because the young man comes home without a cigar in his mouth or kid gloves on his hands, and is ready to work. Mr. Ponting marketed 61 yearling Hereford steers averaging 1,284 lbs., at \$5.10.

A bunch of 35 choice 1,208-lb. Angus yearlings sold at \$5.75.

Some 1,600-lb. Shorthorns sold at \$6.00. Prices for cattle are higher than they were. There is not anything the matter with the sheep market, and feeders are making snug profits. The big foreign demand is what counts at present. Greenbaum bought for export 732 head of 130-lb. fed Western sheep at \$1.50. Upton bought 513, averaging 136 lbs., at \$1.45.

The Ports Shorthorn cattle sold at auction at Dexter Park were very good. The cows averaged about \$55 to \$80, and the bulls close to \$100.

FARM.

Spring Grains, Corn, Potatoes, Field Roots, and Other Crops.

REPORTS FROM REPRESENTATIVE FARMERS—RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

At the recent annual gathering of Agricultural and Experimental Union the discussion on fodder corn experiments brought out the fact that Flint varieties are objectionable, because of the many suckers thrown up from the roots, which never bear grain, and become a nuisance in harvesting. The Dent sorts are, therefore, much preferred by some farmers, because of their absence of suckers and production of a good cob on every stalk. The varieties that have done best during the past year in the Northern counties are Salzer's North Dakota, Compton's Early, and Early Yellow Flint; in Southern counties, Cloud's Early White Dent did best. This is a very important matter to observe, as a variety that will yield a large crop and mature well in the South should be used less in colder regions. Here, again, is seen the great value of this work which is being carried on by the Experimental Union, where each man can test the varieties for himself, and find which is the best for his particular circumstances, as to soil, climate, etc.

Experiments with oats have been very largely carried on during the last three or four years. The number of packages sent out from the Guelph Station has been enormous, and the demand still increases. It has been found that the Siberian oat leads throughout the Province in bushels per acre. It grows long, stiff straw, and ripens moderately early. Poland White stands next in yield; its straw is medium length and slightly weaker than the former. Joannette Black, a short-strawed, thin-hulled variety, stands next. Bavarian, Lincoln and White Schonen follow in the order named.

In the barley experiments the Mandscheuri again headed the list in yield of grain over Ontario, giving an average of 38.6 bushels per acre. This variety was imported from Russia by the Agricultural College in the spring of 1889, and has given the largest yield per acre among all the varieties grown in the Experimental Department for six years in succession, and also over Ontario, among the varieties sent out during the last three years. The Kinna Kulla gave the highest yield over Ontario among the Two-rowed varieties tested, giving an average yield of 27.7 bushels per acre. This is one of the stiffest-strawed varieties which has been tested at the Ontario Agricultural College.

There was a large demand for peas in 1894, and among the four varieties which were distributed, the Prussian Blue gave the largest yield per acre, which was followed closely by the New Canadian Beauty variety, which gave only one-half bushel per acre less than the Prussian Blue.

In the experiment with spring wheat, the Herison Bearded again headed the list in yield of grain, giving an average of 18.8 bushels per acre over Ontario in 1893. Among all the varieties tested at the Agricultural College for the last six years in succession, it has given the largest yield per acre, and also the heaviest weight per measured bushel. The Hayne's Blue Stem stood second in yield per acre in 1894. This variety was obtained at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, and is one of the most free from rust of all the varieties of spring wheat which have been tested at Guelph.

The Salzer's Dakota millet gave the largest average yield of green fodder per acre among the four varieties which were grown over Ontario in 1894. It will be remembered that this variety also headed the list in yield per acre over Ontario in 1893, and also in 1892. The Golden Wonder variety stood second in yield per acre during each of these years, and the common millet came third.

Six varieties of potatoes were tested over Ontario in 1894. The Empire State came first, with an average of 303 bushels per acre; Pearl of Savoy second, with an average of 271.3 bushels per acre; and Burpee's Extra Early third, with 264.8 bushels per acre. The report from the various experimenters show that the Burpee's Extra Early and Empire State were the best varieties for the table in the autumn of the year.

In roots the results were also very interesting, as five varieties of each class were tested in a large number of localities. In turnips the Jersey Navet headed the list. In mangolds the Long Red Selected, and in carrots the Improved Short White. One variety of sugar-beets was sent out along with four varieties of mangolds, and it gave an average of 7.3 tons per acre less than the Long Red Selected, and 4.3 tons per acre more than the Warden's Prize Orange Globe mangolds.

A circular is issued annually from the Agricultural College, fully describing the manner in which all these leading varieties of farm crops are distributed to farmers over Ontario. In this circular the proposed experiments for the coming season are mentioned, and any farmer in Ontario may choose whichever experiment he wishes, and upon application the material for that particular experiment will be forwarded to him. All communications should be addressed to C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, Agricultural College, Guelph, who is also the director of the co-operative experiments, in agriculture for Ontario.

Our Enquiries.

What varieties of oats, barley, peas, spring wheat, buckwheat, and millet, did best in your vicinity last year? Also, what sorts of corn, potatoes, turnips, mangels, and carrots?

Did you try any new varieties of grain, corn, potatoes, or roots, last year? If so, what were their names, and the results?

Have rape and English horse-beans been tried in your locality, and with what results?

What crops have been most helpful for extra summer and early fall feeding of dairy cows?

LAMBTON.

ELLIS F. AUGUSTINE.

Oats.—Joannette most productive of any on rich soil. Straw short, stools thickly, requires high culture. Prize Cluster, Banner, Flying Scotchman.

Barley.—Six-rowed Mensury.

Peas.—Crown, Golden Vine.

Spring Wheat.—Red Fyfe—very little grown.

Buckwheat.—Japanese.

Millet.—German or Golden.

Corn.—Hybrid Dent, Red Cob Ensilage, One Hundred Day or Angel of Midnight. Much of the latter was planted after wet spell in latter end of May; and though put in late, did remarkably well.

Potatoes.—White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron, Early Ohio, White Star, Early Morning Star (very early), Northern Spy (large, but very few in hill).

Turnips.—Scarcely any grown.

Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red.

One farmer is testing a small plot of fall oats. At present writing they have stood the winter better than wheat. Will report success next season.

No English horse-beans have been grown. One farmer sowed field of rape last fall, but on account of seeding too late did not do well.

Mammoth Southern sweet corn sown at intervals for soiling.

ESSEX.

W. G. BALDWIN.

We are not in a good oat section just here, but we grow oats for feed and some for sale. I think the White Russian did best here as a white variety. My neighbor had over 1,000 bushels off 15 acres, which is counted good for this locality, black varieties giving about 30 bushels to the acre. I sowed one bag of the Scotch Sandgo oat, and got 40 bushels in return—a good plump oat, which would weigh 40 lbs. to the bushel.

Barley is very little sown here since the McKinley bill knocked us out of U. S. market. The crop is not paying these last four dry seasons, what is sown being used for feed.

Spring wheat not grown.

Buckwheat a light yield, on account of dryness the latter part of season.

Several fields about here were sown to millet, both common and German, and neither could claim a precedence, as no rain fell from sowing to reaping.

As to varieties of corn, their names are legion. High Mix is the lead variety.

As to potatoes and turnips, they are little grown, only for domestic use.

Long Red mangel, French sugar-beet, are best in their line; and as to carrots, Steele's Short White is the best and largest cropper ever grown in this section, regardless of the dry season. I had them last season 9 to 10 lbs., and had the credit from one of Waterloo's stockmen that I had the finest S. F. beets and Steele's S. W. carrots that he had ever seen, and must say that I am best pleased with them as croppers.

Corn has given best results for extra summer feed, and for fall feed the sweet varieties.

Peas.—Very little grown, but Golden Vine are preferred.

ELGIN.

CHAS. C. FORD.

Oats in our locality last year were, on an average, as good a crop as could be expected, notwithstanding the extreme dry weather prevalent in our section. Yield from 25 to 45 bushels per acre. Varieties in order of merit: Black Tartarian, Maine and American Banner.

Barley is a crop quite extensively grown in our locality, and gives generally as good returns as any grain sown. Six-rowed is by far the best variety in cultivation.

Spring Wheat.—Very little, if any, grown.

Buckwheat.—Quite extensively grown in some parts, and gives fairly good returns. Varieties in order of merit: Silver Hull and Common Gray.

Peas.—On account of the destructive pea bug, peas are almost a grain of the past. Daniel O'Rourke, Centennial, and Blue pea are in order of merit.

Millet is not very popular or largely grown here; other grains and grasses are ahead of it for feed.

Corn is a crop very extensively grown here, and its yields, as a general rule, are very large both in ear and stalk. Smut-nose or Red Blazed gives universal satisfaction; it is a heavy yielder, yielding from 75 to 150 bushels per acre. Then comes Twelve-rowed, Yellow King Philip and Yellow Dent. Any of said varieties have proven good and given general satisfaction.

Potatoes.—White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron, Belle, Early Ohio, and Rural New Yorker are in order of merit and give splendid returns, yielding from 100 to 175 bushels per acre. The first two named varieties are free from rot and blight, ripen early, and of a large size.

Turnips are extensively grown in this district, and prove as good a crop in the root line as can be raised. Varieties—Purple-top Swede and Jumbo Monarch Swede are the only varieties we have tried that will keep firm and free from rot all winter. Yield from 450 to 850 bushels per acre.

Mangels are quite largely grown here and give good results. Yield from 400 to 900 bushels per acre. Varieties: Long Red and Yellow Globe.

Carrots are largely grown, and are still growing in favor among intelligent farmers; yield from 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre. About the only kind sown is Mammoth White Intermediate horse carrot; other varieties are simply in the shade along with it.

We tried a new variety of turnip, called Jumbo Monarch Swede. It gave splendid results, and I can recommend it to any person wanting a first-class root.

The only fodder corn used is Mammoth Southern Sweet and common hill or field corn mixed, thereby giving better results in its feeding qualities.

Rape has been tried in our locality, and has given good results for the fall and early winter feeding of lambs.

Corn is about the only crop tried here for the fall and early winter feeding of dairy cows.

BOTHWELL.

A. J. C. SHAW.

Barley.—Six-rowed.

Peas.—Prince Albert and Russian Blue peas were the best average. Pea weevil very bad in all.

Spring Wheat.—None grown in this locality.

Very little millet sown, and the dry season cut the crop short.

Corn.—The Compton and Eight-rowed Yellow were about the best corn in this section. White Western, fair crop, but ears short and small.

Roots very poor crop, especially turnips. Mangels, medium.

Carrots not much grown.

Corn for ensilage.—Red Cob, Thoroughbred, and the Large or Long Yellow Compton have been used with about equal results. Red clover and Mammoth sweet corn for soiling.

MIDDLESEX.

C. M. SIMMONS.

Oats.—I sowed four varieties as a field crop and two as a trial. The White Cluster and the old Sprouting Head White oats, which have been grown here for years, did best, and would have yielded about 70 bushels per acre except for the grasshoppers.

Barley, spring wheat or buckwheat not grown in 1894. Millet is sometimes grown here, and does well on good land. Corn.—Wisconsin Early White Dent and Early Yellow Dent did well. For the silo, Compton's Early, Longfellow, and White Flint. I find it well to grow these together in the field with the old Eight-rowed Yellow for the silo.

R. NICHOLSON.

Oats.—There are a number of varieties of oats in this vicinity, viz.: The Old Norway Banner, Holstein Prolific and Australian. They yield best in the order named, the yield being from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. The average yield would have been considerably higher, as the straw grew well until nearly ripe, but the grasshoppers cut off about 10 or 15 bushels per acre.

Barley is not much grown. Spring wheat, buckwheat and millet are not grown here. I did not see a field of either in the neighborhood last season.

Peas.—There were not many peas grown around here. The straw was very bright, but they were nearly all affected with the pea weevil.

Corn.—There are very few farmers around here but what have between two to ten acres of corn. The varieties mostly sown are Golden Dent and White Flint.

Potatoes were rather small this year on account of the drought. They averaged about 130 bushels per acre. The varieties mostly sown are Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, and Brown's Favorite.

Turnips do well in this locality, although there were not many sown, as the majority of farmers prefer mangels. The Swede turnip is the general favorite.

Mangels were a very good crop, although the dry season put them back somewhat. The Yellow Intermediate and Long Red are mostly sown. They average about 500 bushels per acre.

Carrots are sown in very small quantities around here. The Beth and the Vosges are the only varieties sown.

There are no English horse-beans or rape in this vicinity. The only feed for dairy cows in this locality is large Southern corn, which is sown in drills three feet apart.

R. H. HARDING.

Oats.—There are not many new varieties being sown. The White Champion has taken the lead last season as an early oat, and the Banner as a medium. The Joannettes are very suitable for rich ground where other varieties lodge.

As to barley, there is very little grown—mostly the Six-rowed varieties.

Spring wheat is a failure here. No buckwheat grown.

As to new varieties of grain, I grow some from samples received from the Experimental Farms of Guelph and Ottawa, but as the grasshoppers thrashed them for me, I cannot report on the grain; but the White Bavarian, especially, appeared to have straw suitable for carrying a heavy head.

A. B. SCOTT.

Oats.—The Joannette, American Banner and Black Tartar oats have given the most satisfactory yields in this vicinity, but the Black Tartar has in some cases been smutty. The Banner is the best suited to high, dry land, and the Joannette is better for low or rich land.

Barley.—The Six-rowed is the favorite, the Two-rowed variety being almost discarded.

Spring wheat, buckwheat and millet are not much grown in this neighborhood.

Peas.—Mummy peas have for some years been considered the best, but they have become so badly infested with worms and bugs that it is scarcely worth while raising peas, unless they are left late enough to escape those pests.

Potatoes.—Among potatoes the Empire State is still one of the best. The Beauty of Hebron is a very good early variety. None of the newer sorts have been grown here.

Turnips.—The purple-topped Swede is about the only variety grown now.

Mangels.—The Long Red is grown very largely here. I think a great many like it on account of its great yield, but I consider the Yellow Globe far superior in quality.

Carrots.—The Medium White has superseded all others for yielding a large crop.

Potatoes does remarkably well. I have grown it several years as a catch crop after the fall wheat is off, working the stubble with gang-plow and harrow. If the season is not too dry it will produce a great amount of fall feed.

Corn.—Longfellow variety of corn is about the best for ensilage. For extra summer and fall feeding, peas and oats mixed and green corn have been used and give good results.

J. W. JOHNSON.

With regard to peas, there are scarcely any grown on account of the bug. About the only kind grown is the Egyptian Mummy.

Oats are extensively grown, being considered one of the most profitable crops raised at the present time. The varieties are principally the American Banner and Black Tartar; both have given good satisfaction yielding from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre this last year.

Barley has not received the attention lately that it did some time ago, owing to low prices, and other kinds of grain being better for home feeding. The Six-rowed is the variety grown in this vicinity.

Spring wheat is not grown to any extent; it has not been a success for some years.

Buckwheat, of the common gray variety, is grown here for green manure more than for grain; those who have grown it for grain this last year have found it profitable.

Common millet is grown to a considerable extent, as it has proven itself to be a most excellent addition to other food for stock.

Corn.—It is the opinion of some of our best men that the Angel of Midnight is as reliable as any, being a very early variety, with fine long ears, but, like all other kinds, not good if not properly cared for. Good ground and good cultivation is what corn must have to make it a success. It is, without doubt, one of the most profitable crops on the farm.

The Early and Late Rose are the principal potatoes here, and though they are old varieties, they are giving better satisfaction than the majority of the newer ones.

The Westbury Improved Purple-top Swede turnip is as reliable as any that has been grown in this vicinity, but, like corn, good ground and good cultivation is what is required, and they will be found a very profitable crop.

The Yellow Intermediate mangrel succeeds as well here as any, being a good yielder and a good keeper. The same attention required as the above.

The White Belgian carrot is grown here more extensively than any other; but other roots receive more attention than carrots.

Rape and English horse-beans have not been tried here.

Any variety of corn that will mature early, and give a good yield of stalks, and produce good ears as well, is what is required to make good ensilage. A great many grow the M.S.S., as it yields a great quantity of stalks, but it must make poor ensilage, as the ears will not mature sufficiently to add much to its feeding value. It is also used for soiling.

RICHARD GIBSON.

Oats.—Probably the Banner has done as well as any. The Joannette is well liked on rich soils. Of the new varieties I tried the Lincoln oat. I am unable to speak of it as yet satisfactorily—experience has taught me to go slow; one season is not sufficient to justify one in either extolling a variety beyond its merits or condemning prematurely. It is early—

very—a great desideratum, and will, I think, prove very prolific. I had between 40 and 50 bushels per acre—probably 47.

Barley.—Scarcely any grown. I tried the Duckbill, but the seed was so mixed that no opinion can be offered.

Corn.—I tried Mammoth Southern Sweet, Mastodon, and Butler Co. Dent. The latter is the corn for my soil and locality. I have grown it now four years, and each year more confirms my opinion of its merits. It will ripen with Longfellow, and outyield any corn that I have hitherto grown.

Part of a row of White Cap Dent (as far as two ears would plant), and from the result I must speak very highly of it. For the silo, the Butler Co. Dent stands ahead. So much do I think of it, I would rather pay \$5.00 per bushel for it for seed than have any other variety as a gift. Grow in hills as if intended for the crib, and not put into silo until matured. The day is past for the large-growing immature Southern varieties.

As a soiling crop, Lucerne followed by oats, peas, and vetches mixed.

Rape has been grown here successfully a number of years, and it is an indispensable adjunct to the sheep breeders' menu.

Beans.—As to horse-beans, none are grown, and from my experience with them in England, I venture to say they never will be grown here successfully; our growing season is too short and too hot. The fad, like many others, will soon run its course.

HURON.

J. N. KERNIGHAN.

Oats.—The Egyptian oats are mostly grown, but are playing out. Banner yielded well. A field of Jaderucker (a variety sent out by the O. E. F.) grown by us proved the best in this neighborhood. Black Joannette have not proved successful here, the Oderbrucker beating them by fully ten bushels per acre.

Peas.—Golden Vine peas are yet the best variety, though all varieties are very buggy. Runners yielded next best, followed by Crown. A good new variety of peas would sell well in this locality.

The common Mensury barley was the only variety grown, and very little of it.

No spring wheat, buckwheat, or millet were grown here.

Potatoes.—The Elephant still leads in the yield of potatoes, followed by the Early and Late Rose.

Turnips.—Rennie's Prize Purple-top Swede is the favorite. Mammoth Red mangrel is the only variety sown.

Corn.—White Flint, M. S. S., the common Canadian corn, are the varieties of corn grown for silo, and for fall and summer feed for cows, very little is grown as yet, though the sowing of crops for green feed is becoming more popular.

A. P. KETCHEN.

Oats.—The Banner is the favorite, although the Joannette is a better yielder, but is a little short in the straw.

Barley.—Very little grown, mostly common Six-rowed.

Spring wheat, buckwheat and millet—none grown.

Peas.—The Mummy and Crown have done the best, although on very rich loamy soil the Black-eyed Marrowfat gives very good returns. Owing to the ravages of the bug and worm, farmers have been sowing their peas late, about the first of June, with good results; the yield is not so good as the early sown peas, but the quality of both straw and grain is very much better.

Rape is not much grown. I think it should receive more attention.

Horse-beans have not been tried.

Corn.—As to the best variety of corn, opinions differ, but Mammoth Southern Sweet and Red Cob are the most largely grown.

Peas and oats, followed by corn; we intend to try a few Greystone turnips next year for fall feeding.

W. V. FISHER.

Oats.—Banner and Egyptian have proved about the best yielders of the old varieties. The Black Tartarian is not as largely grown; but what is grown seems to yield fairly well.

Several have grown the Black Joannette, but this must be sown on rich soil. It has a tendency to be rather fine in the straw, and if let go too ripe shells badly.

Barley is not very largely grown. The Canadian Six-rowed is the most sown. Some have tried the Two-rowed varieties, but they did not yield well.

Peas.—A little of the Crown is about the best yielding variety if sown on good soil. The Golden Vine also yielded fairly well. The Mummies did not yield so well. The Russian Blue is also a very good yielder.

Spring wheat is very little grown. A few farmers still grow the Goose. I know of one man having it last year to test sixty-five pounds to the bushel. The Colorado is about the best variety grown here.

Turnips.—None grown to any extent, a few ploughing it down for manure; hardly any grown for crop.

Millet.—None grown to any extent.

Corn.—The M. S. S. and Red Cob are the leading varieties for ensilage. For the grain, I have found the Eight-rowed Yellow to yield first-rate. The Michigan Dent turned out well, but not so large as the former. It is good to feed cows in the dry season of the summer. The M. S. Sweet and Red Cob are about the only two varieties tried in this locality.

I prefer the M. S. S. The crops most helpful for extra summer or early fall feeding for dairy is green corn.

Potatoes.—The White Elephant still holds its place among potatoes. The Empire has for me yielded very well. The Late Prolific yielded fairly well, growing to a large size, and a good cooker.

Turnips.—Grasshoppers being very bad on some fields of turnips, they were a total failure, while others were very good. As to varieties of Swedes grown in this neighborhood, most farmers are not very particular what variety of Swedes they sow.

Mangolds.—The Mammoth Long Red is the leading sort grown here.

Carrots.—Not many grown; only a few grown for horses. The leading sort is the Giant Short White Vosges, which seems to yield fairly well.

I received a few varieties of oats from the Model Farm. The variety of which I admired greatly was the Barvarian.

Tried Everett potatoes, but they were a failure. Rape and English horse-beans have not, to my knowledge, been tried in this locality.

TIOS. M'ILLAN.

Oats.—The varieties of oats, as far as I know, which have yielded the best in this immediate vicinity, are the Banner and Cluster. The Banner did very well, but was affected considerably by smut, the Cluster being almost free from this fungus.

Barley.—The common Six-rowed did very well with us. I am not aware what other varieties were sown in the neighborhood.

Peas.—The Potter has been largely sown for the past two years, and has proved to be a good variety, both as a rank grower and a good fodder.

There is practically no spring wheat, buckwheat or millet sown in this locality.

Corn.—The common Western Yellow or Horse tooth is the favorite variety.

Potatoes.—Empire State and Beauty of Hebron.

Turnips.—Halls Westbury, Sutton's Champion, Rennie's Prize Purple-top.

Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red and the Giant Yellow Globe. White Belgian carrot.

Very little rape has been grown.

English horse-beans have been tried, but are not a success.

Corn.—Western Yellow Dent is the best variety of corn for the silo.

BRUCE.

JAS. B. MUR.

Oats.—The New Zealand variety gave the best returns.

Barley.—Common Canadian Six-rowed.

Peas.—Pussian Blue.

Spring wheat, Colorado.

Buckwheat, Silver Hull, very little grown.

Millet.—Common millet.

Corn.—Mammoth Southern—19 tons per acre.

Potatoes.—Elephant.

Turnips.—East Lothian Purple-top.

Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red.

Carrots.—Improved Short White (Steele's).

We tested corn and turnips in connection with the Experimental Union.

Corn.—Canadian Yellow Dent gave the heaviest yield—15 tons per acre. Mammoth Cuban gave second best yield—13 tons per acre. Salzer's Dakota came third—12 tons per acre. The other varieties gave lighter yields by 20.

We also tested five varieties of turnips. Jersey Navet, a soft turnip, but vigorous grower; Carter's Elephant, Carter's Prize-winner, Hartley's Bronze-top, not equal to East Lothian Purple-top; Early American Red-top, a very soft, early turnip. Compton's Early is the favorite corn for ensilage.

Peas, oats, and corn, also mangels, for fall feed.

TIOS. A. CHISHOLM.

Oats.—Banner.

Barley.—Common Six-rowed.

Spring wheat.—Goose and Colorado.

Buckwheat and millet not grown in any quantities.

Corn.—Canadian Dent.

Potatoes.—Empire State seems to be the favorite, but other varieties have done well. The American Wonder is coming into fame.

Peas.—Common.

Turnips.—In regard to turnips, the practice of most farmers is to mix the different kinds of seed together, so it is difficult to say which is best; but the King of Swedes and Sutton's Champion have done well with me.

Mangels.—The Long Red is the only kind grown around here, which is done to a limited extent, but are growing in favor, as they are preferable to turnips for feeding milch cows.

Carrots are not universally grown, but are gaining ground; the Half-long are favorites, being easier to get out of the ground. I tried a variety of barley called Duckbill; it did fairly well.

Rape has been grown here for some years by a few farmers, but not in general. It was a poor crop last year owing to dry weather.

English horse-beans are not grown here to my knowledge.

The Canadian Dent is well liked for ensilage purposes.

Corn and Greystone turnips are also used, but not looked on favorably by cheesemakers, as they impart a bad flavor to milk.

JAS. TOLTON.

In this district the American Banner oat is the oat grown principally, and, so far, is giving very satisfactory results.

Very little barley grown, but the little that is sown is nearly all the common Six-rowed, and some Mensury. The Mensury ordinarily produces more straw, and, I think, more grain than the Six-rowed.

Spring wheat does not seem to be as generally grown as it was a few years ago, and generally we are sticking to that old kind, the Colorado. A few have sown the Wild Goose, which has succeeded very well.

Peas.—The unusually wet weather of the spring, followed by the extreme drought, was very unfavorable to this crop. The Multiplier or Golden Vine is the variety principally grown. Another variety that is grown here is longer and coarser in the straw, and I think a better cropper than the Golden Vine; but do not know the name; it was introduced here from the Township of King, York County.

Peas are not grown here to any extent.

Corn, except a little for table use, is only grown for fodder during the fall, and ensilage varieties: Mammoth Sweet, Red Cob, and Yellow Horse-tooth.

Potatoes.—White Elephant, Empire State, Hebron, in the order named, are varieties mainly grown. Of course there are many other varieties grown.

Turnips.—East Lothian, Westbury, Sutton's Champion, and Skirving are the principal varieties, and give satisfaction.

Mangolds.—The Mammoth Long Red is the favorite.

Carrots.—Mammoth Intermediate White or Beth gave the best results; and White Belgian does very well.

The only new variety of grain that I tried was Rennie's Canadian Beauty pea; planted one pound in 1893; the crop was again sown in 1894; and now about two bushels; this without any special effort. Think it will be a useful pea; it is medium in size, larger than the Golden Vine, but smaller than the Marrow-fat; straw a fair length and not coarse. I also tried the Rose of Erin potato. I think it a valuable late sort; somewhat like the Early Rose in appearance, but a darker red in color. I also tried a new turnip; I am not sure about the name, but think it is the Elephant; two appearance somewhat similar to the Skirving, but much longer. I had the other varieties named, but this variety was much the best.

Rape.—Grown quite freely, from one to ten acres on a farm; used mainly for feeding lambs in the fall; succeeds well here. English horse-beans not grown.

Corn and rape are the most satisfactory crops for summer and fall feeding.

OXFORD.

H. BOLLERT.

Oats.—White Cave and Banner, and Joannette Black yielded fairly well, but on account of the severe drought, was too short in the straw. It required very rich soil to prove satisfactory.

Barley.—The Improved Six-rowed is chiefly grown, and proves the most profitable.

Spring wheat.—Hardly any was grown; it was a failure.

Corn.—Baldwin's High Mixed surpasses all other varieties, growing nearly as large as the Southern Sweet, and produces large, well-matured ears, if not sowed too thick. I have counted 1,100 kernels on a single ear.

Potatoes.—Rural New Yorker No. 2 stands head and shoulders above all other varieties. I again tried the Freeman, but as last year, they proved a total failure.

Mangolds.—The Mammoth Large Red is chiefly grown, and proves a great cropper.

Carrots.—Steele's Intermediate proves a great cropper.

Turnips.—Carter's Elephant, Skirving's Improved P. top.

Corn.—I tried several new varieties of corn, but on account of the extreme wet season just after planting, all failed but Salzer's North Dakota; it is a flint corn, but grows to a larger size than our common varieties; but does not equal the High Mixed for ensilage.

Peas and oats were grown to a small extent for soiling, and proved a bonanza to their owners. Corn is, however, chiefly relied on; but we must grow the former to meet the drought before corn comes on.

Peas.—Multipliers prove the best yielders in most cases. Egyptian Mummy also do fairly well.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

Oats.—The common black Norway oat is what we had; on flat land did well, but on sand and dry, all were very short.

Barley.—Light Four-rowed mostly used.

Spring wheat.—Almost no spring wheat grown here.

Buckwheat.—They have fallen back to the old sort.

Millet.—Did not see a field of millet on my rounds this year.

Corn.—Have seen a variety of sorts of corn, but have best success with common Eight-rowed Yellow.

Potatoes.—Have varied so much owing to land and drought. Quite a number of kinds have been good: Empire State, White Elephant, Late Rose, Rural Nos. 1 and 2, Beauty of Erin, Burbank, and others.

Turnips.—Have been grown largely both for feed and shipping. Halls Improved, Westbury Swede and Carter's Improved Swede, have done well, in most cases producing enormous crops, notwithstanding dry weather.

too hot for them. Crops for extra summer and fall feeding have been Western Dent corn, upon moist land; and Grey stone turnip, upon mucky land; hauled to the pasture and fed for cheese-factory only.

GEORGE RICE.

Oats.—There are many varieties grown here. Of the newer sorts, the Joannette black oat has, in some cases, given good yields; but as they grow very short straw, they require rich land, and not so dry a season as last year. In white oats the Banner is still to the front. The Early Gothland has given good results; they are very heavy in the grain, and good for chopping; and that is the use to which pretty much all grain is put. Very little grain is marketed here now.

Barley.—Has not been a great success the past year. The Two-rowed Chevalier filled out and yielded better than two years ago. The old Six-rowed variety is mostly grown.

Spring Wheat.—Not much grown. Some report a good yield of the Goose variety. My best crop was a mixture: One bushel of oats, one-half bushel Goose wheat, and one-half bushel Two-rowed barley to the acre, mixed. Had a magnificent crop of this mixture, on very rich land—a swamp—drained dry, by tiling. It took four pounds of twine to the acre when cutting eight acres of it, and the grain was plump and makes extra good chop.

I tried a small piece of Imperial sugar-beets. These are said not to grow so rooty as other varieties. But my experience leads me to think that on rich muck or loamy land the sugar-beet would be successful; but on heavy land they are hard to harvest, as they almost need a stump machine to lift them.

Mangels.—Long Red mangels will probably yield one-third more than sugar-beets, but the beets are not so washy for fall feeding.

Rape is grown somewhat, and makes a lot of feed, and is all right for sheep, calves, etc.; but for dairy cows, cheese-makers or buyers are not likely to encourage its growth.

Horse-beans grow all right here; but are not grown in any quantity. A few are grown more for novelty than business.

Corn.—The Early Bailey Dent corn is mostly sown here now, both for ensilage and fodder. It, however, does not mature quite early enough to be grown for grain, except in a favorable fall; but for ensilage and fodder it does well.

There have been too few acres sown for soiling crop. The past season will likely prove an "eye-opener," and more feed will be provided for "short pastures." Peas and oats mixed, and sown early, will do to cut last of July. Corn sown about 10th of May should be ready to cut by middle of August; and other corn, sown from 20th to 30th of May, will do for September and October. Good results are given by sowing White or Grey stone turnips, any time from 1st of June to 1st of July. A large quantity of excellent feed, to stimulate the milk flow in the fall, is to be had from these varieties of turnips; and when pulled up and fed after milking, leave no taint.

WELLINGTON.

JAMES BOWMAN.

Oats.—New Zealand oats, which have so long been great favorites, were the worst rusted of any variety last year. Banner did very well, a good sample. Joannette French are becoming great favorites for rich soil; when other varieties lodge, they stand up, and yield well; and as they are extra for stouling out, only about one and a quarter bushels of seed per acre is required. Golden Giant have done better this year than in the past. They grow plenty of straw on poor soil, and stand up well.

Barley.—There is not a large quantity grown in this locality. But last year it was exceptionally good. The Two-rowed variety which was tried a few years ago seems to make slow progress. The common Six-rowed seems most in favor. Have heard the Oderbrucker highly spoken of.

Millet.—Is very little grown; only a few small patches to cut green. The common variety and the Golden are used.

The only new variety we tried was Joannette oats, and we were well satisfied with result; find them well adapted to rich soil. The Golden Giant we have tried for three years, and this year was best; they are well adapted to poor soil.

Corn.—The Mammoth Southern Sweet is still a favorite. It grows a very heavy crop fodder, and is well supplied with ears, if not sown too thickly. Last year we selected twelve stalks for the show, which made a very good lift for a man to put on the wagon, and almost every stalk had two large ears, matured enough for table use.

Potatoes.—The Empire State has again done very well. Also the Rural New Yorker No. 2 have done extra well. But the Empire State are still ahead. Burpee's Early are being introduced, and the old varieties, such as Elephant, Rose, Hebron, are still used, but are not as highly spoken of as in former years.

Turnips.—The Westbury and East Lothian are still holding their place. There is a new variety called the Shipping Swede introduced last season.

Mangels.—The Large Yellow Intermediate; Golden Tankard is a good keeper, not an extra cropper. The Mammoth Long Red is, I think, the heaviest cropper. The crop this year was fair. Mangels are coming more generally into use, partly on account of not tainting the milk sent to the dairy school in winter season.

Rape.—Has been grown quite extensively in this neighborhood for some years, and is considered a great help in starting fattening cattle; but more particularly for fattening lambs. Large quantities are often bought up in other districts to fatten here on rape. The crop is generally good. May say from experience that it is a great advantage to a general farmer.

Corn.—The varieties of corn most suitable for ensilage in this country are Improved Leaming, Mammoth Cuban, Wisconsin Earliest White Dent, Mammoth Southern Sweet is extra good for green fodder, but not quite so early as the former varieties; the latter is mostly used here for fodder corn. The late summer and early fall feed for dairy cows is principally green corn, with good satisfaction, as it is just in the right stage to feed when corn is rather dried up.

Peas this year were only fair, as the wet, cold weather in May seemed to give them a great check. Some farmers speak of them as a failure; others as a fair crop. The bug pest is not so common here as in some parts.

WENTWORTH.

JAMES MCORMACK.

Oats.—Of the many varieties that have been tried in this vicinity, I think none excelled the Banner oats as a large yielder, though generally a little light in weight.

Barley.—Not as much sown as formerly. The common Six-rowed is mostly sown.

Buckwheat.—There is but the two kinds sown, the common and Egyptian. The common is mostly preferred.

Millet.—Very little sown.

Corn.—The common Eight-rowed Yellow has given good satisfaction, and the White Flint has been tried and generally gives heavy crops, but being a late corn, it sometimes fails.

Potatoes.—I find the White Elephant to be the heaviest cropper, and a good market potato.

Turnips.—Hall's Westboro is most thought of here—a rapid grower and a heavy cropper.

Mangels.—The Large Red or Yellow Intermediate gives the heaviest crops.

I have tried Freeman's Extra Early potato and find it very good; not as early as represented, but a fair cropper. Rape and English horse-beans not grown. The Yellow Horse-tooth corn is used for silo and soiling; it is considered as good as the Southern Sweet, and the seed costs less.

JOHN JACKSON.

Oats that have done best in this locality are American Banner and Australian.

Barley.—The Six-rowed is most in favor: Spring Wheat, Goose and Fyfe; but little grown.

Buckwheat.—The gray variety; but little sown.

Millet.—Very little grown.

Corn.—Eight-rowed Yellow and Compton's Early.

Peas.—Mummy, Golden Vine, and Prussian Blue, in order named.

Potatoes.—Elephant, White Star, Beauty of Hebron, and Rural New Yorker.

Turnips.—Carter's Champion.

Mangolds.—Long Red, or Gate Post, and Intermediate Yellow.

Carrots.—The short, white variety.

Rape gave good results. English horse-beans not tried. Best results from the Red Cob Ensilago and Compton's Early for ensilage. Vetches, corn and a mix of peas and oats for summer-soiling.

WATERLOO.

JNO. TAYLOR, JR.

Oats.—Of the white varieties the Egyptian is perhaps the most extensively grown in this locality, and has for a number of years. It appears to do well here; has a very good, strong straw, good, plump, heavy grain, with a rather heavy hull, necessitating grinding to insure best results when feeding; it is, however, losing ground. Joannette black has been grown by writer with good success, and will sow so early anything else this coming spring. They require very thin seeding, being great stoolers. I would not sow over one bushel per acre; straw is medium length, heads long and spreading, filled with heavy grain. White Rosedale is giving good satisfaction, also White Russian.

Barley.—Nothing but common Six-rowed grown. A larger acreage grown last season than any year since the passage of the McKinley Act.

Spring Wheat.—Very little grown; though you will find a field here and there of Red Fyfe, Wild Goose or Colorado Spring.

Peas.—Multiplier most largely grown; and writer finds Centennial a very good pea, grain large. Egyptian Mummy is not generally well-liked.

Buckwheat.—What little is grown is generally sown on summer-fallow for ploughing under.

Potatoes.—White Elephant has done well. Early Rose has held its own wonderfully well. Rural New Yorker No. 2, and Crown Jewel, are well-liked and largely grown.

Turnips.—Extensively grown. Large quantities are shipped and fed. The soil seems well adapted for growing this crop; consequently many prefer growing and feeding turnips in place of ensilage. The chief kinds grown are: Carter's Imperial, East Lothian Purple-top, Hall's Westbury Purple-top, Sutton's Champion Purple-top, White Globe, and Carter's Mammoth. The crop last season was fairly good, considering the dry season. The lice do considerable damage the latter part of the season.

Mangolds.—Not many grown.

Carrots.—Grown only in small patches; majority of farmers don't grow any. Giant Short White, or White Vosges, are generally the variety grown.

Rape.—Very little grown; Dwarf Essex generally.

English horse-beans have not been tried. Good clover hay, cut and cured before it gets too ripe, is a good food for dairy cows; they will eat it with relish.

E. B. KOLB.

Oats.—The American Banner is raised to a considerable extent throughout our neighborhood, and is an oat that can be relied on, as is also the Yellow Russian; White German and Joannette oats all give very good results.

Barley.—Scott takes the lead, although the Canadian Thorpe is likely to succeed when it becomes better acquainted, it being a good yielder, having a very stiff straw, plump berry, and bright color, ripening also a little later does not crowd it into the fall wheat harvest.

Peas.—The old Multiplier peas do as well as any; although various different kinds have been introduced, still none to excel them.

Spring wheat, buckwheat, and millet have not been raised in this vicinity.

Corn.—Very little raised.

Potatoes.—Rural New Yorker and Northern Spy undoubtedly are the heaviest yielders; but the Crown Jewel and Early Everett are very close to them, and then they are very early, have a superior flavor, both very dry and mealy, and are heavy yielders. Of seven varieties the Early Everett outyielded them all.

Turnips.—The Elephant Swede turnip takes the lead, being the greatest yielder and an excellent keeper.

Mangels.—Improved Mammoth mangel have proved most satisfactory.

I tried an improved Half-long White carrot take the lead. I tried a new kind of barley, the Canadian Thorpe, and am well satisfied with it, although the yield was not as high as I have had with other varieties, in other years; but then it ranked well with the Scott this year. Besides that, it has a much more plump berry and stronger straw.

I also had a few new varieties of potatoes, viz: The Early Everett, an early potato, a good yielder, a good keeper, fine grained and fine-flavored, and therefore a No. 1 potato. The Delaware—Of this variety I cannot say much, as my plot was a small one, and not a very favorable one at that. It was the earliest of seven varieties tried, and I believe it to be a good potato, especially for early market use.

Rape.—I had a few acres of rape; was well pleased with it, as it came very handy in the dry summer and early autumn months, as it made first-class pasture for young cattle. Hogs and lambs did extra well on it; will sow some again next year.

English horse-beans.—Am not acquainted with them.

Fodder corn has been most helpful for extra summer and early fall feeding of dairy cows.

BRANT.

R. S. STEVENSON.

Oats.—As well as I can ascertain, the varieties of oats that have given the best satisfaction are Black Tartarian, Joannette, and White Russian.

Peas.—The Mummy is a very fine variety. The Crown and Prussian Blue also do well here.

Barley.—Six-rowed.

Spring Wheat.—Not grown here to any extent.

Buckwheat.—Common gray.

Corn.—For husking, Compton's Early and Yellow Eight-rowed.

Potatoes.—White Elephant, White Star, Rural New Yorker No. 2, and Beauty of Hebron.

Turnips.—Westbury Swede, Carter's Elephant and East Lothian.

Mangels.—Long Red and Giant Yellow Intermediate.

Carrots.—Large White Vosges; a heavy cropper and easy to harvest.

Rape has been sown in a few places, but did not do very well last year, owing to the drought. No horse beans have been sown as far as I can ascertain. Peas and oats sown together, followed by Sweet corn. I have also a small patch of Lathyrus Sylvestris, of which I think very highly.

J. E. RICHARDSON.

Oats.—White oats (Challenge) yielded well, very heavy (14 lbs.), very early, and free from rust. Siberian yielded very well, weight about 26 lbs. to the bushel; free from rust. Rosedale yielded well, weight 10 lbs.; free from rust. Black oats (Tartarian) have certainly done the best of the black varieties; but in some instances were rusted.

Barley.—Did not do very well. Scotch and common Six-rowed are mostly sown. Of the Two-rowed varieties, Buckskin did best.

Peas.—In some instances a failure, and generally a very poor crop; bugs very bad. The common white have done as well as any other variety.

Spring Wheat.—Very little grown; the Alpine has done best.

Buckwheat.—The best crop that I have seen was Japanese, and the common variety mixed.

Corn.—Compton's Early has done best for a field crop. Wisconsin Yellow Dent and Early Huron Dent, when sown and fed to cattle without being husked, make fine feed in winter. The cobs have from 12 to 20 rows of corn, but were very small this year.

Potatoes.—Burpee's Extra Early, a very good table variety and very early, but did not yield so well as some later varieties; there were a large quantity of small ones. Monroe Seedling, rather a late variety, yielded very well, and is a fine eating potato. Rural Blush—a late variety; yielded better than the two former, but is not a good variety for the table.

Turnips.—Hall's Westbury seem to be the most popular; but Simmer's Champion and Sutton's Champion did just as well.

Mangels.—Improved Mammoth Long Red yielded very well.

In turnips, I grew, side by side, Simmer's Champion, Sutton's Champion, Hall's Westbury and Skirving's Improved, and I prefer them in the order named. Skirving I do not like, as they grow large, tapering roots. I also grew some spring rye, which yielded only fairly.

Rape.—Dwarf Essex has been grown to a limited extent, and as far as I can learn, has given good satisfaction, considering the dry season.

There seems to be a great difference of opinion as to the best varieties of corn for ensilage purposes. Mammoth Southern Sweet, Yellow horse-tooth, and Rural Thoroughbred White Flint, are, I believe, the most popular, along with some early varieties. One of our farmers grows the Russian Sunflower. He cuts the head off, and cuts it up with the corn for the silo. Corn certainly has been the best crop this year for extra summer and early fall feeding, as it stood the dry season better than anything else.

A. TELFER & SONS.

Oats.—The American Banner oats seem to have given the best satisfaction, and are chiefly grown.

Barley.—The common Six-rowed and Scotch barley have been grown to some extent; the common has yielded better to the acre than the Scotch, and weighs heavier in most cases.

Spring wheat and millet not grown.

Buckwheat and millet not grown.

Corn.—The Smut-nose and White Flint have proved very successful; and the Small Dent has also been of good service as fodder and grain combined.

Potatoes.—The White Elephant, Chicago Market, Rural New Yorker, and Beauty of Hebron, have proved very successful potatoes in this district.

Turnips.—The Westbury turnip has proved altogether the best shipping and keeping kind.

Mangels and carrots are not generally grown in this district.

Peas.—Have been a poor crop owing to the dry, hot weather. The common varieties are sown.

We sowed the Small Dent corn last year and had good results, as it grows a good crop of corn and at the same time has an abundance of fodder. Rape has been grown with the best of results; but English horse-beans have not been grown.

A great many kinds of corn are used in filling the silo. The Southern Sweet and Small Dent varieties used principally. Corn fodder has been most helpful for feeding in summer.

D. G. HANMER.

Oats.—The oat crop generally was much below the average in yield. Of four varieties sown by us, namely: Black Tartarian, Early Gothland, White Siberian, and American Banner, the latter gave the better return, and the Siberian the poorest.

Corn.—Smut-nosed corn is given the preference by many for a field crop, although one farmer claims to have succeeded in producing a hybrid variety of Yellow Extra Early, and very productive; the sample shown is certainly of fine quality.

Potatoes.—Rural No. 2 seems to be giving good satisfaction.

Turnips.—The Elephant or Mammoth Swede is preferred by many, although we like a lower growing Swede for shipping.

Barley.—The ordinary Six-rowed barley is about the only variety grown.

Peas.—The Multiplier is most extensively cultivated. The yield of peas was not satisfactory, owing to the extreme heat when coming in blossom.

Rape has been grown by a few, with good satisfaction. Sowed corn for soiling.

PERTH.

JOHN BURNS.

Oats.—We have quite a number of varieties grown in this neighborhood, but American Banner still holds the leading place, with White Champion, a variety very similar to Banner, a good second. Black Joannette was sown a good deal in small quantities, but hardly holds its own in the estimation of those who tried it, seeming to be more susceptible to drought, and consequently, a victim of the grasshopper plague, which left many fields around here scarcely worth harvesting.

Barley.—A return to the old Six-rowed varieties is general, common Six-rowed, Sutton's Champion, East Lothian variety, having the leading place. Mandscheuri, a good yielder, but inferior in quality, which seems to be a matter of little importance now, as nearly all the crop is ground for feed. Some of the Two-rowed varieties tried here have succeeded very well.

Spring Wheat.—Very little grown; the leading varieties are Mediterranean and Goose; the latter kind is used principally for soiling, mixed with oats, and then ground for hog feed. In this way it does well.

Buckwheat.—Hardly grown here at all. The only variety I have ever seen was known as Gray Buckwheat, and this I saw in the mill, being ground for feed.

Millet.—Practically none grown; but Hungarian grass is grown here quite a little, and threshed for the seed.

Corn.—Very little is sown for husking; what is grown for this purpose is principally White Flint and old Yellow Canadian. None of the Dent varieties seem to be in it when grain is wanted.

Potatoes.—For general crop, White Elephant, Pearl of Savoy and Early Puritan have themselves well established. White Elephant is well-known almost everywhere. Pearl of Savoy is a good, vigorous grower, with tubers of good quality, but its extreme lateness prevents it from being a favorite with a good many growers. Early Puritan has done exceedingly well this season, being early, prolific, and of excellent quality; all things considered, I think it the finest acquisition to the potato family since the advent of the Early Rose.

Turnips are a very important crop in this locality, and farmers give particular attention to it. In varieties they stick mostly to old kinds—Sutton's Champion, East Lothian, and Shamrock, with a preference for Champion.

Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red, with its aliases, is almost the only kind sown, some few sowing Yellow Globe.

Carrots.—Steele Bros' Half-Long gives best results, being a good cropper, and easy to harvest.

In new varieties, about the only thing I did was carry on an experiment with potatoes grown from seed furnished by the Ontario Experimental Union—six varieties in all, grown as nearly as possible under similar circumstances, and giving returns as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Variety and Bushels. Rows include Burpee's Extra Early, quality good, yield per acre. 217; White Star, medium, 214; Empire State, good, 224; Pearl of Savoy, 196; Rural New Yorker No. 2, medium to poor, yield 174; Summit, quality extra good, yield per acre. 186.

Rape has been grown to a limited extent, and seems to be gaining in popularity. Much disappointment was experienced in 1893, owing to inferior seed being sold by seedsmen for the true Dwarf Essex varieties. However, this year seed was good, and crop fair. Some farmers complaining of losses amongst sheep from letting them feed on it while frozen.

English horse-beans I have never seen, and there are none grown here.

The variety of corn known as High Mixed is used almost entirely for silage and for soiling or summer feeding of cows. Mangels were not considerably from the drills; but it was not used, owing to the excessive dry weather.

Peas.—We have a good many varieties: Mummy, Crown, Prussian Blue, Golden Vine, and Golden Vine, and amongst these kinds it is somewhat difficult to say which is the best. Mummy yielded quite a run a year or two ago.

but this year seems to have fallen into disfavor, being very badly eaten by the worms. But in a good many instances it is noticeable that they have not been so much the victims of the pea weevil as some other varieties. Taking it all together, I think Golden Vine has the largest place in area sown, and generally gives best results.

HALTON. JOHN DICKIN.

I live in a clay loam section, therefore I am not in a position to reply to all your questions.

Fall Wheat.—The old Seneca and Democrat were the best. Oats.—Egyptian and Banner.

Barley.—Rennie's Improved Six-rowed barley out-weighted other varieties, and is the favorite. Two-rowed barley has been discarded.

Spring wheat and buckwheat not sown. Millet.—Hay being a good crop, no millet was sown this year.

Corn.—Not sown. Peas.—The Mummy and the Sword pea. We have very few peas this year. The straw from the Mummy pea is too coarse for sheep feed.

Potatoes.—The White Elephant, the season being dry; they rot easily in wet seasons. Beauty of Hebron, second best.

Turnips.—Purple-top Swede; only some few patches sown; they grew well in fall and made a good crop.

Mangolds.—The Long Red Mammoth. Carrots.—Steele's Improved Short White.

I did not try any new varieties of grain, etc., last year. Rape not sown. No silos for many miles. The best help for fall feeding is American horse-tooth corn, sown broadcast. We sow oats, and oats and peas and Wild Goose wheat, mixed together, as feed for winter. We sow very little barley now.

PEEL. ROBT. CATTION.

Oats.—I have grown different varieties, namely: Canada White, Prize Cluster, Banner, and Bonanza. Very few black oats grown in this section, the favorite being black Joannette. The above white oats yielded very well, considering the dry season.

Barley.—Russian, Mensury, and Rennie's Improved. Spring Wheat.—Not much grown these last few years. Goose about the only kind grown last year, and it was almost a failure.

Millet.—Very little grown. Corn.—Horse-tooth has proved very satisfactory, both for ensilage and for feeding through the summer.

Potatoes.—I prefer Pearl of Savoy. Turnips.—Rennie's Improved Purple-top.

Mangels.—Gate Post proved a good variety. Carrots.—Steele's Improved Short White gave very good satisfaction.

Rape.—very little grown. English horse-beans not grown in this locality.

Corn for ensilage and soiling—High mixed and Horse-tooth give the best results.

YORK. JNO. MILLER.

Oats.—Banner oats are chiefly sown in this part. I think they have been found to be the most reliable, and give the best yields. Many farmers will sow no other kind. One farmer near here had over 100 acres of them last year. Some grow small quantities of the Black Joannette, but they are so short in the straw, without they are sown on very rich land, they are bad to harvest, and they shell very badly unless cut before ripe. I would not advise any one to sow them, unless on a piece of land where he thought no other kind of grain would stand up. I think there is no fear of them going down. The Improved American has done well with me the last two seasons; they are much like the Banner; have yielded better and have more straw, and fully 15 bushels more oats per acre, and on land no better.

Barley.—There was very little barley sown last year, and it was a very poor crop. I don't know of any kind but the old common Six-rowed being sown. The Two-rowed did so poorly the two previous years that people lost confidence in it.

Peas.—Were a poor crop, most of them being drowned out. I had the Mummy; they yielded 25 bushels per acre. The Black-eyed Marrowfats are principally sown; but the price has fallen so much that there is not the money in them now there was a few years ago. The Post pea, a variety of the Golden Vine, but smaller, did well last year. They are fine in the straw, and very long; will give a bigger bulk of straw than any pea with which I am acquainted.

Buckwheat.—Not grown here. I think I only saw one field of it last year, and it was sown on a field after the hay had been taken off; it yielded 15 bushels per acre.

Millet.—I do not know of any millet being sown here. Corn.—Was late in being planted; did not plant till June 17th. I had four acres—three acres of Longfellow (it was a good crop and ripened all right), and one acre of Rural Thoroughbred Flint (it grows much stronger, giving more than double as much fodder as the other, and will yield much more corn to the acre than the other, but it did not fully mature; I think it would be all right if planted early).

Potatoes.—I had Rural New Yorker No. 2, Ohio Junior, Thorburn, and the Freeman. Freeman did the best, and the Rural was next.

Turnips.—The Knowfield are mostly sown; are the best Swede, in my opinion; but the grasshoppers took all mine but about an acre, and hurt them pretty bad. I ploughed up and sowed again the last week in July, but it was so long before the rains came they were only a small crop.

I sowed a field of new Lincoln oats, but between the rain and drought, they did not ripen properly.

I sowed four acres of rape last year, on different days. What I sowed first came up; the other did not; so I only had two acres. After the rain came it grew very fast. October 1st I turned 28 sheep on it, and for over a month you could hardly see where they had been; when I let the cattle in, and it kept them all eating till it froze up. I intend sowing more of it this year. English horse-beans have not been tried here.

H. REVEE.

Oats.—Black Tartarian and Egyptian are mostly grown; and the American Banner is rapidly gaining favor.

Peas.—The best are Egyptian Mummy, and Golden Vine. Barley.—Only the Six-rowed grown.

Spring Wheat.—Scotch Eye and the Wild Goose. Buckwheat.—The Silver Hull.

Millet.—Not grown. Corn.—For ensilage, the Red Cob; for grain, White Flint and Angel of Midnight.

Potatoes.—The Crown Jewel and Rural New Yorker No. 2 are decidedly the best for main crop; and Burpee's Extra Early leads the van as an early variety.

Turnips.—For Swedes, Rennie's Purple-top, and S. B. & Co. Purple-top, are the two varieties almost exclusively grown. They both are good crops. As to the result of the yield, there is no apparent difference. But in my estimation, the Elephant or Giant King is the coming turnip for all purposes. Of the Yellow and White hybrid varieties, none equal Carter's Purple-top Mammoth, as a cropper.

Mangels.—The Mammoth Long Red is mostly grown. Carrots.—S. B. & Co. Imported Short White, and the Beit's, are the varieties almost entirely grown, and under favorable circumstances give immense returns. Many think the carrots identical, although named differently by different seedsmen.

Last year we grew for the first time the Lincoln oat, and notwithstanding the bad year, we found it possesses many good qualities, and shall try it on a larger scale this year. We also tried the Wonder, a variety sent out by the Experimental Station at Ottawa; but it has no particular propensities to strongly recommend it.

Peas.—For the second year we grew the Potter, and we are very much pleased with it. We grew Rennie's Canadian Beauty on a small scale, but the season was so unfavorable that it had no fair trial; but still it gave most favorable results.

Potatoes.—Of new varieties tried we liked the Freeman Satisfaction Queen.

We tried English horse-beans last year, but the result was so unsatisfactory that we did not harvest them. Rape has not been tried.

The only soiling crop grown is ensilage corn.

W. D. MONK.

Oats.—Banner, Golden Giant (side), and Black Tartarian. Barley.—Common Six-rowed, Peas.—Crown, Buckwheat.—None; grown very little. Millet.—None grown.

Potatoes.—Rural New Yorker potatoes turned out excellent with us; finest crop and best potatoes we ever had; no sign of rot.

We tried English horse-beans and they were a failure. M. S. S. or Red Cob ensilage sown with common Indian corn, every other row did best for silo. Soiling—Peas and oats and vetches sown together, and fall rye, for early summer.

JOHN BELL.

Oats.—Would say that the Banner and Black Tartarian are all that I have tried, and, I believe, the kinds that are chiefly sown in this locality.

Peas.—I think the Prussian Blue gave the best results. Barley.—We sow nothing but Six-rowed.

Buckwheat.—Very little sown; chiefly Silver-hulled variety. Millet.—Hungarian grass.

Corn.—Very little sown. One Hundred Day or Angel of Midnight seems to be the leading variety.

Potatoes.—Rural New Yorker No. 2 did best. Turnips.—Rennie's Improved Purple-top is generally sown.

Mangels.—Golden-fleshed Tankard is generally sown, but owing to the severe drought we experienced last season, this variety did not do so well as they don't take hold enough of the ground in dry weather, but for ordinary seasons we think them far the best.

Carrots.—The variety known as the Beit's gives best results. I tried a new gray pea; grows straw similar to Prussian Blue; came up a reddish color; is going to be a good yielder.

Rape.—Dwarf Essex is the only variety sown, and gave excellent results. English horse-beans have not been tried that I know of.

Red Cob ensilage corn is used altogether in filling silos. Clover and Mammoth Southern Sweet corn are giving best results for summer and early fall use as feed for dairy cows.

ONTARIO. M. CLIPSHAM.

Oats.—American Banner, White Russian, and Rosedale White. I think the Rosedale will take the lead.

Barley.—Canadian Six-rowed and Chevalier Two-rowed. Wheat.—White Fife. We do not grow fall wheat.

Peas.—Golden Vine and Crown have done best. Buckwheat.—The Japanese.

No millet grown that I know of. Corn.—Canada Yellow; and as for ensilage, I have tested about twelve varieties, and I find the Angel of Midnight is the best for this section. I grew it altogether last year and I never had as good ensilage.

Potatoes.—Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Rural New Yorker No. 2.

Turnips.—Rennie's Prize Purple-top. Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red.

Carrots.—Mammoth White Intermediate. I tried six kinds of potatoes. I received them from the Agricultural Farm, Guelph, as a test: No. 1. Burpee's Extra Early. No. 2. Summit. No. 3. White Star. No. 4. Pearl of Savoy. No. 5. Rural New Yorker No. 2. No. 6. Empire State. They are all good except the White Star. Nos. 2, 4, and 6, are the best.

Rape or horse-beans have not been grown here. Peas and oats and ensilage corn for soiling.

G. E. MOWBRAY.

Of oats, three varieties are principally grown, namely: Black Tartarian, American Banner, and Egyptian, of which the Egyptian was decidedly the best.

Spring wheat.—There is scarcely any sown. Fall wheat did well last year, the Clawson variety giving the best satisfaction. Barley was a very poor crop, the Mandischeuri, or Russian, giving the best yield.

Buckwheat.—The Silver Hull yielded best. Millet.—There is scarcely any grown. Corn.—Compton's Early did the best.

Potatoes.—The Red Brook and St. Patrick were the best late varieties. Turnips are largely grown in this locality, farmers growing from five to twenty acres. Bangholm and Skirving are mostly grown.

Mangels.—The Long Red is the best. Carrots.—Not many grown.

Rape is grown successfully whenever sown. English horse-beans have never been tried to my knowledge.

Peas are largely sown in this township. We have two farms located here, namely: the G. J. Coryell Seed Co. and Keeney & Co., who get the farmer to sow fancy peas for them, for which they pay good prices. The Black-eye is the best yielding pea grown in this locality.

Western corn for late fall feeding, and fall rye for early feeding for dairy cows.

ELMER LICK.

Oats.—Banner largely grown, and have given good satisfaction. Some few Joannette grown with varying success.

Barley.—Very little, except common Six-rowed. Spring Wheat.—Very few acres spring wheat—and that poor.

Buckwheat.—Common, Japanese, Silver-hull; crop of any of these very light, except in rare cases.

Millet.—Do not know of a single piece giving any crop worth harvesting. In a few cases Hungarian gave a small yield.

Peas.—Many fields ploughed up and sown to buckwheat. Very few fields much over 10 bushels per acre; under such circumstances unsafe to name varieties. Of the seed peas, much grown here; the medium varieties did best—too much rain for early, and too dry for late varieties.

Corn.—Too dry for good crop. Red Blaze, Compton's Early and common Canadian varieties, have done best, in order named. For silo, Leaming has done well. Compton's Early not heavy enough the last two years. Red Cob ensilage too late.

Potatoes.—Unsafe to name varieties this season, as results are widely different for even two or three days difference in planting.

Turnips.—Skirving's Purple-top, Bangholm and Elephant mostly grown. Elephant gave rather best yield.

Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red mostly grown. A few Intermediate Yellow.

Carrots.—Improved Short White. Rape and English horse-beans have not been tried in this vicinity to my knowledge.

Soiling.—Peas and oats for first, followed by corn; peas and oats not satisfactory this season, as peas drowned out.

JOHN BARTLETT.

American Banner appears to be the most reliable oat. Goose wheat seems to be the only variety that is safe to sow in this vicinity. A few years ago it was considered rust proof. It has been somewhat troubled with rust this last season. Forty bushels per acre have been grown last season by some farmers ten miles north of me. The Colorado spring wheat is also considered a good wheat here.

Buckwheat.—Silver-hull and common variety are now considered the best. The Japanese is not as well liked on account of its light weight. Some growers here mix the seed of the three varieties, and say they get better results than when grown separately.

Millet.—Very little grown; have had no experience with it. Indian Corn.—Common yellow Canadian is considered the best. Longfellow is too late. Compton's does not yield as well

as common yellow. Smut-nose too late. I have a variety which originated with myself, by crossing the common yellow with a long-eared variety of white corn, and self-husking. I have been selecting the best ears for the last ten years, and now have a variety which excels any variety which I have tried.

Potatoes.—Beauty of Hebron and Early Sunrise head the list. White Star and White Elephant are also considered good.

Turnips.—Skirvings, Bangholms, and Elephant Swede. Mangolds.—Long Red.

Carrots.—Beith's Improved. Rape does well here.

Horse-beans have been tried in gardens; do not bear drought well, and are apt to mildew in dry weather. Green fodder corn for soiling.

Peas were almost a failure on account of too much rain. Prussian Blue, Marrowfat, Prince Albert, and Mummy are considered the best varieties here.

S. L. BROWN.

Oats.—White Cluster and Banner. White Cluster was better weight.

Barley.—The old-fashioned Six-rowed gave me best results (30 bushels per acre), and I think it will average better throughout the neighborhood.

Spring Wheat.—Goose wheat has been the best. Buckwheat.—The Japanese and the Silver Chaff take the lead. No millet grown.

Corn.—Red Blaze, Smut-nose, White Flint, and Eight-rowed Yellow, seem to be about equal for ear crop. All the difference apparent seems in the location and culture; corn not being a good crop, on account of excessive alternate wet and dry weather of 1894.

Potatoes.—Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron have stood the test, with proper change of seed and good culture.

Turnips.—Champions, Bangholms, Skirvings, etc. Turnips poor as a rule.

Mangels.—Golden Tankards and Giant Yellows. Carrots.—Short White.

Red Blaze corn, which is new in this locality; results satisfactory. No rape or English horse-beans have been raised of any account.

Corn is used for extra summer and early fall feed for dairy cows.

J. R. RANDALL.

Oats.—Banner gave the most satisfactory results. Black Tartarian are largely grown, but are more subject to rust.

Barley.—The ordinary Canadian barley is largely grown; but for feeding purposes the Russian and the English Two-rowed appear to excel in yield.

Spring Wheat.—The Wild Goose still leads in favor. A variety of Manitoba wheat is grown here, and does fairly well. Buckwheat and millet not much grown.

Peas.—The Mummy is the leading variety grown. The Prince Albert and Sword pea are also grown here and do well.

Corn.—For husking, the Canadian Yellow is about the only one grown, except for table purposes.

Potatoes.—White Star, White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron and Thorburn.

Turnips.—Bangholm and Jumbo. Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red.

Carrots.—Half-Long White Belgian. Rape has been grown here with good success. English horse-beans have been a failure whenever tried.

The variety of corn mostly grown for ensilage is Compton's Early; but in one instance Salzer and North Dakota gave an excellent yield.

PETERBORO. J. SMITHSON.

Oats.—The American Banner seems to be still the favorite; it stands up well and is generally free from rust; but for poorer land the Golden Giant seems to be preferred. It is a light weighing oat compared with the Banner. For early sowing on high land, the Black Tartarian has given very good results. The Magnetic has been tried, but with not very favorable returns.

Barley.—Very little sown except for feeding purposes; the Two-rowed varieties seem to do better than the Six-rowed, the Duckbill and Prolific being sown. The Canadian Thorpe has been sown in small patches by some. It is highly spoken of.

Spring Wheat.—Very little was sown, and, generally speaking, was a poor crop. The Colorado did best.

Corn.—Mammoth Southern Sweet was generally sown and has given good satisfaction.

Potatoes.—The Snowflake and Rural New Yorker No. 2 have given best results.

Turnips.—Rennie's Prize Purple-top and Steele's Selected Purple-top do best; they are good growers and excellent keepers. Of the white or yellow varieties, the White Globe gives the largest yield.

Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red seems to be the favorite. Long Yellow and Yellow Intermediate did well.

Carrots.—Steele's Short White is mostly grown in this section; it is becoming more popular every year. A new variety sent out by Wm. Rennie, called White Intermediate or Beit's Carrot, gave excellent returns; it is very solid and crisp and yields well, and is an excellent keeper. Tried Beit's carrot and was well satisfied with the result. Can say the same of the Canadian Thorpe barley.

English horse-beans and rape have not been tried in this section.

Peas were extensively sown in this district last season, and, where not drowned out, gave very satisfactory returns. Black-eyed and White-eyed Marrowfat did well, although the price, in common with other grain, has been low, yet generally they were a remunerative crop. The Mummy pea was also sown with fair results, but the general sample is poor compared with the same pea of four years ago. This is due to lack of attention to the crop, such as pulling out the vines having purple blossoms. The Prussian Blue pea has been sown generally for feeding purposes. Golden Vine, Prince Albert, and Emperor have also been sown and given satisfaction. A pea sent out by Wm. Rennie, called the Canadian Beauty, gave fair returns. It is a white pea, somewhat smaller than the White Marrowfat; it is late in ripening. A great quantity of fancy peas were contracted for and grown, but as these were not for the general market, a description will hardly be in order.

F. BIRDSALL.

Oats.—The Banner oat has yielded very well this past year, and is the favorite in this vicinity. It has a nice length of straw, which is bright, and if properly harvested the straw makes splendid fodder.

Barley has been a light crop in both the Four and the Six-rowed varieties. Some Thorpe barley sown as an experiment, by a neighbor, turned out well.

Spring Wheat.—The Colorado, I think, turns out as well as any; but spring wheat has not turned out well. Fall wheat—Surprise wheat, taken all together, has done the best.

Buckwheat.—The Japanese buckwheat, where sown, did very well.

Millet.—None sown in this immediate vicinity. The pea is the rent-payer in East Peterboro. A great many acres of the fancy peas are grown, especially in the township of Otonabee. In the field peas, the White Marrowfat turned out well. I mixed the Marrowfat and the Mummy, and had a grand yield. The sun seems to effect the Mummy—the flower dropping off too soon; but they seem to do better when mixed with the Marrowfat.

Corn.—Longfellow corn is grown for a field crop and turned out, where sown, very well.

Potatoes.—The White Elephant is still a favorite and turned out well.

Swede Turnips.—The Elephant Swede, followed closely by Carter's Prize Purple-top. For fall and early winter feeding the Greystone is grown—a heavy yielder. In 1893 we showed three Greystones which weighed 30 pounds each. This year the drought and grasshoppers effected the yield.

Mangels.—The Long Red mangel and the Golden Tankard have been grown this year with success.

Carrots.—The White Vosges have taken the place of the Belgian carrot; they yield heavier and are easier harvested, the roots not running down so far into the ground.

Quite a bit of rape has been sown on clover sod broadcast, and did fairly well. But where white turnips were sown in the same field and at the same time, they did the best. Horse-beans were sown in 1893 in the famous Robertson mixture, but were a total failure. So the farmers left them severely alone in 1894.

The Southern Sweet, White Flint, and Longfellow are the best varieties for the silo. Mix while putting in, by putting in a load of each.

We sow rye for early pasture and it gives a splendid return, pasturing it in May and 1st of June. Corn follows for August and September. Fall rye sown about the 1st of August gives splendid fall pasture, and may either be cut the following summer or used again for early spring pasture.

J. FRED DAVIDSON.

Spring Wheat.—There was considerable grown the past season, notwithstanding the low prices. Colorado was most widely grown and gave best results, but it seems like most other varieties, getting run down and losing its former vigor. Club was grown by one or two and did fairly well. McCarrin gives much more straw and, on strong land, as much grain. Campbell's White Chaff not very successful.

Oats.—American Banner heads the list; White Egyptian gave good results. Black Tartarian are grown by a few and give immense yields, but are rather light, and considerable smut in heads and some rust. Triumph, Welcome, White Russian, and several other varieties find favor with some, but are not becoming general. A small quantity of Siberian and Joannette were grown here last year, and promise to displace all others. The Joannette stools out very much and is very short in straw.

Peas.—The Prince Albert is the leading variety and has given most satisfactory results. Prussian Blue have done well wherever tried. Black and White-eyed Marrowfat have been grown by a few, and were fairly satisfactory. Hoe peas are grown very extensively, and on good soil, where properly attended to, have been paying well. One field of Canadian Beauty was grown and is likely to be a coming white pea.

Barley.—Only a limited quantity grown, mostly for feed. Common Six-rowed is still most widely cultivated. Duckbill gives largest amount of straw and grain, and requires strong ground. Chevalier, Thorpe, and Black are grown by a few—mainly to be ground for f. ed.

Buckwheat.—Japanese is the best yielder, but some of the common gray is still cultivated.

Fodder corn is on the increase, and many silos have been built during the past season, but a great quantity is still grown and fed uncut. Mammoth Southern Sweet, Red Cob, and Thorngrove White Flint are the principal varieties grown, but some other varieties are cultivated by a few as experiment.

The root crop area is on the increase, and is taking the place of summer-fallow.

In turnips, the leading varieties are Sutton's Champion, Bangholm, Carter's Elephant, Hartley's Bronze-top, Greystone, and White Globe are grown for fall feed.

Mangolds are much grown now for feeding hogs. Mammoth Long Red is the leading variety; some Yellow Globe are grown. White Vosges, White Belgian, and Improved Short White are the principal varieties grown.

Sugar-beets are not grown by any in this district.

Potatoes are extensively grown in this district, and many shipped away. The varieties are many, and new varieties are coming in every year. Empire State, Late Beauty of Hebron, Sunrise, St. Patrick, and Crown Jewel are the most widely grown, but many other good varieties are grown in limited numbers.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

JNO. B. STONE.

Oats.—The oats which have done best here are the Canadian White, and the Egyptian. The Canadian White, where sown, have done the best. The past season the Siberian was far ahead, out of seven varieties. The Siberian is a white oat and thin in the hull, and grows a tall, stiff straw. The Joannette oat does well on very rich soil.

Barley.—The old Six-rowed barley does best of all the varieties yet tried in this county. The McCarrin and Russian White do best as spring wheats.

Buckwheat.—The Japanese buckwheat does best here.

Millet.—Very little millet sown.

Corn.—The corn which gave the best satisfaction was the Mammoth Cuban, maturing fit for seed. This is greatly in favor as a silo corn, and the stalk is very sweet.

Potatoes.—The Rural New Yorker as a late potato gave the best crop. As an early potato Burpee's Extra Early did best; there is no finer potato for the table than this variety.

Turnips.—The best Swede turnip we have ever grown, for richness and good keeping quality, is Rennie's Prize Purple-top, and they are a good cropper and very handsome, growing very round and smooth. As a Greystone, the Mammoth Purple-top, I think, equal to any.

Mangels.—The Long Red mangel is mostly sown.

Carrots.—Steele's Short White carrot is a great favorite.

Peas.—The new Canadian Beauty pea has done extremely well with us the past year. They are a very large white, and grow very even in size. We grew about 700 bushels of these large peas the past year.

No rape or English horse-beans grown here.

For dairy cows, clover and rye for early pasture has proved best. We let the cows remain on the clover until the 20th of June, and then take them off and let the clover seed, then we put them on the permanent pasture; this keeps them up until the Greystone turnips are ready. Then we feed all the turnips and corn we can get the cows to eat until we take them in. There is nothing pays better here than the cows and apples. The Warkworth cheese factory alone made \$36,000 worth of cheese, and we now have a butter factory in operation. Hogs have paid well, but there is nothing in them just now. The past season has been a most satisfactory one to us. We work our land well and it pays; we keep our cows well and they pay well for their feed.

WM. STILLMAN.

Oats.—White Egyptian and Black Tartarian.

Barley.—Imperial Six-rowed and Duckbill Two-rowed.

Wheat.—Colorado and McCarrin.

Buckwheat.—Silver-skin.

Corn.—Red Cob and Mammoth Sweet. Only some Twelve-rowed sowed for green corn.

Potatoes.—Rural New Yorker and Red Dakota.

Turnips.—Elephant or Giant King and Steele's Improved.

Mangolds.—Mammoth Long Red.

Carrots.—Mammoth White and Intermediate.

Tried Thorpe barley and got sixty-eight pounds from three pounds.

Fried Lee's Favorite potatoes, which did not do well.

Rape and English horse beans have not been tried.

Red Cob gives best ensilage.

Soiling.—Fall rye cut in spring or pastured, followed by white turnips and corn for the fall feeding.

Peas. I had four kinds, the Potter, Mummy, White Marrowfat, and small white pea; they all did well, but I think the small white is the best for a general crop.

ALEX. HUME.

Oats.—The American Banner still is the favorite, with White Oats as a second.

Barley.—There is very little barley grown in this locality; what there was is common Canadian Six-rowed, which yielded fairly well.

Peas.—The common small peas are the main crop, and appear to yield the most grain per acre. The Prussian Blues yield well. They stand up better than any other variety, and are much easier to harvest by the pea harrow, than the less-leafed.

Spring wheat is not much grown. Campbell's is the variety sown.

There is an increase of buckwheat, but cannot give the variety.

Millet.—I did not see a field of millet this last season.

Corn.—Longfellow corn is good.

Potatoes.—Rural New Yorker is one of the leading varieties of potatoes, both as to quality and yield.

Turnips.—Greystones and Swedes yielded well, and are grown extensively here for the dairy cows.

The Long Red mangold, and Steele's Improved White carrot are considered the best.

Rape is not grown. English horse-beans have been tried with but little success.

A large variety of Canadian corn, as Longfellow, and a variety of the Large Sweet are the best for ensilage.

Ensilage stands first for summer feeding. A mixture of peas and oats next—one bushel of peas to two bushels of oats sown per acre, at different intervals from first thing in spring to last, then early corn and so on.

PRINCE EDWARD CO.

W. C. HUFF.

The oat crop, not large in acreage, was above the average yield. White Egyptian yielded 28 bushels per acre; Banner, 36 bushels per acre, a variety that has stood the test well. Straw of these was excellent. White Australian, next in yield; 29 bushels; straw fair. The following are the results of six varieties sown together for a fair trial, viz.:—White Bavarian, 67 bushels per acre; Early White Siberian, 61 bushels; straw of each five feet high, bright and stiff; Joannette, a black oat, gave same as Siberian; straw fine, short, and stools more than any of the others, thus requiring less seed to acre. White Poland, 59 bushels; good straw and heavy oat; White Schoen, 56 bushels; White Lincoln, 53 bushels; this oat failed to come up to our expectation, it being the only one to rust.

Barley.—Common Six-rowed, the only variety sown, gave an average yield of 32 bushels; straw large; grain effected by drought just previous to maturity, which made the sample not as heavy as expected, although the crop was one of the first last season.

Spring Wheat.—Campbell's A No. 1 hard, 62 lbs. to bushel; this variety gave the best yield, 30 bushels per acre. Carleton, 26 bushels; an excellent wheat last season. Colorado, yield about the same.

Buckwheat. was not so extensively sown as in previous years, but was an extra crop in some instances. Common, 30 bushels per acre; Silver-hull, 25 bushels; it is recommended the highest; Japanese, 23 bushels; this would be popular variety was said to be proof against sunstroke or frost; has rapidly declined. Buckwheat makes the best egg-producing food.

Peas.—The crop was extra; straw bright. Runners come first; 30 bushels per acre. Mummy, Gold Vine, a common small; average of each was 25 bushels per acre. These were grown for feed. Fancy peas grown for seed-houses, principally for export. British Queen, 27 bushels, big straw; Alaska Kents, 20 bushels; Bride of Market, 13 bushels; Early Kents, 12 bushels; McLean Advancers and Gems are the best for canning.

Corn.—Field, White Smoke gave the remarkable yield of 140 bushels of ears; Mammoth White Flint, 100 bushels; this new corn promises well for the future. White Red Glaze, 75 bushels; Canada Yellow and Compton, both good. Early Mastodon produced the phenomenal yield of 125 bushels (shelled). It is a new Dent corn, and should it prove as productive next season it will not be long before it has a boom. Sweet—The following are the most popular for marketing and canning:—Old Colony, Stowell's Evergreen, and Crosby.

Potatoes.—The crop was fair to good. The best early potatoes were Burpee's, an extra yielder; is becoming very popular. Puritans, a splendid sort, produced 275 bushels to an acre. Beauty of Hebron, still in the ring. Late White Star, 250 bushels, an old sort but yield well, and is a No. 1 potato. Rural New Yorker No. 2 is the future potato. Mummy Seedling, Good Summit, and New Queen are also equally good. Napoleon, similar to old Late Rose, produced 240 bushels to the acre last season.

Turnips are not so extensively grown as they should be. The Purple-top Swede, of which there are many kinds, give us the best crop; also superior for table.

Mangolds were unusually good last fall, and the farmers are just beginning to find out the necessity of them to make stock feed profitable. Every farmer should grow two or five acres of roots for his stock; they supply the animal with green food. The largest yield was from Rennie's New Giant Yellow, 1,250 bushels from an acre. Mammoth Long Red and Long Yellow were also a good crop.

At least one-half acre of sugar-beets should be grown by every farmer who winters pigs.

Carrots.—Field, White Belgian, 800 bushels to the acre. They are difficult to harvest. Mammoth White Half-long, 750 bushels to the acre; Steele's Improved Short, 500 bushels. The Danvers are most excellent in quality and exceptionally productive. Chantenay equally as good; both are easily harvested. They were grown from Ferry's seeds. Guerande also very popular.

Feed for dairy cows in early autumn was mostly corn, also peas and oats sown together, one bushel of peas to two and a half bushels of oats, and cut for feeding. Stowell Evergreen was chiefly used for corn.

No rape grown in this immediate vicinity, or horse-beans.

FRONTENAC.

RICHARD MOORE.

Oats.—The Banner is the leading variety sown in this district. I sowed, last season, one bushel of White Monarch oats. I did not like them, as they are late, all of ten days later than the straw given to rust. New varieties I tested six sent out by the Experimental Union of the O. A. C. These were Joannette, Banner, Lincoln, White Schomou, Siberian and Poland White. The last named proved to be the best of the six varieties. There was some kind of blight struck the oats in this section last year, which was a great drawback to them as to the yield.

Peas.—The common field is the pea mostly sown in this vicinity, although there was a large quantity of Prince Alberts grown for a large American firm, but the common field gave the best results.

Barley.—Not very extensively grown the past few years, but the old common Six-rowed seems to predominate. I sowed no barley last season, except two bushels of Duckbill, which is a very good grain to sow for feed. Black barley is also good for feed, as it is as heavy as peas.

Spring wheat was not very extensively grown in this section of late, but did well here last season. The varieties which did best were Red Fern and Mammoth Fyfe. Wheat yielded as well, to the bushel sown, as any other grain.

Buckwheat.—The common varieties prove to give the best satisfaction here.

Millet not sown as yet in this vicinity, to my knowledge.

Corn.—The sorts planted for hog feed are the common Yellow and Red-nose. The latter proves to be the heavier cropper. Corn for silos or summer feed—the sort most commonly used is the Mammoth Southern Sweet, which does well and yields a very large crop.

Potatoes. There is a number of varieties of potatoes grown in this locality, such as the Strawberry Wink, a very fine potato, and a good cropper; Early Ohio, Early Rose, Extra Early Vermont, White Elephant, Dakota Red, and many other varieties, although we think the Beauty of Hebron as good as any of the above named.

Turnips. Rennie's Prize Purple-top was far the best raised here last season.

Mangels. The Mammoth Long Red is the kind that was mostly grown here last season. I sowed some of the Giant Yellow Intermediate, and like them well, as the meat of this mangel is more firm.

Carrots. We have been raising carrots for many years, but never with such success as the past season. Sowed Pearce's Improved Half Long, and Rennie's Intermediate. Each of these carrots proved to be excellent croppers. Carrots have

been raised in this neighborhood to the weight of nine and a half pounds.

Do not know of any rape or English horse-beans ever sown in this district.

Have sown many different varieties of summer feed, and I think vetches, oats and peas, mixed, sown two or three weeks apart, make excellent feed, and corn for later on in the fall. I think this way a great saving, as it is all moonshine letting too much land run to pasture.

LEEDS.

M. W. STEACY.

Oats the principal crop sown in this vicinity, and a great many sorts are in vogue, but the Banner and Carter's Prize Cluster seems to give the best satisfaction.

Barley is not grown very extensively here as a complete crop, being grown mixed with other grain for feeding purposes. The Six-rowed sorts do the best. I have raised the Canadian Thorpe the past two years, and am well pleased so far; shall continue to sow it.

Spring Wheat.—Red Fern is the best spring wheat for this section, although that is not grown to any extent.

Buckwheat seldom, if ever, sown.

Millet.—Very little sown.

Corn.—The Longfellow has a good many friends, but to my mind the Thorngrove White Flint does the best here for ensilage.

Potatoes.—The Burbank held the lead for several years. But the Napoleon, I think, is doing better now, and is largely planted.

Turnips not very extensively raised here, but Rennie's Prize Purple-top did best with me this year.

Mangels not generally grown. The Mammoth Long Red gives best returns.

Carrots.—Only grown for table use in gardens.

I received samples of oats from the Experimental Union, Guelph, three varieties of which I was able to report correctly upon: The Siberian White, 1st; Poland White, 2nd; and Joannette Black, 3rd.

Rape and English horse-beans have not been tried in this vicinity.

Longfellow and White Flint give best results for silo. Corn is the only crop used for summer and early fall feeding for dairy cows.

Regarding peas, they are not grown to any extent in this section, but the Marrowfat seem to do very well. The Golden Vine has done well here in past years.

DUNDAS.

MISS ANNIE KYLE.

The varieties of grain that did best in our locality are:—Oats.—American Banner. Barley.—Six-rowed; very little sown. Wheat.—Scotch or Red Fern. Buckwheat.—Common. Millet.—None sown. Corn.—White Flint, Longfellow. Potatoes.—Beauty of Hebron. Peas.—Canadian Beauty. Turnips.—Purple-top. Mangels.—Long Red. Carrots.—Short White. Peas.—Canadian Beauty threshed three bushels from seven pounds sown.

We have tried rape and English horse-beans, and both proved a failure.

Leaming and Pride of the North are used for ensilage.

For early summer feed peas and oats are used, and corn for early fall.

CARLETON.

GEORGE R. BRADLEY.

Oats, on the whole, have been a fair crop. Banner still takes the lead. Prize Cluster is a favorite with some, and yield very well.

Barley was almost a failure, owing to the wet season. Also spring wheat might be reported the same. White Russian and Ladoga are the principal varieties sown.

Potatoes were troubled to some extent with rot. The Beauty of Hebron gave the best results.

Turnips were almost a failure, owing to thick-necks and rot. The Purple-top appear to stand the test best.

English horse-beans have met with little success.

Longfellow corn has given best results for ensilage.

For early extra summer feed for dairy cows, nothing has given better satisfaction than oats and vetches cut green, followed by corn till frost sets in.

Peas did well in this locality where not injured by wet. The Mummy outstripped all others by far. The short-straw Crown gave good results.

GLENGARRY.

JAS. H. ESDON.

Oats.—Banner and White Egyptian oats are the principal kinds sown here.

Barley.—Duckbill barley does the best.

Wheat.—White Fyfe is the principal kind of wheat sown.

Peas.—Prussian Blue and Mummy.

Japanese buckwheat, and Japanese millet pleases well—the latter being quite an addition to our fodder plants.

Corn.—Mammoth Sugar has been the most profitable that has been tried so far.

Turnips.—Very little difference in Purple-tops sent out as specialties from each seedsmen. I still hold to the Bangholm, and always get a good crop.

Mangels.—Rennie's Mammoth Long Red and Golden Tankard have done extra well. The Tankards are coming rapidly into favor; are good keepers.

Carrots.—White Vosges and Giant Ox Hearts are most in favor among carrots, the latter yielding as much as 1,200 bushels per acre, with good care.

Potatoes.—I tried Stray Beauty, London Queen, also Monarch, a blue potato from U. S. I discarded Queen for rot. Stray Beauty did extra well; no rot. Monarch good; no rot, but rather small; will try them again.

I tried a corn grown and selected for eighty-four years on the same farm in Drummond County, Quebec. I had wonderful results, clearly showing what care and selection will do in anything.

Rape has not been tried here yet. English horse-beans have, with very varying results—not a certain crop at all.

Mammoth Sugar corn is considered the best to grow for silo. Vetches, mixed peas and oats, millets, and early corn, have been of great help in summer feeding. Having given vetches a good trial, I am satisfied they are profitable. Can grow two crops on the same land same summer.

E. G. McALLUM.

Oats.—Banner was largely sown again last season and did well. Of new varieties, Joannette and Siberian did well.

Barley.—Very little sown. Mandscheur, where sown, did remarkably well. Common Six-rowed is the variety mostly sown.

Spring Wheat.—So little sown it is hard to tell what varieties proved most satisfactory. Bearded varieties filled better than bald. Those who tried Herison's bearded were highly pleased with it.

Peas were almost a complete failure in most places; very little sown. Mummy seems to be the favorite variety yet.

Corn.—For ensilage, Compton's Early, Red Cob, Angel of Midnight, and Horse-tooth did well and are the varieties commonly sown here. Salzer's North Dakota is one of the most promising of new varieties.

No rape or horse-beans sown.

For summer feed, peas and oats followed by corn.

RENFREW.

JAMES MARTIN.

It's nearly all Banner oats that are grown in this part, and they are well liked. The last two years we grew Early Gotland and I like them well; the year before we had three kinds, E. G., Banner and Yellow Giant. The E. G. were the best of the three; they grew along-side of the Banner, which was the next best. They yielded a heavier crop, stood up better and were ripe eight or ten days earlier.

There is very little barley grown here. Duckbill is what we had the last two years. It was a good crop this year. The old Six-rowed grows as heavy a crop, but does not stand up so well.

Wheat.—Nearly all White Fyfe, but some Red, and is liked very well. A good quality of wheat grows here which, when ground with Manitoba, gives Renfrew flour the name it has.

Peas.—Nearly all the small white (or June pea), which grow large crops. The Mummy and Potter varieties have been grown for a few years, the former returning best yield.

Very little buckwheat or millet is grown here.

The corn we had last year was Thoroughbred White Flint. It ripened here last year, but did not grow as heavy as the Dent kinds.

A great many new kinds of potatoes have been tried here. Many of them grow large crops, but rotted badly. The last few years have been so wet that about the only potatoes that did not rot on low land were the Chilies, and a great many are growing them again in preference to all others.

In turnips, we have sown for a number of years the Steele Co.'s Selected Purple-top Swede. I tried Jumbo or Monarch Swede, but liked the other kind better.

I like the Mammoth Long Red mangels.

The Improved Short White carrots grow the largest crop of any kind we have tried.

Corn, peas and oats sown together is put in by a number for soiling, but are seldom needed.

ALBERT W. ROSS.

Oats.—The Banner oat is the principal kind sown here, as it has proven the most satisfactory.

Barley.—No barley sown of any consequence.

Wheat.—The White Fyfe wheat (spring) is the farmers' choice, yielding good returns. The millers prefer it to all other kinds.

Buckwheat.—Is not grown in any quantity. Millet not tested.

Corn.—Mammoth Sweet corn is well liked here for green feed and drying for winter use.

Potatoes.—Rotted a great deal, but the Rose of Sharon kept best, yielding a bushel from three potatoes.

Turnips.—The Swedish turnip does the best, having a good shape, and is not so spongy as other kinds.

Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red mangels have done the best for a great many years, and seem to yield the heaviest crop.

Carrots.—We prefer the Improved Short White. We grow the Long White Belgian and the Short White together, and we found that in the pulling there was a good deal of waste in the Long variety in their breaking up, as the ground was low clay. Better satisfaction was given in pulling the Short kind, but we do not think they yielded any heavier crop.

Rape was introduced this year into our district for the first time. One field sown; it did well. More will be sown another year.

Green corn and green oats seems to be the best food for keeping up the flow of milk when pasture is short. Second-growth clover seems to answer the purpose very well for fall feeding.

Peas.—The Crown seems for heavy clay land to yield about as well as any of the common peas. We have sown an American pea, but it grew so short in the straw that it was not profitable, on account of labor in harvesting, most of them having to be pulled by hand. They required very rich land in order to grow at all.

PRESCOTT.

P. L. CAMPBELL.

Oats.—Probably the greater number of farmers in this locality still sow the common oats, and secure a fair return still. Banner oats does fairly well. The straw seems to be growing less stiff than the first few years. Cave oats rusted considerably. Egyptian gives a heavy bushel, but the yield is not very great.

Wheat.—Manitoba seems to have done better than White Russian last season. Herison's Bearded and Pringle's Champion filled better than some of the other varieties.

Peas.—Scarcely worth threshing.

Barley.—Not much sown. Common and Japanese sowed principally.

Millet.—Am not aware of any millet grown 'round here.

Corn.—Common Eight and Twelve-rowed, also Compton's Early for ears, and Red Cob ensilage and Mammoth Southern Sweet for fodder, with the tendency to smaller varieties.

Roots.—Potatoes—Blush well liked. Chili and Early Rose still favorites for main crop. Elephant still inclined to rot. Ordinary varieties of turnips and mangels. Carrots—Ox Heart and Short White.

Corn was the only crop that I tried in new varieties last year, and found the weights stand in the following order: Salzer's North Dakota, Colorado Yellow Dent, Compton's Early, Mammoth Cuban, Early White Flint, and Wisconsin Earliest White Dent. The order they stood for weight of ears, the same for the three first named varieties, followed by Wisconsin Earliest White Dent, Early White Flint and Mammoth Cuban.

Dwarf Essex rape grown to a small extent, but not very satisfactory last season. No horse-beans.

Green corn for soiling crop.

QUEBEC.

W. A. HALE.

Oats.—Upon the principle that "the best is good enough," the most progressive men in this section are satisfied with the American Banner, which in yield and general all-round good qualities places it at the head of the list so far. Still there are too many who depend upon cheap seed without a local habitation or a name. Oats and peas mixed are sown as winter feed for dairy stock, and the practice has much to recommend it.

Barley.—Two-rowed Chevalier still retains its popularity; grown principally for ground feed for store pigs. Black barley has disappeared; Clarke's is no longer grown, and Goldthorp's is late, liable to lodge, and tends more to straw than grain.

Spring Wheat.—Lost Nation, or, as it is now usually spoken of, White Russian, is much more largely grown than all the other varieties combined. Red Fyfe and White Fyfe are still popular, and Hard Manitoba Fyfe is coming into use. Ladoga has practically disappeared. At present prices of flour, much even, good quality wheat is being fed to poultry—the best and most evenly balanced egg-producing food yet found.

Peas.—Prince Albert and Golden Vine about equal in popularity, and grown to the exclusion of all other field peas except Black-eyed Marrowfat, now used for field-grown green peas. For garden use American Wonder and Champion of England still stand unrivalled.

Buckwheat.—The Japanese has not been a success, and the Smooth-hulled Black is gaining in popularity, it being the standard variety in all the older varieties along the St. Lawrence river. It is the best for bees, feds the land less for an after crop than does the Silver-skinned, and is now preferred by many for the quality of its flour.

Millet.—Is very little grown. I have tried the Hungarian experimentally, and it yielded a heavy crop of fodder and seed and seems to be very desirable as an autumn soiling crop for milk cows.

Corn.—Not much grown as a field crop of late years. Compton's Early and Large Yellow Flint (the same as Early Canada Yellow) remain the favorites.

Potatoes.—I suppose a vote on the best all-round potato would place either Early Rose or Beauty of Hebron at the head of the list for the consumer; and probably Stray Beauty would win for the producer, as bringing most money.

Turnips.—Lang's Swede is the one most sown either for stock or for market.

Mangels.—For this section the following order would represent the choice: Yellow Globe, Golden Tankard, Yellow Ovid and Mammoth Red.

Carrots.—Improved White for many reasons is preferred to White Belgian; but for profit and ready sale, Danvers, with due culture, seems still to be the best.

Last season I tested, side by side, in potatoes, Early Rose, Hebron, Puritan, Crown Jewel and Stray Beauty, with the result that the latter brought in sound potatoes as much as all the others put together. In new grasses, out of 13 varieties

tested for the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, I should place Austrian Brome well ahead of all others as a vigorous, early and late pasture grass. I have not tried it for hay.

Rape has been grown by breeders of thoroughbred sheep and fed off with great success. For common lambs at present prices I doubt if it would be profitable. Horse-beans are being largely used with corn for ensilage.

Compton's Early, in alternate rows, seem to be the most desired. Red Cob is said to make a watery and less sweet ensilage than either of the above two. Thoroughbred Flint is planted alone by many. Sunflowers have been tried, but opinions differ about them. Green corn fodder is frequently fed to milk cows in summer (vetches would do better); but probably turning cows onto second crop clover and even onto hay meadows is more resorted to than any other practice.

SHEFFORD, QUE.

P. P. FOWLER.

Oats did fine, but were troubled with the red leaf; those that did best were Banner and New Welcome.

Barley.—Mensury and common Six-rowed; Duckbill gave heaviest grain.

Spring wheat was a failure. Manitoba Fyfe, and White Fyfe, did well.

Buckwheat.—India first, Japanese fairly good.

Corn.—American Eight and Twelve-rowed gave large returns.

Potatoes all yield a big crop; yield and quality in order named: Stray Beauty, Early Puritan, Burpee's Extra Early, Summit, Empire State, Wilson's 1st Choice, White Star, Clark's No. 2, White Beauty, Filbasket, Vaughan's Prize, Crown Jewel, Mill's Prize, Adams Seedling.

Turnips.—Steele's Improved Purple-top Swede.

Mangels.—Long Red

Carrots.—Ox-Heart always ahead in this section; yielded at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 bu.-hels per acre.

Tried small sample Mummy peas; yield and quality extra fine.

Tried Extra Early Yellow Dent corn for cow feed; planted May 24th—gave good boiling ears first week in September; good cropper. Sanford equally as good quality; 10 days later; a little heavier cropper.

Orange table beets, quality extra fine, but roots liable to crack.

Rape and English horse-beans not been tried here.

Oats and vetches, then corn well cared, for soiling.

IBERVILLE, QUE.

NAMA M'GINNIS.

Oats.—Best oats this year, American Banner.

Barley a poor crop. Spring wheat one-quarter crop. Buckwheat, Japanese, one-half crop. Peas a failure, on account of cold, wet spring. Millet—don't grow any. Corn—King Philip is good; as a fodder corn Giant Prolific Sweet. Potatoes—Dakota Red and White Star did the best 'round here. Turnips—Purple-top, Mangels—Mammoth Long Red. Carrots—Steele's Improved Short White.

Fodder corn, Sweet, for summer feed.

THE PAST SEASON IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ON THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ.

The season of 1894, in British Columbia, was rather unfavorable. The spring was late, cold, and wet, followed—when it became warm—by the overflow of the Fraser River, and although the Experimental Farm was not overflooded, yet the soil was so filled with water from below, that most of the grain crops suffered, some to a considerable extent. Wheat ranged from 24 bushels per acre, where least injured, down to almost a failure on about 50 bushels per acre, to a very light yield.

And owing to the unfavorable season, all sorts of fungi were very plentiful, and there was considerable rust on nearly all varieties of oats.

Barley was generally a poor crop, and some of Prof. Saunders' hybrids, that gave in 1893 phenomenal yields, gave very poor returns, owing to the test plots being very wet for some time during the freshet.

Peas appear to do exceedingly well in the lower Fraser River country, and the crops this year, although not as heavy as they have had in former years, were fair, ranging from over 40 bushels down to about 25 bushels per acre.

Potatoes were a light crop, owing to a very fair crop, but mangolds were injured by water, and were nearly a failure, but mangolds were especially the large fruits, was a partial success, apples and plums being a good crop, the latter fruit appearing to be especially adapted to this climate, the plums of British Columbia being for size, beauty, and flavor, unexcelled.

The impression appears to be pretty generally accepted in the East, that British Columbia apples are poor in quality, which is perhaps mainly to be attributed to the fact that two or three varieties which are highly esteemed in Ontario and Quebec do not appear to attain a very high degree of excellence here, and which were planted to a considerable extent some years since. But there are very many apples of very fine quality that do appear to be admirably suited to the climate, and it would be a very interesting experiment to raise finer dessert apples, or Grimes' Golden, and doubtless when more of the collection on the Experimental Farm, now containing over five hundred varieties of fruit have been tested, others will be found that will replace any that may not do well.

Cherries were a light crop, owing to the unfavorable spring. Berries and small fruits, ditto, except blackberries, which were a fine crop, and of excellent flavor.

The season, up to the present, has been mild and favorable, and if the spring is at all favorable, there is no doubt that British Columbia will have a surplus next year sufficiently great to make herself felt as a competitor in the Northwestern markets, and when the people there get a little better acquainted with the British Columbia fruits, we shall cease to hear that there is any lack of quality, and instead, will come the message: "Send us more."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Oats.—Among white varieties, Egyptian is considered the best yielder; in black, the Black Tartarian and Norway gave best returns this year.

Barley.—Very little grown except for feed with oats. The kinds best suited are Carter's Prize Prolific, and Chevalier.

Spring Wheat.—Campbell's White Chaff, White Russian, and Colorado Spring, take the lead. Ited and White Fyfe are taking a second place.

Buckwheat.—The old kinds, Beechnut and Silver-hull, still do best.

Millet.—Not grown to any extent.

Peas.—Golden Vine lead.

Corn.—Pearce's Prolific and Long Yellow, though not the heaviest yielders, mature best, and for that reason give best results.

Potatoes.—The Chenangoes are the best yielding kind, and are best keepers.

Turnips.—Hazard's Improved are, I think, the heaviest cropper, and give best returns.

Mangolds.—The Long Red are first.

Carrots.—Danvers for field crop are considered best value. Rape is very little grown now. It is not considered a paying crop. Horse-beans are only being introduced; cannot report on them. Oats and vetches, or peas, grown mixed, are the best extra summer feed, and corn later on for dairy cows.

NOVA SCOTIA.

C. H. BLACK.

Spring Wheat.—White Russian and Lost Nation have yielded best in 1894, in this locality.

Barley.—The Six-rowed varieties are best liked.

Oats.—White oats have done better than the black varieties. Canadian Triumph did well; but Hazlett's Seizure varieties, Canadian Triumph did well; but Hazlett's Seizure yielded more grain and heavier. Oats were not much more than half a crop here last season, but Hazlett's Seizure gave us about 35 bushels per acre of good grain.

Peas.—Are not raised much alone, but with oats or other grain. Prince Albert and Golden Vine did the best.

Corn.—Pearce's Prolific seems to suit our climate better than any other.

Turnips.—A variety called the Elephant Swede did remarkably well this year.

Carrots.—Early Horn for garden, and White Belgian for field.

Mangolds.—Mammoth Long Red.

The best combination for green fodder seems to be oats and peas until the latter part of August, when corn makes a better and considerably cheaper fodder. Most of our best farmers now raise some kind of green fodder to supplement the pasture in August and September. Some speak highly of oats and vetches, and probably this mixture will be tried more another year.

WISCONSIN.

GEO. M'KERRON.

The White Schomen and Yellow German oats did best. Mensury barley, Silver Chaff buckwheat, and German millet. The Eight-rowed Yellow and White Flint corns did fairly well on clay lands, but the Yellow Smut-nose Flint seems to lead. The Green Mountain and Empire State potatoes. The Yellow Aberdeen turnip. The Large Red mangel, and Large Yellow carrot did the best here. Green Mountain potato was new and proved a very good cropper. I have grown rape several years with very satisfactory results. No horse-beans have been tried here. Corn and clover are the best soiling crops. Rye and oats come well for a time.

VETERINARY.

Milk Fever—A Reply to Dr. Mole.

Dr. Mole says my letter contained inaccurate deductions. I made no deductions and advanced no theories. I simply told how to treat a milk fever patient, and gave my experience of several severe cases, and the success attending my efforts I thought worth recording. If it is incorrect to warm up an animal chilled to death almost, then what is common sense? A great part of the Doctor's letter is practically a repetition of ours, but, outside of that, he wades in the dark as much as any man not a professional veterinary. We will take up his letter and see how good a case he makes out.

The idea of a cow losing blood at calving, and great nervous expenditure, is nonsense (I might call it by a plainer name) handed down to us since I was a boy, and I do not know how long before. Dr. Mole will find to his sorrow that it is muscular force if it is anything. I have seen calves coming for almost half a century. I am safe in saying that I have never seen a quart of blood from the worst cases of bleeding, excepting where this trouble becomes even more serious than milk fever, and I have seen hundreds of cows calve that, altogether, would not make a gill of loss in this way. Any man acquainted with cattle knows this, and if this were a preventive, severe labor and loss of blood would become a ready and standard remedy; I could accomplish both in five minutes if it were necessary. I presume Dr. Mole could also. Perhaps it will be news to him that we have seen symptoms of milk fever twenty-four hours before calving. I do not think a veterinary could see it, but a good herdsman could. And if a case of this kind were treated as he advises, the cow would be dead before his magnesia got half-way through her. This "nervous" talk about the cow is nonsense. Half the cows chew their cud up to the last act of parturition, and would probably keep on chewing if they had not the calf to look after. Nervousness at calving is due mostly to removing the cow from her stall, which should never be done if one can possibly wait on her. If she has not room, remove her mate, or allow her to fall back in her single stall on good bedding; her stall is her home—keep her there, if you wish her to do well; this is our experience.

We repeat that chill is the steady and predominant feature after the first onslaught, and we are in good company in saying so. Valancey E. Fuller buried his Jerseys in the hot manure pile to warm them. Dr. Mole practically admits it, for he treats the cow to whiskey, which can have no other effect than to warm her up. In one case of ours we would require a painful of rye to treat as he advises. I prefer stimulating from the outside with heat. Moreover, the bowels are almost neglected by him. To keep a suspect on hay and water, as he says, and without salts or molasses, until two hours after calving, will certainly end in disaster and a post mortem for the doctor to attend. He says he has had many; we have just had one; and that, unfortunately, was treated almost as he advises, but without the whiskey. This whiskey treatment is rather a funny one for him to give; it's an old English remedy; but he tells us the cow is practically drunk without the whiskey. It is possible the one devil may cast the other out; at any rate, it is worth putting along with the many other varied theories held by those qualified, as he puts it, but which are not very reliable things to depend on. The Doctor is simply trying to make a mountain out of a molehill.

DONALD ALEXANDER.

Dehorning Cows Before Calving.

Cows can be dehorned a short time before calving without any injury. I dehorned cows last spring that calved within twelve hours after, and no bad results. I would say, in such cases, put a quantity of straw below the cow, that in the event of her struggling too much, and perhaps getting down, she would not hurt herself. In all my experience with dehorning I have never met a case of injury to the animal where care was exercised in the holding while the operation was being performed.

JAS. G. MUNRO, Oxford Co.

A California paper objects to horse-fed hogs. It ought not to be much worse than feeding carrion to hogs, as is sometimes done.

DAIRY.

The Use of Salt.

A decreased price of a given product frequently results in a vastly increased consumption. While many farm products have greatly fallen in price during the last few years, many articles which the farmer has to buy have also declined. Take the case of salt, one of the necessities of the house for domestic and dairy purposes, and also for the use of all classes of live stock. No longer ago than 1891 it was selling at the Ontario wells at \$1.10 per barrel, whereas the writer was the other day informed by Mr. Coleman (T. T. Coleman estate), of Seaford, that it could be procured from either their works at that town or Brussels for as low as 50 cents per barrel, or \$5 per ton in car-load lots of 15 tons, and 200-lb. sacks going as low as 35c. The fall in the price of salt would seem to have more than kept pace with the downward tendency of the wheat market. The foregoing are certainly phenomenally low prices, and no man should stint his stock when good salt can be procured so cheaply. All farm animals require it, and, in fact, it should be placed in boxes, or other receptacles, within their reach. Prof. Robertson stated in one of his addresses that a dairy cow anywhere from Quebec West to the Rocky Mountains would consume four ounces of salt per day. He also reported making one test by changing the salt back and forwards among the herd, and found that the cows gave 14½ per cent. less milk on the average for two weeks when they got no salt than when they had it; furthermore, the milk obtained from the cows which had no salt would not keep as long by 24 hours. A certain amount of salt added to the ration tends to make it more savory, and it has a stimulating effect on the organs, keeping the animal in a vigorous and healthful condition. "Besides its strictly physiological functions, it is of use in facilitating the passage of the albuminoids of the food from the digestive canal into the blood, and a certain extent in facilitating the circulation and thus increasing the energy of the vital processes." Armsby, author of the foregoing sentence, in his standard treatise on cattle feeding, states that in view of the absolute demand for a certain amount of salt for the preservation of life, and the great advantage of a certain excess of it, it is plain that it is to be regarded not as a luxury but as a necessity. The development of dairying has greatly increased the consumption of salt of fine grades. Salt is highly esteemed by many advanced agriculturists in growing root crops, especially mangels, and for cereal crops in dry seasons, also as a straw strengthener.

A Question in Deep Setting.

In your issue of March 1st, F. J. S.'s excellent letter on "Farm Buttermaking" led me to tell you my experience in deep-can setting this winter. F. J. S. said that "twelve hours in summer and twenty-four in winter would raise all the cream if temperature is all right." We only set the milk for twelve hours and find that the cream seemed to be all raised, judging from the following test: Out of 282 lbs. milk we had 13 lbs. butter. This is as much (less one-half pound) as our Renfrew Creamery claims to take out with the separators. In much colder weather we again tested it, with but a very slight increase, proving that in very soft weather, by putting in snow (or ice) to keep the water ice-cold, as much cream can be raised as in extremely cold weather. Milk stands outside in barrels partly filled with water, and when water freezes very hard we pour in some hot water to keep the cans loose. Cans are 20 inches deep, with a hollow pipe in centre for water.

Another fact worth mentioning is that our cows nearly all calved this winter. We find that winter dairying pays best. But to come back to F. J. S.'s letter, we do not understand why he would have the milk stand twice as long in winter as summer, if he has ice? A. W. R., Renfrew Co., Ont.

Butter Print Stamps.

Some expert buttermakers, who put their product in pound prints, prefer their own name or that of their dairy stamped on the butter itself and not on the parchment paper wrapper, but if the letters are raised, when one print is set on another they become crushed down, and besides, they do not show through the wrapper. Prof. Geo. Harcourt, of St. Annes, Ont., who recently called at this office, mentioned noticing in the Bow Park Dairy, at Brantford, the use of a print in which the name was indented into the butter, raised letters being cut on the stamp. When the parchment paper was put on he could read the name right across the room, the letters showing plainly through. He said that Prof. Dean, of the Guelph Dairy School, who was with him at the time, was also much pleased with the idea.

Cocoanut Butter.

A new competitor in the butterine and cheap butter industry in United States has appeared in Chicago in the shape of "Cocoanut Butter." It is manufactured from the oil of the cocoanut, imported in the crude state from Cochinchina. It is said to be much cheaper than lard or other animal fats, to make a pure white "neutral," odorless and tasteless, and, after undergoing manipulation, makes a butter hard to beat from the genuine. It is also said to be very useful in the manufacture of filled cheese, and altogether a dangerous competitor to the dairy

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

RINGWORM, LICE, AND BLISTER.

EVAN F. UPPER, Thorold:—"Will you kindly answer the following through the veterinary column of your valuable paper: 1. Cause and cure for ringworm on young cattle? 2. Best and most effective cure for lice on young horses or cattle? 3. Receipts for blister, and directions for removing bunch on spavin joint of horse, caused by being cut with wire?"

[1. Ringworm is caused by a parasite which burrows just beneath the first skin, causing the bald, scurfy condition present in the effected animal. The writer has found a mixture of carbolic acid and oil (linseed or sweet)—one part of the former to four of the latter—sufficient to destroy the trouble with one application. Rub it in well around the edges of the ring.

2. See F. Hughson's communication in March 1st issue, also "Questions and Answers" of February 15th.

3. A mild but effective blister is as follows: Binioidide of mercury, 1 ounce; lard, 8 ounces. This should be applied every fourteen days to the hock, or any form of enlargement. For a strong blister use powdered cantharides, ½ ounce; turpentine ointment, 6 ounces; to be melted over a slow fire, and applied when cold, with a good amount of friction.]

CHAPPED TEATS OF COW.

F. GREEN, Ridgetown:—"I have a promising young cow that has sore teats; one of them spatters; that is, there appears to be three openings from which the milk spurts. She will be dry in a few days. Can you tell me the cause, and prescribe a remedy through your veterinary column?"

[Chapped teats may be caused by the powerful sucking of the calf, the sudden chilling of the teat during winter, exposure to the wind whilst in a wet state, milking with a wet hand, or lying on a damp, wet floor. By a little care in drying the teats after milking, it is easier prevented than cured. Treatment: Soothing applications are beneficial; washing clean with soap and water, thoroughly drying with a towel, and the combination of vaseline and oxide of zinc ointment will be found beneficial. If healing is tardy, application of lime water, with oil in equal quantities, enjoys a high reputation in the Old Country. Chapped nipples are very often obstinate to heal, and if other remedies fail you might try painting collodion over the parts, and protecting the sores with cotton wool.

WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.

CALF BLOATING.

H. T. JEWSON, Co. Wellington:—"What is the cause of a young calf bloating? It is fed new milk, and shows signs of inflation soon after being fed, which disappears in about four hours. Kindly give treatment to effect a cure."

[The cause is in all probability indigestion, due to weakness of digestive organs. Give a laxative, say ½ pint of raw linseed oil (if the calf is under three weeks old) after twelve hours' fast. If it does not operate try larger dose. In case the bloating is severe, better not wait for the twelve hours' fast, but instead add to the oil about half a teaspoonful of turpentine. In two days commence giving tonic of the following ingredients: Oxide of iron, carbonate of soda, and common salt, in equal parts; nuxvomica, 2 drachms to every pound of the mixture. Dose—2 drachms daily in food. Give less milk at a feed, and always its own dam's, newly milked.]

HYDROCEPHALUS OF THE HEAD OF YOUNG PIGS.

W. T. EMERY:—"I. Some pigs farrowed last week had a soft lump on top of head, as if the brain had broken through. The liquid substance was running out when they were born. There was a hole right through the skull, and five were thus affected. Kindly state cause?"

"2. A lamb died one morning. It was apparently well the night before. On the underside of the mouth there was a sticky substance. Several died last year from the same cause. Their food has been the same before and after lambing."

[1. This complaint is due to hereditary predisposition or congenital, and known as big head or water on the brain, is one form of rickets, and may be due to a variety of causes, but the chief is malnutrition. The bones are soft and arrested in their growth. There is preparation for ossification of the bones of the skull, but an incomplete performance, so that the brain substance breaks down the coverings, and protrudes through the opening. This want of bone salts is a very common cause of disease in pigs, owing to the very rapid growth of these animals. In this case the mother was unable to give sufficient bone-forming matter to her young, and this condition resulted. For treatment of the sow see answer to E. C. Moss.

2. With respect to the lambs we are unable to form any opinion from the obscure symptom forwarded. But, no doubt, a post mortem examination by a qualified veterinary surgeon would reveal the cause of death. DR. WM. MOLE.]

LEUCORRHOEA.

F. H. N.:—"I have a mare eight years old that is in season all the time. I got her on the 1st January, and she has been in season ever since. She was very thin when I got her. She has gained considerable since, is very hearty, and appears all right every other way. Would you kindly let me

know if there is any remedy for her, as she is a first-class general purpose beast, and would suit me well if she were all right?"

[From this description it is clearly shown that your mare is suffering from the disease known as "leucorrhœa," that is a constant discharge of a white glutinous material from the mucous lining membrane of the vagina. It is due from a variety of causes: from infection by the stallion in coition, the result of injury sustained by the womb during foaling, from exposure to wet or cold, retention of the placental membranes and putrid products within the womb itself. The symptoms are usually manifested by the constant discharge of a glary mucous material, accompanied with a quantity of urine. The treatment of these cases is not always satisfactory; the first thing to be sought is the removal of the cause. Wash out the womb with warm water until it comes away clear, afterwards inject a quart of water containing an ounce of permanganate of potash; this should be forced in by a syringe until it returns the same color that it enters every day. Give some good alterative tonic medicine, say the following: Barbadoes aloes, 1 drachm; quinine, 2 drachms; gentian, 2 drachms; ginger, 2 drachms; treacle to mix. Give this every day until the bowels are well relieved. You may expect improvement in about fourteen days. It requires to be faithfully and to be well attended, as it is a most intractable disease. You might report progress in fourteen days.

DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.]

Miscellaneous.

TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE.

W. D. PRESCOTT, Lakota, North Dakota:—"I notice in the ADVOCATE that S. N. Sixmuth enquires for a remedy for lice on cattle. I can recommend the following as a most speedy and effective cure: Lard, snuff, and kerosene, mixed to form a dark brown liquid paste, applied along the spine, and at root of tail, also at poll and behind ears. I have used it for a number of years for both cattle and horses, and always found it killed the lice within a very short time, without taking off the hair."

STARTING GARDENING.

JOHN BREYLEY:—"I am going to start gardening. 1. What is the average crop of tomatoes to the acre? 2. What is an average crop of beans; what are the best kinds to plant? 3. What is the least capital safe to start with?"

[1. We will leave this question for some of our tomato growers to answer. Livingston's Aristocrat, Early Ruby, and Canadian Victor are highly recommended. 2. At the Ontario Experimental Farm in 1893 California Pea beans yielded at a rate of 28.8 bushels per acre; Prolific Dwarf Tree, 27.3 bushels; Giant Dwarf Wax, 15.8 bushels. California Pea is of fine flavor, and cream color; we would, therefore, recommend it as safe to plant. 3. That will depend upon so many conditions that we cannot venture an answer. Unless the location and soil are favorable, and the business well understood, it is not safe to go far into debt in commencement.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR LICE.

S. T. P., Georgetown, P. E. I.:—"Coal ashes is a very good remedy, provided you keep the cattle from getting wet, for if they do the hair is sure to come off. I have used dry clay, and find it simple and most effectual. I take a pan of clay and put it in the stove, or in the oven, and have it thoroughly dried, and have it rubbed on the cattle. This I renew a few times, and find it most satisfactory. The little birds and the fowls look for it, and must have it. I can recommend it to all whose cattle are thus affected."

FEED AND CARE OF DAIRY HEIFER CALF.

W. EVANS, Randolph, Ont.:—"Please oblige by giving, in the ADVOCATE, the best method of feeding and caring for a heifer calf, from birth to maturity, with a view to the best results in milk and butter."

[Mr. Evans' heifer calf is doubtless from a good milk and butter cow, and sired by a bull whose breeding will afford a reasonable guarantee of the reproduction of these qualities in his progeny.

When dropped, the calf should be allowed to remain with the cow till its coat is licked clean by the dam, and it has suckled. It may then be removed into a dry, warm, well-bedded stall. For about two weeks it should be fed on new milk from the dam, which may at the end of that time be substituted by half skim, to which is added oil-meal porridge to take place of the removed cream. When the calf is four weeks old the entire cream may be displaced by oil-meal porridge. When about three or four weeks old she can be taught to eat whole oats, by rubbing some on the nose while wet from drinking milk. Fresh clover hay and stripped roots should be given every day in a clean box or manger. From this time forward the aim should be to keep the heifer growing rapidly, without putting on fat at the expense of lean meat. Her feed should be largely albuminous, such as clover hay, oil cake, bran and oats. Allow her plenty of exercise, fresh air, pure water and salt. Breed her at, say, from fifteen to twenty months old, according to development, and keep her milking for fifteen months before having her second calf, so that she may grow a good, large frame and establish the habit of deep-milking. Remember that the heifer is to be a mother with fine feelings. She should, therefore, be fed and trained with the object in view of fitting her to fulfil that function.]



SERGEANT BOLDS.

Sergeant Bolds of the X division is a man of no mean reputation in his own part of the world—indeed he is looked upon as quite a celebrity in his way. About twenty years ago he had the good fortune to be present at the capture of the chief men concerned in the great Damian House burglary. His share in the arrest was but small, though that was of little consequence to the Sergeant, who increased it mightily as years passed on; and now any one hearing him tell the story would suppose that he alone tackled, captured and brought to justice five of the strongest men the world contains. And many, too, are the tales of his prowess which occasionally follow.

But there is one incident in his professional career that Sergeant Bolds never brings up—an incident he would fain forget. He feels it as a blot on his escutcheon, which he would give ten years of his life to wipe off. It was the occasion of the great annual cricket match, Bridgemere vs. Oldham, held in Squire Broadbent's grounds. The young Broadbents were chiefly instrumental in getting it up, so it caused quite an excitement in the village, and every one in Bridgemere was most anxious as to the result.

About five o'clock, Sergeant Bolds, having finished his tea, announced to his wife his intention of going up to the field to see how they were getting on. Cricket was a very interesting game to the Sergeant. He had been a "dab" at it when a boy, and, according to himself, not one of his hits ever resulted in less than four being added to the score.

There was a great hill to mount on the way to the cricket-field, and the day being oppressively hot, the Sergeant was nearly exhausted when he reached the top. He took out his handkerchief, mopped his face, and then started off in the direction of the Hall.

He met two of the cricketers coming out of the gate, and somewhat envied them their cool flannel clothing; but on further inspection he found them even hotter than he, for they were each carrying a long cricket-bag, besides a portmanteau between them.

"Here, old chap," one of them called out—"give us a helping hand! We want to catch the six-o'clock train, and have barely a quarter of an hour to do it in. Carry this for us, will you?"—and they handed him the portmanteau. Sergeant Bolds is very good-natured, and thought nothing of tramping back again all the way he had come.

"Is the match over, sir?" he asked, hurrying along by the side of the strangers.

"Over! Yes—some time," answered the younger of the two.

"And which side won, sir?"

"Won!" said the other, laughing. "Why, we won, of course!"

"Then Mr. Broadbent lost?" exclaimed Bolds, disappointed.

"Yes," the man answered rather grimly—"Mr. Broadbent lost."

"Do you find that heavy, old boy?" said the elder and bigger man. "You see it's the bats which weigh. We always have to bring down half a dozen or so in case any get lost. I have the wickets here, and they make my arm ache, I can tell you!"

In spite of their haste, however, they did not catch the train; it was moving out of the station just as they went in.

"Confound it!" exclaimed the elder man. "What are we to do? When does the next train go?" he asked, turning to a porter.

"Two hours' time, sir. There's a train that starts from Marbury in 'arf an hour; but that is three miles off. You won't 'ave time to catch that."

"Isn't there a trap or something about this wretched place?"

"No—there ain't no traps 'ere, nor ever was. You might be able to get the pony-phaeton at the Broadbent Arms, but I expect that is up at the cricket-field. So you'll just 'ave to wait for the next train or not go at all, as you please."

"Just you keep a civil tongue in your head, Mr. Barnes," interrupted the Sergeant hotly, "or—"

But the porter waited to hear no more. He walked off in a huff, remarking with a sniff that he was not used to be treated like a dog and he would not stand it now.

Mrs. Bolds keeps a small provision-shop, and a so a little pony-trap for business purposes. The Sergeant was sorry for the young gentlemen; after their day's play, they must be tired, he thought. So he humbly proffered his little conveyance.

"If it won't demean you by enterin' it, for it's naught but a postermonger's cart at best. But Polly she's a good 'un to go, and maybe would get you to Marbury in time. The men caught at the chance. They hurried after the Sergeant, who lives quite close to the station, and it was not long before all three were seated in the trap and Polly going at a rate she had never attempted before.

The elder stranger drove, while the other sat and chatted pleasantly with the Sergeant. The tongue of the gallant Bolds was loosed, and soon his companion was in possession of all the facts of the great Damian House burglary, besides many other tales of Bolds' unequalled cunning, which were told in a style that grew more dramatic as the Sergeant's audience became more attentive. Certainly these tales had never been received in such a way before. The stranger was doubled up with laughter, and when at last the Sergeant finished up with the usual boastful assertion that "the day

as never come which 'as found Sergeant Bolds unsuccessful in landin' 'is bird, and there ain't a man alive as could get out of 'is clutches," the cricketer seemed almost bursting. He slapped the Sergeant on the back, and said—

"Well done, old chap! You're a deep 'un, you are! I should be sorry for any one who tried to escape you. Why, the guilty would even wither up and collapse at the mere glance of your piercing eye!" The Sergeant glowed inwardly at such open admiration. "You must come down and see us," continued the appreciative young man. "We have a nice little cottage up the river, quite close to Maidenhead. Bring your missus one day, and we will have a picnic and a fine time all together. Now don't forget! I shall write and appoint the day, and shall expect both of you to come."

Sergeant Bolds beamed; such condescension on the part of a young gentleman he had never before experienced. Nor was this all; for, when they reached Marbury, just in time to catch the train, the elder stranger pressed half-a-crown into the Sergeant's hand, and thanked him heartily for his assistance.

"And here's another," said the younger man. "And don't you forget the day up the river!"

Polly walked most of the way home—she was too exhausted to do much more; and the Sergeant was in no hurry to get back. He sat and wondered what he should do with his five shillings.

"Two as pleasant-spoken young gentlemen as ever I came across!" he said, finishing an account of his adventure to his wife and a friend who had dropped in to keep her company. "Never in all my born days did I see such generous young gentlemen as them!"

Mrs. Bolds was elated. A day up the river! She had never had such an experience.

Mrs. Brown, the baker's wife, was consumed with jealousy.

"A day on the river ain't much!" she remarked, with a sniff.

But Mrs. Bolds scarcely heard her; she was thinking of the opportunity of wearing her purple satin gown. Her last new bonnet must be smartened up a bit too; besides which, she must not forget the gorgeous red sunshade the Sergeant had bought her two years before.

Mrs. Bolds' meditations were interrupted by several thundering raps at the door. She hurried to open it, and it seemed to her as if most of the neighborhood poured in.

"Where is Sergeant Bolds? Sergeant Bolds is wanted! What—haven't you heard? A great robbery up at the Hall! All the best silver plate gone! Mrs. Broadbent's jewel-case missing! They want Sergeant Bolds up there! No—there is no clue, no clue whatever!"

This, in disconnected sentences, was the news that was imparted to Bolds and his wife.

The Sergeant stood up immediately, ready for action. He strutted up to the Hall, with the crowd following, in a way that must have struck terror to the minds of the burglars, had they seen him.

It was all quite true; every piece of plate was gone, every jewel missing. There were consternation and clamour everywhere; no one seemed to know the exact facts of the burglary, and all appeared to talk at once.

The entrance of Sergeant Bolds restored order for a time. He insisted on silence, and went the round of the place, questioning the servants one by one. He was in his element, and his heart swelled with inward pride as the Squire confided to him all his misfortunes.

The servants knew nothing; no one had been seen. What was to be done? Suddenly a kitchen-maid came forward to speak; she had not appeared on the scene before, and Sergeant Bolds held up his hand to command attention.

"About half-past five it was," she began, visibly delighted at being the centre of so much observation. "About half-past five I saw two men get out of the dining-room window with bags in their hands. It was when most of us had gone over to the field to take the tea. I thought nothing of it at the time. As they were in cricketing flannels, I took them for some of the players."

"There was not a player off the field at that time," broke in young Broadbent. "The match wasn't over until half-past seven. Those must have been the burglars! D-d anyone else see them?" he asked.

"They had two longbags and a portmanteau with them," went on the little kitchen-maid. "They seemed awfully heavy to carry, and the men were hurrying along in the direction of the station."

"Send some one there to inquire immediately!" cried the Squire.

But the bold and gallant Sergeant's jaw had dropped, and his eyes swelled to an enormous extent. His legs trembled and almost failed to support his body. He waited for no further investigation, but elbowed his way through the crowd and slunk home as quickly as his legs could carry him. Those two half-crowns seemed to weigh him down and hinder his progress. What if the story should get about? What if it should be known that Sergeant Bolds had helped two thieves to get away with their booty—he, Sergeant Bolds, whose very name was terrible to the burglar's mind? When he reached home, beads of perspiration were trickling down his face.

The story did get about—and it would not have been the surly railway-porter's fault if it had not. He published it far and wide, with manifold additions of his own. Mrs. Brown, too, was quite a lion—or lioness, perhaps—for the time being. The tea-parties at which she related the story of Bolds and his water-party were numerous.

Until the excitement subsided the Sergeant found it wiser to take to his bed and decline to see any one; and it was a long time before he ventured out again to face his many acquaintances in Bridgemere.

He still tells his old tales, still brags of his promptness in catching his "game." Only on the jewel and plate robbery at the Hall is he for ever silent; for, thanks to his "promptness," not a single piece was ever seen or heard of again. Mrs. Bolds' purple satin gown, too, has remained in its box ever since, for no further invitation to the river picnic has been received by either Sergeant Bolds or his wife.

JENNIE WREN.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

The adaptability of crepe tissue paper for all sorts of useful and ornamental articles is such that the making of various dainty trifles out of this pretty and cheap material has become a favorite pastime of the rich, and a very profitable occupation of the poor. As some of my readers may not have seen this new paper, I will describe it for their benefit. It is much tougher and more durable than the ordinary tissue paper, and so closely resembles the material from which it takes its name that it can be used for a variety of purposes where the ordinary kind would be perfectly useless. It is sold in rolls three yards long and eighteen inches wide, in every diversity of shade and color—price twenty cents. A still more beautiful kind, with tinted edges for making flowers, is sold at thirty cents a roll. A flower-pot cover is one of the easiest and prettiest things to make. Measure the height of your pot and cut the paper accordingly, allowing two inches extra at the bottom and three at the top for a frill. Then measure pot around at largest part, and allow your paper one-half as long again, to give sufficient fullness. Turn down the extra depth of paper evenly at top and bottom, run a drawing-string in the middle of the double part—embroidery silk of same shade is the best—and leave the ends long enough to tie together when putting around the pot. Draw the upper and lower edges of each frill through your fingers to give it extra fullness. For a large flower-pot the frills should, of course, be much deeper, and an additional row of paper, of a lighter shade, placed in the middle of the frill, adds much to its beauty. Yellow and cream, olive and pale green, pale green and white, are very pretty combinations. A still more simple cover can be made by merely drawing the edge through your fingers and then fastening it around the pot with a piece of ribbon two inches wide, tied in the middle with a pretty bow. Ferns, palms, begonias, etc., add so much to the appearance of our table and rooms during the long months in which we have no flowers that it has been a delight to many to be able so easily to decorate the unsightly pots in which they grow.

A very pretty lamp-shade may be made, to use with any common lamp that has a globe support to keep the paper away from the chimney, by using two tints of paper, white and pink. Take a piece of paper, wide enough to pass around the largest part of the wire support, and allow enough in addition to make it hang rather full; allow a sufficient depth to cover the wire from top to bottom and enough in addition to make a heading of three inches at the top and enough at the bottom to fall well below the edge of the wire support. Cut this first shade in white. Cut a second one as long, but an inch shorter in depth, top and bottom, of the pink. Three inches from the top of the white, which will be two inches below the top of the pink, run your gathering-string or thread. Gather up tightly and tie in the groove about the wire frame, drawing the heading or double ruffle out from the chimney, and with a few dexterous manipulations of the fingers forming the frills into large fluted curves. Draw the lower edges of paper through the fingers also, to make it appear wavy. A photograph frame that I recently saw was extremely pretty, and so easily done, too. Cut a piece of cardboard the size and shape wanted, with opening in the middle to correspond with your photo, and then cover it with pale green crepe tissue paper, sew a large bunch of purple violets at the top left-hand corner, so that the flowers will spread out across the top and down the side of the frame, then paste on your cardboard back, to have it neatly finished on wrong side. Of course the flowers are made of paper also, the stems of the violets being of a deeper shade of green than the frame. The manufacture of flowers looks difficult, and it requires patience and care, but the adaptability of the crepe paper is so wonderful—it seems to assume almost of itself the desired shape. A Frenchwoman who has spent many years in making paper flowers never had any instruction whatever. She took scissors, fine wire, paper, and real flowers; when she couldn't get the latter she took some good colored pictures of them instead, and tried and tried again until she succeeded in making them to her complete satisfaction.

In addition to the above, any number of fancy articles for the dressing table can be made, such as mats, glove and handkerchief boxes, pin trays, and little baskets for the innumerable little trifles that are always going astray. Directions for making these I will gladly give to any of my readers who would like to try experiments; illustrations could be given at the same time, if desired, and if the paper is difficult to procure, it could be forwarded at the prices mentioned, with two of three cents in addition for postage.

MINNIE MAY.

"The mark of a saint is not perfection, but consecration. A saint is not a man without faults, but a man who has given himself without reserve to God."

THE QUIET HOUR.

Thy Will, Not Mine.

"Our lives we cut on a curious plan, Shaping them, as it were, for man; But God, with better art than we, Shapes them for eternity."

Many mistaken conceptions of the doctrine of prayer come from a superficial reading of the Scriptures. One person finds the words, "Ask, and it shall be given you;" and, searching no farther, he concludes that he has a key for the unlocking of all God's storehouses; he can get anything he wants. But he soon discovers that the answers do not come as he expected; and he becomes discouraged, and perhaps loses faith in prayer. The simple fact is, that this word of Christ, standing alone, does not contain the full truth about prayer. "It is written again." He must read more deeply, and, gathering all our Lord's sayings on this subject, combine them in one complete statement. There are conditions to this general promise. The word "ask" must be carefully defined by other Scriptures; and, when this is done, the statement stands true, infallible and faithful. One of the oft-times forgotten conditions of all true and acceptable prayer is the final reference of every desire to the Divine will. After all our faith, sincerity and importunity, our requests must still be left to God, with confidence that He will do what is best. For how do we know that the thing we ask would really be a blessing to us if it came? Surely God knows better than we can know; and the only sure and safe thing to do is to express our desire with earnestness and faith, and then leave the matter in His hands. To ask according to God's will is to have the confidence, when we make our prayer, that God will grant it, unless in His wisdom He knows that refusal or some different answer than the one we seek will be better for us; in which case we pledge ourselves to take the refusal or the other answer as the right thing for us.

If we understood this, it would remove many of the perplexities which lie about the doctrine of prayer and its answer. We pray earnestly, and do not receive what we ask. In our bitter disappointment, we say: "Has not God promised that if we ask, we shall receive?" Yes; but look a moment at the history of prayer. Jesus Himself prayed that the cup of agony might pass, and yet it did not pass. All through the Christian years, crushed souls, under heavy crosses of sorrow or shame, have been crying: "How long, O Lord! how long?" and the only answer has been a little more added to the burden, another thorn in the crown. Are not our prayers answered, then? Certainly they are. Not a word that goes faith-winged up to God fails to receive attention and answer. But oftentimes the answer that comes is not relief, but the spirit of acquiescence in God's will. The prayer many, many times only draws the trembling supplicant closer to God. We are not to think that every burden we ask God to remove, He will surely remove, nor that every favor we crave, He will bestow. He has never promised this. "This is the confidence that we have in Him, that, if we ask anything according to His will, He heareth us." Into the very heart of the prayer which our Lord gave, saying, "After this manner pray ye," He put the petition: "Thy will be done." Listening at the garden gate to the Master's own most earnest supplication, we hear, amid all the agonies of His wrestling, the words: "Nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt."

The supreme wish in our praying should not, then, be merely to get the relief we desire. This would be to put our own will before God's, and to leave no place for His wisdom to decide what is best. For example: You are a mother, and are struggling in prayer over a sick child. God will never blame you for the strength of your affection, nor for the clasping, clinging love that holds your darling in your bosom and pleads to keep it. Prayer is right, no matter how intense and importunate; yet, amid all your agony of desire, it should be the supreme, the ruling wish, "bringing every thought into subjection," that God's will may be done.

"Not as I will"—the sound grows sweet Each time my lips the words repeat. "Not as I will"—the darkness feels More safe than light, when this thought steals Like whispered voice to calm and bless All unrest and all loneliness. "Not as I will," because the One Who loved us first and best has gone Before us on the road, and still For us must all His love fulfill.

The things we in our ignorance desire, might in the end work us great ill; the things from which we shrink may carry rich blessings for us; so we should not dare to choose for ourselves what our life experiences shall be. The best thing possible for us in this world is always what God wills for us. To have our own way rather than His, is to mar the beauty of His thought concerning us. The highest attainment in prayer is this laying of all our requests at God's feet for His disposal. The highest reach of faith is loving, intelligent consecration of all our life to the will of God.

"Laid on Thine altar, O my Lord divine! Accept this gift to-day, for Jesus' sake, I have no jewels to adorn Thy shrine, Nor any world famed sacrifice to make; But here I bring within my trembling hand This will of mine, a thing that seemeth small; And Thou, alone, O Lord! canst understand How, when I yield Thee this, I yield mine all."

Take it, O Father! ere my courage fail, And merge it so in Thine own will, that e'en If in some desperate hour my cries prevail, And Thou give back my gift, it may have been So changed, so purified, so fair have grown, So one with Thee, so filled with peace divine, I may not know or feel it as mine own, But, gaining back my will, may find it Thine."

When some great hope of our heart is about to be taken from us, we should not dare settle the question whether we shall lose or keep it. We do not know that it would be best. At least, we know that God has a perfect plan for our life, marked out by His infinite wisdom; and surely we should not say that what we, with our limited wisdom, might prefer, would be better than what He wants us to be.—[From "Silent Times."

If Thou Couldst Know.

I think if thou couldst know, O soul that will complain, What lies concealed below Our burden and our pain; How just our anguish brings Nearer those longed-for things We seek for now in vain. I think thou wouldst rejoice, and not complain. I think if thou couldst see, With thy dim mortal sight, How meanings, dark to thee, Are shadows hiding light; Truth's efforts crossed and vexed, Life purpose all perplexed— If thou couldst see them right, I think that they would all seem clear, and wise, and bright. And yet thou canst not know, And yet thou canst not see; Wisdom and light are slow In poor humanity. If thou couldst trust, poor soul, In Him who rules the whole, Thou wouldst find peace and rest. Wisdom and Light are well, but Trust is best. —Adelaide A. Proctor.

THE SOCIAL CORNER.

Under this heading, communications relating to the home or any subject of interest will be published and questions answered. MINNIE MAY.

"AILEEN."—After being exposed to harsh or chilling winds, it is a good plan, upon retiring, to rub a quantity of fresh cream on the face, removing after five or ten minutes, to be applied again, followed by a generous application of rice powder. Remove in the morning with tepid water. M. M.

"ANXIOUS ANNIE."—The greasy skin of which you complain may arise from various causes, such as debility of the skin, lack of cleanliness, etc. Only an astringent has any effect on it, and a very simple, entirely harmless one may be made from one pint of rose water, half a pint of white wine vinegar, and a few drops of essence of rose. This lotion may be applied with a piece of soft linen or a very fine sponge. M. M.

"Shamrock."—You wear mourning one year for a brother or sister: Six months, crape; four months, black; and two months, black and white, or gray. Whilst wearing crape, it is considered bad taste to join in any sort of festivity or social gathering. Formal calls are not returned until after you leave off wearing crape. M. M.

DEAR MINNIE MAY,—Being a reader of the ADVOCATE, I have become deeply interested in your Social Corner, and so I thought I would write to you.

I do not come with advice, but to ask it. Will some of your readers kindly tell me what will clean white metal; and what will stop my hair from falling out, and make it grow?

Hoping I have not asked too much for the first, I remain, yours truly, L. S.

[Hardware dealers use common whiting to clean white metal, but perhaps some of our readers can tell you of something better. The following preparation is said to cause the hair to grow faster than any other: Clarified beef marrow, half a pound; tincture of cantharides (made by soaking one drachm of powdered cantharides in one ounce of proof spirits, for a week), one ounce; oil of bergamot, twelve drops. A simpler restorative is made by pouring a pint of boiling water on two tablespoonfuls of dried rosemary leaves, strain and add a wineglassful of rum. Moisten the scalp frequently with this mixture.

We will be pleased to give all possible information on any subject, and we invite the opinions of our readers on questions asked through these columns. M. M.]

The Bird Could Talk.

A well-known New Yorker who stutters dreadfully, and who has an inordinate fondness for practical jokes, was walking along South street in company with a friend, when they encountered a sailor who was carrying a saucy-looking parrot in a cage.

"W-watch me," said the joker. "I w-will have some f-fun w-w-with this man."

So, stopping the sailor, he inquired,

"M-m-my g-good m-man, c-c-can that parrot t-talk?"

"Well," said the sailor, "if he couldn't talk any better than you, I'd wring his bloomin' neck."

The Curfew Bell Again.

BY JOHN GILMER SPEED.

It seems not at all improbable that the average reader knows no more of the curfew bell than what has been learned from two or three familiar poems, and as the average reader is not given nowadays to taking poetry very seriously, the knowledge of the custom of ringing a bell at nightfall, and the necessity for it, is not likely to be very widespread. To speak of this just now would not be opportune were it not that there is to be a revival of the curfew in Canada, and, if it prove successful in the cities and towns of that Dominion, it is not unlikely that it may be used in some parts of the United States. The law which has been enacted by the Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario was drafted by the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, and provides that the municipal councils in cities, towns, and incorporated villages shall have power to pass by-laws for the regulation of the time after which children shall not be in the streets at nightfall without proper guardianship. The law also provides that these councils shall cause a bell to be rung at or near the time appointed—as a warning—to be called the curfew bell, after which the children so required to be at their homes or off the streets shall be liable to be warned, by any constable or police officer, to go home. After such warning, if the child shall be found loitering in the street, then it shall be the duty of the officer to take it to its home. If a child habitually breaks this law, then the parent or guardian is to be fined for permitting it—the fine to be increased for a second and third offence.

The word curfew is formed from two French words—*couvre* (cover) and *feu* (fire), and the origin of the custom is indicated by this derivation. In the Middle Ages in Northern Europe, where the household comforts of the ancient Latins and Greeks were unknown, a house was heated by an open fire made in a hole in the centre of a room, and the smoke escaped through an opening in the roof. This fire had to be watched all the time to prevent its spreading to the whole house. As the burning of one house endangered all the rest in a town or city, regulations were made that at a certain time all fires must be covered and all lights extinguished. For the convenience of the people and the watchmen as well, a bell was rung at a certain hour as a signal. This was called the *couvre-feu* or curfew. Some of the encyclopedias say that this custom was instituted in England by William the Conqueror. This, however, is a mistake, as it was a regulation long before his time. He merely enforced the regulation more strictly than it had been enforced immediately before his conquest. There can be little doubt that in doing this he had a double interest—the better protection of his new subjects from devastating conflagrations, and the prevention of persons who might plot against his reign being abroad after nightfall under the shield of darkness. Later it began to be looked upon as a hardship that lights should also be extinguished upon the ringing of the curfew bell, and in 1100 Henry I. abolished this part of the police regulation. In very early times the curfew bell was rung at seven o'clock; then it was not rung till eight, and in some places the time was extended till nine o'clock. In Scotland, always famous for merry and convivial souls, it was not uncommon for the bell not to be sounded till ten o'clock. In some Protestant countries the "prayer bell" is still rung at nightfall, and no doubt this custom succeeded to that of the curfew bell.

Puzzles.

1—FLOWER ENIGMA.

- 1. A woman's name, and the test of honesty; 2. One of the patriarchs and ascending subject of his dream; 3. A winged creature and the organ of vision; 4. A clasp and a fabulous animal; 5. To fasten and a useless plant; 6. A place of abode and a kind of onion.

2—RIDDLE.

I make little folks laugh,—I make little folks cry, For sometimes I'm physic—sometimes a nice pie.

3—CHARADE.

While some desire TWO ONE of wealth, Others would have TWO ONE of knowledge; If one has plenty of the first, He may obtain the last at college. Some people fear a final strain, Perhaps their fears have some foundation; However, they should not neglect The TOTAL parts of education. —Selected.

4—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My FIRST is black, and in the spring, Digs up the corn like everything; And then my SECOND'S just "one time" Or "formerly" to make it rhyme; My THIRD and last as you will see Upon all fish-hooks ought to be.

The corn upon my PRIMALS grow, Or else I would not tell you so; Now take my FINALS out to dine, And give it "anything woven fine"; To all little flies I would say beware, Or else my TOTALS will you ensnare.

FAIR BROTHER.

Answers to Feb. 15th Puzzles.

- 1—Sole, bass, perch, sucker (succor), muscles, carp, skate, salmon. 2—P R A T F E R A V E N A V E R T T E R S E E N T E R 3—The letter E— "Remember me, ye perfect men— Ever keep these precepts ten." 4— Nothing useless is or low, Each thing in its place is best; That which seems but outward show Strengthens and supports the rest. 5—Cat e gory. Can did ate.

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No. 1 FLOWE

EGGS

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Farmer's Advocate Spring Premiums 1895

FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, ROSES and BULBS:

No. 1—FLOWERS
 Aster.
 Balsam.
 Candytuft.
 Convulvulus.
 Marigold.
 Mignonette.
 Nasturtiums (tall).
 Pansy.
 Petunia.
 Phlox.
 Portulaca.
 Sweet Peas.
 Verbena.
 Zinnia.

No. 2—VEGETABLES
 Beet (blood turnip).
 Cabbage, Sure Head.
 Carrot, Early Scarlet Horn.
 Cucumber, Impr. Long Green.
 Cucumber, Cool and Crisp.
 Lettuce, Frize Head.
 Melon (Muski, Surprise).
 Melon (Water), Phiney's Early.
 Onion, Globe Danvers.
 Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
 Pumpkin, Large Cheese.
 Radish, Scarlet, Olive-shaped, White-tipped.
 Squash, Hubbard.
 Sage.
 Tomato, Beauty.

No. 3—ROSES AND BULBS
ROSES.
 Anna de Diesbach.
 American Beauty.
 Coquette des Blancches.
 Gen. Jacqueminot.
 Mrs. DeGraw.
 Marchioness of Lorne.
BULBS.
 3 White Callas.
 2 Spotted Callas.
 12 Gladiolus.
 3 Cannas, Crozy's.
 2 Cannas (1 Mad'me Crozy and 1 Childs Crozy).
 3 Begonias, single, tuberous-rooted.
 3 Caladium Esculentum.
 6 Cinnamon Vine.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

A grand chance to obtain EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize-winning fowls. A sitting of eggs from either of the following breeds, from the famous pens of Mr. C. J. Daniels, Toronto: Black and White Javas, White Rocks, Derbyshire Red Caps, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Buff Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes, will be given for sending five new subscribers, accompanied by \$5. For description of Mr. Daniels' fowls, see Poultry Dept., this issue.

EITHER collection No. 1 or No. 2 will be given for sending the name of one new subscriber, accompanied by \$1. Any one of the roses, or any one collection of bulbs in list No. 3, will be given for sending one new subscriber, accompanied by \$1.

SIBERIAN OATS—The variety of WHITE OATS that has done best in connection with the Experimental Union throughout Ontario, for the last six years, is the Siberian. For the name of one new subscriber, accompanied by \$1, we will give 15 lbs.; or for two new yearly subscriptions and \$2, one bushel, by freight or express, as desired by receiver. Shipped at London F.O.B.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY. BEGIN CANVASS AT ONCE.

FIRST ANNUAL CANADIAN HORSE SHOW

TO BE HELD IN THE NEW ARMORY, CITY OF TORONTO ON **APRIL 18, 19, 20, 1895.**

UNDER the Auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and the County and Hunt Club of Toronto. Large premiums will be given for all the recognized breeds of Stallions, and for all kinds of Driving, Saddle and Jumping Horses.

REDUCED RATES ON RAILWAYS ARE APPLIED FOR. For Prize Lists and information, apply to either of the Toronto Secretaries,—
HENRY WADE,
 Agric. & Arts Asso., Toronto.
STEWART F. HEWSON,
 Hunt Club, Toronto.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICELY-BRED Shorthorn Cattle

AT HADDON HILL FARM, one mile west of Brampton, on G.T.R.
 I INTEND TO SELL at Public Auction, on Wednesday, March 27th, '95, my entire herd of Choicely-bred Shorthorns, 8 cows, 5 heifers and 7 young bulls, all registered. The above animals are from good, popular strains, and several of them are choice. Most of the cows and heifers are in calf to "Bold Britain," an extra good bull of rich breeding.
 TERMS.—Seven months' credit on approved joint notes.
 SALE to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Conveyances will be at the stations to convey parties to the farm.
WM. WILSON, Brampton, Prop.
 Send for Catalogue. 6-a-o

Auction Sale

I will sell by public auction, on the 27th of MARCH, 1895, ON MY PREMISES, **LOGAN'S FARM, Montreal**
 My surplus stock, and Farm Implements, as I am retiring from farming. One Clydesdale Stallion, Clydesdale Mares, and other work horses. Ayrshire Cattle. Some very fine bulls fit for service—all pedigree Berkshire Pigs, registered. Poultry, dairy utensils, and household furniture.
THOS. IRVING, Sr,
 5-b-om Logan's Farm, MONTREAL.

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

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE executor of the late John Fothergill will sell by public auction, at Balsam Lodge, in the Township of Nelson, in the County of Halton, on Thursday, the fourth day of April, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Balsam Farm and certain chattels belonging to the estate of the late John Fothergill, and also certain chattels, the property of the executor. Balsam Lodge consists of parts of lots 17 and 18, in the 3rd concession, south of Dundas Street, in the Township of Nelson, and contains 205 acres and upwards. Possession will be given on the 15th of April, 1895, if the sale be then completed, but the purchaser may plough and sow a portion of the land immediately after the sale. The chattels consist of farm implements and stock. TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Real Estate—10% of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and a further sum, sufficient with the 10% to make up one-third of the purchase money, to be paid within 30 days thereafter, and the purchaser shall, within said 30 days, either pay the balance in cash or secure the same by mortgage on the property, payable in three or five years (with the privilege of paying off \$1000 in any year), with interest at 6% half yearly on the 1st days of June and December. CHATTELS.—Purchasers of \$10 and under, cash, over that amount eight months' credit on approved joint notes, or a discount of 6% for cash. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to **MARTIN & MARTIN,** 47 James St., South Hamilton. Or to **CHRISTOPHER FOTHERGILL,** Executor, or **W. G. PETTIT,** both Freeman P. O., Ont.

1864. HILLHURST FARM. 1894. HACKNEY HORSES.
 Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Shropshire and Dorset-Horn sheep.
M. H. COCHRANE,
 16-2-y-om HILLHURST STATION, P. Q.

For Sale—Imported Shire Stallions.
 Blagdon Marquis, foaled 1889, bay, 16 1/2 hands, Disworth Blue, " " 16.3 " Fyde King, foaled 1888, brown, " 16.3 " These horses were exported in 1893 by Clement Keevil, Blagdon Stud Farm, Eng., and are entered in both English and Canadian Stud Books; and will be sold at low prices, and on liberal terms. Address **GEORGE GARBUTT,** 6-b-om THISTLEDOWN, ONT.

Shire Stallions

 TWO Shire Stallions will be exhibited and offered for sale by the undersigned, at the coming Spring Show in Toronto. One is 7 years old and warranted a sure foal getter; the other is 3 years old this Spring, and has never been used.

MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON,
 6-a-om WELLAND, ONT.
 ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS

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

HORACE N. CROSSLEY, PROPRIETOR OF THE **SANDY BAY STOCK FARM,** Importer and breeder of **SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.**


 The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR. The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II, 1885, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. Hackney, Fireworks No. 3902, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor. **ROSSKAU, Muskoka.** 10-y-om

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.
D. D. WILSON, Ingleside Farm, SEAFORTH, Ont. IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**
 Imported stock from the herds of Wm. Duthie and W. S. Marr for sale; also Canadian-bred from imported bulls and out of imported dams. Farm one mile from G. T. R. station. Sale postponed until April or May, on account of uncertainty of date of elections. 13-L-om

AGENTS WANTED
 To sell our **GOLD MEDAL NURSERY STOCK**
Geo. Leslie & Son, 57 years established, 56 Toronto NURSERY.

FARMING does pay
 If conducted in a business way. Is it business to salt your stock with barrel salt when
ROCK SALT
 does it for one-half the money, and better, too? The best stock raisers are using it. We ship 400 lbs. or over at 50c. per 100—cash with the order.
TORONTO SALT WORKS,
 128 ADELAIDE ST. EAST . . . 5-L-0 TORONTO.

By Special Royal Warrant Soap Makers To The Queen
SUNLIGHT SOAP
 GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1889.

THE GREAT CLEANSER
SIX REDUCED TO CENTS
 ALL GROCERS

German Coach and Royal Belgian

STALLIONS
 Just landed and for SALE at **ROYAL HOTEL,** Woodstock, Ont.
 Six German Coach Horses that were exhibited at the Columbian Exhibition, and won two first prizes, three seconds and one fourth. Each of these horses won honors at the great Exposition, 1893. These are the greatest, truest, and most prepotent carriage horses in the world. Graceful, sweet disposition, high action, fast stepping. Two Royal Belgians, weigh 2,000 pounds each. High nethers and necks, great hearts, deep well-sprung ribs, always good feet. The soundest draft horses in the world. One of these horses won first prize at the World's Fair, 1893. Come and see eight of the best Stallions that ever landed in Canada.
 Address—**A. B. HOLBERT, Prop.,** WOODSTOCK, ONT., 5-d-om or, **GREELEY, DEL. CO., IOWA.**

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires.
 Having rented one of my farms, I will sell at very much reduced prices, six young Shorthorn bulls; thirty Shropshire ewes, in lamb to imported ram; fifteen ewe lambs; six Berkshire sows, due to farrow in March and April, and two boars, six months' old. All registered and choice quality. **W. G. PETTIT,** 13-y-om Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., G. T. R.

STOCK GOSSIP.
 The three Shire stallions advertised in this issue by Geo. Garbutt, of Thistledown, are fine, upstanding, stylish horses. They are in good shape for the coming season's service.
 The coming Spring Horse Show will offer some grand opportunities to secure first-class stallions. Morris, Stone & Wellington, of Welland, will have a pair of fine Shire stallions on exhibition and for sale.
 Mr. D. D. Wilson's sale of Shorthorns, which was expected to take place this month, has been postponed until a later date. The announcement will be made just as soon as the time of the Dominion election is made known. The idea is to avoid a clash of the sale and campaign. We can bespeak the offering of splendid stock of both sexes at that sale.
 R. B. McMullin, Goldsmith, Ont., writes:—"My Poland-Chinas are doing nicely, although it has been a very cold winter in Essex. I am expecting a sow in farrow to arrive soon from the herd of Mr. Ed. W. Monnier, of Elizabeth, Ill., U. S. She is sired by Harry Wilkes No. 1894, a boar which Mr. Monnier sold a half-interest in for \$300, and she is bred to Columbus No. 23783, owned by Mr. Countryman, for which he refused \$600. I am well pleased with returns from my advertisement in the ADVOCATE. I enclose a list of my latest sales: One pair to Mr. John Reid, Goldsmith, Ont.; one boar to Mr. Andrew Uich, Kingsville; one boar to Rochester Agricultural Society, Rochester; one sow (bred) to Mr. W. J. Lovelace, Olinda; one sow (bred) to Mr. W. Orton, Olinda; one sow to Mr. James McCoubrie, Frankville; one pair to Mr. W. O. Dore, Trout Creek; one boar to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; one sow to P. Satterington, Goldsmith; one boar to Mr. Wm. Liffhard, Galt. I also have booked some orders for spring pigs. I wish the ADVOCATE success."

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of Shorthorns—bulls & heifers—of good quality and of the most approved breeding. Show animals a specialty. The accompanying cut represents Fair Queen 2nd, the foundation of my herd. Her produce offered for sale. Come and see us, or write for particulars. JOHN MORGAN & SONS, 21-y-om KERWOOD, ONT.



FOR SALE, PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Four young Bulls; one is 22 months old, by Miss Lad, and is a first-class show bull. Also a fine lot of Heifers. Some of the above are from imported sires and dams, and are of good milk and butter strains. Also a fine lot of Registered Berkshires. Pairs mated that are not akin. Prices to suit the times. Farm one mile from Meadowdale Station, C. P. R., and six miles from Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed. Address. S. J. PEARSON & SON, Telegraph & P.O. 4-c-om MEADOWDALE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS. I have FOR SALE two Shorthorn heifers and two bull calves of fine breeding, fine colors, fine form and carriage, in fine condition, at fine out prices. Also one or two cows. D. ALEXANDER, BRIDEN, Lambton Co., Ont. 5-y-o

FOR SALE—Shorthorn Bulls AND SEED OATS.

Seven Shorthorn Bulls of extra quality and breeding, at prices to suit the times. Texas Rust-proof Oat, grown four years in Canada, averaging seventy-five bushels per acre, is reddish in color, large in grain, and generally contains three grains in one chaff. Straw is medium length, and stands well. It is a great stooler, very early, and one of the coming oats for Canada. Price, one to five bushels, \$1.00 per bushel; five to ten, 90 cents; ten and over, 75 cents. Bags free. For particulars write G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, York Co., Ont. 5-c-om

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred cows. Catalogue now in printer's hands. Send for one. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT. 11-y-om

FOR SALE—Shorthorns: Bull calf one year old; Heifers giving milk and younger ones. Also Fruit Farm, at Clarkson, 16 miles west of Toronto. Sandy soil, 80 acres of land, good house and outbuildings, 425 apple trees, 10 cherry trees, 600 grape vines, 330 plum trees, 500 pear trees. Possession immediately. Apply to C. G. DAVIS, Freeman P.O., Ont. 13-y-om

SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE

One imported Cruick-shank bull, 3 years. Ten grand young bulls. Ten splendid heifers, all Scotch. Twenty shearing ewes in lamb. Ram lambs and ewe lambs. For sale at lowest prices. JOHN MILLER & SONS, Brougham, 12-2-y-om Ontario.

DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS

For sale, 4 young bulls, 2 reds and 2 roans also yearling heifers and heifer calves. The Golden Drop bull, Golden Nugget—17548—, by Imp. General Booth—6365—, 64333, at head of herd. Address WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ont. 13-y-om

Shorthorns for Sale.

EIGHT SHORTHORN BULLS, including Canada second prize yearling at Toronto, the best show bull in Canada of his age, and a sure getter. Also a lot of young cows and heifers. J. & W. B. WATT, Salem P. O., Elora Station, 3-a-om

THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN BULLS

FOR SALE. Both calves Apr. 21, sired by my Imported Bull, Excelsior Netherland Dutchville. His direct female ancestry. Large records which average 110 lbs. of butter in a week and five of them average 140 lbs. of milk in a week. Dams Lady Excelsior and Valerine, both imported from the best of the Dutch breed. Address W. H. COOKE & CO., ORILLIA, ONT.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS



A FEW FIRST-CLASS CLYDESDALE Stallions, Mares & Fillies for sale. Prices to suit the times. Come and see them, or write for prices.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Claremont, Ontario. 25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R. 4-1f-om

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT REDUCED RATES

—TO THOSE WHO WISH TO— DOUBLE THE BUTTER YIELD OF THEIR HERDS. 6 Jersey bull calves, 2 to 4 months old, bred entirely for GREAT BUTTER YIELD. Sired by bulls whose dams make 17 1-2 to 23 3-4 lbs. Butter a Week. As my fall cows gave an unusual number of bull calves, I have decided to place them within reach of all who want an extra bull for next summer, viz.: \$60 to \$90 each, registered, and express prepaid by me to their destination. MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, Brockville, Ont., Can. Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 8-y-om

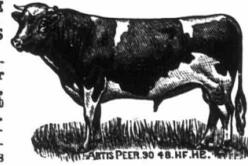
SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS.

We are entirely sold out of yearling Rams, but still have a few Choice Ram Lambs for immediate delivery. Also a fine lot of Ewe Lambs from imported stock. IN YORKSHIRES we are booking orders for choice pigs for spring delivery from 30 breeding sows. We have a few Boar Pigs fit for service, and some nice young Breeding Sows. Order early, as from present demands they will not last long.

GUERNSEYS—Two choice Bull Calves left, fit for spring service, sired by "Adventurer," winner of 29 1st prizes in Britain previous to importation. Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to. T. D. McCALLUM, Manager Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, Que. 9-y-om

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address McDUFFY & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P.Q. 16-y-om



MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

FOR SALE—Bull calf from Sept. 1st, 1894; sire Artis Aaggie Prince, whose full sister gave 50 lbs. 1 oz. milk in a day at two years; dam Netherland Blanche, first-prize yearling heifer at the last Toronto Industrial, and a fine milker. Calf is three-fourths black, very straight, square and blocky. Prices very reasonable. G. W. CLEMENS, ST. GEORGE, ONT. 11-y-om

WILL SELL HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

AT \$15.00 Each During months of March and April, if taken before three weeks of age. Write Early if Wanted. Could not supply the demand last year. F. A. FOLGER, 5-4-om Rideau Farm, Kingston, Ont.

FOR SALE AT BARGAINS

Six Durham Bulls, fit for service, the get of Daisy Chief 13774; also a few Berkshire Pigs, both sexes, and sows due to pig in April. 12-2-y-om A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville.



Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick, Que. 19-y-om

J. YUILL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Ontario.

Our herd is composed of seventy-five head, Leon Meadowside, 1st prize at Windsor Fair, 1893; also 1st prize at the Toronto Industrial, 1894. Our cows have a wonderful record, and means at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes available. Visitors welcome; met at train. Give us a call. 7-y-om



The GLEN STOCK FARM AYRSHIRES

We have 6 young Bulls that will be fit for service in the Spring. They are good individuals, are well bred, and will be sold on reasonable terms. We have also a number of imported and home-bred Shropshire Ewes and Ewe Lambs for sale at very low prices. 7-y-om WHITESIDE BROS., Innerkip, Ont.



DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

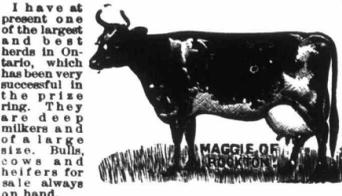
We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, Petite Cote, Montreal, P.Q. 8-2-y-om



DANIEL DRUMMOND BURNSIDE FARM, Petite Cote, P. Q., BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand. JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-om



GUERNSEYS AND LARGE YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE—A choice bull calf, two months' old, bred from heavy-milking, high-testing stock. Also ten grand young pigs ready to ship. W. H. & C. H. McNish, LYN, ONT. 20-y-om

Jerseys for Sale.

H. COOKE & Co. are offering some of their choice Exmoor Jerseys at close prices. Milking Cows, and in calf, 2 Yearling Bulls. Also a few choice Black Java Cockerels. Address H. COOKE & Co., ORILLIA, ONT. 6-10-om

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

WILLOW GROVE HERD OF JERSEYS.

Sweepstake herd of 1894. Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred dams of St. Lambert, St. Helier, and Signal strains. Young of splendid individuality always for sale; also Plymouth Fowls. Eggs, \$1.00 per sitting. Highfield St., G. T. R. 6-2-y-om J. H. SMITH & SON.



JOHN YEAGER, OSAGE AVENUE, SIMCOE, P.O., Breeder of Choice Jerseys, Berkshire Swine, and Scotch Collie Dogs.

4-2- Correspondence solicited. 6-2-y-om

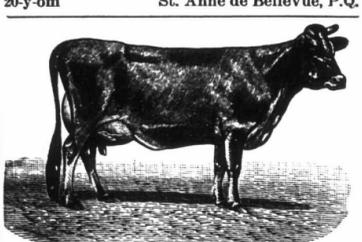
JERSEY HUAST HERD OF JERSEYS.

ROBERT REESOR, LOCUST HILL, ONT.—Choice Jerseys for sale at all times; grand individuals of the St. Lambert and St. Helier strains. Locust Hill is 20 miles from Toronto, on C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

Pure St. Lamberts

YOUNG BULLS fit for service, and bull calves sired by Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd's Son, 29731, and Lady Fawn of St. Anne's Son, 25703. The get of these two bulls have swept everything before them at the Toronto, London, Ottawa and Quebec Shows of 1893-4. Dams of the young bulls are daughters and granddaughters of Jolie of St. L. Pet of St. L. and Lady Fawn of St. A. Farmers! If you wish to double the butter yield of your herd, buy a pure St. Lambert Jersey bull. The St. Lamberts, for size, constitution, and wonderful production of milk and butter, lead all other strains known. PRICES VERY LOW. Apply to W. A. REBURN, St. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. 20-y-om

The Famous St. Lambert Cows,



JERSEY COWS in Calf and in milk. Heifers in calf, Heifer Calves and Bull Calves,—registered, pure-bred, unregistered, and high grades. Rich breeding, good color and good looking. Pedigrees written in butter. Write or come. R. R. Station, Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R. 8-y-om J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

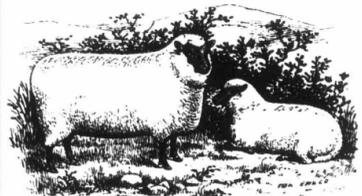
WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 21-y-om

JERSEY-CATTLE

Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada; bred closely to the great dairy cow at Chicago, also the famous two-year-old. Sires of both were sold from this herd. Also Welsh Blood Ponies for ladies' and children's driving. Stock for sale always on hand. Geo. SMITH & SON, Grimsby, Ontario. 3-y-om

FOR SALE.

A choice Jersey bull calf, two months' old, solid fawn color—his two granddams have a butter record in seven days of 18 1/2 pounds and 19 pounds 5 ounces, respectively—to make room for new-come calves. I will deliver him free, express prepaid, for \$25.00. Address W. O. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONT. 19-2-y-om



TO FARMERS, STOCK DEALERS & WOOL CROWERS

FOR SHEEP, CATTLE AND HORSES. LEICESTERSHIRE TICK & VERMIN DESTROYER. It effectually destroys Ticks, Lice, Worms or Grub, to which sheep, horses and cattle are subject, and enables the animal to thrive. It will be found far superior to other preparations used for the same purpose. The proprietors will guarantee perfect success when used according to directions, as will be found on each box. It prevents scurf and scab, and renders the wool bright and clear. It is put up in tin boxes, price 30 cents each. One box is sufficient for twenty ordinary sized sheep. It only requires to be tried to prove itself all that is claimed for it. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. Manufactured by G. C. BRIGGS & SONS, 31 King St. West, Hamilton, Ont. 2-1-0

1,000,000 TREES

Over 1,000 varieties. Fruit and Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Roses. All standard and special varieties. Send for Illus. Catalogue. W.S. LITTLE & CO. Rochester, N.Y. or 52 Exchange Place, N.Y. City.

SHROPSHIRE

A choice lot of Shearling Rams and Ewes, and this season's lambs from imported dams, and sired by a Beny ram, to choose from. **JAMES COOPER & SON,** Kippen, Ont. 14-2-y-om

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

A few Sows three months old; a litter six weeks old, both from imported stock. Also a pure-bred Bates Princess Bull Calf of milking strain. **WM. COWAN, V. S., Galt, Ont.** 9-y-om

Improved Large Yorkshire Hogs



The largest and most successful prize-winning herd in Canada. In the management of my herd I have endeavored to produce what the market demands, combining the most profitable type for the feeder. Extra lot of in-pig sows for sale cheap. Am booking orders for spring pigs suitable for exhibition or breeding purposes. All stock guaranteed as described. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.** 3-y-om

BREEDERS OF Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs

Markham Farm, the sweepstakes Barrow over all breeds at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, 1892, bred by us. A choice assortment of Pigs now on hand. Only first-class stock shipped to order. **Markham Farm, at Locust Hill, Station, 17-y-om JNO. PIKE & SONS.**

LARGE IMPROVED WHITE YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Now ready, boars fit for service; young sows ready to mate. Pairs supplied not akin. Apply to **WILLIAM COODGER & SON, 11-y-om Box 160, Woodstock, Ont.**

IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE PIGS for sale, both sexes. These are the finest specimens ever bred in the County of Stanstead.

W. G. TALBOT, GEORGEVILLE, QUE. 6-f-om

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap, and guarantee satisfaction or a money-back. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. **FLETCHER BROTHERS, Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville 8't'n, C. P. R. 6-2-y-om**

C. J. GILROY & SON

Glen Buell, Ont., BREEDERS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE - ALSO - Large English Berkshires & Imp. Yorkshire Swine Bred from imported stock. Personal inspection solicited. **7-y-om S. COXWORTH, WHITBY, ONT., Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs and Cotswold Sheep.**

I am now booking orders for spring delivery. Pairs supplied not akin; all stock guaranteed as described. Inspection of herd solicited. All correspondence promptly attended to.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Imp. Large White Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. Some very fine young bulls of good color and breeding, from 12 to 18 months old, for sale. Also a number of Yorkshire Boars of splendid quality, fit for service, and a good lot of Yorkshire Sows ready to breed. Berkshire boars of the right stamp fit for service; also sucking pigs of both breeds for sale at moderate prices. Inspection invited, or write for description and prices. 8-y-om

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

My herd are imported bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at leading shows for years, including the sweepstakes over all breeds at last Guelph Fat Stock Show. Pigs of all ages for sale, pairs supplied not akin. **12-y-om GEO. GREEN, Fairview, Ont.**

Large English Berkshires!

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

We are now booking orders for young pigs. Have several litters now, and more to follow in Mar. and April. These are by imported Star One, 858 lbs., 1st prize aged boar, Toronto, 1894; Lord Ross, 1st p. yearling boar, Toronto, 1894; Regalia, 550 lbs. at 12 months old, 1st p. boar under a year, Toronto, 1894; Baron Lee 4th, 602 lbs. at 14 mos. We never had so many good sows to breed from as at present. Write for prices. 2-3-y-om

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

RED TAMWORTH BOARS

Ready for service. Nice young sows due to farrow in March. Younger ones all ages.

Stock First-Class and Registered.

Ayrshire Cattle, either sex, all ages. Prices low. **CALDWELL BROS., 2-2-y-om Briery Bank Farm, Orchard P. O., Ont.**

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.

My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have been winners at the leading shows for years. Pigs of all ages (both sexes) for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. **D. DeCOURCEY, 4-2-y-om Bornholm.**

IMPROVED Chester White and Tamworth Swine

Our Improved Chesters have won more Sweepstakes at large exhibitions than all herds of Chesters combined in the Dominion, including Sweepstakes Sow over all breeds at Fat Stock Show, Guelph, '94. Tamworths are selected from best breeds in England, and winners of Sweepstakes at Fat Stock Show, Guelph and Ottawa, 1894. 30 Choice Sows bred for spring trade. Orders booked for spring pig in pairs not akin. Reduced rates by express. Send for price list. **7-y-om H. GEORGE & SONS., Crampton, Ont.**

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont.,

Is offering special bargains for the next thirty days in Chester Sows in farrow, and Boars fit for service, in order to make room for spring litters. **20-y-om**

R. B. McMULLIN, GOLDSMITH, ONT.

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE Stock of all ages for sale at low prices. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write for prices. Registered pedigrees furnished. Mention Advocate. **24-2-y-om**

CANADA WILKES.

Young Stock of all Ages For Sale. Silver Gray Dorkings, W. F. B. Spanish, Brown and W. Leghorns, L. Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and Silver Hamburgs; a few cockerels yet for sale of B. Leghorns and B. Spanish. Eggs for setting after April 1st, 13 for \$1.30 for \$2. Send for illustrated catalogue of Polands and poultry. Correspondence solicited. **CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-y-om**

THE OXFORD HEND OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS

Our herd won all the sweepstakes, diplomas and hard prizes, and 22 out of 26 first prizes, at the three largest fairs in Canada, in 1894. Our herd is headed by Darkness Quality the winner of the first prize in his class, over 41 entries, at the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893. Our stock is large in size, and fine in quality, and are well adapted for the Canadian trade. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. Address **15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.**

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

For first class Duroc-Jersey pigs of either sex and all ages, - young sows bred for first litters, and boars fit for service, address, **T. A. PE BROS., Ridgeway, P. S. - All stock guaranteed as represented. 20-2-y-om**

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

A grand lot of Suffolk Pigs, all ages, for sale at prices to suit the times. **A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange, four miles from Cheltenham Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. 2-2-y-om**

JOSEPH WEAVER & SONS, CHATHAM, ONT.,

Breeders and shippers of White and Partridge Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Sumatra and Indian Games. Large, well-grown Brahma Cockerels for sale, \$1.00 apiece. Eggs in season, \$1.00 per 13; reduction on larger orders. 1 cockerel and 6 females, White Leghorns, for sale for \$5.00, if taken at once; all grand birds, in good condition. Write us. **6-2-c-0**

Bronze Turkeys

Toms and Hens; from 23-lb. Hens and 40-lb. Gobblers; Large Pekin Ducks.

Plymouth Rocks

Cockerels and Pullets from "Hero Pen," scoring 90 to 93 points, and fully developed. These birds are Manitoba-raised, and will stand the climate. Write and send stamp for reply. **M. MAW, Winnipeg, om**

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from prize-winning White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, at only \$1 per nine, or \$1.50 per fifteen. Eggs from Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, 25c. each, or \$3 per 13. Canadian Agent for the celebrated Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter. Send for catalogue to **JOHN J. LENTON, Park Farm, Oshawa, Ont. 2-2-y-om**

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS.

Still left for sale, a few choice Brahmas, P. Rocks, White, Gold and Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Langshans, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Also fancy Pigeons and Rabbits. As the breeding season is now coming on, will sell the above cheap to make room. Eggs for hatching the second week in March. Write, **S. KING, WINNIPEG, MAN. om**

200 BRONZE TURKEYS.

Bred from 42 to 46 lb. Toms and 18 to 24 lb. Hens. 500 SELECTED BREEDING COCKERELS, B. and W. P. Rocks W. and S. Wyandottes, W. and B. Leghorns, Jersey Cattle 25 years' experience in raising and breeding. Write with prices, free. **F. H. MUMGER, De Kalb, Ill.**

W. A. Pettit, Breeder of S. C. W. Leghorns (Knapp Strain).

Prize-winners at Winnipeg Industrial '92, '93 and '94; also at Manitoba Poultry Association Show, March, 1894. Cockerels for Sale, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Hens for Sale, \$2 to \$3 each. Also my four-year-old Imp Cock "Prairie Ranger" for sale cheap, in good vigorous breeding condition. **Winnipeg White Leghorn Poultry Yards, 1-d-om BOYD AVE., Winnipeg.**

THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR

Successfully Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely Self-Regulating. The Simplest, Most Reliable and Cheapest First-Class HATCHER in the market. Circulars Free. Catalogue 4 cents. **GEO. ERTEL & CO., LONDON, ONT.**

INCUBATORS We warrant The Reliable

Will hatch 80 per cent. Best Results. Durable, Correct in Principle, Leader at World's Fair, 6c. in stamps for new 112 page Poultry Guide and Catalogue. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill. 19-1-y-0

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. - Best in every respect. Lowest in price. Poultry, eggs, and poultry supplies. Send for catalogue No. 10. **RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Quincy, Ill. 3-f-om**

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM. IMPROVED MODEL INCUBATOR

Will do it. Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Durable and Self-Regulating. Lowest priced first-class Hatchers ever made. Send 5c. for Illus. Catalogue free. **H. Stahl, 114-222 S. 6th St. Quincy, Ill. 24-h-om**

SEND 15c. to C. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ill., for his elegant Poultry Almanac for 1895. 5-b-om

Gold Medal Nursery Stock

AT HARD TIMES PRICES - to direct purchasers, and satisfaction guaranteed. Full lines of Trees for fruit, Trees for shelter, Trees for shade, Trees for street, Trees for decoration, Berry-bushes, Hardy Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock of Ornamental Trees in the Dominion. Price Lists free. Enquiries requested. Filling letter order a specialty. Get your orders placed early. **GEO. LESLIE & SON, 57 YEARS ESTABLISHED, TORONTO NURSERY 5-0**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

BOOK TABLE.

The American Creamery, Chicago, Ill., has recently absorbed "The National Dairyman," and will in future issue weekly, it previously being a monthly publication. Its first weekly issue contains much of value and interest to factorymen and the trade generally; is very neatly printed on good paper, and the make-up leaves nothing to be desired.

The American Shepherds' Year Book, or "Wool and Sheep Facts," comes to us from the publisher, Frank P. Bennett, New York and Boston. It contains portraits of representatives of many of the breeds of sheep in the United States, together with a brief review of their past history and a consideration of their salient features. It also contains much information interesting and instructive to shepherds of any location.

The second annual report of the proceedings of the English Southdown Sheep Club and Registry of Rams has been received from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Garrett Taylor, Norwich, England. It contains in condensed form, the reports of meetings during the year; a list of the members, and the rules of the Club; also a table showing the prize winning sheep of the season, and the annual returns from breeders, showing the introduction of fresh blood since the original histories of the flocks were printed in Vol. I. The histories of the flocks of new members are printed in full. This attractive and neatly-bound work, of about fifty pages, is a credit to the Southdown Sheep Club.

The German Kali Works, 93 Nassau street, New York, have issued a little work, the "Farmer's Handbook." Its main portion comprises an enumeration of most farm and horticultural crops raised in the United States, setting forth briefly upon what kind of soil these crops should be planted; what place they should have in rotation with other crops, and what kind of fertilizers should be applied to them, together with the average amounts per acre. Besides indicating the principles of artificial fertilization, in a concise manner, the composition of fertilizing materials is given, together with tables showing the distance recommended for planting various crops, and the number of plants per acre at various distances. It is sent free, on application to 93 Nassau street, New York.

"Manures and the Principles of Manuring," by C. H. Aikman, M. A., B. S. C., F. R. S. E., F. I. C., is a new work now in our library which we highly prize as an authority on this important and scientific branch of agriculture. Part I, comprising 56 pages, deals with the early history of agricultural chemistry; early theories regarding plant growth; development of agricultural science in Germany; and much more of a like nature, equally interesting to students of agriculture. Part II, comprising 155 pages, deals with the principles of manuring, under the following heads: Fertility of the soil; functions performed by manures; position of nitrogen in agriculture; nitrification; position of phosphoric acid and potash in agriculture. Part III, comprising 349 pages, on "manures," contains a chapter to each of the following: Farmyard manure; guano; nitrate of soda; sulphate of ammonia; bones; mineral phosphates; superphosphates; basic slag; potassic manures; n inor artificial manures; sewage as a manure; liquid manure; composts; indirect manures; gypsum, salt, etc.; the application of manures; manuring of the common farm crops; method of application and the mixing of manures; the valuation and analysis of manures; and the Rothamstead experiments. The writer of this valuable work, being an accomplished chemist, an impartial investigator, and an able writer, is particularly fitted to produce, as he has, a work which should be in the library of every Agricultural College, and home of every student of scientific agriculture. It contains nearly 600 pages, and is well indexed. The publishers are Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, Scotland, and London, Eng.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Talk to your horse on the road, in the field, in the stable, and be assured that he understands what you say, though he cannot talk back. You can, if you try, talk your horse out of a fright or a fit of temper easier and safer than you can whip him out of either.

A sale of Shorthorn cattle, the property of Mr. W. McCulloch, was held on January 5th at Colac, South Australia. A good demand was experienced, and prices went up to 122 gs., which was paid for Charming Duke 7th. Two other bulls made the century or over. Among the cows the best figure was 60 gs., paid for Duchess of York 7th. His Ayrshire cows sold up to 32 gs.

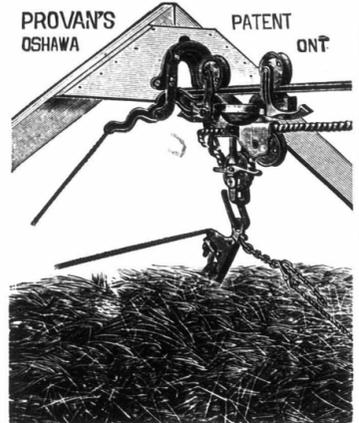
Coleman's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo. - "The export trade of horses to England shows a most gratifying increase in 1894 over any previous year. England's total purchases from June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1894, were 22,866 from all countries, of which number the United States supplied 5,246. During eleven months of 1894 to December 1 we sent to England 6,919, showing a very marked increase."

Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont., writes: "I enclose you my catalogue of sows bred, with dates of probable farrowing, and poultry circular, as a supplement, which your readers may obtain on application. We cannot expect to have good luck always. Have had three litters out of twenty-six pigs, and only saved five pigs out of the lot. Many people around here are complaining about the same thing, so far as early pigs are concerned. Our fall stock has wintered well, and are in good condition. Among the latest sales are: W. T. Sine, Sine, Ont., a boar; Wm. G. Sangster, Norwich, Ont., a sow; Mr. Gardner, Dresden, Ont., two sows."

CLYDEDALES AND HACKNEYS. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., in their change of advertisement a short time ago, expressed themselves as being prepared to supply Clydesdales and Hackneys of the very best at prices which will make money for the purchaser. We were highly delighted at the time of our last visit to find so many excellent specimens in such splendidly healthy condition. This firm know the horse business, and, therefore, never deal in anything but the best.

PROVAN'S
(Improved Malleable and Steel)
HORSE FORK AND SLING

Has been awarded first prize at all competitions both in Canada and the United States, the latest victory being the only medal and diploma given on Hay Carriers, Fork and Sling, at the World's Fair at Chicago. The jurors were unanimous, and many valuable points of undoubted superiority were allowed over an extensive opposition.



SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE
Many farmers who had other kinds have taken them down and bought mine after seeing it work.

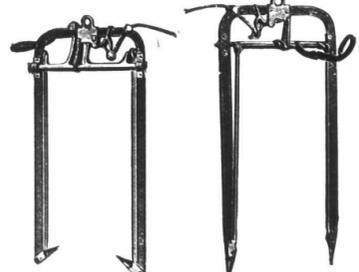
My Machine Handles Sheaves as well as Hay and Peas—it is the Simplest and Best Stacker Manufactured.

Our machine has been in successful competition for seven seasons, and its superiority to all others is now placed beyond a doubt. It is the only Double-Acting and Self-Reversing Machine on the continent that has the following advantages: A loaded fork or sling can pass the stop block. Our Pulley Hoister instantly raises or lowers the pulleys from or to the peak, thus avoiding climbing or untying the rope from the whiffletree. The track used with this car is the best for the following reasons: It acts as a strengthening brace to the barn; never warps or is affected by a side draw. The car runs easily, and can be readily moved from one barn to another. For unloading at the gable we have much the strongest end-lift, take up less room, and do not disfigure or weaken the building with posts or projecting beams.

While we do not recommend a Wood Track, we claim to have the latest improved and most reliable working Wood Track Car on the market.

GUARANTEE.

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



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

J. W. PROVAN,
OSHAWA, - ONTARIO,
Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

USE
MYERS' ROYAL POULTRY SPICE
THE GREAT EGG PRODUCER
3-1-y-om MYERS & CO., Toronto, Canada.

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

Farmers!

A WORD about Horse Forks. Now is the time to be preparing for summer work; send in your order at once for one of our Improved Horse Fork outfits, price \$18.00, complete, as follows:—

- One improved combination swivel and reversible carrier,
- One Columbian improved double harpoon fork,
- Twelve rafter brackets,
- Twelve rafter hook bolts,
- Three horse-fork pulleys,
- Three strong iron screw pulley hooks,
- Sixty feet of trip rope,
- One hundred and thirty feet of pure manilla rope.

The above constitutes a complete horse-fork outfit. Full directions for hanging accompany each fork. Write for full particulars to

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Mention this paper.

Our new spring catalogue is now ready for distribution. Many of our goods are cheaper than ever. 2 y-om

OUR STOVES MUST BE GOOD



Or increasing sales for nearly fifty years could not have been accomplished.

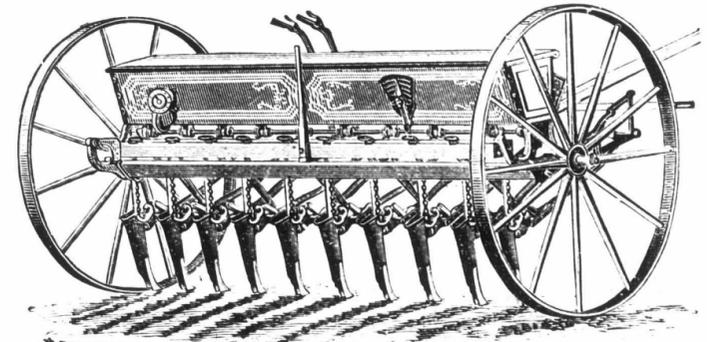
We back up every statement we make with the goods themselves.

If your local dealer does not keep our stoves, write our nearest house.

"MODEL," FOR WOOD—2,000 SOLD ANNUALLY.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO.
7-y-om LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

Noxon Steel Hoosier Drill!

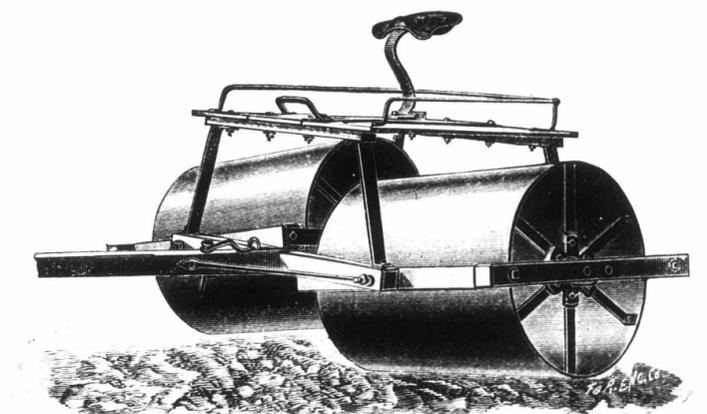


There are Drills and Drills! But there is only One Hoosier! All Others are Back Numbers!

The proof is, there are more Hoosier Drills in use in Canada to-day than all other Drills combined. No Purchaser Dissatisfied Yet? Why should they be, when they have got THE BEST DRILL EVER MADE? WE GUARANTEE THIS.

NOXON BROS. MFG. CO. (Ltd.), INGERSOLL, ONT.

The DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER (Patented)



It is unanimously recommended by those farmers who have used it. Orders are now being booked for the spring trade. Description and price furnished on application to
T. T. COLEMAN, Sole Manufacturer, Ingersoll, Ontario.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Peter Lamarsh & Bro., Wheatley, Ontario, write: Letters of enquiry continue to come from all parts of Canada. Some having tried the Durocs along side of two and three of the most popular breeds, decide in favor of the Duroc. The following is a sample of many letters I receive:

Port Rowan, Feb. 20.

Dear Sir,—A friend of mine made me a present of a Duroc pig last May, and I have had her with York-shires and Berk-shires, and find she is far the best grower of them all, and am anxious to get in the Jersey Red breed alone. I believe they are the coming hog.

M. H.

We have shipped pigs lately to Wm. Tyrrel, Alliston, Ontario, a boar W. H. Wilkes, Brampton, Ont., a pair: D. C. McGill, Hillsburg, Ont., a boar; S. Brush, Malden, a sow; Chas. Holmes, Amherst, N. S., a boar and a sow (bred); James Petch, Mullifarry, Ont., a sow (bred); H. Newell, Kilbride, Ont., a boar; Geo. Millard, Sweaburg, Ont., a boar. I feel a pardonable pride in the fact that I first gave the Durocs a general introduction into Canada, being the first to exhibit them at Toronto Fair and first to advertise them in this country. I find the ADVOCATE a good advertising medium.

JERSEYS AND BLACK JAVAS.

H. Cooke & Co., Orillia, do a successful business in fashionable bred Jerseys. In this issue they offer, besides a few bulls of desirable strains, some cows in calf, which are turning feed into rich milk every day. They also offer some pure-bred fowls.

JERSEYS AT OSAGE AVENUE.

The farm of Mr. John Yeager is situated a few miles east of Simcoe. Mr. Yeager began breeding Jerseys a few years ago, and has succeeded in getting about him a very nice herd, small in numbers, but good in quality. The herd was started by the purchase of Lady Rival (12606), an excellent cow, bred by Mrs. E. M. Jones; in color a rich fawn, with a beautiful, well-marked head; a well-shaped, silky udder, and well-defined milk veins, which would indicate her to be a grand milker. She was bred by Young Rival, her dam being Baby Mine, Osage Bell (12620), an offspring of Lady Rival, resembles her dam in both color and conformation. She was sired by St. Nicholas (5292). We were particularly well pleased with the heifer Osage Della, which we considered about right, both in color and conformation. She is another production of Lady Rival, and was sired by Duke of Osage. Osage Nell is another very nice heifer sired by Duke of Osage, her dam being Osage Bell, Massena's Butter Boy (30608), bred by Mrs. E. M. Jones, heads the herd, and is a right good animal; he was sired by Right Son (12638); dam, Lillian E. (12640), and 2nd 66040, his antecedents having records of from 20 to 23 pounds per week. Mr. Yeager is also breeding some good grade Jerseys, Berkshire pigs and Scotch Collie dogs.

CHESTER WHITES AND TAMWORTHS AT MERTON LODGE.

Merton Lodge, the farm on which Mr. H. George & Sons have been so successfully breeding Chester Whites and Tamworths, is conveniently situated two miles south of Putnam, on C. P. R. The foundation of Mr. George's Chester White herd was laid some eight years ago by importations from the herds of S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio, and P. T. Courter, Delaware, Ohio. From the start they have pushed the business with great energy and zeal, establishing an excellent herd, and a very lucrative trade in both Chester Whites and Tamworths, and have been very successful exhibitors at Toronto, London and other leading fairs. Among the Chester Whites at Merton Lodge, Victor (305), the present stock boar, is a grand young animal, and from present indication will mature an excellent boar of good size and quality. He was sired by Victor (11013); dam, Perfection (310). This boar won second at Toronto, and was bred by present owners. We also noticed two imported boars, each good individuals, bred by S. H. Todd & Sons, and L. H. Martin, Ohio. Among the sows we noticed Snow Ball (323), sired by Uncle Sam (105); dam, Daisy (259), a fine, even, lengthy sow, which has proved herself a capital breeder. She was bred by her present owners. Chester Queen (351) is a sample of what this firm can right. She was sired by Honest Tom (300); dam, Canada's Pride (329). She is a sow of great length, and very deep bodied; smooth head and shoulders; level back, with well-sprung ribs and capital hams. She carries herself remarkably well, considering her weight. Her splendid merits should win laurels for herself and right again in the near future as she has in the past. Queen (259), an imported sow, bred by S. H. Todd, Ohio, is another good sow, doing good service in the herd. She was sired by World Beater (55); dam, Wakeman Lass (190). U. S. Maid (281 imp.), bred by P. T. Courter, Delaware, Ohio, and sired by Elmer 897, has also proved herself a grand brood sow.

Some three years ago this firm, seeing there was likely to be a demand for Tamworths, added to their business a few choice individuals of that breed, which have proved a paying investment, as the demand since then for Tamworths has been somewhat extensive. Short-nose (38) is a very large, lengthy boar, bred by W. H. Mitchell, of Elmdeene, Kentworth, Eng.; sire, Earl Winton; dam, Whiteacre Princess, Rex (177), bred by J. L. Revell, Putnam, sired by Buffalo Bill (113), dam Daisy (117), is a good young boar, which won first at Toronto as boar under two years; second at London, and first at Ottawa. Among the sows, Abigail (199), bred by J. L. Grant & Co., Ingersoll; Countess (204 imp.), bred by D. W. Phillips, England, and Dora (195), are worthy of special notice, being lengthy, even sows, and of the type so much in demand by packers of late. Messrs. George & Sons have a number of young boars and sows from two to five months old for this spring's trade, both Tamworths and Chester Whites, from the above sows and other excellent brood sows; also a number of young sows due to farrow during March and April. More recently they have invested in a few Duroc Jerseys, the choice of which are Stanley (1), a grand, good boar, which heads this herd; sire, Otto Clifton; dam, Jola B. 3rd. The sows, Bella (1), bred by J. Ellery, and Duroc Choice (25), are splendid specimens of the Duroc Jersey breed, the former winning first at Toronto and second at London, the latter carrying second at Toronto. They are both sows. These gentlemen have a large assortment of all kinds of fowls, and intend to produce a large quantity of their own bred fowls at Merton Lodge.

NOTICES.

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

That every farm should have, as a part of its equipment, a horse fork and sling has long since been decided by our most progressive agriculturists. Not only is time and labor during harvest very much decreased by their use, but it is believed that barns can be made to hold much more crop than when filled in the old way. We believe J. W. Provan, of Oshawa, makes and sells a convenient fork and sling combination that does splendid work. Mr. Provan's advertisement in this issue shows a cut and gives data which every farmer who has not a perfectly satisfactory fork and sling should notice.

No farm is complete in equipment without a well-made stone-boat. It is useful in hauling manure from the stables to the field, or from heaps in the field to be spread upon the land. On most farms there are always a few rolling stones to be removed every spring before seeding. To lift these into a wagon is laborious and unnecessary. Harrows, gang plows, seed grain, etc., can be hauled from place to place more conveniently on a stone-boat than in any other way. W. H. Greensides, Mount Forest, places before the public in this issue a hard wood stone-boat at a figure which should make them interesting to farmers.

We call attention to the advertisement of Wm. Ewing & Co., Montreal, who are prepared to supply farmers and gardeners with all sorts of pure seeds and grains of first-class quality. This firm has been long established in the seed business, and are becoming more and more popular as they become better known. The spray pumps which they deal in should be extensively called for, in order to protect fruit from destruction by insects and fungi. Calf meal is a necessary article on every farm where calves are reared, as when made into porridge and added to skim-milk calves do almost as well upon it as when getting new, whole milk. The economy of using it is evident. Catalogues are ready for distribution.

ERRATA.

In the advertisement of W. W. Chown & Co., Belleville, Churn Hoops are mentioned among other dairy supplies. It should be Cheese Hoops.

HOW TO GET "SUNLIGHT" BOOKS.

Send twelve "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros. (Ltd.), 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-covered book, 160 pages. By leaving the ends of the parcel open, it will go for one cent postage. Remember "Sunlight" now sells at six cents per twin bar.

AN IMPORTANT IMPLEMENT.

Once the farmer was supposed to toil by the sweat of his brow from sun to sun. But modern invention has shortened and simplified his labors—shouldered the hard part.

For rapid and thorough cultivation of ground among the very best is the Planet Junior all steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator. It is light, strong, and easily controlled by convenient levers. Has attachments for all kinds of hoeing, cultivating, and furrowing. Write S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for their new and handsome catalogue.

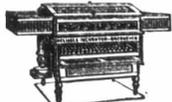
MONTREAL, October 24, 1877.

MESSRS. DICK & CO., CITY: Dear Sirs,—I used a box of your Purifier, and found it an excellent article. My horse improved so much in appearance that I have since sold him to American buyers, making a first-class sale. I also had a horse that got badly sprained in the knee. A veterinary surgeon told me to try Dick's Blisters, which I did, and the result was that in less than ten days I was driving him as well as ever.

Yours truly, THOS. MCLEAY.

THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR.

The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., last season exhibited their improved, self-regulating apparatus (in operation) at the leading Western States Fairs and Poultry Shows, winning highest honors, the competition at some points being keen: Special written commendation at the Illinois State Fair, Springfield (the State Capital), (no



premium offered). First premium (silver medal) at the thirty-fifth annual St. Louis Fair. First premium at the Missouri State Poultry Show, Macon, Mo. First premium at the great Mid-Continental Poultry Exhibition, Kansas City, Mo. First premium at the Illinois State Poultry Show, Bloomington, Ill. First premium at the Northwestern Pennsylvania Poultry Show, Erie, Pa. A 112-page catalogue will be sent on receipt of six cents in stamps.

Pumps---60,000 in use.

This outfit makes three complete Brass Machines. It is a Spraying Pump, Agricultural Syringe, and Veterinary Syringe combined. Everything screws together and can be easily taken apart and cleaned. Will throw fine or coarse spray or solid stream as desired.

A valuable illustrated book on Our Insect Foes and How to Destroy Them is given to each purchaser. Goods guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

I will deliver one of the above described Spraying Outfits and illustrated books to any express station in Canada, for \$6.00, express paid. Circulars on application.

W. H. VAN TASSEL,

Belleville, Ont.

N. B. Remittance in full, cash, payable, a complete bill of exchange, or by postal order, W. H. A.

ASTHMA, Distressing Cough, SORE JOINTS -AND- MUSCLES.



Despaired OF RELIEF. CURED BY

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"Some time since, I had a severe attack of asthma, accompanied with a distressing cough and a general soreness of the joints and muscles. I consulted physicians and tried various remedies, but without getting any relief, until I despaired of ever being well again. Finally, I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in a very short time, was entirely cured. I can, therefore, cordially and confidently commend this medicine to all."—J. ROSELLS, Victoria, Texas.

"My wife had a very troublesome cough. She used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and procured immediate relief."—G. H. PODRICK, Humphreys, Ga.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of

"T & B" SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long-felt want, giving the customer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece, or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco. 5-y-om

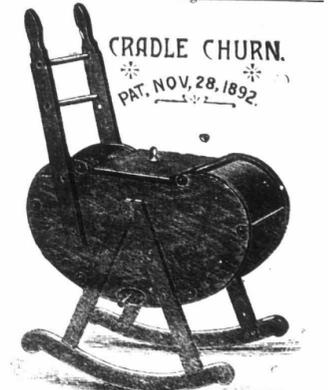
The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece

RUSSEL'S CORN CURE

A safe, sure and effectual remedy for the removal of all Corns and Warts.

It removes those troublesome excrescences without pain or inconvenience, and without the use of the knife. There is no corn or wart that it will not cure, if the directions are strictly followed. Full directions around each bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS, POST-PAID. T. R. MORROW, Chemist & Druggist, 426 Cordova St., & Mt. Pleasant, VANCOUVER, B. C. 21-y-om



It is a Labor Saver. Is always in order. The Easiest to Clean. The Easiest to Operate. Allows a Free Circulation of Air while Churning.

CHURNS NEED NOT BE REPAIRED BY ANY REVOLVING DRUM TO BE HAD FROM ALL LEADING DEALERS. Awarded first prize at Toronto Industrial Fair over all competitors. Address: G. BOECKH & SONS, Toronto.

Worn-Out Lands quickly restored to fertility by the use of fertilizers containing A High Per Cent. of Potash.

Full description of how and why in our pamphlets. They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.



A SPRING IN EVERY FOOT. IT WILL NOT SAG BETWEEN POSTS. POSTS TWO OR MORE RODS APART. IT IS CHICKEN TIGHT, AND BULL STRONG. ELEVEN HORIZONTAL WIRES. SHIPPED FROM FACTORY READY-MADE. BARS THREE INCHES APART AT BOTTOM. THE CHEAPEST STOCK-PROOF FENCE. CROSS WIRES EVERY FOOT. IT WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

THE Page is the only ELASTIC fence made, and requires special wire. Our contracts for the manufacture of this wire cover many hundreds of tons, all GUARANTEED to suit the purpose. This wire costs more than the common article, which could not be used if furnished free. Our complete fence costs the farmer less than he can buy the wire of which it is made, and is the cheapest in the end.

THERE is no substitute for ELASTICITY in a wire fence. Ever since the Page became generally known, men have been racking their brains to discover one, and hundreds of devices have been brought out with extravagant claims, run their short course and dropped out of the race. If it were possible to make a good, durable, efficient fence of common, cheap soft wire, the Page Company would use it. Every pound of our wire is made to order: Its quality, combined with the COIL, gives the only elastic fence.

USE our fence and you will have one on which you can depend—one that will hold any and all of your stock. Set good, solid end posts, and you will not have to bother with that fence as long as you live. It costs no more than any, and less than most fences. Ask our local dealers for prices; or send to us for prices and our illustrated free monthly paper.

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

SIMMERS' RELIABLE SEEDS

ARE EVERYWHERE KNOWN AS THE BEST WHY RISK POOR ONES WHEN THE BEST COST NO MORE

NEW CHALLENGE WHITE OATS—This variety possesses long upright stout straw, with neat panicle, covered with close set grains, very plump and heavy.—\$1.00 per bushel, two bushels \$1.80, ten bushels \$8.00.—(bags included.)

BLACK JOANETTE OATS.—A good variety of Black Oats, bearing long, well-filled heads.—80c. per bushel, two bushels \$1.50, ten bushels \$7.00.—(bags included.)

PEERLESS WHITE OATS.—As the name implies is an extra choice variety.—\$1.00 per bushel, two bushels \$1.80, ten bushels \$8.00.—(bags included.)

LINCOLN OATS—White.—Immense yielder and excellent for milling purposes.—80c. per bushel, two bushels \$1.50, ten bushels \$7.00.—(bags included.)

NEW CANADIAN BEAUTY PEAS.—\$1.10 per bushel, two bushel \$1.90, ten bushels \$9.50.—(bags included.)

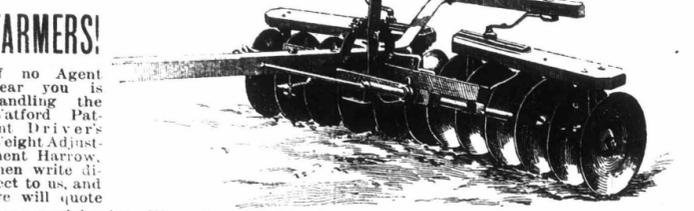
Send for SIMMERS' general Seed Catalogue for 1895—richly illustrated. It describes everything of merit old and new. Farmers' Special Price List goes with every Catalogue.

J. A. SIMMERS, TORONTO, ONT.

Watford Disc Harrow

With Patented Driver's Weight Adjustment, so that Discs can be made cut uniform depth in either hard or soft ground.

Anti-friction End Bumpers, more durable than Ball-bearings. Adjustable Scrapers. The most Complete Disc Harrow.

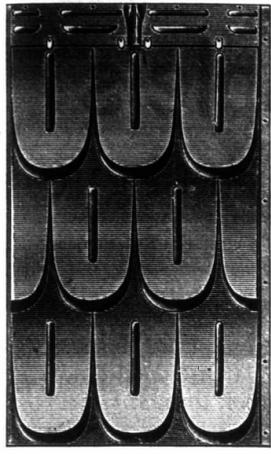


FARMERS! If no Agent near you is handling the Watford Patented Driver's Weight Adjustment Harrow, then write direct to us, and we will quote you a special price. We make a special price for a special purpose; that is, we want the excellent working qualities of this Harrow more generally known.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS Established 1875. WATFORD, ONT. 6-0

PLENTY OF TIME TO REST for the man who owns a "Planet Jr." All Steel HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR. Light, strong and easily controlled. Has attachments for all kinds of hoeing, cultivating and furrowing. Guaranteed superior to any. Our free catalogue tells all about it and 20 other tools. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A BARN SHINGLE



WATER, WIND, STORM, FIRE AND LIGHTNING PROOF

The only steel shingle made in Canada that is designed especially for barn roofs. It embraces all the desirable features of other metal shingles, as well as many new features never shown before. Sold under a guarantee. Send for our new Catalogue before you place your order.

THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO.
Office and Works: OSHAWA, ONTARIO.
4-y-o

BRANTFORD



STEEL WIND-MILLS With Internal Gear.

STEEL TOWERS—IRON PUMPS—WATER-TANKS—PIPING, ETC.

The IDEAL JR. Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder.

Send for circulars, and mention this paper.



BRANTFORD CAN.

NOW IS THE TIME!

WHEN DEALERS SHOULD MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS OF

GOOD PAYING AND GOOD SELLING

ARTICLES FOR 1895.



If you want excellent returns write for particulars of our
Com Steel Windmills, . . .
Com Steel Towers, . . .
Canadian (Steel) Air-motors,
Halladay Standard Wind-mills,
Haying Tools,
Iron and Wood Pumps, . . .
Dust Collectors,
Saw Tables, etc., etc.

We manufacture a full line of pumping and geared Windmills, and the greatest variety of Pumps of any firm in Canada. Our Haymaker Car and Patent Steel Track is leading them all, and our prices are made to suit the times.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.
367 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT.



12-y-om

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

- THREE GOLD and ONE SILVER MEDAL THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885.
- HIGHEST AWARDS NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1887.
- DIPLOMA ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Montgomery, 1888.
- AWARD Chattahoochee Valley Exp-sition, Columbus, Ga., 1888.
- HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL F. ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889.
- SIX HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, 1893.
- HIGHEST AWARDS WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, LONDON, CAN. 1893.
- SIX GOLD MEDALS MIDWINTER FAIR, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.



STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES. CARVING AND STEAM TABLES, BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, ETC., ETC.

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

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

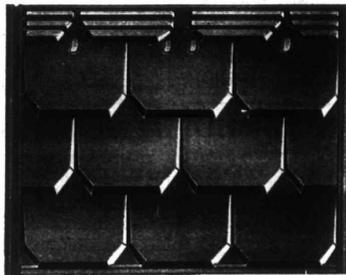
SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1895, 299,327.

ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces. OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND FACTORIES, 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

7-y-om

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.



BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

GUARANTEED SUPERIOR AND TO LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHERS.

Our Guarantee is of Some Value.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED,

84 to 90 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

CUT OUT AND SEND US THIS ADVERTISEMENT FOR SPECIAL PRICE.

Use:- Queenston :- Cement

FOR BUILDING CONCRETE OR OTHER WALLS, Cisterns, Stable Floors, Hog Troughs, &c.

Write for Prices and Particulars. When parties use our goods, when necessary we will send a skilled man, at our own cost, to give instructions how to build. FARMERS can thus build their walls and save half the cost.

ISAAC USHER & SONS, THOROLD, ONT.

13-y-om

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. R. H. Crump, of Masonville, Ont., reports that his herd of Holstein-Friesian cows averaged him \$65 each from the creamery in 1894, in addition to the fresh milk fed calves and for domestic use. The dams of the two yearling bulls Mr. Crump offers for sale elsewhere in this issue averaged for the year 4.20 and 4 per cent. butter-fat.

W. J. Haycraft, Agincourt, Ont., writes:—"I have had good results from my advertisement in the ADVOCATE. I have made the following sales since its insertion: One boar and sow to J. M. Bickell, Gore Bay, Ont.; two sows to J. Lawrie, Malvern; one boar and two sows to Robt. Cowan, Highland Creek; three sows to Ed. Lewis, Toronto; one sow to J. M. Gillham, Strathroy; one trio Bronze turkeys to P. Windatt, Beaverton, and R. Blight, Myrtle; two hens to A. Hall, Ayr; one pair to Sewell, Box Grove; two hens to J. Scott, Agincourt; one gobbler to Fred. W. Jackes, Langstaff; one gobbler to Mr. Morgan, Milliken; one gobbler to W. D. Reesor, Markham; one pair Pekin ducks to W. Jarvis, Toronto; one pair to J. Ashbridge, Scarborough; one pair to N. C. Randle, Haydon; one drake to Ed. Birch, Kirby; one Toulouse gander to Mr. Brackenridge, Norwood; one Plymouth Rock cockerel to Mr. Patterson, O'Sullivan; Mr. J. Kennedy, Milliken; Mr. Jas. Lawre, jr., Mongolia; Mr. John Lawrie, Malvern; and I sent eleven colored Dorking pullets to the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa; also a pullet and hen to Mr. Hales, of New York. I wish you the success which you deserve in publishing the ideal agricultural paper of the Dominion."

JAS. S. & H. W. SMITH'S SALE.

The recent Shorthorn sale at Maple Lodge was unfortunately held at the time when the roads were almost impassable. The great depth of snow which filled the roads almost level with fences had lost its foundation in many places by the thaw just at that time. Hence the attendance at the sale was much less than it otherwise would have been. Notwithstanding this unfavorable circumstance, many of the animals sold at a fair figure, some of the cows and young bulls almost reaching the three figures. The following are the names of animals sold and their purchasers: Princess Maiwa, to W. H. Taylor, M. P. P., Parkhill; Fragrance, to Chas. Wilson, Greenway; Lord Lassie 7th, to Ed. McLarty, Parkhill; Rose 15th of Maple Lodge, to C. H. Wilson, Greenway; Bonnie Bird, to C. H. Wilson, Greenway; McKinnon, to John Hislop, Brussels; Lord Lassie 8th, to John Ford, Parkhill; Don Vampa 13th, to Gregor McGowan, Blythe; Belle of Gloster, to J. F. Ross, Nairn; Modesty, to J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 17th Prince of Thule, to R. Dunlop; Maxman, to R. Rutledge; Lambeth; 18th Prince of Thule, to J. McMurray; Alisa Craig; Ventriloquist, to Wm. McLoe, Hensall; 16th Princess of Thule, to Wm. Rish, Grand Rapids, Mich; Sabina, to J. F. Ross, Nairn.

NOTICE.

BALSAM LODGE FARM, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE JOHN FOTHERGILL.

Eastward from Burlington Station, on the Middle Road (the leading road between Hamilton and Toronto), and about one-half mile on the right-hand side, we come to a well-laid-out, level-lying farm, with clean looking fields and with a high picket fence in front. Some venerable honey locust trees stand sentinel at the highway, and in the rear of a well-kept lawn, on an elevation, stands one of the most imposing two-storey gothic brick houses that one will see on any farm in Ontario. In the rear of this dwelling stands the large barns and other out-buildings erected on substantial stone basements, and which, being painted, present a very finished appearance. The farm (parts of lots 17 and 18, in the third concession, Township of Nelson, County of Halton) contains two hundred and five acres and upwards, six of which are taken up by an orchard and garden, containing choice varieties of apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, and also small fruits. The balance of the farm is nicely laid out into fields varying from six to fourteen acres, on each side of a well graded lane, ornamented with shade trees. This farm is watered by a small but never-failing spring creek and five good wells, which make an abundant supply of good water for stock. The fences are well-built, of substantial, straight rails and cedar posts, with the exception of the lane fences, which are of wire, with a board at the top and bottom. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a clay loam, with a clay subsoil. About one hundred acres have been thoroughly underdrained, the rest not requiring it. In the rear of the place there are about twenty acres of woodland. It has been used as a stock farm for the last twenty-five years, which has made it very rich and productive. The basements of the farm buildings are very conveniently laid out, the stables paved, and passages cemented and finished in a most substantial manner. The barnyard is also paved, and has a large liquid manure cistern in the rear. The location of the farm is admirable, lying close to the village of Burlington, nine miles from the City of Hamilton, and thirty miles from Toronto, and being in one of the most noted fruit sections in Ontario. Travelling through this beautiful country, lying between Hamilton and Toronto, one cannot but notice how rapidly the large farms, gardens, and suburban residences. The late John Fothergill, well-known to many of the readers of the ADVOCATE, purchased this farm in 1877, and set to work to make it a home which would be second to none in Ontario. So well did he succeed in his ambition that this farm won three medals in County and Provincial contests. The Provincial farm judges in their report about this farm now offered for sale, say: "There was a harmony about this farm that is seldom met with; everything was in keeping; the house corresponded to the barns, and the barns to the house, and the rich produce of the fields to both. A liberal system of tillage was practiced, and liberal returns reaped. Nothing was done on the scrimp scale, but there was a fullness in everything that betokened high class farming."

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards up to six line space inserted under this heading, one issue a month, \$3 per line per annum; every issue, \$5 per line. Payable in advance.

ELLIOT, Pond Mills, Ont.—Tamworth Pigs, Oxford Sheep, and swopsake strain of Bronze Turkeys for sale. 20-2-y-om

LEK, HUME, Burnbrae, Ontario, Importer and Breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire hogs. 330-2-y

LF, BROWN, Bethel, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Leghorn and Dorking Fowl. 14-2-y

BLACKWOOD & McCALLUM, Martintown, Ont., breeders of registered Clydesdales, Shropshires and Yorkshires. 340-2-y

G. HANMER & SON, Mt. Vernon, Ont., Importers and Breeders of high-class Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 2-2-y-om

FRED. S. WETHERALL, Compton, P. Q., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. 18-2-y

H. I. ELLIOTT, Danville, P. Q., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns & Southdown sheep

MESSERS. W. F. & J. A. STEPHEN, Trout River, Quebec, importer and breeder of Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Young stock always on hand for sale. 6-2-y

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Oxford-Down sheep, also breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshire pigs and Bronze turkeys. 6-2-y-om

JOHN LAIDLAW, Crosslee Farm, Wilton Grove, P. Q., Ont., breeder and importer of Border Leicester Sheep. Sheep for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. 328-y

JOS. CAIRNS, Camlachie, Ont., Breeder of Pure-bred Chester White Swine. 4-y

J. P. PHIN, THE GRANGE, HESPELER, ONT., Breeding and Importing SHROPSHIRE SHEEP a specialty. 22

ROBERT MARSH, LORRIDGE FARM, Richmond Hill, Ont., Importer and Breeder of SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. 14-y

T. GUY, Oakawa, Ont., Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle—prize winners at the World's Fair.

THOMAS IRVING, Montreal, breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Ayrshire Cattle. 8-2-y

W. M. STEWART, JR. & SON, Menie, Ont., Ayrshire Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. 22-2-y-om

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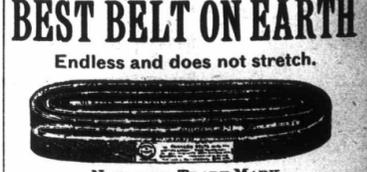
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