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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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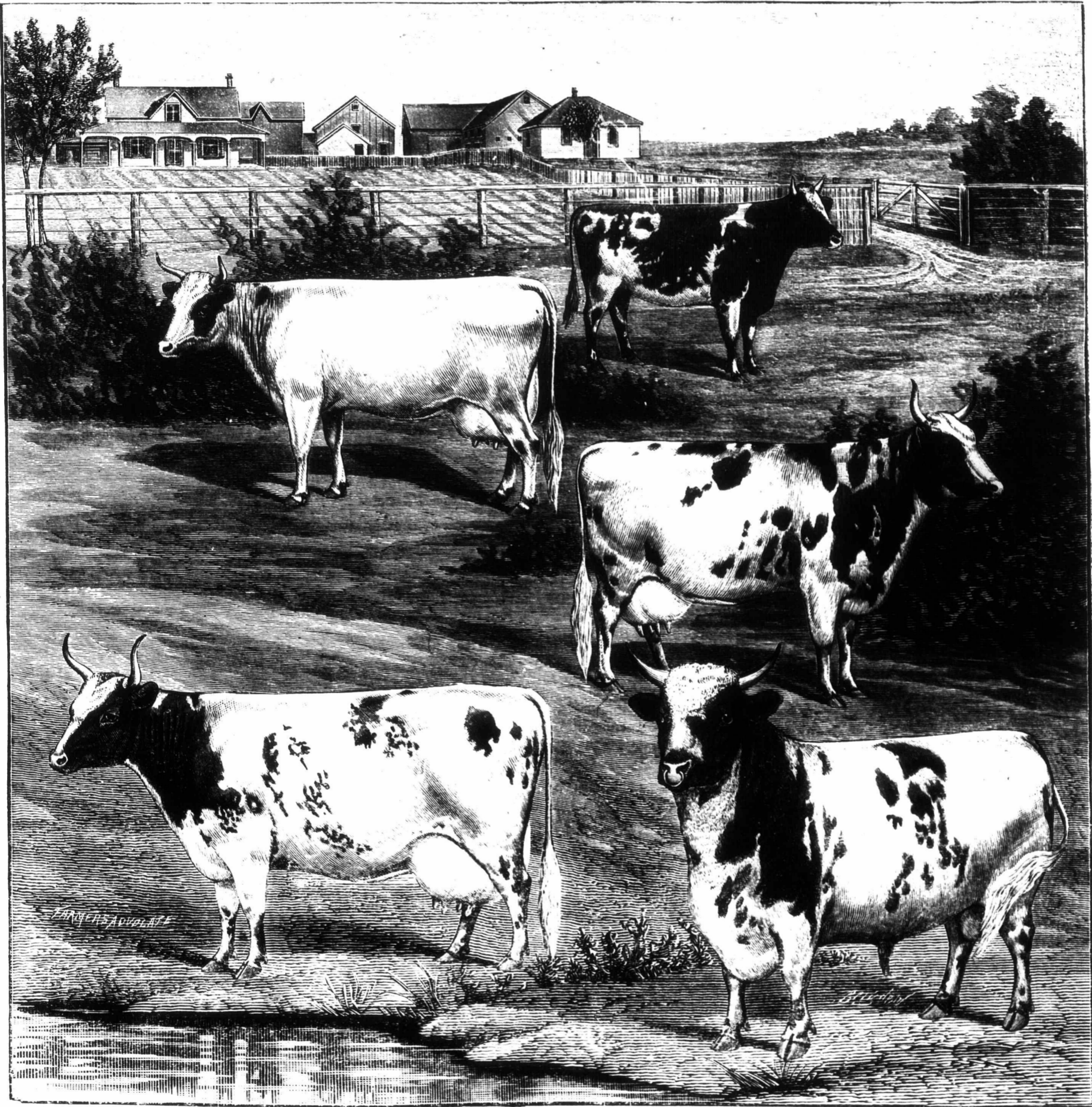
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A GROUP OF PRIZE WINNING AYRSHIRES, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. DAVID MORTON & SONS, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

## EDITORIAL.

In this issue will be found several excellent articles on sheep breeding. Messrs. Wallace prefer to let the ram run with the ewes during breeding season. This is a common practice. A ram will sire more lambs and give quite as good or better results if the ewes are brought into a small field or pen for an hour or two each day, when the ram should be turned among them. As soon as the ewe is served she should be removed from the others and put with another flock, or left outside the enclosure, that she may not divert the ram's attention from the others. The ram may be kept in a paddock, or a roomy, airy pen when not with the ewes. During the season he should be liberally fed and well cared for. A strong, vigorous male, if treated as above, will serve eighty ewes, and the results will be satisfactory. To practise the above method, closer attention to detail is required. Messrs. Wallace's article is an excellent one, but we differ with them when they recommend throwing chaff or hay on the ground for the animals to feed over. This plan is wasteful in the extreme; better far to feed from racks. The best sheep rack we have ever seen is one built against the sides of the pen or yard. It should be constructed with a 14-inch board nailed to the wall at a suitable height from the ground. To the outside edge of this should be nailed a 3-inch strip; this will make a trough with a flat bottom two inches deep. About eighteen inches above the trough an inch board six inches wide should be nailed, so as to run parallel with the outer edge of the 3-inch strips. Slats four inches wide and one inch thick should be nailed to the outside of the trough and the horizontal strip. Sufficient space should be left to readily allow a sheep to put its head between the strips. Sheep will not pull out and tramp under foot hay or straw fed in such a trough or rack, for it serves a double purpose, and should be cleaned out thoroughly before each feed is given. Grain and cut roots can be fed in this device as well as straw. For feeding grain it is much to be preferred to a V-shaped trough, in which the grain lies in a deep seam, voracious feeders often choking by filling their mouths too full. The slats, too, prevent pushing and crowding while feeding. A rack fastened to the wall is much better than one built or placed in the middle of a pen or yard; it takes up less room, and exposes no sharp corners for the animals to run against. Messrs. Wallace strike a key note when they advise the division of sheep at lambing time. Small hurdles are a great convenience; they can be made of half-inch boards six inches wide; three boards nailed on two uprights three and a-half feet high are just the thing for large sheep; one-half of the hurdles should be four feet long, the remainder five feet. By commencing in one corner of the house two such hurdles will make a pen four feet one way by five feet the other. Now is the time a wall rack is appreciated, each ewe and her lambs having a perfect pen.

Mr. Sidney Upper recommends chopped grain. This should never be fed to sheep, let them grind it themselves; there is no advantage in grinding it for them, but an absolute loss. Many farmers make this mistake.

We call the attention of our readers to the article entitled "The Value of Fancy Points in Breeding Stock," by Mr. J. C. Snell. As nearly every Canadian knows, Mr. Snell is one of the oldest breeders in Canada. This article is of unusual merit; it deals in a masterly manner with a subject of more than usual interest. Mr. Snell is known to be the writer of many able articles, but this is undoubtedly the best he ever penned. Each of our many readers would do well to peruse it carefully and impress its teachings on his or her memory. The quality of our live stock would rapidly advance, if the principles, so well set forth, were practiced by farmers generally.

Mr. Chas. Wright strikes the nail on the head when he advises farmers to divide their flocks when bringing them into winter quarters. He also states that "one good lamb is better than two poor ones." Every farmer knows this, or says he does; but alas, the majority spend their time rearing the "poor ones." More attention to detail must be given in order to produce the "good ones", not only in sheep, but in all classes of live stock; yet, it is only the "good ones" that yield a profit. The doors and gates leading into the pens and folds should be wide; double doors are preferable, each of which should be four or five feet wide. It is wise to shut the sheep away from feeding rack just before feeding time—this allows the shepherd to properly place the food without being crowded; it also prevents straw and chaff sifting into the wool. In order to carry this plan out wide doors are a necessity.

The Agriculture and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario have abolished their system of "Prize Farm Competition." Modification or abolition was an absolute necessity; the latter was much the easier course.

Mr. McCrae's suggestion to the Board is worthy their most serious consideration. There is no apparent reason why the Board should not hold two annual sales. Success might not at first be attained, but the plan would ultimately succeed. Annual live stock sales are a great success in Britain. Why not in Canada? Mr. McCrae is right when he says the A. and A. Association is the proper body to start this ball rolling. We would like to hear what the live stock breeders think of this suggestion. Our columns are open to all who desire to discuss it.

**Messrs. David Morton & Sons' Ayrshires.**

For many years the firm of Messrs. David Morton & Sons have been established as manufacturers in the city of Hamilton, and, with a view of gaining recreation, they decided to start a fine stock establishment within convenient distance of their city office. With this idea before them, they purchased a farm, which now serves the double purpose of a place of retreat in summer, and the site of operations upon which a very excellent herd of Ayrshires is now domiciled.

The farm is situated within easy driving distance of the city of Hamilton, and is reached by means of a most delightful drive upon the road which extends along the brow of the mountain, from which a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country is obtained.

Their natural tastes and fondness for live stock led them to embark in this enterprise, which is not only fascinating in itself, but bids fair to be exceedingly profitable in the future.

A most happy beginning was made with admirable individuals, the selection of which Mr. Morton, sr., had the forethought to entrust to one of the best judges in Scotland. The illustration upon the plate page of this issue represents a few specimens of this now famous herd, and it is with no small degree of pleasure that we introduce them to our readers.

Royal Chief, the bull in the foreground, is at the head of the herd, and is without doubt the best bull of the breed ever brought into the country. He had been most successful wherever shown before his importation, since which he has won a series of victories. The first glance at Royal Chief fixes the attention, and a closer inspection reveals the fact that he is a bull of such outstanding excellence that it is difficult to decide which is most to be admired, his wonderful symmetry and finish, displayed in his smoothness of form and beautiful touch, or his great constitution and vigor, in addition to which there is any amount of breeding character. Royal Chief =57= (1647) was calved in April, 1887, and was sired by Douglas of Croftheads, dam Marion of Croftheads, and traces back to the celebrated Black Prince of Lessnessnock. It is now an established axiom with cattle breeders that the bull is half the herd, and the presence of such a one must be of immense benefit to the country at large; while the fact that he, as well as a number of the other good things were brought to this country, is proof that their proprietors determined to excel, and to have the best, regardless of price.

Beauty of Ayrshire, the cow in the foreground, was bred by Mr. John Caldwell, of Bogside, Dundonald; is a beautiful type of the breed; very smoothly finished, true wedge shape, rather inclined to being thick-set, with broad loin, capital top, and grandly developed udder.

Flora, a beautiful three-year-old cow, bred in the same herd as the last mentioned, is built on rather a larger scale. She has a wonderfully smooth top; wide, strong loin; silky coat; shows capital udder, and she, like those previously described, displays that strong vertebral development that modern breeders of high-class dairy cattle so much desire. Flora won second in Toronto and first in Montreal.

The light-colored two-year-old heifer in the background is Sprightly 3rd, one of the first daughters of Royal Chief born on the farm, and to our minds is among the best individuals. She is a grandly developed heifer of large size, grand back, great length of quarter, and beautiful breeding character. She has never yet been beaten in the show ring, and if she develops as she promises to do, is likely to keep well to the front.

In addition to those shown in our illustration, this herd includes a number of prize-winners at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa exhibitions, at each of which they captured first prize given for best herd of Ayrshires, and at Ottawa won the gold medal given by Alderman S. Bingham for best herd of Ayrshire cattle. The prizes awarded were as

follows: At Toronto, one silver medal, five firsts and three seconds; at Montreal, two silver medals, one diploma, five firsts and two fourth prizes; at Ottawa, one gold medal, two diplomas, three firsts, two seconds and one third prize.

The owners suffered a great loss by the death of the imported cow Maggie Brown, of Barnmoorhill, which happened on the fair ground in Montreal. She was one of the best Ayrshire cows that has ever been seen in Canada, and as a milker, as well as a show cow, had few equals. Fortunately there are a number of her descendants in the herd; one in particular, a yearling heifer, gives promise of being a counterpart of her dam, and her son (imp.) Monarch is now being used to cross upon Royal Chief heifers.

The calf, Canty of Loudoun Hill, now sixteen months old, a daughter of the first-mentioned cow, sired by Royal Chief, is a splendidly developed heifer, and was awarded first prize in Toronto.

Of the thirty-six head comprising the herd at present, we were most favorably impressed with a long row of young heifers by Royal Chief, and it is the intention of the Messrs. Morton to breed a herd up to sixty in number, and, until a herd of this size is reached, only the young bulls will be sold.

The farm is managed on the most practical lines, the buildings being convenient and comfortable, without being superfluous. Butter is the chief product at present sold, the dairy being conveniently situated. The butter and milk room is built of stone, with shafting extending from the boiler and engine house. The cream is separated by passing the milk through an Alexandra hand separator, while the churning is performed by belt connected with the shafting. The churn used is to a Canadian quite a novelty, and was imported from Scotland by Mr. Morton. It is in the form of an oblong box, with two compartments, in one of which two sets of paddles are placed. The cream, by the action of the paddles, is driven around to the other compartment, at either end of the partition being a hole for the passage of the cream, which rushes around in a stream. When the butter begins to separate one of these openings is closed. In this compartment the globules of butter lodge, which prevents the butter coming in contact with the paddles after it begins to form, the object being to preserve the grain of butter in the highest degree possible. Among the latest improvements is a large silo, built and filled this season. All modern appliances are being added. It is the intention of the owners to make the establishment the most perfect of its kind in Canada.

**A Coffee Humbug.**

"COLE'S DOMESTIC COFFEE BERRY" A COMMON VARIETY OF SOJA HISPIDA, OR JAPAN PEA.

The Ohio experiment station has just received the following letter from Col. R. J. Redding, director of the Georgia experiment station:

"This station has just received from one 'C. E. Cole, Buckner, Missouri,' a 'parched and ground' sample of what he calls 'Cole's Domestic Coffee Berry,' accompanied by a printed dodger setting forth the merits of this wonderful 'berry' in graphic style, and supported by numerous 'testimonials.' He offers seed for sale at fabulous prices,—\$3.50 per pound, in large quantities; 25 cents per hundred seeds, in small quantities.

"I presume each station will receive or has received a similar sample and dodger. Fortunately (perhaps) I received a few days earlier, through the Southern Cultivator, a package of the 'coffee,' together with a specimen plant in full fruit. The plant is simply a common variety of Soja Hispida, or Japan pea, so well known to many of the stations, and the seed of which is abundant and comparatively cheap.

"On the principle of the Golden Rule, I write to put you on your guard against this imposition, and suggest that you 'hand it around' among your farmers, as I expect to do in this state."

At about the same time the above letter was received, the Ohio station received a copy of the same circular from Cole, together with a package of the roasted and ground "coffee" and a few of the wonderful berries. The berries are simply peas, and the "coffee" has been mixed with enough of the genuine article to give it the characteristic aroma of coffee.

**Notice to Advertisers.**

With this number we commence a new series. Hereafter the ADVOCATE, as previously announced, will be published twice each month. All advertisements, where the contracts call for monthly insertions, will be inserted in every other number; those not appearing in this issue will be found in the issue of Jan. 15th. This arrangement will continue during the life of the present contracts, unless our patrons otherwise instruct us.

**The Fat Stock Show at Guelph.**

Much of the success that attended the late show must be credited to the efforts put for by each of the four Associations that contributed to this meeting.

From a financial standpoint it will be a long time before a fat stock show can be successfully held. Therefore it is hopeless to look forward for an advance in prizes and better arranged classes, unless money from some other source than that which can be obtained through gate receipts is forthcoming, yet all are of the opinion that a fat stock show is quite as necessary a medium for instruction as those for breeding stock which are held at other seasons of the year. As soon as it was decided that the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations would offer a sum of money at this show, a number of the members of each of these bodies deemed it imperative to assist the show by preparing animals expressly for it, and this fact, together with the handsome prizes offered by them, are the chief reasons for the wonderful display in these departments. Particularly was this the case among the sheep. The show has never yet been equalled on the continent, while the display of swine was also far beyond anything held in Ontario before, and quite nearly approached any show held in the pork-producing west. There is, however, room for much improvement. For instance, steers and heifers cannot be shown together with any degree of fairness, neither can ewes and wethers. Then we are strongly opposed to three breeds of sheep being brought into competition, as it is difficult for judges to do justice, and is apt to cause a jealousy that never occurs between exhibitors of one breed. Several mistakes crept into the rules and regulations which also prevented a large show, many breeders in the building remarking that they intended showing if Rule 4, which read, "Butcher's stock only will be eligible to compete for premiums, and animals that are to be used hereafter for breeding purposes will be excluded from competition." The publication of this Rule was an oversight; it did not apply in any particular to the sheep and swine department. But for its publication the display of animals would have been much better than it was.

Much praise should be accorded the members of the Guelph Fat Stock Club and the city of Guelph for the efforts they put forth in providing such a superior building, and the reception that was prepared for the event in all departments will go a long way toward making the show permanent at that city.

Mr. Herbert Wright, the well-known Oxford Down breeder, was superintendent, and a most faultless one he was. The arrangements were perfect, and the order all that could be desired.

The cattle department, over which the Agriculture and Arts Board presided, was characterized by an exhibit in which quality was well marked, but the absence of the overdone three-year-olds, that were so prominent at shows of former years, gave at first rather the impression that the entry was not a strong one, as regards a Christmas fat stock exhibit. But this idea was quickly dispelled as the different rings were called forth.

The Shorthorn entry and that of Shorthorn grades were uniformly good, with hardly an ordinary specimen, while the majority of the cattle of both these classes may be considered show yard animals in every sense of the term. Just two Shorthorn steers in the section two years and under came forward. In this case the decided difference in the types of the animals alone made it an open question where the first ribbon would be tied. Redmond, a roan, owned by Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus, was of low, blocky form, just that type that has gained popularity for the Aberdeenshire butcher beast; while a white steer, fed by Mr. W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, was built on a larger scale, which at first impressed the crowd that in this instance the judge, Mr. J. Smith, Paris, had made a mistake, and for some time after the decision there was much difference of opinion regarding the comparative excellence of the two entries. The white steer had size in his favor, and had perfect top and bottom lines, while the grand, heavy coat of hair he carried apparently added to his scale. On the other hand the roan steer had not nearly so good an appearance while standing, his top line being apparently faulty. This idea, however, was entirely dispelled as he moved away; he then displayed his handsome form to advantage, while the wonderful wealth of natural flesh which covered every beef point was abundantly evidenced by a touch that is seldom approached.

Redmond is peculiarly in-bred, bred by W. Redmond, Millbrook; his sire and dam are both by Challenge, a son of J. & W. Watts' Barmpton Hero, while the grand-dam is by Ontario Champion, which was a full brother of Barmpton Hero.

On the other hand the white steer, which was bred by Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, is by his stock

bull, Indian Chief, the dam being a cow chiefly of Booth breeding.

The yearling section was a repetition of the last as regards the character and breeding of the two that won first and second place. The first prize here was carried by Vice Challenge, a roan steer, only five weeks younger than Redmond, and almost similarly bred; in this case both sire and dam were sired by Challenge, and both of Mr. Redmond's breeding. He was a capital meaty fellow, very handsome and straight in all his lines, but his top did not bear inspection as well as that of his near kinsman, displaying a few depressions, and had not the wonderful evenness of the two-year-old entry, yet he was fully as ripe and in firmness was, if anything, superior.

The second went to W. B. Cockburn's white yearling, also half brother to his last mentioned, and was also bred by Arthur Johnson. This was a particularly good steer, and of much the same pattern as the other Cockburn entry.

A good, useful red steer, owned by Thos. Waters, Rockwood, which was nicely finished, won third.

In calves, but one entry came forward. This was a very handsome white, shown by Adam Armstrong; he is not only remarkably good now, but gives abundance of promise for future honors, many onlookers contending that he was better than any of those already mentioned.

Shorthorn cows that had been breeders were a useful lot. In this ring the first went to John Kelly, Shakespeare, his cow being a red three-year-old that was exceedingly well brought out, and was remarkably smooth and straight, particularly fine in the bone, and carrying very little offal. She had plenty of flesh, was by no means overdone, and was a really good cow.

Thos. Russell, Exeter, won second place with a well-fed cow, thicker than the last named, but, having produced more calves, was not by any means as valuable from a beef point of view.

W. B. Elliott showed a much larger cow than either of the previous named, but she was not nearly as thick and had more offal.

**HEREFORDS.**

Only two aged cows, shown by F. W. Stone, Guelph, came forward to represent this beefing breed, and those were only in ordinary store condition.

**POLLED-ANGUS**

had but one specimen of this capital feeding sort, which was brought out by J. W. Burt, Coningsbury. This was a ten-year-old cow, of large frame and well fed, and, although rather patchy, would make a fairly good carcass of beef.

**IN GALLOWAYS,**

D. McCrae exhibited two cows just in breeding condition.

**DEVONS.**

In this breed W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, brought out a neat pair of steers, which displayed smoothness in finish and good breeding character.

**GRADES AND CROSSES.**

The section for two years and under three was the largest ring yet forward, and as steers and maiden heifers were elected to show together in all classes, this was the first ring in which both came against each other. However, the heifers had the best of it, and were a most superior lot. The competitors for premiums were soon narrowed down to four, the first ribbon being sent to a highly-fed roan, owned by James Okes, Alvinston. This heifer was a wonderfully ripe, thick-fleshed beast, but was a bit plain behind and bare in her quarters, while the white heifer shown by the same exhibitor was a model from a breeder's standpoint, but she handles less firmly and was not so thick, but still we are of the opinion she would dress the best carcass of beef.

The third premium went to a heifer of neat proportions, but lacking in the ripeness of either of the before-mentioned.

**YEARLING GRADES AND CROSSES**

were a mixed lot, and the judge, Mr. Cranford, of Toronto, mixed the awards, the first being sent to a well-developed steer, owned by F. Murdock, Ponsby, but he had neither the finish nor ripeness of the two next placed. The Murdock entry was not as strong in the back and was bare on his top; while the second entry, brought out by James Oke, was a particularly ripe, thick heifer, carrying an unusual amount of flesh for her age. The third place was given to another steer, also shown by James Oke, and very similar, but to our minds much superior to the steer that won first.

**GRADE CALVES**

were exceedingly good, and should produce some winners for future shows.

**SWEEPSTAKES.**

A ring of ten steers, heifers and cows came into competition for this coveted prize, offered in the form of a handsome cup, given by the Guelph Fat

Stock Club. The three gentlemen who had acted previously in the classes were appointed to act together, so that they virtually had to endorse the judgment, as each had already awarded it, which ended in the roan steer Redmond winning the honor; one of the judges, however, holding stoutly for the roan two-year-old heifer from the Oke's contingent.

**SHEEP.**

The exhibition of sheep was the best ever held in Canada. Some of the oldest exhibitors, among whom was John Rutherford, so well-known as a continental exhibitor in this class, stated it was the best exhibit of the kind ever held in America. Upwards of one hundred and thirty sheep were in the pens, ninety of these were pure-breeds. As several classes were shown at the same time, we will be under the necessity of reviewing the different exhibitors' flocks, instead of the rings, as was done in the cattle department.

The veteran breeder of Southdowns, Mr. John Jackson, of Abingdon, Ont., showed ten grand Southdowns. The flock was composed of two two-shear ewes, two shearling ewes, and six ewe lambs. None of these were at all over fed; in fact, would have shown better had they been in higher condition. In quality they were all that could be desired; they won in their class first and second in yearling ewes, first and third on ewe lambs, and sweepstakes for best five sheep, the get of one ram.

John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., another of Canada's most noted sheep breeders, was out with a splendid flock of fifteen, composed of nine Leicesters and six Shropshires. In ages, the Leicesters were two aged ewes, one yearling ewe, three ewe lambs and three wether lambs. The Shropshires were all lambs—three ewes and three wethers. The following prizes were won by this flock:—Leicesters, third on aged ewes; first on yearling ewe; first on three ewe lambs; first on three wether lambs; sweepstakes for best flock of longwools, the get of one ram; sweepstakes for best pure-bred ewe, any breed. Shropshires—Third on three ewe lambs; first on three wether lambs.

W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., exhibited twelve Shropshires, each of which was either imported or bred by himself. They were a very nice lot and reflected great credit on their breeding, winning first and second for pens of ewe lambs, third for wether lambs, and first on pen of grade ewe lambs, third on aged ewe, third on shearling ewe, first for grade shearling ewe, and sweepstakes for best five sheep, the get of one ram.

W. E. Wright, Glanworth, exhibited four pure-bred Shropshires and one Shropshire grade. The aged ewe in this lot was a particularly even fleshed animal of extra quality, but under size. Two of the ewe lambs (the pen consisted of three) were the best of the breed of that age on the ground. They were of unusual merit, but not fat enough to win. The third ewe lamb was good, but not as large as the other two, nor was she of a good quality.

David H. Dale, Glendale, Ont., that retiring yet successful breeder and importer of Southdowns, sent a splendid selection, numbering seven; though not in show-yard trim, were a superb lot. They won second on three wether lambs, also second on three ewe lambs.

James Scott, Aberfoyle, exhibited two Southdown grade ewes, winning first and second honors with them.

Mr. Herbert Wright, Guelph, exhibited five Oxford wether lambs and one Cotswold yearling; the latter won second place.

Mr. Wm. Whitlaw, Guelph, Ont., was out with four very good Border Leicesters, winning second on three ewe lambs. Among his exhibit was an enormous aged ewe, certainly the fattest sheep in the pens. These were a typical lot of Border Leicesters.

A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, exhibited three strong, even Southdown ewe lambs, which took second place in their class.

Among the exhibitors of grades were G. & E. Thompson, Guelph, who showed twelve grade Leicester lambs, a draught from a flock of five hundred and fifty, which these gentlemen were feeding for the Christmas market. Those brought out were not specially fitted for the show, but merely selected from amongst the others. Their weights ranged from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy pounds per lamb. They were a good lot, winning first and third on wethers and third on ewe lambs.

In the above class John Rutherford & Sons, Rosedale, Ont., exhibited forty head of various ages and breeds. One pen, owned by these exhibitors, contained twelve wonderful wethers; among these was the best Oxford wether ever shown in Canada; he was two years old, and weighed two hundred and ninety-five pounds, and was as even and firmly fleshed as a

lamb. He was of true Oxford type. In this pen was also the noble Lincoln which won the sweepstakes for best wether, any age or breed. He, too, was two years old, and weighed three hundred and ten pounds. A characteristic Lincoln, possessing a phenomically good back and loin. His flesh was even and of good quality, without the slightest pastiness anywhere. In the grade class, Mr. Rutherford's grade Southdown two-year-old wether won first and silver cup for best grade sheep, any age or breed. This was a thick, heavy sheep, of Southdown type. This exhibitor won the following prizes:—

## GRADES.

First on two-year-old wether, second on yearling wether; first on three ewe lambs; sweepstakes, best ewe or wether, any age.

## PURE-BREDS.

Class open to Southdowns, Horned-Dorsets and Merinos. First and second on two-year-old ewes or wethers; third on yearling ewes or wethers; on wether lambs, first and third.

## OXFORDS, SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE.

First and second on two-year-old ewes or wethers; first and second on yearling ewes or wethers; second on three wether lambs.

## LONG-WOOLS, INCLUDING COTSWOLD, LEICESTER AND LINCOLN.

First and second on two-year-old ewes or wethers; first and second on yearling ewes or wethers; second on three wether lambs.

Three sweepstakes prizes were offered, which brought all the breeds together. Two of these were in the pure-bred class, and in both cases were won by long-wools. These prizes were for best ewe and best wether, any age or breed. The former was taken by Mr. Kelly's grand aged Border Leicester ewe, the latter by Mr. Rutherford's two-year-old Lincoln wether. Concerning the first prize, there was some difference of opinion, we, with some others, believing the prize should have been awarded Mr. Kelly's wonderfully good Border Leicester ewe, which would probably dress the finer carcass. Among the wethers, the one awarded the first was far ahead of all competitors; that most nearly approaching him was Mr. Rutherford's Oxford before mentioned, but even this sheep was far eclipsed, as he possessed by no means the wealth of flesh carried by his successful competitor. In the grade class the sweepstakes was won by the Southdown grade before described. Single judges performed the work. Mr. John Gibson, Denfield, made the awards in the long-wool classes; Mr. S. Lemon, Kettleby, placed the ribbons on the short and medium wools, while Mr. R. Whetter, London, judged the grades. Honorable men and good judges, their work gave satisfaction.

## SWINE.

Swine were not out in as large numbers as were the sheep, but the quality was quite as good. Between fifty and sixty animals were in the pens, and not a bad one among them.

John Bell, Amber, Ont., exhibited eight Tamworths. A fine, even lot they were—backs narrow, sides deep and long, shoulders smooth, hams deep and full. Mr. Bell informed the writer that the barrows were the culls of his litters, all the best pigs being kept for breeding purposes. This exhibitor won all the prizes in this class.

Mr. John Wood, Agincourt, Ont., exhibited two grand pigs. In type and color they resembled the pure Tamworth, but were thicker-fleshed. Their sire was a Tamworth boar, their dam a small white grade sow. They were about eight and one-half months old, and would dress about two hundred and fifty lbs. each. Smooth, even, and of good quality, they were a very handsome pair.

Chas. Austin, Mossborough, Ont., exhibited two good Poland China grades under nine months old, with which he won first on barrow and second on sow.

Alfred Hales, Guelph, showed eight head—four Yorkshires, one Berkshire grade and three grade Chester Whites. The white pigs were wonderfully good, large and smooth.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., showed five pure-bred Chester Whites and two grades of the same breed. This was one of the best exhibits of the kind ever made in Canada. The animals were very large and smooth, and splendidly fitted. Among them was the sweepstakes sow, any age or breed, also aged sow, and barrow sixteen months old, that exemplified to what wonderful perfection the Chester Whites can be brought. The grades were very good. Mr. Harding brought them out to let the public see what a Chester boar produces when used on a common sow. The prizes won by this exhibitor were: Second brood sow and two of her offspring, first; sow under eighteen months, first; barrow under eighteen months, second; barrow under nine months, first; sow under nine months, third; grade sow under nine months, first; grade barrow under nine months, third; sow, any age or breed, first, making eight prizes taken with seven animals.

Levi Pike, Locust Hill, Ont., exhibited two registered Improved Yorkshires, a sow and a barrow. Each was of unusual merit. The barrow was one of the finest animals on the ground; eleven months old he weighed five hundred and seventy-five lbs. Mr. Harding's Chester barrow and this handsome fellow were outstanding competitors for the honor of being the best barrow of any age or breed. The competition was a close one, but the Yorkshire came off victorious. The sow was Markham Mabel, 581, about fourteen months old; weight, five hundred lbs.

H. Barber, Guelph, Ont., showed two Poland China grade barrows, winning first and second in grade class. They were good specimens, having all the characteristics of the pure-breds; were thirteen months old. Their combined weights were one thousand and fifty lbs.

W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., showed five pure Poland Chinas, and won all the prizes awarded in this class.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., was out with a herd of nine registered Yorkshires, nearly all youngsters. They were very even, of splendid quality, though not in very high flesh. Mr. Brethour's herd is noted for the evenness of the animals. All were of one type, smooth, long and deep; shoulders smooth and not too heavy; hams full and well let down. This herd won second on barrow under nine months old; second and third on sow over nine months; third on sow under nine months; first on grade barrow under nine months.

Among the sheep, the Cotswolds and Horned Dorsets were conspicuous by their absence. In the swine pens, but one Berkshire and two Berkshire grades were to be seen. This was to be regretted. Larger prizes will doubtless be given at next year's show, when it is to be hoped a number of each of these breeds will be on exhibition.

## Agriculture and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario.

The council of the above association met in Guelph, December 15th, 1892. Most of the members were present.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

It was then moved by Mr. Rawlings, and seconded by Mr. Dawson, and carried, that Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mossborough, be appointed auditor of the Agriculture and Arts Association. The Minister of Agriculture appointed Wm. Dickie, Oshawa, as co-auditor.

Mr. D. McCrae then addressed the Board *re* the advisability of their association holding in connection with their spring show a sale of bulls, and in connection with the fall show a sale of rams and other stocks as may be found advisable. He thought there was no body as representative as the Agriculture and Arts Association to take it up, and that they could make it of considerable advantage to the whole country, and could give a standing to it which no other body could. He thought the Ontario Agricultural College would be a very suitable place, or if thought advisable to go about the country, as the Provincial Show used to do, that might be done.

Mr. Legge then presented the following report:—The Provincial Ploughing Match, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Districts of the Province of Ontario, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, was held on the farm of Mr. Malcolm McCrae, township of Montague, county of Lanark, adjacent to the village of Merrickville.

Mr. Haggarty then presented the following report, which was adopted:—A ploughing match, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, was held on the farm of Hiram Conley, in the township of Rawdon, adjacent to the village of Stirling, on the 19th of October, 1892. The counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward, comprising Division No. 4, were allowed to compete.

Mr. Rykert then presented a report, which was adopted:—The ploughing match for Districts Nos. 7, 8 and 9 was held on the 3rd day of November, 1892, upon the farm of Thomas Edmonston, in the township of Thorold, in the county of Welland.

Mr. Rowand presented the following report, which was adopted:—A provincial ploughing match was held on the farm of William Redon, near Mildmay, in the county of Bruce, on the 20th of October, 1892, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Council, and under the management of the Northern Exhibition Company, assisted by the members of the Board, for Districts Nos. 10, 12 and 13.

Mr. Rawlings then explained that he held about \$15, money which was not taken up, as there was no ploughing match in the county of Essex. He wrote them that as he had had the money in his hands for a year he would give them \$50, and send them the past bills that he could find, and they wrote that would be all right. Then there was the failure, and he (Mr. Rawlings) wanted the Board to say whether he should pay that money into the treasury, or keep it for another year and pay it into Essex then. He also had had a letter from them, in which they asked him to thank the Board of the Agriculture and Arts in leaving the money for them for another year. Mr. Rawlings was allowed to retain the money for another year.

Mr. Sissons then said that he thought we ought to have uniform rules for the different matches.

Mr. Awrey suggested that before our annual ploughing match the Board should adopt certain rules and compel the associations to conform to them.

It was concluded to leave it over until the March meeting and decide then.

Mr. Awrey then said there was another matter to consider: That they had been all over the province with the Prize Farm, and the question was whether they considered this expenditure justifiable, and whether they could not devote their money and energies in a different direction. He said he believed the plan had done much more harm than good: that

the prizes were generally given to farms where they had extra fine buildings, and he did not think that it was advisable to encourage that kind of extravagance, and that he would oppose any expenditure in that direction.

Mr. Legge then read the report of the Finance Committee, which was adopted with the following amendment:—

To the President and Directors of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

Your Finance Committee, after very careful consideration, beg leave to submit the following estimate for the different services for the year 1893:

Spring and Fat Stock Shows	\$2000 00
Ploughing Matches	500 00
Expenses of the Board	800 00
Printing	1000 00
Postage Expenses	300 00
Salaries	700 00
Prize Farms	500 00
Medals for Electoral Division Associations	200 00
	\$6000 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JOSHUA LEGGE, Chairman.  
ALBIN RAWLINGS,  
JAS. HAGGARTY,  
WM. DAWSON.

December 15th, 1892.

It was moved by Mr. Sissons, and carried, that the \$500.00 for Prize Farms be struck out and added to the Spring and Fat Stock item.

Mr. Rowand then read the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Rykert, and carried:—Whereas, Mr. H. Gardner, the President of the Board of Agriculture, by the advice of Professor Brown and his staff of official veterinary surgeons, assisted by the clamor of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, the Smithfield Club and the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain, has placed an embargo on our Canadian stock, forbidding them to be taken alive to any part of Great Britain, on account of alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia; Be it resolved, that the members of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, being composed of gentlemen from all parts of Ontario, and nearly all of them representative farmers and breeders of cattle, take this opportunity to place on record their firm belief that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in the length and breadth of the Dominion of Canada; and as for the Province of Ontario, where most of the cattle come from that are shipped to the Old Country, both fat cattle and stockers, there is absolutely not a case, nor has there ever been one that has originated in this country. As there are very reasonable doubts that the infected animals, slaughtered in the Old Country, had pleuro-pneumonia, as other veterinaries of very high standing contradict the statement, this Council hopes that the authorities in Great Britain will, with British fair play, weigh carefully the evidence sent over by the request of the Hon. J. Carling, signed by Professor McEachren, of Montreal, and Professor Andrew Smith, of Toronto, from the results of reports from the veterinary surgeons from all parts of Canada, that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in this country. It is the wish of this Council to back up the report of these gentlemen, and again to assert that, to their knowledge, no cases of this dread disease exist in this country, and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada.

The Secretary then asked how to get the small sum of money, about six dollars and fifty cents, out of the Bank of British North America, at the credit of the old Board of Agriculture.

It was moved by Mr. Rykert, and seconded by Mr. Dawson, and carried, that the Treasurer be authorized to collect this amount and place it to our credit.

It was then moved by Mr. Rykert, and seconded by Mr. Haggarty, and carried, that the President and Secretary be authorized to make all the necessary repairs to the building in Toronto, and to the offices soon to be vacated by the government, and to rent the offices to the best advantage, and also to employ a caretaker or messenger.

It was then moved by Mr. Rykert, and seconded by Mr. Sissons, and carried, that the Fat Stock Show for 1893 be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th days of December.

The meeting then adjourned.

Met again at 1.30 p.m., with all members present.

It was moved by Mr. Sissons, and seconded by Mr. Rawlings, and carried, that the Executive or Stock Show Committee make the necessary arrangements for holding the usual spring show in Toronto.

## Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, held in Brantford, Ontario, December the 7th and 8th, was one of the most successful this body has held. A number of excellent papers were read. The discussion following each paper was most instructive. We will publish a number of the papers and much of the discussion in our future issues.

## Tree Seed Distribution.

Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, is enthusiastic over the success he has met with in tree planting, only losing one out of 600 native maples set out the past season. He thinks a great amount of tree planting will be done this coming season, as there is a greatly increased demand for supplies from all parts of the country. Both he and Mr. McKay, of Indian Head, are prepared to send out tree seeds to those applying. Cuttings will not be sent out till spring, when the danger of frost is over.

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE**

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We have reason to believe our subscribers will be much pleased with the change made in the form of the "Advocate," and by the fact that it will hereafter be published twice each month. We hope each old subscriber will endeavor to increase our circulation by sending us at least one new name. We also request our subscribers to send us agricultural items of interest to our readers. Examine the label on your paper, if you are not paid to January, 1894, kindly remit us forthwith. After making payment notice your label, and if credit is not at once given, notify us immediately, that we may be able to trace the money. All P. O. orders and registered letters are at our risk. Carefully read the above announcement.

**STOCK.**

**The Value of Fancy Points in Breeding Stock.**

[Prepared for the last meeting of Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.]

A very serious obstacle in the way of the successful development of the best qualities in many of the principal breeds of live stock is the undue value too often placed upon what, for want of a better name, we call "fancy points." It is no doubt necessary that, in order to distinguish between the various breeds, some general marks or characteristics should prevail in each, and as a rule these are found in their color markings. There are some breeds in which the peculiarity of color is so uniform and unvarying as to leave little room for doubt as to their purity of breeding, but there are scarcely any in which color alone, apart from other indications, can safely be accepted as an infallible guide.

It is a well-known fact that in many cases a grade or cross-bred animal, sometimes with not more than one or two crosses of pure-bred sires, shows all the orthodox color-markings of the breed to which the sires belong, and also partakes very largely of the general characteristics of the breed—so much so, indeed, that the inexperienced observer might easily be deceived, and without inquiring into the history of the case might accept them as the Simon pure. Even in the case of Galloway cattle, so generally true to color, and of such ancient lineage, there are exceptions to the rule,—a red one, or a brown, or one with a white spot in forehead or on the belly, a white switch, or even a white belt around the girth. Yet the purity of breeding of these cannot be successfully challenged, and on the other hand a half-bred Galloway may be black and hornless, and have all the appearance of a thoroughbred.

Perhaps in no class of stock is color so unsafe a guide to purity of breeding as in that of swine. Many of the breeds of swine are of solid color—that is, all white, or black, or red; yet a cross between two of the white breeds may produce offspring that would pass muster for either, and we have a strong suspicion that there have been cases where pigs from the same litter have figured in the prize lists of two different breeds without detection. And we have seen cases where from a cross between the Berkshires and one of the white breeds, some of the pigs have shown all the color-markings of one parent, and others the whole color of the other parent.

Probably no breed of swine has suffered so much from the severe demands of fashion in regard to color-markings as the Berkshires. There is no evidence that in the case of the original Berkshires the white markings were confined to the extremities and to the face, but what has been called the improved Berkshire has, as a rule, white feet, a white mark in the face, and a white switch on its tail. This uniformity of markings, we all admit, is very desirable, and its perpetuation commendable, if it can be done without the sacrifice of useful and more valuable qualities; but, as we have remarked in regard to other breeds, this uniformity is no infallible guide to purity, and if relied upon may lead to disaster in breeding, for it is well known a grade Berkshire may be as correctly marked as it could be done by an artist with paint and brush, while some of the purest and best bred, and some of the grandest individual specimens of the breed in point of form, symmetry, quality and constitution have been far from filling the bill of perfect markings. One of the best Berkshire sows that has ever figured in Canada, one which was imported, the daughter of a first-prize sow at the Royal Show, and which was sold for the highest price ever paid for a sow in Canada, had a white spot on her shoulder as large as a man's hand. Yet she was bought by one of the best judges on the continent of America, who has made a fortune from her descendants, and has one of the best herds in the world.

If by consent of the best breeders a strict adherence to definite markings was considered essential to the best interests of the breed and the breeders, there would be some reason for strictly conforming to the rule, but the standard of excellence adopted by the British and American Berkshire associations embraces no cast-iron rule as to color-markings, but allows as much variation in that respect as could reasonably be desired. It is the ignorant and inexperienced breeders, those who have had no training in the art of judging animals of improved breeding and quality, who demand a strict adherence to a non-essential rule, to require just so many white hairs in just such places, and even to split hairs if need be, while they are apt to overlook the more enduring and essential substance. No matter how perfect a pig may be in form and quality, in style and constitution, if he is not perfectly marked they will have none of him, but if he is neatly marked he will do, even if he is narrow, and leggy, and cat-hammed; and you can't convince the man who knows it all that there are many things in the make-up a first-class animal that are of vastly greater value and importance than fancy markings.

It is the same conceited, more nice than wise amateur breeder or judge who would condemn a model pig because of the presence of what is called a "rose" or "swirl" on its back—a few hairs turned in the opposite direction, a trifling thing at best, and of no possible injury as far as usefulness is concerned. Yet we have known good individuals discarded from the breeding harem for this, while much inferior ones were retained; and we have recently read of a case where clearly the best hog in a class was left out of the prize-list by a so-called expert judge, and when questioned as to his reason for re-

jecting it his reply was that he "never had and never would give a prize to a pig with a swirl." Such instances as this and other equally abused exhibitions of over-fastidiousness in regard to minor points are calculated to produce contempt for the professional expert judge who strains at a gnat and sometimes swallows a camel.

This is the class of men who have been at the head of the crowd that has demanded fancy colors in some of the breeds of cattle, and have succeeded in some cases in creating a boom for color that has been carried to such absurd lengths as to prove a boomerang for the breed. The unreasonable demand for red colors in Shorthorn cattle has in the last 20 years done incalculable damage to that breed. The fashion which grew into a mania for red, and all red, and nothing but red, was an outrage on the breed, and the best breeders and judges knew it all the time; but the ignorant and the indifferent, and the designing, sordid men, who for present gain were ready to wreck the future usefulness of the breed, fanned the flame till it threatened to consume the substance, and leave nothing but a wreck behind. It was well known that the original prevailing color of the breed was not red, but white and roan, and most of the best representatives of the breed in all its generations were of these colors, and the champion bull of America at present is a roan, while a sweepstakes bull in Canada is white; although red was also a standard color, and many good ones were of that color. But when a fashion gets possession and leads to discarding from the breeding harem the best in all useful qualities and retaining all that have red hair, no matter how inferior in form, quality and constitution, to perpetuate their weakness, and intensify their meanness, it is a calamity, if it is not a crime.

The same unreasonable prejudice has worked irreparable injury to the queen of butter breeds, the Jerseys. The demand for solid color as the first desideratum in a butter cow is simply absurd. It is well known that originally the breed was freely marked with white, and the first Jerseys we saw in this country were of good size, with deep bodies and large capacity for working food into milk and butter, and white markings were common. But the fashion for solid colors has got possession, and a bull with white marks on him, no matter how rich his breeding, or how high a record his dam may have as a worker, must be condemned and discarded, and this in spite of the fact that even in this day some of the very best performers of the breed are not of solid color, Mrs. Jones' famous cow, Massena, with a record of over 900 lbs. of butter in a year, having quite a large proportion of white, and Bisson's Belle, the queen of the Jerseys, with a record of over 1,000 lbs. in a year, is far from being of solid color; but a thoroughbred scrub Jersey that is utterly useless as a worker may fill the bill of fashion, and a half-bred Jersey may be solid fawn, and you can't convince the man who knows it all that a Jersey with white marks is pure-bred. Oh, no! You may tell that to the sailors, but he has cut his eye teeth and you can't deceive him!

There have been times when prejudice as to color has stood in the way of improvement in the breeding of horses, and no doubt has seriously interfered with improvement in all useful qualities; but fortunately common sense has again prevailed, and the good old saying that "a good horse is never a bad color," is acknowledged to be a true proverb yet. Too much value has also been placed upon fancy points in the breeding of sheep. The objections made by some people to a grey or brown face and legs in the case of Cotswold sheep is unreasonable, and is injurious to the breed. The experienced breeder knows that it belongs to the breed, that it is found in many of the best specimens in the best flock, both in England and in America, and that good judges and good breeders do not object to it, but rather like it, having learned from observation that, as a rule, those so marked are the strongest, healthiest sheep in the flock, having better constitutions and a greater ability to resist disease. But the uninformed and inexperienced are slow to believe that a Cotswold sheep so marked is pure-bred, though all the other indications of purity are present. The craze for extra covering on the forehead and crown of the Cotswold, and some other breeds, is also injurious to the interests of the breed and the breeder. I think it is safe to say that, as a rule, the sheep with the strongest constitution and the best developed conformation is not the one with the heaviest headgear; and too often a sheep that is exceptionally strong in all the most useful points, but deficient in this, is rejected as a breeder, while one that is far inferior in form, in quality and robustness of character is used, with the inevitable result that his weaknesses are perpetuated in the flock. I am free to say that some of the very smallest and weakest, the narrow chested and most effeminate, are the most perfectly covered on head and legs, but what does it amount to if they have none of the enduring qualities that are calculated to improve the breed and add to its real usefulness? As in the case of color markings, so in regard to this fad, it is no sure indication of pure breeding, for a half-bred may have it in perfection, while a thoroughbred may be deficient in that minor point.

One of the worst features about this whole business is that these fashions and fads, which are so manifestly and admittedly injurious to the best interests of our improved breeds of stock, are originated by the ignorant and inexperienced and unsuccessful breeders. Men, in many cases, who are mere speculators, and not deserving of the dignified title of breeders, have been allowed to lead and rule the course of men who know their business

better, who see the folly of the course things are taking, and have a clear knowledge of what the inevitable result must be; yet they weakly yield to the demands of the fickle crowd, and in many cases turn from what they know to be the true course of breeding, in order to profit for the present by conforming to a course they know is not best for the breed or for the country. I have no patience with the flippant remark, too often heard on these points, that in business "life is too short" to fight against prejudice; that it is wiser to go with the stream and profit by the boom. It is a weak and unworthy sentiment; life is never too short to be true to one's conviction of what is right, and what is for the best interests of all concerned. All honor and praise is due to the brave and stalwart few who, as breeders in all the classes of live stock, have proved themselves worthy to be called breeders in the best and highest sense of the term by remaining true to conviction, who by keeping a steady course have preserved a remnant of the useful qualities of the breeds, and saved them from the fate which would surely have befallen them but for the sound sense and firm attitude of those who were loyal to the great cardinal principles of constitution, quality and endurance.

#### Our Abridged Report of the Hon. John Dryden's Speech, Delivered at Guelph at the Close of the Provincial Fat Stock Show.

After a reference to the hospitality of the citizens of Guelph, the hon. gentleman said:—I want also to congratulate you, Mr. President, on the success of your show. I have taken to myself some little credit for the result you have now reached. You remember when I was here last year that I expressed some disappointment, and told you that I thought it ought to be a great deal better—that the parties managing the show ought to take an advanced step, that they ought to give more money in prizes, and that you ought to have a far better Fat Stock Show than was then seen; and I told you if it needed a little more money that no doubt the Legislature would grant it. You have asked for more and you received it without grudging, and I venture to say there is not a man listening to me to-night but is pleased with the forward step which you have now taken. No better investment can be made than the money spent in connection with a fat stock show such as you are holding here now. These shows are in the best sense of the word educational, and I think they give an education that our people cannot get anywhere else. We had reached the time when there seems to have been no place for the Agriculture and Arts Association in the show line. They had to crowd and squeeze themselves in to get a place anywhere in the province. Toronto did not want them, Hamilton did not want them, London did not want them; but I believe Guelph did give an invitation, and when the time came you had an excellent show, but the people would not come to see it; but in the line you are now working there is an open field and plenty of room for development. I want to impress upon you that you should go on, and do not stop with present attainments. It is not for me to say where the show ought to be; but whether it be held in Guelph or elsewhere, it should be somewhere in the province of Ontario.

THIS SHOW IS NOT AS GOOD YET AS WE CAN HAVE. The farmers did not know in time the amount of prizes you intended to give. Just say now: We intend to continue and hold a better show year by year, and you will soon find a deeper interest taken, a greater number of entries, and a much larger attendance of visitors. The province expects you to go forward in this line, and be assured it will accomplish more good than any other work done by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

NOW I SAID THAT THE WORK DONE HERE WAS EDUCATIVE.

Farmers are like other men in business. When a farmer wants to accomplish anything, there is no use starting out in a haphazard way; he must decide two things: First, what he wants to accomplish; second, how to succeed in doing it. Now, in the live stock line what he is to aim to accomplish is placed before him as an object lesson in the show which he has seen here to-day. He will find here the sort of animal that he ought to try to produce. In the conversations and discussions indulged in he will be able to learn to some extent how to copy that which is there presented. Mr. Awrey has told you something about the

#### SCHEDULING OF OUR CATTLE

in Great Britain and the loss that we may sustain. I can find no language strong enough to express my indignation that this country should be scheduled on the false statement that pleuro is found among our cattle. The statement is not true, and I am bound to say that if the disease existed in Canada somebody in this country would be able to find out where it is without going to England to have it pointed out. Now, although it does not exist here, certain British officials say that it does, and have so managed to schedule our cattle. We will not be prevented from producing good cattle in this country, even though our cattle be placed on the same basis as the American cattle are. If scheduling prevents the sending of raw, lean cattle across the sea to be followed by the feed to fatten them, allowing the Scotch or English farmer to reap the profit which rightly belongs here, then I think good will result. In this connection I want to read an extract from a letter which was published in one of the American papers.

WRITTEN BY A SCOTCHMAN,

a man who knows all about this business, and who has many friends in this vicinity: "Aberdeen has lately been flooded by store cattle, consisting of Canadians (chiefly rough) Irish, and Orkneys of all sorts—good, bad and indifferent. The auction sales vary greatly, according to the visible supply and the moods of buyers. I often wonder how in the world seven pounds ten shillings, or ten pounds, or even thirteen pounds a head can pay all expenses and keep western farmers in salt and shirts, for those are the general prices I have seen Canadians making, occasionally less, sometimes a little more. If I were farming out there I would buy stockers and make them prime beef with corn and cake, which would greatly improve my land as well. Your farmers should get them young, square, blocky, wide, near to the ground, and fleshy, with broad backs; then do them well and send them on to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Aberdeen at thirty months or less. Yes, less than more. Shapes and quality are certainly more in demand now than size. If I could not buy the right kind I would breed them, and feed them from calthood right along, until at twenty or twenty-four months they were ripe as berries. I formerly did this myself (when my herd of Shorthorns was small) with fair cross-bred or grade cows, and always a first-class bull. My heifers went first, followed by the steers, dressing about 750 or 850 pounds. This season, more than ever before, the difference in price between small fatcattle and medium large has increased, and three to four pence per pound more (dressed weight) is freely paid for the former."

Now therein is a lesson which some of us might take to heart. What he says is just what I was impressing upon those who were gathered here a year ago. In order that the education here given should become effective, it is essential that the farmers should get the benefit of the skill that they put into this business,—that is, when we produce the right sort of cattle we ought to have the extra price which they are worth, according to the quotation just given; but the difficulty is that drovers go out into the country and buy by the pound, regardless of breeding or quality. They say, "I will pay you just four or five cents a pound," as the case may be, "and will not pay any more, no matter what the quality is." So your neighbor, who has an inferior animal, receives that amount, while you, with an animal such as that described by Mr. Duthie, can get no more. Now, I say that is not fair, and the drover who does that is in the end hurting himself, because he in effect says: Pay no attention to those who urge you to breed better and feed better; I will take your cattle and pay you the highest price now. Let me give you an illustration. You know we are trying to show, through the Travelling Dairy, how to produce better butter in private dairies. I came across a merchant who lives not one hundred miles from my own home, and he was telling me how he now manages his butter business. He says, "I buy all the butter I can get of all grades. I have a butter worker downstairs, and as each lot comes in it is worked over, put through a butter print, wrapped neatly in parchment paper and sent to market. It comes in all sorts of shapes and colors, and if it is light in color it stays light, but instead of losing, as formerly, I now make money." But do you not see what that is doing? This man gives to the woman who makes poor butter exactly the same as the one who makes good, and so is obstructing the educating influence of the Dairy School. In the same way when cattle, rough and smooth, command the same price, the good effect of this show is so far hindered and destroyed. Now because we do not get the best results of our labor and skill is one reason why some of our young people are turning their attention to something else instead of agricultural pursuits.

#### WHAT IS IT TAKES THEM AWAY?

Some one will at once answer, "Too much education." I do not want anyone to tell me that, because I do not think it is true. Do you mean to say that a man can become too intellectual—that he can learn to think too well? There is nothing in that of itself to turn him from the farm. Is it because there is too much labor on the farm? Not a bit of it. Some of you say it is; but it is not. If these young people are going to succeed in any line of business there must be labor connected with it; and so it is not mere labor which drives the young man away. There are two things, to my mind, which have a tendency to do this. The first is a false sentiment pervading the entire community that farming is a poor, mean business; it is felt all through the school system. The little fellows get hold of it sometimes in their own homes, and later among their comrades at school. The second one is that farming is a non-paying business, or in other words, labor without reward; and these young men say that they will not stay in a business when there is nothing in it. The fact is, prosperity on the farm makes the sturdiest kind of men, and the loveliest women. City men seek them out to preside over their elegant homes. But constant and incessant labor, year in and year out, on the farm, without any reward, gives you soured husbands, tired, broken-hearted mothers, and disgusted children who are bound to go into the city or town to try to live by their wits. I have discovered that it is a far easier thing for a boy to hoe a row of potatoes when there is ten or twenty cents at the end of it than it is without. The sun does not hurt, and he does not so easily get tired. You old men are exactly the same; if you go on laboring without reward any of you will grow weary in well doing. So, to come back to my point, the advanced farmer is entitled to the best price his products will bring, and if there is any class of people who ought to have the best result of their skill and labor it is

those who follow agricultural pursuits. I hope to see the day when these defects will be remedied, and in the truest sense the best man will win.

I am delighted to witness the results that have so far been achieved in connection with this show, and I hope that you will with courage continue; and so long as I am at the head of the department of agriculture in this province you can depend on my sympathy and co-operation, and that I will always be prepared to recommend to the government and legislature that you should receive whatever assistance it is in the public interest to give.

#### Tamworth Swine.

BY JOHN BELL, AMBER, ONT.

Having been an owner of Tamworths for over three years, and having seen them in all the different stages of life, also having seen them under very indifferent treatment, I frankly say, more Tamworths. I was first induced to try them through perusing the columns of the English Live Stock Journal, with the intention of buying. I corresponded with John Norman, jr., Esq., Tamworth, England, and eventually purchased a pair, which landed in this country the last of August, 1889. Never having seen a Tamworth pig before, I was disgusted with my venture. I never have seen a man that liked them on first sight, and I have yet to see the man that don't like them after giving them a fair trial. Men who made the most sport of them, were the first to come and buy. In a short time the unsightly appearance which they presented at first disappeared; day by day they gained favor in my sight. In a short time after arriving here the sow gave birth to a litter of pigs—strong, vigorous fellows—that grew at an amazing rate. I had a litter of improved Berkshires, two weeks older than the Tamworths; I let them all run together from time of weaning; by the 1st of April I was convinced that there were some good qualities in the red skins, and since then I have bred nothing but pure Tamworths. I find the demand for them for breeding purposes gaining rapidly. I do not hold that the pure-bred is as good for general use as the half-bred, owing to the Tamworth having the power of transmitting their superior qualities to their offspring. When matched with other breeds the pigs come remarkably strong and growthy—exactly what the pork packer wants at the present time—*deep, lengthy fellows*, with plenty of side and ham. In the County of York there is a great number of small, white sows, bred from almost all the different breeds available; they resemble somewhat the Middle Yorkshire. Those sows mated with the Tamworth boar never fail to produce the very best of pigs. I do not wish my readers to think that I value those white sows more highly than other breeds. I do not, but there is a great number of them in the county, and they seem to be just what is required to mate with the Tamworth boar. Wherever pigs bred in this way have been raised along with other breeds, they have never failed to show their superior qualities. In the fall of 1891 I had a young boar stray away; he was lost for six weeks; during the time he served a great many sows, a number of which was those small whites. During the last few months I have frequently been told that that boar straying through the neighborhood was the best advertisement the Tamworth pigs ever had. Farmers bring their sows several miles to my boars. When once tried in a neighborhood they are sure to be the means of inducing others to try them, as the man that has cross-bred Tamworths is sure to have better pigs than his neighbors, which goes a long way towards advertising the breed, as there are sure to be three or four neighbors together at killing time. The flesh is superior to that of any other breed, the carcass containing a larger proportion of lean meat. Some writers say that pork packers are trying to lead the farmer by the nose. On this point I ask, What is the use of breeding and feeding sorts not wanted? You might just as well take peas to the malt house to try to sell, as take the little fat, chunky pigs we formerly bred to the packing house. The demand calls for leaner pork; and the packer must have it. Those writers must give up their old ideas, and not be like the man that carried water uphill all his life because his forefathers did it. The packer wants a lengthy hog, with the rear end the heaviest—not one-third wider at the shoulder than at the ham. It is also said that we should breed a pig that can be driven to market. If there is any argument in that, we certainly require a good, flinty, hard animal, and one with activity, combined with size and quality. In the Tamworth and their crosses we get all this. If the breeders of pure-bred swine would endeavor to breed the pig the demand requires, and encourage the farmer to do so, by giving useful hints as to feeding, breeding, management, etc., the swine industry could be made a source of great profit. The Tamworth has a little uphill work to contend with in this locality, owing to being so near Toronto market. The pork butchers of Toronto require a great number of pigs to supply the trade, and as they want small, light hogs, with as little bone as possible and a good proportion of fat, the Tamworth and other large breeds do not altogether suit their demand; but as soon as the pork-eater gets a taste of the fashionable bacon, the pork butcher will have to change his views, or loose the trade. I have not tested the Tamworth to know how long they would live without food, nor on how little they would subsist; but this I do know, that they will thrive where others will not.

**Timely Notes for January.**

A Happy New Year, and may we learn from our former mistakes!

**THE INSTITUTE AS AN EDUCATOR.**

Most farmers have a hazy idea that the farmers' institute is a sort of a mutual admiration society, and really can't see that it is an educator as well as a bond of union among the agriculturists of a neighborhood. To their shame, be it said, in several districts in each of the provinces the institutes have died of inanition, through the apathy of the surrounding farmers. It may be accepted as an axiom that those districts that cannot support an institute are those in which the farmers know so much of their calling that their farms are mortgaged, their credit gone, and their lives so oppressed with worry and hard work that there is "nothing in farming anyhow." It is the active, intelligent, pushing farmer who sees most clearly the need of more knowledge in his calling, more research, closer attention to details, etc. What wonder, then, that he succeeds in proportion to his knowledge and its timely application. In every trade or calling, from medicine down to tin, the operator, to be abreast of the times, must read and study his trade journal, and I can not, for the life of me, see why the farmer, who surely needs education as much as any other business man, does not read and study about his calling. What wonder, then, that "only a farmer" is fast becoming a by-word, when it should be a title of respect. Depend upon it, fellow-farmers, we all have a great deal to learn, and in no other way can we get practical knowledge as cheaply as from other farmers who have made a success of some particular branch or branches of their calling. In the institute we shall learn from one man the secret of his uniformly good crops of timothy and wheat, from another how he makes such a quantity and fine quality of butter, and from a third the manner in which by feeding pigs in an economical way he lifted the mortgage from his farm, and once more hold up his head as a free man. Farming is composed of so many different branches that no one man can expect to "know all about it," and "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." Our government has been very generous in its grants to institutes, and has also sent practical men to lecture at meetings. The government also publishes for free distribution the proceedings and certain selected papers. The subscription asked from members is less than they would pay for a pound of tobacco, and the information gained from one lecture may be worth \$50 to every member in the saving of seed or dearly bought experience. "Great is the economy of intelligence," and it is an extremely short-sighted policy to neglect that readiest, handiest and cheapest source of information on our life-worth—the farmers' institute.

**BUYING A BULL.**

First and foremost, what do you want a bull for? To produce offspring somewhat like himself, or some indistinguishable mongrel? I am tempted to pen these few remarks by the conduct of an acquaintance of mine, who prides himself on being pretty shrewd. He has been running a dairy farm for years, and through a certain amount of cunning and meanness of living, over-working wife, children and hired men, he has managed to amass a competence. He has been breeding first to a Shorthorn (high grade), then to an Ayrshire grade, then back to mongrels of two or three different breeds, and now he is trying to buy *cheap a Holstein grade*, to breed fine milkers from—at least, so he says. It is needless to say he has as choice a lot of scrub stock of every conceivable color and shape as can be found. He does not make 100 pounds of butter per cow per year, and yet he can't see that he is working for fun, and *such fun!*

If this man will weed out his unprofitable cows, for even he has some old veterans that are profitable, and then buy a bull of some pure breed, whether Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Holstein, etc., whichever he may fancy, and then keep on with that particular breed, he will, in a few years, have a herd of dairy cattle that will lessen his work, give his wife a chance to recover her lost spirits, and increase his income. But he must remember that a good bull, like everything else good, will command a good price, and will also require good care, and he will find that it *pays, pays, pays!!!*

**GENERAL.**

Many farmers keep calves and boars over the winter on the mistaken idea that they are hardier. Suppose they are—which they are not—they are certainly depreciated in value by being left entire.

Feed your colts grain just as regularly as you do your work horses—only in proportion to size—and you will not regret it.

Do you need that "black snake" whip for your teams? Wouldn't a few more good oats, and a good grooming once a day be better?

You can't make pigs grow and keep them in a freezing condition. Keep them warm or sell them—you will lose less by so doing.

Try and make those "strippers" pay for their food. Don't let them dry up five months after calving.

The city and town dairymen now are scouring the country for fresh cows. Don't be tempted to sell your best cow—that is, of course, if you know which is your best. Do you, or are you guessing at it?

What are you going to do about mates for your poultry this year? Are you going to keep on breeding scrubs?

**Our Scottish Letter.**

The subject exciting most interest at present in Scotland is the proposal to found a new agricultural paper of a class and character hitherto unknown in Scotland. The matter has been long talked about, and the paper is now almost an accomplished fact. The proprietors are a body of representative Scottish and North of England agriculturists. The name of the paper will be *The Scottish Farmer*, and Mr. Archibald MacNeillage has been appointed editor. The first number will appear in the beginning of January, and it will be published weekly thereafter. For obvious reasons it would be out of place for me to say more in this column than that I hope there will be many readers of the new paper.

The greatest event of the month of November was the Lochburnie sale of Hackneys and Clydesdales. The horses were the joint property of Messrs. James Johnston, Lochburnie, and Alexander Scott, Berryyards Farm, Greenock, both of whom are well-known in the Clydesdale world, and by this sale they have established a high reputation for Hackneys. First-rate prices were made at the sale, 420 gs. and 400 gs. having been paid for the Hackney stallions Dereham Lieutenant and Merry Stanton by the Messrs. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis. Several mares and fillies also made high figures, a pony mare, Little Midget, drawing 175 gs., and others of a greater size drawing up to 200 gs. It is long since there was so extensive a one day's sale in Scotland, and the Hackney prices mark a new era in the breeding of light horses north of the Tweed.

The home trade in Clydesdales continues to be fairly brisk. A considerable number of the better class horses have already been hired for next season, including Mr. James Lockhart's two horses, Mains of Airies and Handsome Prince, Mr. William Montgomery's Belvidere, Messrs. P. & W. Crawford's Prince of Carruchaie, Crusader of Orchardmains, Goldfinder, ArdnaCraig, Prince Robert and Flashwood's Best, Mr. James Johnston's Orlando, Mr. W. Renwick's Prince Alexander, Mr. W. S. Park's Gallant Poteath and Mr. Alexander Scott's Lawrence Again. Lord Polwarth has hired the champion horse, Prince Alexander, to serve thirty of his own mares at £10 each at service, with £10 additional for each mare proving in foal. Banffshire and Morayshire, in the North, and Wigtownshire and Kirkcubright, in the South, have secured most of the other horses; Ayrshire takes Goldfinder and Crusader, and Belvidere goes to Stirling.

A very noteworthy figure in the Clydesdale world has disappeared in the person of Mr. Hugh Crawford, Kilbardran, the best respected of all Scottish horse dealers. He died very suddenly, while transacting business in the All-Hallow Fair at Edinburgh a fortnight ago. He was a genial, kindly man, and enjoyed the reputation of being thoroughly reliable.

**SCOTLAND YET.**

**More Hogs Wanted.**

BY WM. DAVIES, TORONTO.

On every hand we hear of the depression of agriculture, and the farmer, turn which way he will, is met by distressingly low prices. Has he two or three hundred bushels of wheat in his granary? He finds if he teams it to Toronto market he can get 60 to 65 cents; this will not pay him for the seed sown and the labor expended. If he wishes to realize on barley, which ought to have brought a good price last fall, unless it is a very bright and plump sample he will have to take about 32 cents, which makes him wish he had let the land lie fallow. But surely, though wheat and barley are non-remunerative, oats will do well; but no, they also are very low. It is true potatoes are dear, but of this crop very few farmers have any.

We now turn to live stock, beginning with horses, but the honest yeoman who has these can hardly give them away. Cattle and sheep are disappointing also, but hogs are higher than for many years, and are likely to keep up, as they are scarce all over the world. It is strange that with grain so low, that there are not twice as many hogs fed in Ontario and Manitoba.

We are now paying 6 cents live weight, and cannot get half enough for our requirements. This branch of farming is only in its infancy, and we believe that the farmer who goes into it with intelligence, courage and enterprise, will reap a rich reward. The foregoing applies with greater force to the farmers of Manitoba, as we read in the Trade Bulletin that barley only nets the farmers there 9 cents per bushel. Many farmers appear to have almost as great a dislike to hogs as the Hebrews. They feed a lot of useless horses, that no one wants at any price, which are eating their heads off; and in the fall many have a lot of steers, two-year-old, for which they get about 2 cents per pound; but sorry a brood sow do you find, though she would bring two litters a year, which could be sold, at six months old, for from \$8 to \$10 each. The Dominion and Ontario governments have issued bulletins, giving results of experiments, proving clearly that by feeding coarse grain to pigs it will net the farmer a much higher price. They also show that to make the most of hogs they should be fattened and sold young. Every intelligent farmer will also see the advantage of keeping the manure on his farm.

There is a prospect of another large export bacon factory starting in London, and doubtless others will follow if the promoters can be assured of a steady and sufficient supply of the raw material. If the statements that have recently appeared in the press are true, regarding the requirements of the new establishment in London, 2,000 live hogs per week will be wanted in Ontario and Quebec next season. Now is the time for farmers to make preparations to meet this demand.

**FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.**

**The Care and Feeding of Breeding Ewes in Winter and Spring.**

BY WM. AND J. WALLACE, NIVERVILLE, MAN.

In dealing with this subject, it may be well first to say a few words as to the date on which the rains should be put to the ewes. Our experience in Manitoba leads us to believe that the beginning of November is the most suitable time. The ewes are then in good condition for service, having had the run of the stubbles and a few acres of rape on the summer-fallow for three or four weeks previously. The lambs will come in the beginning of April, the period of gestation being five months. This date may be considered too early by some sheep farmers, but if the coupling is delayed till say 1st December, the ewes will probably be losing in condition instead of improving, and that, with the colder and stormier weather then likely to be prevailing, will result in a smaller crop of lambs. It is also convenient to have the lambing over in April at the homestead, before the stock is scattered over the prairie. One vigorous ram should serve fifty ewes, and he should be left with them at least five weeks, to give every ewe a double chance.

The winter having fairly set in, the flock will no longer seek to go a-field, but will keep near the shelter of the farm buildings. It is not necessary that they should be shut up under cover. On the contrary, it is to their advantage that they be as much as possible in the open air. On no account should they be confined in a building so close and warm that their wool is always damp. At the same time a comfortable shed, wind and water-tight, should be provided, in which they can shelter at night and during stormy weather. It is a good plan to have a shed forming three sides of a square, with the hay or straw stack on the fourth side, the whole forming a yard in which the flock can spend most of their time in the open air. Sheep can stand a great deal of *dry* cold, but they should not be exposed to draughts.

We have now to consider the feeding of the flock; and here we find that sheep farming and grain growing go very well together in Manitoba, as the straw stack furnishes the most important part of their food during the winter months. They eat the chaff greedily and thrive well on it. It should be scattered over the yard daily for them to pick up. If they get direct access to the straw stack, they will soon get on the top of it and make it useless, unless the walls are kept perpendicular; and the fleece of any open-wooled sheep will get filled with chaff. With plenty of straw and chaff, supplemented by a little hay fed to them in the sheds at night and on stormy days, the flock will be kept in good thriving condition, until near lambing time. We do not consider it advisable to feed grain to lambing ewes during winter, as a fat ewe invariably produces a small lamb, and she runs a greater risk from inflammation at lambing time than if she were in moderate condition. As the lambing time approaches, the ewes should have a daily ration of bran and linseed or linseed cake, which acts as a laxative both to the ewe and its offspring—preventing constipation, which frequently causes death in young lambs. Great care should be taken when the ewes are heavy with lamb that there is no crushing at the feeding troughs, and in passing through doors or gateways, and that cattle or horses should not be allowed among them, as any rough treatment is likely to make them cast lamb. The flock now requires very close attention, as a considerable proportion of the ewes will require some assistance in lambing. This, however, should not be given rashly or hastily, but only after the ewe has been showing restlessness for some time, which she does by bleating, pawing the ground, rising up and lying down frequently, etc. A little experience soon teaches one when nature should be assisted.

It will now be found a great convenience to have part of the shed sub-divided into small pens by movable hurdles. Into these each ewe, as soon as lambing, is put with her progeny, where they remain a few days, until quite taken with each other, when they can be put into a larger division along with others at the same stage. The ewes should now be generously fed with bran, oats, linseed cake and cut turnips, if they can be got, along with the best of the hay that has been cut and cured green. Mixed dry land hay is better than rank slough hay. Abundance of good water should be supplied.

This feeding should be continued until there is a full bite of grass, and when this often long-looked-for consummation is reached, the shepherd's labors and anxieties are considerably lightened for another season.

**The Theory and Practice of Sheep Breeding in Manitoba.**

BY D. F. WILSON, BRANDON.

The successful wintering of sheep should begin in the fall, for if allowed to loose flesh at that time of the year they do not thrive during the winter as they otherwise would. There was an old saying about sheep in Ontario, "Well Novembered is half wintered," and the same is true of Manitoba; if they can have the run of a summer-fallow which has been sown with turnips or rape they will go into winter quarters in splendid shape, though care must be taken not to change too suddenly from succulent to all dry feed. Another thing in which care is required is to have the ewes doing well at the time the ram is turned in with them. In order to get a large percentage of lambs the sheep should be increasing in weight at this time, and as many sheepmen do not want lambs before May, there will be

some difficulty in this, especially if the ewes have had the run of turnips or rape, for by December they will be indoors, and sheep are nearly sure to fail after coming off such feed. If possible, they should have a few turnips and a pint of oats each per day along with their hay, but if being fed straw they should have more oats. There is more money in growing oats for this purpose than in wheat growing. For the rest of the winter sheep will do very well if they get all the good hay they will eat. A few roots are good, but if early lambs are expected they are better kept till then. If straw is to be depended on for bulky food, they will do equally as well as on hay if fed on a sufficient ration of grain; if grown for the purpose, oats is the most profitable crop to grow; if it has to be bought, bran will probably give the best results for the least money. A teaspoonful of sulphur for each sheep, given in bran or chop once a week for three weeks, I have found puts the blood in good order, and is a great preventative of ticks.

An old sheep man in Ontario used to say, "If you want your lambs to jump up as soon as they are born, feed the ewes a few beans during the winter, and if you have not beans feed peas." Looking for the cause of this, we find that beans are the most nitrogenous grain we have, followed pretty closely by peas; but as neither of these foods are plentiful in Manitoba, we must look for a substitute. This will be found in oil cake, which contains a greater percentage of digestible albuminoids than beans, but if we want a substitute that may be easily grown on the farm we must fall back on oats, but it will require nearly twice the weight of oats than of peas to accomplish the same results.

As to buildings, I think it rather a mistaken idea many people have, that any sort of a shed will do for sheep. I would prefer to keep them comparatively warm, and not subject them to the intense cold which we get occasionally during the winter; but, if possible, have buildings in which the temperature would be slightly below freezing. They would repay in the extra thrift of the sheep, and cause a considerable saving of feed. Such a building would save much trouble, and also many a lamb where the lambs came early. Sheep require plenty of exercise, so they should have plenty of yard room, but should have something warmer than a yard to spend the night in.

Good feed racks are indispensable with sheep, as they will waste more fodder than any other farm animal, if allowed; therefore their racks should be so constructed that they cannot get their feed under their feet, and also that either hay or grain can be fed in them.

The best time for lambs to come will depend on circumstances. If the flock is large and time can be given to them during lambing, May is the best time, but if, as is the case with most farmers, there is a lot of work to do at that time, lambing had better be over before seeding begins, though it will require extra feed to keep the lambs growing well till the grass comes. I have not found that it pays to make a practice of raising early lambs for the butchers, for though they will give a good price for an early lamb when very small, the same lamb coming later would bring as much in the fall, owing to it being so much larger.

During lambing sheep require constant watching, young ewes with their first lambs especially needing to be looked after; but much of the success of this time will depend on the feed and care which has been given them through the winter.

#### Practical Notes on Wintering Sheep.

BY SIDNEY UPPER, TWO RIVERS, MAN.  
In order to winter ewes successfully, it is necessary to have them in good condition before coming into winter quarters; and to accomplish this, it is well to wean the lambs early, say not later than from the first to the last of September, according to age of lambs. I believe that an animal in good condition in the fall is half wintered.

As the sheep go into winter quarters, see to it that the sheds are roomy and well ventilated. Have wide doors, as sheep are very apt to crowd and jam in narrow doorways. Do not let them run in yard with other animals, and keep the rams away from them, as they get rough with the ewes during the winter.

Now, as to feeding in winter when the ground is covered with snow, thrifty ewes will do nicely on oat straw, with hay once or twice a day, as circumstances will admit; but about a month before lambing time they require better feed; say oat sheaves, carrots, turnips or hay cut fine and made damp, to which add a little bran and chopped grain, oats or barley. By so doing they will have plenty of milk, and their lambs will be in a position to grow and thrive.

#### The Selection and Care of Breeding Ewes in Manitoba.

BY CHARLES WRIGHT, HOLLAND.  
On bringing the breeding ewes into winter quarters, one of the first things necessary will be to look the flock over carefully, and pick out any of those that appear weakly through old age or any other cause. These should be yarded by themselves, as they will require extra care and feed. If left with the stronger flock, they will be pushed aside and not get their share of feed. When a large flock is kept, young ewes coming two years old, should enjoy a separate pen. Ewe lambs should be treated in like manner.

In the early part of winter I would let the stronger flock out on fine days, as they will be all the better for the exercise, and will pick up a good part of their living.

Begin by feeding good, sound, fine prairie hay

once a day, with a pint of oats for each sheep at noon, fed in troughs. At five o'clock give a feed of oats and peas, or barley and peas, cut just as the pods have filled. Remember that sheep like variety, and it is better to give them as much mixed hay every day as one has prepared for them, than to keep to one kind for a week or so and then change to another. Do not make the mistake of thinking anything good enough for the sheep, as they pay a better dividend than any other farm stock. One good lamb will bring as much or more money than two poor ones; besides, there is never any difficulty in disposing of good lamb or mutton. Aim to keep your ewes in a good, thrifty condition, and do not have them scratching all the wool off their backs because they they are covered with ticks.

Let the ewes have as much pure water as they will drink (and you will find it not a little.) Also keep salt in their sheds; they will eat some, though they do not seem to care as much for it in Manitoba as they do in Ontario.

Have your racks constructed end on to the hay yard, so that when feeding one can carry the hay right into the rack without throwing it down amongst the sheep. This will save a lot of worry at feeding time, and help to keep the seeds and dirt out of the ewes' wool, or one can have two yards and a good wide entrance gate between. Then the grain and hay can be put into the troughs without the feeder being carried off his feet.

The sheds can be built of any material that is most convenient. See that they are free from draughts, and leave the lower doors open for the sheep to run in and out at will. On fine nights, even in the coldest weather, some prefer to sleep outside.

About six weeks before lambing time begin feeding mangolds or beets, if you have them. If not, potatoes will be better than nothing. If the ewes have been treated as they should, it will not be necessary, but rather an evil, to increase the grain supply, as a fat ewe will have more difficulty in parturition than one in a good, thrifty condition.

Never let the sheep run with other animals during the winter, as this is a more frequent cause of abortion than any other. Watch the ewes every day, as some may be ailing and require a little extra feed and care. If oil-cake can be obtained cheaply, it would be as well to have some on hand. If the ewes are not used to it, the ground will be the best.

#### Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association.

A meeting of the cattle breeders was held on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 14th, in the Victoria Rink, Guelph, for the purpose of forming a cattle breeders' association. There was a good representative meeting of breeders. Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., was chosen chairman. He explained the object of the meeting, and said that at a meeting of the Shorthorn Executive it was thought wise to organize a Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, so as to exert a greater influence, and obtain, if possible, a grant from the Government to further the interests of all pure-bred breeds of cattle.

Mr. R. Gibson, Delaware, moved, seconded by Mr. Hodson, that such an association be formed, and after a number of those present had expressed their opinion, it was unanimously carried.

A committee was then appointed to draw up a constitution, composed of men representing the different breeds. The men selected were:—H. Wade, Toronto; T. Guy, Oshawa; A. Rawlings, Forest; R. Gibson, Delaware; D. McCrae, Guelph; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; D. E. Smith, Brampton. A constitution was drawn up by the committee, and will be submitted at the annual meeting for ratification. It is intended to hold this meeting in February.

The election of officers took place, and resulted as follows:—President, Hon. T. Ballantyne, St. Marys; Vice-President, Mr. R. Gibson, Delaware; Secretary, Mr. D. E. Smith, Brampton; Treasurer, Mr. H. Wade, Toronto.

At the annual meeting committees will be appointed and definite steps taken to make this a very useful association. The object of this association shall be to promote the general interests of the breeders of cattle, and farmers generally.

It is desirable that every breed of cattle shall be represented at this association, and every cattle breeder's association is requested to send two delegates to the meeting. Due notice will be sent to the secretaries of the associations, and where no associations are yet formed notice will be sent to the principal representatives of the breed.

#### How the "Advocate" is Appreciated.

EDITOR OF FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Dear Sir, I think it (the ADVOCATE) in every way worthy, in fact the magazine praises itself. It has so many good points. In the first place, it is printed on good, strong paper, with clear type; the whole family can read; then we lend it to a neighbor that has none; they read them, and they come home as good as new. We have the whole year's numbers to refer to on rainy days or spare moments; we always find something interesting and instructive. The dairy department is of great value, there are so many small dairies making butter in this country. If they would study well the advice given in your magazine, there would not be so much third-class butter made, that merchants sometimes call wagon grease, (I am afraid it is only too true). I like, too, the useful hints given in regard to the different breeds of hogs, and the pretty stories written for the children. In fact my words would fail to express all its good and useful hints for the farming community, if they would read and profit by it. Yours truly,

JOHN D. GARNETT, Minniska, Man.

#### Chatty Letter from the States.

Farmers and feeders are disposed to think that "hogs are hogs" just now, while the buyers who have so reluctantly followed prices upward insist that much of the stock they are forced to take cannot properly be called hogs—rather offscourings of the big pens.

The middle of December found a good many changes in prices for live stock and farm products, on the Chicago market the closing year, compared with December, 1891:—

ARTICLES.	1892.	1891.
Fancy beefs	\$ 7 00	\$ 7 00
Choice "	5 50	6 00
Fair "	4 00	4 25
Inferior "	3 00	3 25
Choice cows	3 00	3 00
Canning "	2 00	1 60
Store cattle	22@3 65	140@3 30
Heavy hogs	6 75	4 15
Mixed "	6 40	4 00
Light "	6 35	3 85
Prime sheep	5 00	5 25
Superior "	3 50	3 25
Lambs	5 75	5 60
Cash corn	43	46
" Wheat	72	96
" Pork	16 10	11 05
Lard	8 45	6 15

As pretty a sight as the writer has witnessed in many a day was a lot of thirty-eight superb three-year-old Angus steers, averaging 1,816 lbs. They were bred and fed by one man, and sold in the open market to the Eastman Co. for Liverpool at \$7 per cwt., when "good" cattle were selling at \$5 or less.

In lieu of the fat stock show, which had to be postponed, a subscription was raised and prizes awarded on many of the cattle that would have been at the show, and which were too fat or too old to carry over until next year. The number shown was only 52, and the Shorthorns and Angus rather had the best of it. First premiums were awarded as follows:—

Shorthorns—Steer, 2 and under 3 years—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville. Steer, 1 and under 2 years, and also steer under 1 year—M. E. Jones, Williamsville, Ind.

In the Hereford class—Steer, 2 and under 3 years—W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—First premium, H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill. Steer, under 1 year—First premium, W. S. Van Natta.

Devons—Steer, 2 and under 3 years, and steer 1 and under 2 years—John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill. No competition.

Aberdeen-Angus—Steer, 2 and under 3 years—First premium, W. S. Niles, Wyoming, Iowa. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—First premium, George Geary, Winterset, Iowa. Steer, under 1 year—First premium, George Geary.

Grades and cross-bred steers—Steer, 2 and under 3 years—First premium, Atkins & Andrews, West Point, Ind. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—First premium, W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind. Steer, under 1 year—First premium, W. S. Van Natta. Steer, 2 and under 3 years—Premium, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill. Steer, under 1 year—M. E. Jones, Williamsville, Ill.

Sweepstakes, Shorthorns—Premium, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

Sweepstakes, Herefords—Premium, W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.

Sweepstakes, Devons—Premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill.

Sweepstakes, Aberdeen-Angus—Premium, W. S. Niles, Wyoming, Iowa.

Sweepstakes, Grades and Crosses—Premium, Atkin & Andrews, West Point, Ind.

Grand Sweepstakes—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

Owing to the Columbian Exposition next year, no regular fat stock show will be held next winter by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, though there may be a Christmas cattle show worked up by the promoters of the recent so-called show.

The hog market has lately been a great surprise to the packers and to producers also. Prices are at least \$1 per 100 lbs. higher than anybody thought they would be by this time.

Indications are that, owing to the better grass in Texas and the somewhat relieved ranges, the number of cattle to be put into the Indian territory the next season will be smaller than usual, and much smaller than last year. The low prices lately paid for some Texas cattle are expected to make the purchasers lots of money next year.

Everybody seems to feel confident of higher cattle prices next summer, on account of the increased number of visitors in the country. Such expectations are not always realized.

Wallace Bros., Millers, of Woodbridge, have just received from Mr. James Sharp, of Armstrong's Lake, York Colony, a carload of this year's wheat, containing 663 bushels, which graded No. 2 hard and sold at eighty-one cents per bushel, while the best Ontario wheat at the same mill was only worth about sixty-one or six-two cents per bushel, thus showing a difference of twenty cents in favor of the Northwest wheat. This ought to be a sufficient margin to cover freight, so that the Northwest wheat is put almost on a level with that of Ontario.



FARM.

How Best to Overcome the Present Agricultural Depression.

An address delivered by James Elder, of Virden, before the Brandon Farmers' Institute.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I was somewhat surprised upon receiving an invitation to attend this meeting, and read a paper upon such a subject; because I care not whether you listen to the Manitoba orator, hear a report of the sayings of the Manitoba visitor to Ontario, or read the contributions to the Manitoba newspapers, the idea of an agricultural depression is the last that would enter the mind. Those who reply upon these sources of information will be led to the conclusion that the farmers of this province are simply basking in the sunshine of prosperity.

I have often been asked by newspaper friends in Ontario to write letters for insertion, but have not done so for the simple reason that I would write nothing but the truth, and had I written the plain, unvarnished truth I would be very apt to be dubbed as a traducer of this glorious land of the west. And I see ground for hope in the fact that men have begun to realize and are willing to admit that the farmers of this Dominion (for the present agricultural depression is not confined to the Province of Manitoba) are in a very unsatisfactory condition. I say I take encouragement from this fact, because there is no man so hard to rescue as he who does not realize that he is in danger; and had we realized a few years ago what we are now awakening to, the present agricultural depression might have been lessened, if not entirely avoided.

In 1882 this province was cursed with a boom, from the effects of which the whole Dominion is now suffering, and will suffer for years to come. This province was being opened up; the eastern speculator thought that he had only to secure property in here in order to be a millionaire in a few years. The eastern farmer thought that by securing a few sections he could solve the problem of providence for his family. The eastern merchant thought that by starting business in one of our rising towns, he, too, would be rich in a short time. The eastern manufacturer saw here a wide field for the sale of his high-priced machinery, and the consequence was that our province was flooded by hordes of fortune seekers, each viewing this modern "plain of Jordan" and "pitching his tent toward Sodom." The speculator, in many cases, invested beyond his means, and now finds the possessions with which he gorged himself an indigestible mass, and himself suffering from financial dyspepsia. The farmer, in many cases, mortgaged his farm for nearly as much as it was worth, feeling quite sure that long before the mortgages matured John, George and William would be able to send back the needful for its discharge. But on account of the exodus from the eastern provinces, farms there have fallen in value, in many cases below the amount of the mortgage, and the boys, instead of sending home money, are writing for more. The father has sent help to the boys till his funds are exhausted, and he sees nothing before him but to part with the farm. (This is no overdrawn picture. I know of one township in Ontario, and that one of the best, in which there are only nineteen farms that are not under mortgage.) And what about the boys? Is it not true that in many cases they are in a very pinched condition? And why is this so? Certainly the price of grain is unprecedentedly low, and yet prices in 1887 were not very much higher, but we did not seem to notice it so much then, because we had a large crop and fewer obligations. In 1885 many of us had to sell our wheat at thirty-five cents per bushel, but still we did not grumble much because we had still funds to fall back upon, and we hoped next year's crop would be a rouser—but it wasn't.

I do not think that the trouble lies entirely in the low prices, but mainly in the fact that we have been building "castles in the air." We have been working upon a false basis. The man with the means to cultivate a one-quarter section tried to cultivate a one-half section, and the one-half section man tried a whole section. We counted most confidently upon good crops, favorable harvests and high prices—dreams which have not been realized. During those days of illusory dreams, the smiling face of the machine agent was quite familiar to the settler—those gentlemen, with their plausibilities, persuading men who had twenty or thirty acres of crop that they must have a binder, and by a curious manipulation of figures showed them that it would be a paying investment; and as for the payment—Oh, well, it didn't matter about that; any time in two or three years would do.

The merchant, too, although less importunate, has been far too free with his unlimited credit. But, alas! the dreamer has awakened, the pleasant dreams of June became the horrid nightmare of November, and the smiling agent and salesman of the past has become the relentless bailiff of the present. But, sir, dark as this picture is, it is not without its ray of light. Herein I see the first indication of the dawn of a better day. We are told that "the darkest hour of all the night is the hour before the dawning." There was no hope for the prodigal till "he came to himself," and now that we have come to ourselves there is hope for us. We must look back over the past, note our mistakes and correct them. And, first of all, we must abandon the idea of forever drawing from our soil without returning anything to it, because there is no doubt that the small crop of this season is partly due to our continued cropping—at least, we find that the best of crops are on new land. I believe that we must go more into stock raising, and instead of

burning our straw turn it into beef, mutton and manure, and then when our wheat is frosted we will not be compelled to sell it at twenty-five cents per bushel. And, moreover, we will not have frosted grain so often, because the application of manure will stimulate our soil to the earlier maturing of the crops, as proven by Mr. Bedford and many others. In proof of this point I can take you to people of my acquaintance, who, from force of circumstances, were compelled to go into stock raising in conjunction with grain, and these men seem hardly to know that an agricultural depression exists.

The adoption of the above amendment will necessitate the adoption of another, viz: We must quit biting off more than we can chew. Instead of half cultivating a whole section we must thoroughly cultivate a half section, and we will find that although we may not make such a splash in public, we will have more profit and real satisfaction in the end. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Agricultural Exhibitions.

BY JOHN I. HOBSON, MOSSBOROUGH, ONT.

IN THE November number of the ADVOCATE you have an article dealing with the objectionable features of our so-called Agricultural Exhibitions. You have dealt with the question in a manner which will commend itself to many who take a real interest in our country's progress; and it is a hopeful sign, and a cause of satisfaction to the readers of the ADVOCATE, that a paper which reaches so many country homes and wields such an influence for good, should come out boldly and outspoken against what has become a crying evil in the land. You say, very truly, in speaking of our young people who attend these exhibitions, that "they are learning under the cloak of instruction at agricultural fairs, and are induced to squander their earnings and corrupt their morals by practices that are not countenanced under any other circumstances."

It is sure y time that a firm stand was made and some effective measure taken to stamp out the open gambling that is carried on at some of the smaller fairs. At some of the shows last autumn, not only was it connived at by the managers, but stands were rented to men when it was well known that their object was to carry on this nefarious work; in this way practically licensing them, and making it a source of revenue to the promoters of the exhibitions. It is bad enough that this sort of work should be carried on in places hard to reach by the authorities, but that it should be openly allowed at these exhibitions, to which, in the aggregate, large sums of public money is granted with the view of aiding what are supposed to be educational institutions, is simply disgraceful.

However, it would appear to be no very difficult matter to stamp out this sort of thing. It is so glaringly wrong that every right-thinking man would support the government in withdrawing all aid from societies that allow it. But what is going to be much more difficult to do is to eliminate from what otherwise would be good and useful exhibitions the horse ring element, which has now become a leading feature, with an ever-increasing desire for "special attractions."

By the time this number of your paper is out, the dust will have completely settled down, balances in most cases will have been struck, and those interested will be in a position to say whether from their standpoint the particular exhibition in which they are interested has been a success, or otherwise. Something like \$75,000 is paid over annually to the different agricultural associations in Ontario as government grants. That this money, if used in a way so as to advance the interests which should be represented at these exhibitions, is a judicious expenditure, no one for a moment will deny; but as they are now conducted, we may well raise the question, whether the time has not come when a strong effort should be made to try and stem the tide which has set in in the direction of utterly destroying the usefulness of institutions which in the past have done so much to build up the great agricultural interests, and other industries not purely agricultural, but closely connected with them?

To many who have known the good work that has been done in the past by our township, county and provincial exhibitions, it is a pitiful sight to see what many of them have now come to. It is not too much to say that these township and county exhibitions, conducted, as they were, on sound principles, were practically training schools, where our ambitious and aspiring farmers could and did acquire that knowledge which fitted them to compete in the greater field of the "Old Provincial," and that the education there acquired had no little to do in making Ontario what it is to-day, the premier province of the dominion in all that regards the excellence of its farming and the progressiveness of its farmers. It is the same schooling which has been the leading factor in bringing about that notable excellence in stock management, which places Ontario breeders far beyond all competitors in the great international contests which have been held at Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and all other points where strong men have met.

Mr. Kough, of Owen Sound, in a well-written article on the benefit to be derived from attending agricultural shows, which appeared in one of our agricultural papers some time ago, told us that his marked success as a breeder and an exhibitor is owing largely to the knowledge acquired in the show ring. That is also the experience of most of our eminently successful men in the same line.

If it is true that a well-conducted agricultural exhibition, where men can meet in friendly rivalry, where we find the choicest specimens from the farm, the garden and the orchard, where we can see and

compare and study over all that our skilled manufacturers are now producing from their workshops with the view of enabling the farmer to carry out the work of his farm more economically, thus placing him in a position to compete more successfully in the great consuming markets of the world, is an important factor in advancing the interests of our country,—it is our duty then to set ourselves against the rapidly growing tendency to turn these exhibitions into shows where, under the disguise of what is termed speeding, the grounds are turned into little better than race tracks, with all the evil associations of the betting ring attached, with perhaps some acrobatic feats and a few performing dogs thrown into the bargain.

It may be said, Why does the government vote public money to keep up this sort of thing? for it is a fact that without that aid many of these so-called agricultural shows would die out. The answer would appear to be that within the past few years many of these associations have had a hard fight for existence; the government has been looked to to assist them, and such pressure brought to bear that it made it most difficult to withstand it. Our Minister of Agriculture has put himself unmistakably on record as opposing these abuses which have crept into the show ring, and it is clearly our duty to strengthen and support his hands in this matter.

Has the time not now arrived when it might be profitable to discuss the question as to whether it might not be well to have a show of a national character, on the lines followed out by the Royal, of England, and the Highland, of Scotland, which are similar in their general features to our "Old Provincial." There are many strong reasons that could be given why it would be well to have such an annual exhibition, free from all the objectionable features which are now found even at agricultural fairs which aspire to be national in their character, but which do, in reality, partake largely of the nature of mere shows and amusement centres. We believe there is a strong growing feeling in that direction; and if such is the case, it would be well if some of the leading men in our own line would speak out and express their views on the matter.

Agricultural Education in Wisconsin.

BY PROF. JOHN A. CRAIG, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

THE agricultural college of the state is the centre of this work. Leading out from it there are two main lines of effort; these are the education of students, and the helping of farmers through the farmers' institutes and the agricultural experimental station. The agricultural college is the centre of these, and the success that has come to all of them is due in a large measure to the strength of the league.

The farmers' institutes, under the direction of Mr. Morrison, are very thoroughly organized. A grant of \$12,000 from the State Legislature supplies the funds to meet all expenses. These include the cost of securing the best lecturers on interesting topics, and also the publication of a forty thousand edition of the annual bulletin. Efficient organization and wise direction have given the institutes such a strong hold upon the life of the people that they demand them. The fact that such a large edition of this bulletin is needed is a very complimentary expression of the farmers on the work of the institutes. The bulletin, by the sale of advertising space, meets the direct travelling of the institute forces.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is a strong force in this work. In scope, it is chiefly confined to solving questions that bear upon the special lines of farm industry in Wisconsin. The experiments are under the charge of the professors, whose departments embrace them. In 1883 the state tax was increased to establish an agricultural experiment station, and in this way the station gets \$5,000. In addition to this it receives \$15,000 from the Federal Government through the passage of the Hatch Bill.

The Agricultural College receives its grant through the Morrill Fund Act of 1890, which provided that from the Federal Government the agricultural college gets \$15,000 the first year, with an increase of \$5,000 each year until the sum of \$25,000 is reached.

There are three courses of study offered by the college: A long course of four years, a dairy course, and a short course. Of these the dairy course and the short course enroll the greatest number of students. Last year there were in all 152 students in the agricultural colleges. The course in dairying begins January 4 and ends March 21. It covers cheesemaking, buttermaking, and the feeding and breeding of dairy cows. The equipment for dairy instruction has been made at an expense of \$10,000. It includes a special building, thoroughly equipped with the best machinery and apparatus used in cheese and buttermaking. The short course extends from January 11 to March 9 during two years. To assist students to take this course, Hon. John L. Mitchell has donated twenty scholarships of \$100 each. The equipment for practical work in this course is good, and includes representatives of various breeds of live stock. A strong feature of the short course work is the training of students in judging the different classes of stock. This is done in the early part of the course by means of score cards, and afterwards by the comparison of different animals. The livery stables in the city, as well as the live stock of the experiment station, are freely used for this purpose. As a stimulant to the students in this work, Mr. R. B. Ogilvie, a leading stock-breeder of our state, donates annually a gold medal, to be given to the student that proves to be the best judge of sheep and heavy horses. In other departments it is a kindred principle that guides the teaching. The student is trained as well as educated; he is taught by practice as well as by precept.

## Horticultural Notes.

BY W. W. HILBORN, LEAMINGTON.

Concord is still the grape for the million. Worden, somewhat earlier, is its closest competitor.

Cuthbert, all things considered, is still the best red raspberry.

• Among sixty varieties of strawberries last season, none of the older sorts was equal to Bubach.

Black Champion currant stands at the head of the list of all black kinds thus far tested. Try it.

I never knew an apple tree once affected with black heart to fully recover.

Many orchards have been ruined by winter pruning. It often produces black heart, which results in premature decay and death. Prune after all hard freezing is past.

If you wish to try any new varieties of strawberries, Woolverton, Saunders, Lovett, Advocate, William's and Beder Wood are among the best.

All varieties of English gooseberries yet tested in Canada will mildew some seasons in most localities, especially after they have borne several crops of fruit.

Hill's Chilli is one of the hardest peaches grown. If peaches do not succeed well in your locality, try one of the above and one of Barnard's Early; plant on the north side of some building, or where the sun will not strike directly on the tree during winter.

Now is the time to make out your orders for fruit trees and plants for spring planting. Do it yourself, and not allow some oily-tongued agent to make it out for you.

Select such varieties of fruits as prove most satisfactory with your neighbors on similar soils and with such cultivation as you intend to give them.

If you have not already planted a sufficient quantity of small fruits to supply your family with all they can use during the whole year, plan to do so next spring, by all means. In no other way can you supply so much food, health and happiness at so little cost.

Do not buy new, untried varieties of fruits, unless you have tested most of the old standard sorts. Many a farmer has been discouraged from growing small fruits, simply because some oily-tongued agent had persuaded him to begin by planting some new, high-priced, untried kinds that proved worthless, instead of advising him to plant the old standard sorts that succeed with nearly everybody.

Much diversity of opinion prevails regarding the best method of managing the orchard. Many recommend seeding down and mulching around the trees with manure, straw, etc., to keep down weeds and grass, while a large majority advocate clean cultivation. Good results have been obtained from both systems. The latter method will usually give the best satisfaction, if properly done, on most soils. Always cultivate to about the same depth. The soil just beneath that portion which is stirred with the plough and cultivator is completely filled with small fibrous roots. These are the feeders of the tree, and should the plough run two or three inches deeper just once during the season, thousands of those feeding roots are cut off and the health of the tree injured. All results from cultivation can nearly always be traced to this cause, and that cultivating has been done at too great intervals, early or during the growing season.

Black knot can be hunted out now, while there are no leaves on the trees and before the weather becomes warm enough for the spores to increase. The disease may be kept in check if all affected parts of plum and cherry are cut out and burned as fast as it makes its appearance.

If your strawberries are not already mulched, give them a thin coat of manure or straw, putting most of the material in the middle between the rows of plants. This will protect them from the sudden changes of freezing and thawing in early spring; will prevent the soil from drying out, and keep the fruit clean. Just before growth begins in spring, rake off any of the material that remains on the plants, and leave it to cover the soil not taken up by them.

When planting trees, bushes, vines and plants, many are injured and some killed outright by allowing manure to come in contact with the roots. This should always be avoided. If you have manure to use, put it on as a mulch on top of the soil after the tree is planted, or, to get the best results, mix the manure with the top soil. The manure prevents the soil from drying out, and the soil keeps the manure from drying out. The manure is thus more soluble, and the valuable properties are carried down by the rains to the little rootlets and supplied in just the form required. None can be taken in by the large roots. The end of each little fibrous root contains a cell or mouth, that drinks in the nourishment required. This should be remembered by those who pile up manure around the trunks of their trees instead of spreading it out under the branches, where it can do the most good.

By the courtesy of Mr. Henry Wade, Recording Secretary, we have received the first volume of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record. It contains the pedigrees of 1,388 Berkshires, 700 Yorkshires, 200 Suffolks, 249 Chester Whites, and 198 Poland Chinas. There is a separate and complete division in the volume for each breed. A copy has been mailed to each member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

## Farmers' Clubs.—When Started.

BY W. R. L., COBOURG.

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for October there is an address by J. S. Thomson to the Farmers' Institute of Melita. In this address he says:—"The first organization of any kind for the farmers' benefit was started in Germany about thirty years ago. . . . I saw an account of them at the time. I wrote to the Toronto papers at the time about starting farmers' clubs. I spoke to a few neighbors about organizing, which we did about twenty-nine years ago in the county of Brant, so that I claim to be the father of them in Ontario, at least." Had Mr. Thomson said that he was the father of farmers' clubs in that part of the country, we would have taken no notice of the matter, but certainly there were farmers' clubs in Ontario long before the time he mentions. The oldest that has come under our notice was the Township of Hamilton's Farmers' Club, which held its first meeting at Cobourg on the first Saturday of July, 1845, now more than forty-six years. Should Mr. Thomson have access to the old files of the Canadian Agriculturist for 1852-3 and onwards, he will find reports of the meetings of the above-mentioned club, and many other farmers' clubs, and there may have been farmers' clubs in Ontario older than any of these. In looking over some old volumes of the London (England) Farmer's Magazine for 1841-2-3, we find reports of a great many farmers' clubs in Britain at that time.

## ENTOMOLOGY.

## Injurious Insects—No. 10.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST, OTTAWA, ONT.

## INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FARM CROPS IN 1892.

Although it is true that there have been no remarkable outbreaks of new insects injurious to farm crops during the past season, a considerable amount of attention and labor has been necessary to prevent or check injuries by well-known pests. In grain crops the Hessian Fly, the Wheat-stem Maggot and the American Frit Fly have in different localities largely reduced the farmers' gains, and the importance has been shown of knowing the life-histories of these pests, so that the simple and effective remedies might be applied. Corn, on the whole, was particularly free from the depredations of Cut-worms and other enemies. In some districts the devastating Cut-worm injured fields of fall wheat seriously. The habits of Cut-worms are so various and the number of different kinds so great that it is impossible to give a remedy practicable under all circumstances, but particular mention should be made of two which have again this year been used successfully upon a large scale:—

1. *Poisoned traps.*—These are bundles of weeds or other succulent vegetation tied up loosely and scattered over the surface of infested land before the crop of the season is planted, or distributed through the crop when found to be infested.

2. *Wrapping.*—For tomatoes, cabbages and such plants as are set out by hand, even over large areas, wrapping a piece of ordinary newspaper around the stem at the time of planting has been found to protect many from the attacks of Cut-worms.

## TOMATO STALK-BORER.

The caterpillar of a Stalk-borer, *Gortyna cataphracta*, was sent in from several parts of Ontario as a destroyer of many different kinds of plants, as, mentioning them in the order of those most injured: tomatoes, potatoes, sunflowers and garden flowering plants, and even the fruit of gooseberries. The caterpillar bores into the stem, of which it eats out the centre, and the plant soon withers. The best remedy is to watch carefully when these caterpillars occur and destroy each one as soon as found. Fortunately they seldom appear in large numbers in any one place.

## HOP COLLAR-WORM.

An insect belonging to the same family as the former is the Collar-worm of the hop (*Gortyna immansis*), a large caterpillar which has committed much havoc in the hop-yards of Prince Edward County, Ont. During the past season I have succeeded in working out the life-history, which is briefly as follows:—The perfect insect is a large heavy-bodied moth, with deep, rich brown wings marked with darker lines. It passes the winter in the perfect or moth state, and in the spring flies to the hop-yards and lays its eggs upon the tips of the young stems during the month of May. The eggs hatch, and the little caterpillars at once eat their way into the leading shoots and destroy them. The effect of this is to cause two shoots to grow from the buds of the next joint below, on each stem, producing what are known as "Bull-heads." After remaining in the shoots for a week or two, the caterpillars drop to the ground and bury themselves just beneath the surface at the root of the hop-plants, where they gnaw the stems partly through and live upon the sap. Here they may be found during July, and in August they turn to large brown chrysalides, from which the moths emerge in September. As a remedy, the destruction of the young larvae in May by hand-picking as soon as the faded leaders betray their presence would be an effective means of checking their numbers, if carefully attended to; for every caterpillar found later in the season at the roots has begun life earlier in the season in a leading shoot. The application of fish manure to the roots of the hops has also proved efficacious; but this is only applicable for hop-yards situated near lakes or the sea-coast. Skunks are said to perform a useful office in digging out and destroying these insects.

## ROOT MAGGOTS.

Turnips, radishes, cabbages, onions and some other plants suffered severely in June and July from the attacks of the root maggots. For garden treatment, kerosene emulsion and hellebore tea were efficacious in treating onions and cabbages; but for field application no practical remedy was discovered, although some turnips sown very late were quite free from attack and gave good returns. Fine radishes were grown free of maggots by watering them once a week with carbolic wash, made from Prof. Cook's formula:—Two quarts of soft soap boiled in four quarts of rain water till all is dissolved, then turn in one pint of crude carbolic acid and stir well. When required for use, take one part and mix it with fifty of water, and when well mixed together sprinkle directly on the plants. This was done once a week beginning two days after the first seed was sown, and perfectly clean radishes were grown.

## TURNIP FLEA.

This troublesome pest was not so abundant as usual in most localities in Ontario, but nevertheless several complaints of its depredations were received from all parts of the Dominion. Seed sown about the third week in June in Ontario gave the best results, and Paris green one pound in fifty pounds of land plaster destroyed the beetles satisfactorily in such instances as it was applied. This was done by dusting the dry powder over the young plants early in the morning when the dew was on them. If land plaster is not on hand, finely sifted road-dust or lime will do to mix with the Paris green.

THE RED TURNIP-BEETLE (*Entomoscelis adonidis*).

During the last three years many specimens of this showy scarlet beetle, with three black stripes down its back, a black patch on the collar and black legs, have been sent in from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, as a serious pest of turnips, radishes and cabbages. This beetle resembles in general outline, but is rather smaller and narrower, the Colorado potato-beetle and like it attacks the foliage of the crop. I have succeeded in breeding this insect from the egg, and find that the black hairy grubs also feed upon the leaves of the same plants, although curiously enough not one of my many correspondents has observed them in the fields infested by the beetles. It is just possible that as yet the grubs feed preferably upon some native cruciferous plant; but even should this be the case, there is not the slightest doubt that, unless carefully watched, it will before long follow the example of the Colorado potato-beetle, and increase largely upon cultivated plants allied to its natural food.

## POTATO BEETLES.

Ontario farmers now recognize the importance of treating their potato fields promptly with Paris green as soon as the young grubs hatch. One pound of the poison to 200 gallons of water is then sufficient. Where this was applied in August, mixed with the Bordeaux mixture, as recommended in the August number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, very decided advantage was apparent in treating at one time both the potato-beetle and the fungous disease known as the potato rot.

With regard to spraying plants and fruit trees with Paris green, one of the most important recent discoveries is the fact that if milk of lime (made by slacking about one pound of lime in one gallon of water) be added to the Paris green mixture, in the proportion of one gallon to fifty of the mixture, it prevents to a large measure the corrosive action of the arsenite. The most serious injuries complained of by the Colorado potato-beetle were from the Maritime Provinces, particularly from Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island.

In the Northwest Territories and British Columbia some species of blister beetles were the worst enemies of the potato crop. Several specimens of two species, the Black Blister-beetle (*Epicauta pennsylvanica*) and the Spotted Blister-beetle (*Epicauta maculata*), were sent in from those provinces, where they had caused heavy loss. The latter of these species was very abundant in the Fraser Valley, B.C. The best remedy for these voracious insects is a prompt application of Paris green. Another member of the same family is the large Western Blister-beetle (*Cantharis Nuttalli*), which was unusually abundant and destructive, and ate up completely the bean crops in some districts of Manitoba and the Northwest. This is a large and very beautiful beetle about an inch long, with rich plum-colored wing-cases with golden sheen. The thorax or neck and the head are metallic-green with the same golden lustre, and the legs blue-black. An interesting point about this insect is the fact that, although so injurious in the perfect state, when in the larval stage it is a parasite upon the Rocky Mountain locust and other locusts.

Since the beginning of the publication of these Notes on Injurious Insects in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, I have received many letters of enquiry from farmers who had read them in that valuable magazine, and I wish to say that it is always a pleasure to me to answer correspondence concerning injurious insects. I would also state that, as Government Dominion Entomologist, I consider it is my duty to give any information or assistance in my power to all who may apply for it, and it may not be amiss to mention that all letters addressed to me officially on this subject may be sent free of postage.

Mr. W. W. Chapman, 27 Baker street, Portman Square, London, England, Secretary of the British Southdown Flock Book, has sent to this office the first volume. It is strongly bound and well edited, and contains the pedigrees of a large number of Southdown sheep, as well as much valuable information relative to this ancient breed of sheep. Canadian Southdown breeders should procure a copy.

POULTRY.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

The superintendent of Central Park Museum, New York city, has found, he says, that the carnivorous animals under his care actually thrive better if allowed to gorge and then to fast, or fed irregularly, as when they lived on the chance results of their own hunting. The laws of nature, or shall we say Providence, have never been successfully defied nor escaped. The hen, living largely on grasses and seeds, keeps picking away, eating little at a time but often. Accordingly, nature directs that during winter or in confinement, hens, with their quick digestive processes, should be fed early and late, regularly and often, their food well distributed through the day. This is a commentary on the irregularities of some poulterers who feed just as they happen to think about it. My own fowls have been lately left a day in others' charge. On my return the following conversation took place: "How many eggs were gathered?" I enquired. "Well," was answered, "we forgot all about them till after the hens were shut up; to-morrow morning you will find your eggs all right." "Did you feed my hens?" I continued. "I declare! I never thought of that till this minute." "This is such a windy night, surely you closed the draughts a little." "No, but those hens are well enough." "What did you do?" I asked, in desperation. "I gave them plenty of water," was triumphantly replied. My thankfulness for "small favors" was lessened next morning, when I found those dishes unemptied, soundly frozen over—needing a thawing, of course. Every change of hands is bad for fowls, largely because time is required to get impressed on their caretaker's memory all details of the poultry business, for it is really a business, as one lady said in surprise, when consulting me about her undertaking it and listening to my directions. So complicated did the business seem, that in a few moments she concluded she better abandon her project and go and live with her son. The talent that makes \$200 raising poultry could doubtless secure \$500 in many another business (?) A poulterer should, from long association with his fowls, know well each individual. He can thus detect every premonitory symptom of sickness, favor the timid, outwit the greedy, and, when he sells, tell his old hens from pullets. Although our fowls need their food somewhat distributed through the day, their heaviest meal will be latest, in order to fortify them for a long, cold night, and they will be scanted earlier to induce that exercise without which hens grow fat, diseased, and have tasteless flesh. These birds are very feminine—just excite their curiosity, provide something to search for or find out, and they will give themselves no rest till done. If possible, every season I have stored away under sheds or in the barn, a quantity of autumn leaves, and throw a bushel of them on top each grain feed. Leaves are warm and soft for the feet, and become well scratched over before every kernel is found. They absorb all bad odors, and droppings are more readily removed when resting on some rubbish than when sunken into the ground. A little straw or hay will answer instead of leaves. We are often directed to hang a cabbage or turnip where our hens can peck at it for exercise; such vegetables so soon wilt or freeze, I prefer to feed them chopped or cooked, in shape immediately available, and save, for my hens' longer entertainment, unthreshed grain, unshelled sunflowers, or even corn on its cob. Dry, loamy sand bottoms in my hen-houses convert them to mammoth dusting-boxes, where hens dig and dust in battalions, covering their droppings with a film of dirt that stops all taint. It is always preferable to exercise biddy rather than her attendant. If given liberty, hens find much of their own entertainment, nor in freedom do they often eat feathers and eggs, or study up any such mischief. Some sheds opening south, with paths made here and there, lead biddy out to study nature instead, where she speculates about the depth of snow and strength of sunshine rather than thickness of egg shells. There are probably not a dozen days a year but that hens would go out in the middle of the day, if they had their choice. I wonder whether those men who advocate shutting birds up all winter, treat themselves so. I question which has rosier cheeks, a merry, snow-balling, coasting country lad or a city child, "cribbed, cabined and confined." Speaking of inconsistencies and wonders, mention should be made of a poultry-house I once saw built, for convenience, on the north side of an ice-house! Some fanciers admit that to produce a symmetrical show-bird, muscular, with good frame, well developed in breast and wings, such a one must have considerable range, air and sunshine, and can hardly be raised in a brooder, needing from the very start that daily, varied and enlivening promenade conducted by mother hens. Those who read Longfellow will recognize the following parody taken from an English paper:

"Not enjoyment and not sorrow  
Is our destined end or way,  
But to scratch, that each to-morrow  
Finds us fatter than to-day.

"Lives of old fowls all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And when roasted leave behind us  
Bird tracks on the sands of time.

"Bird tracks that perhaps another  
Chicken, drooping in the rain,  
A forlorn and hen-pecked brother,  
When he sees, shall crow again."

DAIRY.

Churning Sweet Cream at Low Temperatures.

One of the latest innovations in churning sweet cream is reported by H. M. Cottrell, of Ellerslie Stock Farm, in Hoard's Dairyman. He says: "We have been churning all summer at about 38 degrees, and often at 36 degrees, and have had no trouble in getting the butter to 'come'—usually in 60 minutes or less. Since our cows were taken off pasture, we have found it best to raise the temperature, and now churn at 42 degrees. It took 60 minutes to churn at this temperature to-day, and has not taken us longer than that any day this fall. Our method of handling the milk is as follows: As soon as half the cows are milked, a boy begins to carry the milk to the dairy. There it is immediately aerated by forcing cold air (taken through a pipe from out-doors) through it with a Hill aerator. The milk is then run through a separator while warm, and the cream immediately cooled to our churning temperature by Evans & Heuling cooler. At night, after cooling, the cream is put in a cold room at 40 degrees. As soon as the morning's cream is cooled, it is mixed with the night's cream, and both churned at once. Prof. Cooke, of Vermont, told me he had proved it practical to churn at low temperatures if the cream was fresh. He said that cream 24 hours old was not fresh; that, no matter how kept, it would ripen some in that time, and would require a higher temperature at churning."

Winter Dairying and Exhaustion of Soil.

FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, BY PROF. ROBERTSON, OTTAWA.

Our methods of farming in many districts of Canada have not been conducive to profit or improvement of the lands. We have been ambitious to sell primitive products in large quantities. It would pay us better to direct our attention to the production and sale of more concentrated articles of produce, in the form of animals and their products. The following will illustrate the comparative exhaustion of soil from the sale of one ton each of the different farm products which are mentioned:

NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH IN ONE TON EACH.

	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Wheat	41.6	15.8	10.4
Barley	32	15.4	9
Oats	38.4	12.4	8.8
Peas	70.6	17.2	19.6
Beans	81.6	23.8	26.2
Indian Corn	32	11.8	7.4
Hay	31	8.2	26.4
Clover	39.4	11.2	36.8
Potatoes	6.8	3.2	11.4
Fat cattle (alive)	50	31.2	2.8
Fat sheep (alive)	44	22.6	2.8
Fat swine (alive)	34.8	14.6	2
Cheese	30	23	5
Milk	10.2	3.4	3
Fine butter	.5		

By way of helping and inducing the farmers to turn their attention more and more to this line of agriculture, it was determined upon by the Dominion government last year to establish a number of experimental dairy stations. The object of these was to investigate methods of manufacturing cheese and butter, in order that the quality might be improved, the quantity increased, and the cost reduced. Every active experimental investigation has a two-fold power of service. It may find out something which was not before known, and it may illustrate and demonstrate the best way of carrying on the best known practice. The making of cheese during the summer has absorbed the attention of dairymen in many districts to the exclusion of all thought concerning the economical raising of stock for fattening, and the production of butter of a quality fit for export to foreign markets. With the growth of fodder corn and the use of silos, it has become possible for farmers in most districts to carry and feed many more cattle than they have helpers to milk, in the shape of milking cows. If they can be induced to combine the raising of cattle to fatten with their dairying operations, their profits may be largely increased. The raising of stock and the making of butter go well together in ordinary farm practice. The making of butter can be carried on with most profit during the fall and winter months, when prices are high and the weather offers the most suitable conditions. That season of the year in our climate also affords the best conditions for the raising of the best stock. Hence, the Experimental Dairy Stations are making an effort to induce the patrons of cheese factories to furnish milk for the manufacturing of butter during the winter in co-operative creameries. By that means the skim milk will be left or sent to the farms for the raising of such stock as calves and pigs. At Mount Elgin, Ont., and Woodstock, Ont., two of these Experimental Dairy Stations were operated during the past winter with very great satisfaction to the patrons in these neighborhoods. Every cheese-maker, who so wishes, was welcome to go to these Stations and learn all he could about the art of butter-making, in order to fit himself for carrying on this business in his own cheese factory when the alteration there also comes. A special bulletin or report, setting forth the results of the winter's operations, has been issued for the guidance of those dairymen who desire to adapt and alter their cheese factories for the carrying on of winter butter-making.

VETERINARY.

Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

RESULT OF THE DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS—LIST OF GRADUATES—NOTES FROM THE ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The December examinations of this successful institution were concluded on the 23rd ult., when the following gentlemen passed a successful examination, and received the diploma of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:—Charles W. Baker, London, Ont.; Abraham L. Baum, Shelly, Penn., U. S.; Robert S. Beattie, Markham, Ont.; Eugene D. Block, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S.; Elvin L. Button, Durand, Mich., U. S.; William S. Cook, Stouffville, Ont.; James F. Cox, Muscatine, Iowa, U. S.; Henry T. Creagan, Decatur, Mich., U. S.; Thomas E. Early, Aylmer, Ont.; William H. Geddes, Indian Head, N. W. T.; David Glendenning, Belfontaine, Ont.; Charles Wesley Gosnel, Ridgeway, Ont.; William E. McCandless, Capac, Mich., U. S.; James H. McLean, Poplar Hill, Ont.; Clyde L. Sawyer, Kankakee, Ill., U. S.; John W. Smelser, Davenport, Ont.; John B. Stevens, Yale, Mich., U. S.; Thomas Stewart, Boness, Scotland; Charles E. Wright, Grenfell, Assa.

The primary examinations resulted as follows:—Anatomy—V. Lathrop, W. J. Morgan, F. L. Phelps. Materia Medica—W. R. Hunter, J. M. Klinck, W. J. Morgan.

In connection with the examinations the following remarks, clipped from the annual announcement, will be interesting:

The new college is a large and spacious building, possessing ample accommodation for the large class of students attending. Its lecture and class rooms are warmed, ventilated and lighted upon the most improved principles to ensure health and comfort. It contains two large lecture rooms, rooms for microscopic and other demonstrations, and every convenience for the thorough teaching of all departments necessary to the equipment of the veterinary surgeon, both as a scientific and practical man. The whole of the new building is so connected with the present college as to give very large and almost perfect accommodation. The establishment forms undoubtedly the finest college building for veterinary purposes in America, and good authorities give it as their opinion that few even of the great European colleges can furnish more admirable facilities to their students than are afforded by this college.

A number of the graduates of the college have during the past year obtained important appointments in colleges, and as veterinary inspectors in various parts of the United States.

The staff of the college and subjects taught are as follows:—

Prof. Andrew Smith, V. S., Edinburgh, F. R. C. V. S., and honorary associate R. C. V. S. (principal), diseases of domesticated animals.

J. Thorburn, M. D., Edinburgh, veterinary materia medica.

G. A. Peters, M. B., F. R. C. S., England, animal physiology.

Prof. Andrew Smith, V. S., and assistants, clinical instructors.

C. Gordon Richardson, F. G. S., chemistry.

J. T. Duncan, M. D., V. S., honorary associate R. C. V. S., anatomy.

J. Caven, M. D., L. R. C. P., London, pathology and normal histology.

C. H. Sweetapple, V. S., veterinary obstetrics and diseases of cattle.

S. Sisson, V. S., demonstrator of anatomy.

A Fine Exhibit.

A very interesting and attractive feature of the Guelph Fat Stock Show was the display of dairy goods and appliances made by John S. Pearce & Co., of London. Two prominent features of the display were the "Alexandra" Hand Separator and the Babcock Tester. These are coming into use very fast, and the day is not far distant when every dairyman of any note or dairy of any size will have both of these machines. Every dairyman who desires to own a good herd of milkers should have the Babcock Tester, and know how to use it. Another feature of this exhibit was an attractive collection of butter workers, butter moulds, butter shipping boxes, and that most important accessory to the putting up and shipping of fine butter, viz., parchment paper. Those who have not seen this article should write to the above firm for a price list and sample.

Wm. Leinie, Toronto, Ont., made a fine display of roots and vegetables and grain grown from seed supplied by him. The exhibit was an excellent one and should prove a valuable advertisement.

So varied are the requirements of a horse-trainer that a volume could be written on the subject, but of all his virtues none is more conspicuous by its absence than is a want of patience.

See that the stables are well ventilated, but keep them warm. Animals grow in summer because of the saving effects of the warmth. Ill-cared-for animals do not grow in winter, because the system is carrying on a contest with the cold, both day and night.

It is not the work that drives the boys off the farm; it is the social isolation and the humdrum routine of their daily duties, unrelieved by the relaxation of the wholesome amusements that every young nature craves. Let the boys make a business of farming; give them abundant opportunities for enjoying themselves by going to lectures, concerts, dramatic entertainments and home societies, and they won't hunger and thirst to an alarming extent for the excitement and pleasures of city life.

## FAMILY CIRCLE.

## A LOST LOVE.

Martha Hargrave was an only child of one of the wealthiest inhabitants of Elm's Cross, the expectant heiress of his fortune and possessed in her own right of £5,000. In such circumstances it may be supposed that she attracted not a little the attention of blushing striplings and speculative mammas. These were, with the exception of one family, of her own society—for Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave were Quakers of the old school, and confined themselves almost exclusively within the circle of their friends. The exception was formed by a widow lady and her son, the former an early intimate of Mrs. Hargrave, now living on a small annuity, from which she contrived to save a little every year to pay for her boy's outfit in the world.

Richard Temple was well calculated to be the object of a mother's doting affection; he was a fine, spirited, generous, handsome lad, two or three years older than Martha, of whom he was the playmate in childhood. Richard looked upon Martha as his sister till he began to feel as a personal injury the admiring looks that were thrown upon her from under the broad brows of the young Quakers, and the affection of the boy was suffered to ripen into the love of the young man.

While this process was going on with Richard, in Martha the wildness of childhood softened gradually down into the demure circumspection of the Quaker girl. But, nevertheless, when Richard came one day to bid her farewell before his exodus into the world, her heart was too full of the memories of her childish years to remember its new conventionalism, and she stood before him with her hands crossed upon her bosom, gazing in his face with a look of girlish fondness that was made still softer by the tears that stood trembling in her beautiful eyes. He was to proceed to London to be completed in his initiation into mercantile business, and might be absent for years, and Martha felt the separation as her first serious distress. Richard was old enough to be aware of the nature of his own feelings.

As the moment of parting arrived he drew her toward him with both hands; his arms encircled her waist, and—how it happened I know not, for the thing was wholly out of rule—his lips were pressed to hers. The next moment he started from his bewilderment; his eyes dazzled; Martha had disappeared. He did not know, when in the morning the stage coach was carrying him from Elm's Cross, that a young girl was sitting behind a blind in the highest room of that house watching the vehicle till it was lost in her blinding tears.

I am unable to trace the adventures of Richard Temple in London, but they appear to have been comparatively fortunate, since at the end of only three years he was a junior partner in a young but respectable firm. He had seen Miss Hargrave several times during the interval, but I need not say that their intercourse had entirely changed its character.

At the end of the three years I have mentioned Mrs. Temple died, and Richard, now alone in the world, and with tolerable prospects in business, began in due time to ask himself, with a quaking heart and a frowning brow, whether it were possible for him to obtain the Quaker girl for his bride. After much cogitation on this subject, his characteristic daring prevailed, and addressing to Martha an eloquent history of his love, accompanied by a frank statement of his affairs and prospects, and a solicitation for permission to woo her for his wife, he enclosed the letter, open, in a brief one to her father, and dispatched the faithful missive.

The reply came from Mr. Hargrave. It was cool, calm, decisive. He hoped friend Richard would speedily forget what, to a rational minded person, ought to be hardly a disappointment, and when his fortune permitted it select from his own denomination a wife of his own degree. This insolent letter, as the young man termed it, had no effect but that of rousing the fierce and headlong energy of his nature. He knew Martha too well to believe that she had any share in such a production, and he wrote at once to Mr. Hargrave to say that his daughter was old enough to decide for herself; that on the following day he would present himself at his house in Elm's Cross in the hope of hearing his fate from Martha's own lips, even if in the presence of her father and mother.

When Richard Temple passed across the Dutchlike lawn of the house he felt his heart die within him. When the respectable middle-aged servant marshaled him upstairs to the drawing room he followed the man with deference, as if he had something to say in the decision.

Martha entered the room alone, and shutting the door glided compositely up to Richard and offered him her hand as usual. The clasp, though gentle, was palpable.

"Martha," he said, "did my letter surprise you? Tell me only that it was too abrupt—that it startled and hurried you. Was it not so?"

"Nay, Richard."

"Then you knew, even before I dared to speak, that I loved you. Do you know of the reply my letter received?"

"Yes, Richard."

"And you sanctioned it?"

"In meaning," but here her voice slightly faltered; "if the words were unkind, be thou assured that they came neither from my pen nor my heart."

"Then I was deceived in supposing for I did indulge the dream that my devotion had awakened an interest in your bosom? That interest belongs to another?"

"I never had a dearer friendship than thine," said Martha, and raising her eyes to his she added, after a pause, in the clear distinct, silvery tone which was the character of her voice, "and never shall!"

"Yet you reject and spurn me?"

"Richard," said the Quaker girl, growing still more pale, "no more of this. Thou mayest agitate and unnerve, but never change my purpose."

"What is your purpose?"

"To honor my father and my mother."

She extended her hand to him and spoke. The reply he had demanded was distinct enough in her words, but a thousand times more so in her look, manner, tone.

Richard never knew whether any one watched the stage-coach that day from the upper window.

Martha was not well, and her father at length grew alarmed. They took her from watering place to watering place; they tried every day to give some new direction to her thoughts. Martha was grateful. But still she was not well, and when many months had passed away the now terrified parents, after trying everything that science and affection could suggest for the restoration of their only child, consulted once more. The nature of the step they ultimately determined upon may be gathered from the following communication received in reply to a letter from Mr. Hargrave.

RESPECTED SIR, The inquiry thou directedst has been easy. I am connected in business with one (not of our society) to whom the young man is well known, and by whom he is much esteemed. Richard Temple is wise beyond his years. He is of quiet and retired habits, and will get on in the world. This is the opinion of my friend. I know that he would willingly give him his daughter to wife. But Richard was not forward in the matter. His thoughts, even in the company of the maid, seemed preoccupied doubtless by business. Since writing these lines I have been informed that he visits Elm's Cross in a few days to arrange some matters connected with his late mother's affairs. I am, respected friend, etc.

EZEKIEL BROWN.

This letter determined Mr. Hargrave to recall his rejection of Richard Temple, and the effect of a conversation he had upon the subject with his daughter proved to the unbounded joy of the parents that as yet she had no organic disease.

For some days Martha, though happy, was restless. At length an acquaintance, when calling, informed her that she had just seen Richard.

"Thou rememberest Richard, Martha?" Martha nodded.

"He is grown so comely and so manly thou wouldst hardly know him."

"He will call here, perchance?" said the mother.

"Nay, he has already taken his place in the coach for to-morrow." Martha grew pale, and the mother hurried out of the room to seek her husband. That night Richard received a

friendly note from Mr. Hargrave, begging him to call in the morning on business of importance.

When Richard found himself once more in the silent drawing-room, his manner was very different from what it had been on the last occasion. He was calm, but gloomy, and almost stern; he waited for the appearance of his inviter with neither hope nor fear, but with a haughty impatience. Instead of Mr. Hargrave, however, it was Martha who entered the room, and he started back at the unexpected apparition. The color that rose into her face and made her more beautiful than ever, prevented him from seeing that she had been ill, and when she held out her hand the slight grasp he gave it was so momentary that he did not discover its attenuation. A painful embarrassment prevailed for some time.

He was about to withdraw with a ceremonious bow when Martha stepped forward.

"Richard," said she, "I have no fear that my early friend will think me immodest, and therefore I speak without concealment. Tarry yet awhile, for I have that to say which, peradventure, may make thee consider thy place in the coach a light sacrifice."

"How?"

"Richard," she continued, "thou didst once woo me for thy wife and was rejected by my father's commands. Circumstances have brought about a change in his feelings. Must I speak it?" and a slight smile, passing away in an instant, illumined the bright flush that rose into her face. "Wert thou to ask again the answer might be different."

So long a silence ensued after this speech that Martha at length raised her eyes suddenly and fixed them in alarm upon Richard's face. In that face there was no joy, no thankfulness, no love; nothing but a blank and ghastly stare. He was as white as a corpse, and large beads of sweat stood upon his brow.

"What meanest thou?" cried Martha, rushing toward him, but he threw out his hands to prevent her approach, while the answer came hoarse and broken from his haggard lips:

"Ruin—misery—horror!" Martha, I am married!" And so saying he rushed out of the room.

It is said that men recover more speedily than women in love disappointments. The reason is not that they feel them less deeply. Women have more leisure than men. The world has few demands upon them, and they can only exhibit their mental power and loftiness of resolve by making wholesome occupation for their fevered minds. Of these women was Martha Hargrave. Although stunned by the blow, its very suddenness and severity compelled her to reflect upon her position and summon up her energies. She did not permit her sympathies to lie buried in one absorbing subject, but cast them abroad upon the face of society. Under this moral discipline she recovered her bodily health. The fresh roses of youth continued to bloom in her lovely cheeks long after her hair had begun to change its hue, and so the gentle Quaker commenced her descent into the vale of years.

The process is different with Richard Temple, but still of a kindred character. To say that he did not repent his marriage would be untrue, but still he had honor and integrity enough to cherish the wife he had married in return for her love. He devoted himself to business and to his rapidly increasing family; prospered in both, and in due time arrived at the enjoyment of at least ordinary happiness. But at length a period of commercial calamity came and Richard suffered with the rest. His fixed capital was still moderately good, but he was embarrassed, almost ruined for want of money.

One day during this crisis he was in his private room in the counting-room brooding over his difficulties, and in the least possible mood that could be imagined for sentimental recollections, when a letter was placed before him, the first two lines of which informed him, in a brief, businesslike manner, that Martha was dead. The paper dropped upon the floor and he abandoned himself to grief.

On emerging from this he took up the letter to place it on the table, when, on glancing over its remaining contents, he found that poor Martha had bequeathed to him the whole of her original fortune of £5,000. When he had become quite an old man he was observed, often plunged in a deep reverie over his Quaker love.—L. R. in New York News.

## Pleasure and Recreation.

If man be a gregarious animal, woman is no less so, and requires a certain amount of intercourse with her kind for her best development; but the great mistake often made is that pleasure becomes the business of life instead of what it was meant to be—the recreation, writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland in an article on "Danger of a Social Career," in the January Ladies' Home Journal. It is impossible that character should not deteriorate when such is the case.

Social intercourse, kept in its proper position relative to other and higher things, certainly has a distinct influence for good. It broadens the mind, it brightens the intellect, it develops the power of pleasing and makes one the more agreeable companion; it even educates the love of one's kind by increasing our interest in one another. But when it becomes a "life"—"social life"—and occupies the greater part of woman's thoughts, time and money, it is not only a sin, it is a crime against her own happiness and that of those nearest and dearest to her.

It has been said by a wise Frenchman that "happy people need few pleasures;" and when the world sees a woman to whom social success is the aim and object of life it guesses pretty shrewdly that all is not well at home, and no woman wishes to make a present of such a secret to a captious and critical world.

## This and That.

No man has any right to wish he had never been born.

Let other people do that for him.

The man who has confidence in himself is often taken in by just that kind of a game.

God gave us hearts to love with. He never meant us to use a mark in the expression of our best feelings.

More people grow apart just from the absence of honest expression more than from hard words.

Tenderness costs so little, and yet, given here and there as we journey along, is invaluable in the good it may do.—Jenniers Miller.

Self-knowledge is of loving deeds the child.

Sow kindly acts and thou shalt reap their fruit.

There is more power in a soft answer than there is in a ton of gunpowder.

Be not provoked when opinions differ from your own.

If the earth was covered with flowers all the year round the bees would get lazy.

An atmosphere of wine and worry does not tend to lighten life's burden.

## The Longest Words.

Here are the nine longest words in the English language at the present writing: Sarcotico-funeralist, Philoprogenitiveness, Incomprehensibility, Disproportionableness, Hetero-dynism, Velocipedestrianism, Transubstantiation, Abolitionism, Proantithesisubstantionist, Anthropophagenerian.

## MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

A "Happy New Year" to you all, and the wish comes from my heart, for I love all my nieces and would make them all happy if I could. To me there is nothing sweeter and lovelier than a simple, unaffected, honest-eyed girl. She may make mistakes in deportment; she may say and do thoughtless, even foolish things, now and then; she may need a few words of advice, a hint of gentle reproof occasionally; but to me she is always dear and lovable. Perhaps one reason that I love girls so dearly is, because I have an exceptionally good memory, and have not yet forgotten my own girlhood. Remembering my own youthful faults, follies, failures, my girlish trials and triumphs, my cloudy and my sunny days, as clearly as I do, makes me understand "my nieces" better than I might otherwise have done, and creates between them and myself a bond of sympathetic affection which brings us very near together. And although I have many friends, I want to enlarge my circle, and I want you to help me. The Home Department is for you. Send me your ideas and suggestions as to what you would like to see therein. Send me some questions of general interest to girls to be answered here; some topics of interest to you which you would like to have discussed by others. Now that the ADVOCATE is to be issued semi-monthly, it will be much better for discussions, etc. We want this department to be bright, entertaining and helpful, and we know that you will be glad to assist us in making it so. Please remember to write only on one side of your paper, and let me hear from many of my "dear nieces." Meanwhile, with all the good wishes of the season, which I hope is full of happiness and good cheer for each and all of you, from

MINNIE MAY.

P. S.—"What constitutes happiness? Does it depend upon ourselves or our surroundings?" will be the subject for our next essay. Prize, \$2 00. All communications to be in our office by the 1st February.

## RECIPES.

## BOILED ICING.

Take one cup of white sugar, two tablespoons of water; boil quickly for five minutes, take from the fire and stir rapidly until white; spread on the cake before it gets too stiff.

## GELATINE ICING.

One spoonful of gelatine, two tablespoons of water; when clear, add one spoonful of hot water and one cup of pulverized sugar; flavor and beat well. When nearly cool, spread thickly over the cake.

## COCOANUT ICING.

Make as above, only when spread over the cake sprinkle thickly and roughly over with desiccated cocoanut, and a beautiful result will be produced.

## CARROT PUDDING.

One-half pound raw potatoes, peeled and grated;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound carrots, grated;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of flour (or 7 ounces bread crumbs and 1 ounce of flour);  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of suet, chopped fine;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of sugar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of currants,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of raisins. Mix well together and flavor with lemon, brandy, whiskey or spices. Steamed three hours. Peel improves it. Cover with cotton while cooking, and leave it on while it is cold. It will keep two or three months in cold weather, and steam again a couple of hours when you want to use it.

## HOME-MADE CANDY.

One quart granulated sugar and one pint of water, boiled until the sugar is dissolved; try a drop in cold water, and if it sticks in the fingers it must be boiled a little longer. When done, take from the fire and stir in the pan you have boiled it until it is a white creamy mass; take off small portions about as large as a hazel-nut, form into a round ball; press the blanched kernel of an almond on top, and almond creams will be the result. Color some of the cream with a little pink, or yellow; the yolk of an egg will make a pretty tinge of yellow; flavor some with lemon, more with rose-water, and some with vanilla, making a variety both in taste and color. Blanch a pound of almonds, dry slightly in the oven, and put into a pan with one pound of sugar and a tablespoon of water; stir over a slow fire until the sugar is all melted and begins to brown. When it has all turned a delicate brown, pour on a buttered dish or tin pan, and delicious Paris candy will be the result. Spread a layer of white cream upon a buttered sheet of paper, and place a layer of stoned dates upon it; cover with another layer of cream, and allow to remain all night. Cut into even squares and let harden for a short time. Another delicious candy may be made by boiling together one quart of sugar, one pint of water, a tablespoon of butter, and a pinch of cream tartar; let boil until a drop will harden in water; turn on a buttered dish and pull until cold; it will form a beautiful white, hard candy. Cut in small, convenient sized pieces. To make walnut caramels, boil one quart of sugar in one pint of water until a drop will harden in water; have walnut meats heated in the oven; stir into the boiled sugar and pour on a buttered sheet of paper. Fig paste is made by using figs in the same manner as dates, only boil the figs slightly before using. Pound them in a mortar to make smooth.

A great variety of candies can be made from the above hints. The proportions for all candy is the same—of sugar and water—and candied peel can be used instead of nuts, or preserved ginger, a pineapple, peanuts, or raisins. High prices are paid for just such candies as you can make at home, and they could be made the object of a very merry gathering, to meet at some friend's house and manufacture a quantity at once, as they are made of the purest of sugar, and no French colors or poisonous matters used.

## A Convenient Bath Apron.

A most convenient apron to wear while giving baby his bath is a square of heavy twilled flannel, which may be made ornamental enough for a pretty present, by feather-stitching with pink or blue wash-silks, a broad hem all round. Open the hem at each end of one side, and run in ribbon for a belt. Baby may be lifted slipping from the tub to this apron, thus obviating the use of a blanket, and also protecting mamma's dress.

Winter Scenery.

There is a sombreness about it. Trees without their foliage lose much of their beauty, unless to those who have gone beneath the surface, and, like Ruskin, see beauty in the browns and blending hues. The white snow on dark evergreens will draw exclamations of admiration from any one who has an eye for the beautiful at all. In our picture of the old stone church grown grey, with its faded vines and leafless trees around, do you not see beauty? How beautiful it seems as the worshipper of other days in his distant home thinks of it at this New Year time. The anthems he used to sing come ringing back again; the old minister's voice sounds as of old, although for years the kindly face is gone and the silvered hair is there no more—no more. Those who used to sit side by side with him there, where are they? Scattered. "Some are married, some are dead," but the old clock, like Longfellow's, ticks away his unchanging "forever—never, never forever." Ah, yes; there is much beauty around the old church yet; there is little in life that can call up such sacred memories or such helpful thoughts, as we think of the unforgetten past and the many changes Father Time brings. How small one feels in the presence of these things, almost as small as when beside some great mountain, and helpless as when he would stay that mountain torrent, as it leaps from rock to rock. Yet, one thing remains unchanged in the old church—the same God is worshipped, the same grand old hymns and psalms of praise are read or sung, and the spirit as powerful as at Pentecost comes down and abides with the real worshipper there. K. R. McQ.

Prize Essay.—Punctuality.

BY MISS R. MILLER, ST. MARYS, ONT. The Chelsea philosopher was right when he said that the reason things go on in this world as they do is because people do not think. If we thought how much the so-called "minor virtues," of which punctuality is one, contribute to the comfort and happiness of ourselves and others; if we thought being punctual a duty we owe to one another as members of a family or as members of society, would this good habit not receive more general cultivation?

The importance of doing anything depends largely upon doing it at the right time. If we make an engagement to meet anyone at a certain time, we should be at the appointed place exactly at the hour named, not five or ten minutes later. We should, in short, be honest—keep our word to the letter. We would do well often to call to mind the old adage, "Time is gold," and if we do not properly value our own, we have no right to waste that of another, nor to show to him such discourtesy or want of consideration as should justly and naturally resent being shown towards ourselves. We would scorn the idea of stealing a man's gold, yet we think nothing whatever of wasting his time.

Punctuality has been called "the hinge of business." Its advantages are self-evident. The young man who is prompt and punctual is the one who is apt to succeed in the world. The order and method he introduces in his business, enforced by being punctual, will be to him invaluable. He will gain his employer's trust and confidence, for he will find he is to be depended on. He will build up character; his success will stimulate others, and when fortune knocks at his door he will be ready to take the tide at the flood which invariably leads on to fortune, for an opportunity once allowed to slip past seldom recurs.

"The first occasion offered quickly take. Lest thou repine at what thou didst forsake." If we turn to the realm of nature we find the stars move in their courses, day follows night, the seasons come and go, each in its proper turn. No noise, no jarring, no friction. All nature works in harmony. "Order is heaven's first law."

So, if we are systematic with our work, if we take up the first thing first, deftly and promptly despatch it and proceed with the next, losing no idling no time between, how smoothly glide along the wheels of our domestic machinery. We are able to accomplish more and better work, and have leisure besides; we save ourselves a world of worry, wear and tear, and unnecessary expenditure of nerve force generally. Half the disagreeableness of anything vanishes if we take hold at once and go through with it, whereas, if, for instance, we are not punctual in rising, the morning gets the start of us. We must undertake more than we can accomplish; a multitude of things demand attention at once, so we chase the hours hard all day and fail to overtake them at night. Disorder and confusion is the result; we are nervous and cross, and things and people are blue in consequence.

Alexander conquered the world "by not delaying." Nelson attributed the success of his life to "being always a quarter of an hour beforehand." Alfred de Vigny put off the writing of his great poem, saying always, "To-morrow I will begin it," till one morning the papers announced his death—his great poem unwritten, his life-work all undone. Delay is generally fatal to progress.

Some there are to whom it is natural to be always prompt and punctual—natural, perhaps, because they formed the habit early. Some may be taught promptness, but many there are who never will have promptness thrust upon them. They go through life a little late for everything; they are late for school; they were too late in applying to get that situation; they sit down to meals after the grace has been said; they go tiptoeing down the aisle when the minister is giving out the psalm; they put off, alas! the making of their wills and the salvation of their souls till life's sands are ebbing out and are ready to exclaim, like Queen Elizabeth, "All my possessions for a moment of time." Young, in his "Night thoughts," emphasizes the folly of delay thus:

"Be wise to-day: 'tis madness to defer; Next day the fatal precedent will plead; Thus on, till wisdom is pushed out of life; Procrastination is the thief of time; Year after year it steals, till all are fled, And to the mercies of a moment leaves The vast concerns of an eternal scene."

Sayings by Gail Hamilton.

WOMEN ARE TOLD WHAT TO CULTIVATE AND WHAT TO AVOID.

Wildness is a thing which girls can not afford. Delicacy is a thing which can not be lost or found. No art can restore the grape its bloom. Familiarity without confidence, without regard, is destructive to all that makes women exalting and ennobling. It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady. Good breeding is good sense. Bad manners in a woman are immorality. Awkwardness may be ineradicable. Bashfulness is constitutional. Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances. All can be conditioned, and not banish men and women from the amenities of their kind.

But self-possessed, unshrinking and aggressive coarseness of demeanor may be reckoned as a prison offense, and certainly merits that mild form of restraint called imprisonment for life.

It is a shame for women to be lectured on their manners. It is a bitter shame that they need it. Do not be restrained, carry yourself so lofty that men will look up to you for reward, not at you in rebuke.

The natural sentiment of man toward woman is reverence. He loses a large means of grace when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained in propriety.

A man's ideal is not wounded when woman fails in worldly wisdom, but if in grace, in tact, in sentiment, in delicacy, in kindness she should be found wanting, he receives an inward hurt. —[N. Y. World.]

The Pretty Woman.

A pretty woman must first of all have clearly cut, regular features. She must have full, clear eyes. She must have a skin that is above approach, unimpaired by rouge or powder. She must have glossy hair that has never known the touch of bleach or dye. She must have a good figure, plump enough, yet slender enough, though never suggestive of an angle. She must have a white, expressive hand, preferably a small one, but not of a necessity, if it is well kept and white. She must have small ears and a throat that is like a marble column for the head. She must know how to put on her clothes, or she loses half her beauty. She must fully understand what best suits her in the way of hair-dressing, and cling closely to that. A woman may have all these attractions, and unless her own personality is charming, unless she has tact, it dawns on you, after you have seen her once or twice, that she is not a pretty woman, but a pretty doll.

French Bonbons.

DELICIOUS ONES CAN BE MADE AT HOME WITH LITTLE TROUBLE.

The word bonbon originates from doubling the adjective bon—meaning good. For home-made bonbons confectioner's sugar is used to make the foundation or "fondant." To one pint of sugar add a scant pint of cold water. Put in a porcelain-lined kettle or new tin pan, set on the back of the range until the sugar is dissolved and add one-fourth teaspoonful of cream tartar. Shake it if you wish, but never put a spoon in or stir the liquid while cooking. When the sugar is melted set it over the fire, where it will cook slowly. In fifteen minutes drop some in ice-cold water; if sufficiently cooked it will form a soft ball. When it is cooked just right you can take it between your fingers and work it easily; it should not be sticky; if it is, it is not cooked enough; the cooking requires nearly half an hour, but it must not be cooked too much. When done set it in a pan of snow or ice water, and while it is quite warm begin to stir and work with a wooden paddle or spoon until it is creamy. Much beating is required, and you will find it hard work. As soon as it is cool enough, take out part and work with the hands. When beating with the paddle add vanilla enough to flavor.

Have prepared English walnuts, almonds, dates with the seeds taken out, figs cut in halves, some chopped nuts with hickory nut meats, chopped almonds, some of Baker's unsweetened chocolate, grated, and a box of desiccated coconut. The fondant must be worked quickly while it is warm, and not handled too much. Take small pieces and work in shape, press half a walnut on either side, or on one side, if you prefer. Cut a slit on one side of each date, taking out the stone; have a piece of fondant, sprinkle a little cornstarch on the moulding-board, roll the fondant into a long piece the size of a pipestem, cut off short pieces and put in the pates. Melt some fondant and add a few drops of cochineal to part of it, which makes it a beautiful pink; dip the figs, cut in halves, in the white; when the pink is cool, with the hands make little oval pieces and insert blanched almonds. Make some pink and some white. Mix chopped hickory nuts with some white fondant, knead together and form in a roll; brush with white of an egg and dry, then dip in warm pink fondant. When dry on the outside slice in thin pieces.

To make coconut balls, knead some desiccated coconut into the fondant, make into balls and set away to cool. With a brush moisten the outside with the beaten white of an egg, then sprinkle desiccated or freshly grated coconut over them.

For chocolate balls, make small balls of white fondant, and lay on a greased plate to cool; put some grated chocolate in a dish in a pan of hot water to melt; if too thick, add half teaspoonful of butter to thin it, but never add water. Put the fondant balls, one at a time, in the chocolate, turning them over so as to coat them well; a hat pin or wooden toothpick can be used to take them out. Set away to harden.

The French candied fruits are often used in making these candies. Pineapple can be cut in tiny bits and pressed into the fondant, then made into any shape and dipped in chocolate. These can be packed in half-pound or pound boxes with paper between the layers.

Sermons in Sentences.

The gate to heaven is not a toll gate. Childish simplicity is God-like power. One is not ready to live until he is ready to die. God deals not with appearances, but with realities. To be a servant of God one must be an enemy of sin. Those only live who love; all other life is mere existence. Stronger power than love can never be exercised by man. The same wind that brings a cloud will bear it away again. Distance does not lend enchantment to the view of the Cross. The most agreeable thing some men ever do is to make their exit. Some men are prouder of their humility than others of a new suit of clothes. The perfection of God being infinite, to become God-like means infinite growth. The best essentials for a candidate for glory are the milk and righteousness of children. Real beauty is just as durable as a silk wrapper as it can possibly be in silk or satin.



WINTER SCENE.

A Peanut Hunt.

A pleasant and easily arranged evening entertainment, suitable for winter or summer, is prepared in this way:

First, put in order the room in which you intend to entertain your guests, as any change in the position of the furniture is undesirable after "the party" is ready. It is a good plan to remove any fragile articles of bric-a-brac or furniture that may be within easy reach of the "hunters." Get a good supply of peanuts, according to the size of the room and the number of your guests.

Count the peanuts and record the number. Then let them be hidden in every imaginable, but particularly in every unimaginable place. Exercise all your ingenuity, and remember that wits just as bright as yours are to find what you have concealed. Sometimes, however, it happens that a very conspicuous place is the last to be searched.

Now prepare as many little baskets or receptacles of some sort as you are to have guests. The little "cat baskets" are very good for this purpose, but boxes or larger baskets will serve as well. A little decoration of some sort enhances the pleasure of the seekers, and at the close of the evening the baskets may be given as souvenirs. The small baskets may be prettily grouped in a large basket, and both may be tied with ribbons.

If the company is large the players may be asked to "hunt in couples," and the baskets may be arranged to match each other.

When the hunt begins those who have placed the nuts are to act as umpires, in case there should be any question as to the first finders and they must also notice whether all the nuts have been found, and so determine the end of the game.

Sometimes a single nut is dipped in ink or dyed red and hidden away very securely, and the person who finds this particular red or black nut is the winner of the game. But generally the prize is given to the person or the couple whose basket shows the greatest number of nuts.—Youth's Companion.

## UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

Last month we wrote of some who had lately gone  
"Where the wicked cease from troubling  
And the weary are at rest,"

and who had been laid to rest, leaving behind them many memories and what they had written. Yes, that, if it be worthy, will live on through the years. Old men, like your Uncle Tom, children, cling to the loves of long ago, and the years seem to make them dearer. Two poets who had grown up with him—grown to hoary hair—had passed away.

We have read our favorite poems at the close of the old year, and listened to the ringing of the New Year bells. We thought of the past year, and of all the years now gone for ever, and with which 1892 is now numbered. We tried to look forward, too, as if we would peer into the mysteries before us, but with a tremor, yet with hope and faith, asked for guidance and a blessing on the opening year.

We are not going to lament for the great old men who are gone, nor for the past or passing years, but, with a resolve to make this the best year, look about us for the fresh young faces who are going to fill some empty places. In fiction, at least, this is not difficult, for there stands J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister" and "A Window in Thrums." My nephews will be pleased to know he is a great lover of games and out-of-door sports. He is dark-haired and dark-eyed. He was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, and his writings are sketches of Scotch life and character simply told. When attending high school he used to see Thomas Carlyle, and he read his writings with interest, and believes that author to be the only one who has influenced him. Young Barrie began writing for the press by contributing accounts of cricket matches and letters. He went to a university at the age of eighteen, and seems to have succeeded well in studying literature, but was not a very persevering student in earlier years. One of his Professors, Dr. Masson, of Edinburgh University, and his minister, Dr. Whyte, gave him recommendations, and he secured a place on a newspaper called the Nottingham Journal, and during his last months on that paper contributed articles to London newspapers. He wrote books of less note, but when "A Window in Thrums" came out it gave Barrie at once a place in literature, taking the reading world by storm. "The Little Minister" is a later book, and he is now engaged on others, of which you will hear later.

Of Rudyard Kipling, another author, I have not room in this letter, but you may hear all the sooner again from  
UNCLE TOM.

The prize-winners for best original puzzles during 1892 are: 1st, Charlie Edwards, Clarence, Ont.; 2nd, Geo. W. Blyth, Marden, Ont.; 3rd, Lily Day, New Carlisle, P. Q.; and for answers: 1st, Geo. W. Blyth; 2nd, Addison Snider, Floradale, Ont.; 3rd, I. Irvine Devitt, Floradale, Ont.; 4th, Almer Borrowman, Middleville, Ont., and 5th, Charlie Edwards.

For 1893 I will offer over \$10 in prizes. For the best original puzzles: 1st prize, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1; 4th, 50c; and for the most correct answers to the puzzles: 1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 75c; 4th, 50c; 5th, 25c. Miss Ada Armand and Fairbrother again debarred from competing, although I hope they will assist us again, for I'm sure that you all enjoy their excellent puzzles.

Now that the ADVOCATE is to appear twice a month, I will not give a fixed date for your puzzles (one or two at a time is plenty) to be in our office, for if they are late for one issue they will come in for the next. All answers to puzzles will be credited, and they will now come out in every other number. For instance, the answers to the 1st January puzzles will not be published till the 1st February, and so on. So please all work hard, and may many new names appear among our numbers. Write on one side only, and send the answer along with your puzzle.

With every good wish for the new year to you all, from  
UNCLE TOM.

## POET'S CORNER.

## First Prize for Selected Poetry.

WM. L. ROSE, PILOT MOUND, ILL.

JOHN KEATS.

John Keats was born at Moorfields, London, October 29th, 1795. He received his education, which was very limited, and included a smattering of Latin, but no Greek, at a school kept by a Mr. Clarke, at Enfield. Leaving school at fifteen, he was apprenticed for five years to a surgeon in Edmonton. Here he received his first impulse toward poetry, in 1812, with the reading of Spenser, of which poet he was always an ardent admirer. After having served his apprenticeship, he came to London to walk the hospitals; but the practice of surgery soon became distasteful to him, and in a short time he abandoned it and devoted himself to writing. His first great poem was "Endymion," published in 1818. This poem has survived the adverse storm of criticism with which it was assailed, and has now taken its merited station in English literature. His other chief poems are, "Isabella," "Lamia," "Eve of St. Agnes," "Hyperion," which last was never finished, and many shorter poems. Failing health forced him to leave England, and he went to Italy. Consumption soon did its deadly work, and he died at Rome, February 27th, 1821, aged 26. His ashes are buried in the Protestant cemetery, just outside the walls of Rome, and beside Shelley, who was buried in the following year.

## Beauty.

BY JOHN KEATS.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever:  
Its loveliness increases: it will never  
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep  
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep  
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.  
Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing  
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,  
Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth  
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,  
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways  
Made for our searching? Yes, in spite of all,  
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall  
From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,  
Trees old and young, sprouting a shady boon

For simple sheep; and such are daffodils  
With the green world they live in; and clear rills,  
That for themselves a cooling covert make  
'Gainst the hot season; the mid-forest lake,  
Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms;  
And such, too, is the grandeur of the dooms  
We have imagined for the mighty dead;  
All lovely tales that we have heard or read:  
An endless fountain of immortal drink,  
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.

Nor do we merely feel these essences  
For one short hour; no, even as the trees  
That whisper round a temple become soon  
Dear as the temple's self, so does the moon,  
The passion poesy, glories infinite,  
Haunt us till they become a cheering light  
Unto our souls, and bound to us so fast  
That, whether there be shine or gloom o'ercast,  
They always must be with us, or we die.  
[Extract from Endymion.]

## Modern Love.

And what is love? It is a doll dress'd up  
For idleness to cosset, nurse and dandle;  
A thing of soft misnomers, so divine  
That silly youth doth think to make itself  
Divine by loving, and so goes on  
Yawning and doting a whole summer long.  
Till Miss's comb becomes a pearl tiara  
And common Wellingtons turn Romeo boots;  
Then Cleopatra lives at number seven,  
And Anthony resides in Brunswick Square.  
Fools! If some passions high have warmed the world,  
If queens and soldiers have play'd deep for hearts,  
It is no reason why such agonies  
Should be more common than the growth of weeds.  
Fools! Make me whole again that weighty pearl  
The Queen of Egypt melted, and I'll say  
That ye may love in spite of beaver hats.

## Second Prize.

THOMAS W. BANKS, HAZELDEAN, ONT.

John Greeleaf Whittier, the Quaker Poet of America, was born near Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1807. In all his writings he has shown himself in sympathy with civil and religious liberty. He expresses himself in clear, strong, idiomatic English, and his poetry is marked by simplicity, harmony, and a living appreciation of nature.

## Lines.

This day, two hundred years ago,  
The wild grape by the river's side  
And tasteless groundnut trailing low,  
The table of the woods supplied.  
Unknown the apple's red and gold,  
The blushing tint of peach and pear;  
The morrow of the pow-wow told  
No tale of orchards ripe and rare.  
Wild as the fruits he scorned to till,  
These vales the idle Indian trod;  
Nor knew the glad, creative skill,  
The joy of him who toils with God.  
O, Painter of the fruits and flowers!  
We thank Thee for Thy wise design,  
Whereby these human hands of ours  
In Nature's garden work with thine.  
And thanks that from our daily need  
The joy of simple faith is born;  
That he who strikes the summer weed  
May trust Thee for the autumn corn.  
Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;  
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;  
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,  
Or plants a tree, is more than all.  
For he who blesses most is blest;  
And God and man shall own his worth  
Who toils to leave at his behest  
An added beauty to the earth.  
And, soon or late, to all who sow,  
The time of harvest shall be given;  
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,  
If not on earth, at last in heaven.

## Third Prize.

RACHEL M. KNIGHT, RENFREW, ONT.

The following lines, written by Hon. Harvey Rice, in his eighty-first year, were sung by the Arion Quartette at the first annual convention of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, O., May, 1880:—

## THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Give me the good old days again,  
When hearts were true and manners plain;  
When boys were boys till fully grown,  
And baby belles were never known;  
When doctors' bills were light and few,  
And lawyers had not much to do;  
When honest toil was well repaid,  
And theft had not become a trade.  
Give me the good old days again,  
When only healthy meat was slain;  
When flour was pure, and milk was sweet,  
And sausages were fit to eat;  
When children early went to bed,  
And ate no sugar on the bread;  
When hard was not turned into butter,  
And tradesmen only truth could utter.  
Give us the good old days again,  
When women were not proud and vain;  
When fashion did not sense outrun,  
And tailors had no need to dun;  
When wealthy parents were not fools,  
And common sense was taught in schools;  
When hearts were warm, and friends were true,  
And Satan had not much to do.

## The Fountain in the Desert.

BY JOSEPH VEREY.

In the desert, wide and lonely,  
Lovely flowers bloomed ungen,  
Where, in all the waste around them,  
Never mortal step had been;  
Yet the flowers every morning  
Moistened with the early dew;  
And the song birds in the twilight  
To their sheltering branches flew.  
From afar there came a pilgrim,  
Passing through the desert wild,  
And he rested, faint and weary,  
Where the rosy blossoms smiled;  
While the happy birds above him  
Warbled in the evening hours,  
As the pilgrim slumbered, dreaming  
Of a fount beside the flowers.  
When the pilgrim woke at morning,  
Underneath the blazing sky,  
Parched with thirst he scanned the desert,  
Hoping only but to die;  
A remembrance of his dreaming  
Came his lonely heart to cheer,  
And he found beside the flowers  
A fountain sparkling, fresh and clear.

Then, courageous and undaunted,  
Rose the pilgrim from the sand;  
And pursued his weary journey  
Till he reached his native land.  
Thus may all earth's pilgrims gather  
Flowers of hope and love and praise,  
And from fresh and sparkling fountains  
Drink in life's untrodden ways.

## Puzzles.

## 1—CHARADE.

(Partially by sound.)

Miss Armand doth excuses make,  
And I must do the same;  
But LAST, to look the matter up,  
I have no one to blame,

Unless it is perhaps myself:  
FIRST, grant that if you please,  
But, truth to tell, I busy was,  
And had no time for ease.

And so my puzzles had to go  
For once unto the wall;  
But then I see our honored REVERE  
Has given us a call.

He says, "I'm back again forever"—  
I hope that means to stay,  
And do his best for "Uncle Tom,"  
And work at puzzle play.

'Mongst the posers for November  
A familiar name I see;  
'Tis that of our eastern cousin,  
It fills my heart with glee.

Thou art ENTIRE, cousin HARRY;  
Thrice COMPLETE let it be,  
Although you dwell in Sackville,  
There's a TOTAL here for thee.

FAIR BROTHER.

## 2—

More than reading or writing  
All schoolboys delight in—  
At least by their mirth they confess it,  
That little word make,

Only one letter take;  
And a hundred to one you'll not guess it.

GEO. W. BLYTH.

## 3—ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

A man with five weights can weigh any number of pounds from one to one hundred and twenty-one. What are they?

GEO. W. BLYTH.

## 4—PUZZLE.

If you ALL well  
Perhaps you will see  
A word of six letters;  
From which take three,  
And ten will remain.

Now how can this be?  
CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

## 5—TRANSPPOSITION.

The darkest FIRST has a silvery lining,  
If we LAST only see.

Now cousins, let us cease repining,  
And cheer up old Uncle T.

I. IRVINE DEVITT.

## 6—DECAPITATION.

Old 92 has passed, and we  
His reign shall see no more;  
But in his stead comes '93,  
So his loss we must not deplore.

Our circle is existing still,  
Many friends have left 'tis true,  
Yet should not our hearts with rapture fill  
When an old face comes in view

Again?—'Tis the revival  
Of friend Reeve, and now he's here  
I send him a hearty welcome, and hope  
Sincerely that he'll remain in our sphere.

Cousin Ada's remarks seem to affect us all  
Similarly; and if I truly earn  
Her praises, they should PRIMAL me so  
That I fear my head, too, would turn.

Her LAST counsel I appreciate,  
My merits I'll not ignore—  
This race, when completed, good Uncle Tom  
Will judge for the best, I am sure.

LILY DAY.

Answers to December Puzzles.

1—Carpentry. 2—Backward. 3—Something.  
4—Never—Ever. 5—Reason.  
6—In the word trade may be found tread, read, eat, ate, are, dare, dart, tear, red, tea, rat, date, dear, art, ear, rate and at.

## Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to December Puzzles.

I. Irvine Devitt, Geo. W. Blyth, Geo. Hagle, H. St. Clair Jellott, E. A. Fairbrother, A. Borrowman, Charlie S. Edwards, Ada Smithson, Addison and Olive Snider, George Rogers, Jessie Cumberland, Minnie Morrison.

## What Becomes of the "Tomboy"?

And what of that little nondescript known as the tomboy? What becomes of the romping, hoidenish girl who much prefers the society of the naughtiest boys to the nice, well-behaved daughters of respectable neighbors, and who can not endure the quiet games with the aforementioned cherubs and their neck dolls, who have such a tiresome fashion of forever smiling up into one's face?

Does she still continue to enjoy masculine sports when she has arrived at years of discretion? Is she still inclined to torn frocks, disheveled locks, and an abhorrence of all those things girls hold most dear? As far as our observation goes, we would most flatly say no; quite the reverse. The greatest tomboy we ever knew turned out to be the most demure creature at twenty that we could imagine.

She took to fancy work and hospital visiting with a vigor that seemed must be meant to atone for all those years when she could not be induced, save under the threat of being kept in the house, to take up a needle and struggle with the unhappy bit of patch-work that never seemed to progress beyond a most unsightly square that had been used to wipe away the tears from a very dirty little face bent over the obnoxious bit of lady-like employment, and the hospitals served to make up for the abhorrence of those childish days of anything that savored of respectable self-sacrifice.

Many other instances we have known where the most charming women have been evolved from the rude little tomboy girl; therefore, mothers, do not despair if the small daughter shows a decided penchant for tops and marbles rather than dolls and sewing.—[Philadelphia Times.]

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS—"There are only two creatures," says the eastern proverb, "which can surmount the Pyramids—the eagle and the snail."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Organs—Thomas Organ Co., Woodstock, Ont. Plymouth Rocks—C. W. Eckardt, Ridgeville, Ont. Trees—A. G. Hall & Son, St. Catharines, Ont. Jerseys—J. Fennell, Berlin, Ont. Partner Wanted—Martin & Anderson, Portage la Prairie, Man. Holstein Bulls—R. H. Crump, Masonville, Ont. Herefords—Jos. Cairns, Camlachie, Ont. Washer—Thos. McCrossan, Winnipeg, Man. Large Yorkshires—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont. Farm to Lease or Rent—J. L. Campbell, Simcoe, Ont. Tamworths, Shropshires, etc.—John Bell, Amber, Ont. Dorset Horns, Jerseys, Shetland Ponies, etc.—Jos. Stratford, Brantford, Ont. Auction Sale, Cheviot Sheep—J. Kennedy, Orillia, Ont. Clydesdales, for Sale—A. B. Scott & Son, Vanneck, Ont. Farms for Sale—R. B. Chaffin & Co., Richmond, Va. Fertilizers—W. A. Freeman, Hamilton, Ont. Metal Roofing—Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., Oshawa. Stock—John Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont. Stallions—G. T. Curtis, Cookshire, Que. Large Yorkshire Pigs—J. G. Mair, Howick, P.Q. Chester White Swine—Joseph Cairns, Camlachie, Ont. Sunlight Soap. Shorthorn Bulls—E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helens. Champion Evaporator—Grimm Mfg. Co., Montreal. Hackney Stallion—Box 145, Ingersoll, Ont. Ontario Creameries Association. Fur Robes—Stanley, Mills & Co., Hamilton, Ont. Holstein Calves—F. A. Folger, Kingston, Ont. Trees—E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

Auction Sale of

Registered CHEVIOT SHEEP, at Grand Central Hotel, Orillia, Ont., (within four hours' ride of Toronto), on TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1893.

There will be sold 75 ewes and a few rams. The foundation of these sheep was imported by the late Simon Beatty, and have used imported rams. Also, 1 imported Shire mare; 1 imported Shire stallion, two years old; 1 pair drivers, four years old, by Little Hamilton, fast, stylish and good actors—mother of one by Toronto Chief, of other by Green Mountain Morgan; 5 head Durham cattle, registered.

The proprietor having leased the favorite summer resort, Strawberry Island and steamboats in connection, everything must be sold. For further particulars send for catalogues to

JOHN KENNEDY, Prop. Grand Central Hotel, Orillia, 325-a-om

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Prompt attention, careful drivers and good outfits at reasonable rates. Cor. Main & Broadway Sts., Moosomin, Man. 325-b-o

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—FOR 1892—

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Standard-bred Trotting Stallion to Exchange for Clydesdale or Suffolk-Punch Stallions and Mares.

I want a stallion and two mares as above for ranching in the Northwest, and will exchange my Kentucky-bred Stallion.

CHELTON,

record 2:41. No. 1652, foaled 1881; color dark bay; 16 1/2 hands high; kind, sound, sure foal getter, great walker, excellent driver, with the strongest and best of breeding. His stock are large, useful and speedy horses, the kind that bring the top prices in the market to-day, and are in every way more popular and superior to the imported Cleveland Bays, Hackneys or French Coachers.

CHELTON is sired by Princeps, sire of 38 in the 2:30 list. Chelton's dam is Englewood, full sister to the great Wedgewood, 2:19, sire of 14 in the 2:30 list. Englewood is by Belmont, sire of 43 in the 2:30 list. Chelton goes once to Princeps and Belmont, and twice each to Woodford Mambrino, 2:21-4, Abdallah 15, Mambrino Chief 11, Hambletonian 10, Abdallah 10. Great brood mares are Woodbine (twice), Belle, Primrose and Black Rose. Send for pedigree in full.

CHELTON took 1st prize at St. Francis Live Stock Association Exhibition and 2nd prize at Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, P.Q., as standard-bred stallion (1892). Pedigrees and information cheerfully furnished.

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This horse will be sold for cash or good note. 334-a-om

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AT HARRISTON, ONT.,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

Jan. 11th, 12th and 13th, 1893.

Addresses by most eminent men in the United States and Canada on Dairy subjects: Best Cow and How to Feed Her; Paying for Milk according to Butterfat; Manufacture of Fancy Creamery Butter; Silo and Winter Dairying. Wide discussions on live subjects by competent people.

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Planters will find it to their interest to patronize a Canadian Nursery. Varieties are offered most suitable to our climate; useless sorts discarded. My stock is graded with scrupulous exactness, and is true to name.

Everything new and old in the nursery line deemed worthy of distribution. Having seventy-five acres in fruit here I can, and will give freely, good advice to customers. Send now for a free and useful catalogue and price list to Helderleigh Farms Nursery. E. D. SMITH, Prop., 325 Winona, Ont.

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Must be sold. 155 Acres, 3 miles direct west of Moosomin, N. W. T. House and stable on farm. Suitable for dairying or mixed farming. 40 acres cropped. Price \$1,600. Apply to D. Hart, lively stable, Moosomin, who will show intending purchasers over farm, or by letter to A. GALLOWAY, Arcola, Assa., N. W. T. 371a-om

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

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Premier Stallion, Lexington Boy 2:23, by Egbert 1136, sire of Egthorne 2:12; Temple Bar 2:17, and forty-three others in thirty list. Other Standard-bred Stallions in stud. For particulars send for announcement.

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FOR SALE. ONE HACKNEY STALLION,

Dereham Goldfinder 3742, Vol. 9, E. H. S. B., stands 16 1/2 hands, five years old, dark bay, splendid action. Also some choice Clydesdale Colts and Fillies. Prices obtained by writing to

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Fordham (287) 28, by Denmark (177); Maxwell (3143) 76, by Prince Alfred (1325), and Danesfort (3535) 77, by Daneglet (174). MARES by Matchless of Lonsborough (1517), Daneglet (174), Wildfire (1224), Fordham (287) etc. Young stock for sale. Twelve fine Yearling Shropshire Rams, registered, and Aberdeen-Angus Bulls fit for service, for sale at moderate prices. For catalogue address: M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, P. Que 322-y-om

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Offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings, and two-year-olds also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize, Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R. 318-y-om

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Three reds, sired by Barnpton Chief—1430—a worthy son of the noted Barnpton Hero, and one roan, grandson of (Imp.) Tothills, winner of 1st at Toronto this year. All grand calves and good pedigrees. Also a few choice Berks just fit to wear. Prices reasonable.

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I have now on hand for sale an extra good lot of TRULY BRED SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES, AND COTSWOLDS. Among my COWS, HEIFERS, and young BULLS are some of the show animals. The CLYDESDALES are of equal quality. My prices are low and TERMS liberal. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

DAVID BIRRELL, 324-o-om Telegraph and Post Office—GREENWOOD, ONT.

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I offer at right prices six promising Scotch-bred bull calves, from 8 to 12 months old, sired by pure Scotch bulls. Among the lot are calves that were winners at Guelph and other local and county shows. Colors red and roan. Also some grand Shropshire ewes in lamb to (Imp.) Bradbourne (6). Come and see them. Corwin Station, C. P. R., two miles, and seven miles east of Guelph. Write or wire when to meet you.

W. B. COCKBURN, 320-j-om Greenhouse Farm, Aberfoyle, Ont.

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Our herd is headed by Daisy Chief—1374—sired by the famous Indian Chief—1109—and was highly successful in the various Western Ontario fairs of the past season. We have for sale 3 young bulls, 6 heifers, and a Cleveland Bay mare and gelding, at reasonable figures. Also registered Berks-shires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay mares, and the get of Distinct, Dalesman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us. A. J. C. SHAW, Camden View Farm, Thamesville. 318-y-om

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., writes this office to say that his recent importation of Shorthorn cattle arrived home from quarantine in excellent shape, though in rather leaner condition than on former occasions or than was expected. They are, however, in first-class thriving order, healthy and growing. Although only about four and five months old when they left their dams to cross the ocean, the young bulls have all retained their excellent shapes and their rugged appearance. I have never before imported so even or so tasty a lot. The females are older, and consequently in much higher flesh. Catalogues of the importation can be had on application, as well as catalogues of the general herd. Farmers' cattle for feeding or for milking were never in such great demand and they have seldom been higher, though finished beef ranges low—so much for the English scheduling. The people have faith in the country and its future, whatever it may be.

Mr. George Harding, Secretary of the American Cotswold Association, Waukesha, Wis., informs us that many new members have been added the past year, and reports from all quarters indicate better times for Cotswolds than for many years. Volume V. was published last March, closing with pedigree numbering 5,401. Number of entries received for Volume VI. to date 1,181. Breeders should apply for blanks now and have lambs recorded prior to January 1st, 1893, at 50 cents each. Volume VI. will close about that date. Volume V., containing 2,144 pedigrees, free to members sending in their application and 16 cents for postage. Non-members, \$2.00 post-paid. Membership fee, \$6.25, entitles the holder to a vote and volumes free. The following prizes are offered on Recorded Cotswolds at the World's Fair of 1893. The classification is as adopted by the Fair:—

Table with 4 columns: Class, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th. Rows include Ram, 3 years or over; Ram, 2 years and under 3; Ram, 1 year and under 2; Ram, under 1 year; Ewe, 3 years or over; Ewe, 2 years and under 3; Ewe, 1 year and under 2; Ewe, under 1 year; Ram and three ewes, all over 2 years; Pen of five ewes, 2 years old or over, bred by exhibitor; Pen of two rams and three ewes, under two years old, bred by exhibitors.

NOTICES.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Creameries' Association will be held in the town hall, Harriston, Ont., January 11th, 12th and 13th.

The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association will be held in Walkerton, Ont., on January 10th, 11th and 12th. The programme has not been sent us.

A LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

The manufacturers of the Folding Sawing Machine claim that one man can saw as much wood as two men in the same length of time with the old style cross-cut saw. They have numerous testimonials to back up this claim, and invite thorough investigation. See advertisement of Folding Sawing Machine Co. in another column.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Western Dairyman's Association will meet in Victoria Hall, London, Ont., Jan. 10th, 11th and 12th. A very full and interesting programme is promised. Among the speakers announced to address the meeting are the following:—

Professor C. C. James, M.A., Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Toronto; subject, The dairyman as a manufacturer. Hon. W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin; The dairy cow. John S. Pearce, London; The future cheese-maker. Professor James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist; The horn fly and other insect pests of cattle—also a lecture on fodder grasses. Professor James W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa; The hog and its value in conjunction with the dairy—also, Some new features of dairying in Canada. E. Casswell, London; Breeding and feeding swine for singed bacon for the London market. Prof. Adam Bell, Tavistock, Ont.; Report of the Tavistock Dairy Co. Hon. J. W. Alton, O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.; Milk testing; instruments used and their value—also, The future cheese factory. T. B. Miller, Burgoyne, Ont.; Inspector's report. Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford; The Babcock test, and the payment of milk according to butter test. J. W. Alton, the Secretary; The capabilities of a dairymen's association. T. J. Dillon, Mount Elgin; Dairy farming. Besides the above, several other gentlemen will address the meeting.

A representative of the ADVOCATE recently witnessed the washing of a lot of exceedingly dirty overalls belonging to railway employees, and takes pleasure in saying that the Manitoba Washer, made by Mr. Thomas McCrossan, of Winnipeg, is a most useful invention, and did its work in a complete manner. It has several important features which commend it to those desiring the comfort of such a useful article. It is capable of thoroughly washing a good many articles at once, and is easily operated, which, with the short time required to do a large washing, makes it a great time and labor-saver. Below we give a sample of many letters received from those who have used it:—

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Aug. 9th, 1892.

Dear Sir,—We have been using one of your Washing Machines now for more than six months. It gives us perfect satisfaction, is a great saving of both time and labor. We would not be without it for any consideration consisting, so long as we have any washing to do. Yours very truly, A. W. ROSS, Chairman Portage la Prairie District Methodist Conference. WINNIPEG, June 3rd, 1892.

Mr. McCrossan:—I have used your Manitoba Washer now nine months, and am very much pleased with it. I wash every kind of article with it, and it does first-class work. For cleaning blankets it is the best machine I ever saw. D. FRASER, Pullman Palace Laundry.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Joseph Cairns, Canlachie, Ont., in this issue offers four Hereford females at a bargain. All are young and of good quality. See advertisement.

Mr. John Geary, London, Ont., recently sold to Wallace Patrick, Ionia, Michigan, two registered Lincoln sheep—a ram and an aged ewe; the former is a very promising animal. Both are finely bred and are registered in the Canadian Sheep Record, where nothing but pure-bred animals are received.

We recently paid a visit to one of Mr. Joseph Stratford's magnificently appointed farms near Brantford, and were very much pleased with the order and system displayed in the management. He reports a good sale this season for Dorset-Horned and Shropshire lambs, while Chester White pigs with his customers are growing in favor. His herd of Jerseys and Holsteins are very fine, the former being a portion of the output of the original Valency Fuller stock.

In a business letter written under date Dec. 6th, 1892, Mr. H. H. Spencer, Brooklin, states that he intends holding an auction sale of registered Clydesdale mares, pure-bred short-horned sheep, also Grade Shorthorns and pure-bred Shropshire sheep, of which further information may be obtained by consulting our advertising columns. He further adds that stock of all kinds are in a flourishing condition, having come in from pastures in good heart, and that calves are already coming and that lambs will be expected shortly.

J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon, write us as follows regarding their recent importation of Tamworth hogs: "We are already receiving numerous enquiries for our pigs. We have our six sows safely in pig. One of our boars, Plymouth Brother, is a full brother to Plymouth Queen, the sow that won first at the Royal Show at Plymouth, at the Norfolk Show at Yarmouth, and at the Great Yorkshire at Harrogate. Three of the sows have been prize-winners at several of the leading shows. They also report that their horses are doing nicely, and they confidently anticipate a lively trade this spring, especially in Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire Coach Horses.

Mr. Dan Reed, Glanford, Ont., writes: "I have found the demand for Leicesters, Yorkshires and Poland Chinas quite active this fall. Have sold all my pigs that were old enough for breeding, but have some nice young ones that will soon be old enough to ship. The following is a partial list of sales recently made: One boar to Seymour Salls, Clarenceville, P. Q.; one boar to Turner Sine, Sine, Ont.; one boar and sow in farrow, to Henry Reed, Mimosa, Ont.; one sow to Thos. Macklin, Hamilton, Ont.; two sows to Mr. Wickett, Toronto; one ram lamb to each of the following: W. Bannan, Spencerville, Ont.; Wm. Barr, Cromarty, Ont.; Wm. Jerome, Glanford, Ont.; Thos. Macklin, Barton, Ont.; Mr. Smith, Hagersville; J. Reed, Glanford Station.

CASH PRIZES OFFERED BY THE DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE DOMINION HOG BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association offer a first prize of \$10, and a second prize of \$5, for the two best essays. Subject, "How shall the general farmer manage his sheep to realize the greatest profit?" The writer to treat fully of breeding, housing, feeding and marketing. The Dominion Hog Breeders' Association offer similar prizes. Subject, "How shall the general farmer manage his swine to realize the greatest profit?" The writer to treat fully of breeding, housing, feeding and marketing. Competition open to all. Essays to be sent to Mr. F. W. Hodgson, London, Ont. The time for receiving them has been extended to February 15th, 1903. All papers sent in to be the property of the Association.

Messrs. Joseph Yuill & Sons sends us the following: "The demand for Ayrshire cattle has been better this fall than it has been since we commenced breeding, which was twenty-five years ago. We have lately made the following sales: Aged bull, Baron Mansfield 891, to J. R. Campbell, Esq., Vernon, Ont.; bull calf, Alex. Meadowside 1271, to E. Graham, Esq., Bristol, Que.; bull calf, Briton Meadowside 1270, and two-year-old heifer, May Meadowside 1270, to Alex. Hindman, Hallsville, Ont.; Beauty Meadowside 1768, Maria Meadowside 1994 and heifer calf to Wm. McCay, Esq., Morcovood, Ont.; Amy Meadowside 1798 and heifer calf to D. Flood, Esq., Kenfrey, Ont.; eight head, three bulls and five heifers, to A. C. Wells & Son, Chillinock, B. C.; and Lizzie Meadowside 1989 to Joseph Smith, Esq., Carleton Place, Ont.; one Berkshire boar to John Tucker, Esq., Smith's Falls; one boar to A. Cochran, Almonte, Ont.; one Berkshire sow to D. Flood, Esq., Kenfrey, Ont. The demand for Shropshires has been very good. We are wintering seventy-five head of Ayrshires, which are in fine condition."

Mr. James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., writes: "I sold my imported bull, Ho-podar 51499, to Robert Bruce, Darlington, England. He left here in October and landed one day soon enough to save his life. He has quarantined him for fear that any disease should break out in the same shipment of cattle. I think he is the youngest bull I know of out of a champion of England cow. He is eight years old. His gr. dam was got by Lord Raglan (1821), the first bull that raised Mr. Cruickshank's calves at a public sale to three figures. Messrs. Watt's Bampton Herd's dam and gr. dam were by the same sires, that is what gives his progeny their superiority. Had it not been for the new regulations, more would soon have followed this shipment. Mr. Bruce has sold the bull calf he bought of me in June to Mr. Duthie, having retained his dam. I wish you success in the issue of the Farmer's Advocate twice a month, a boon which I have no doubt the agricultural community will appreciate. I find from enquiries that the publishing of the prize list of the chief shows of Ontario is a great advantage to breeders, as it enables those in quest of first-class stock to readily find them. The Clydesdale mare, Boydston Lass 1929, the winner of the first prize as a brood mare in the imported class at the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, and her two fillies, Boydston Lass 1th and 5th, winners of the silver medal and diploma in the imported class, are all doing well. Her dam, Bell 390, gained the first prize and silver medal and diploma as the best mare of any age or breed, at the Industrial, in 1879."

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. H. CHISHOLM, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 321-y-om

SHORTHORN CATTLE—A few good, useful, young bulls for sale. PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS—Pilgrim strain; choice cockerels and pullets at moderate prices. Also registered Berkshires. W. T. WARD, Birchton Farm, 321-y-om

A SNAP.—FOR SALE.—Two Registered Shorthorn Bulls. One two-year-old cost \$140 last spring. \$110 takes him now. One yearling cost \$125 last spring. \$100 takes him now. Right every way. J. Y. ORMSBY, 235-1-f-om Isaleigh Grange, Danville, P. Q.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—Six good, thick, fleshy fellows, colors red and dark roans; ready for biz. Write for prices. We invite inspection. E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helens, 325-1-f-om Lucknow station 3 miles.

MAPLE SHADE Stock Farm. I now offer superior young SHORTHORN BULLS at reasonable prices. For full particulars address, JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont. 314-y-om

SHORTHORNS I have for sale six females, ages from eight months to two years, color red and rich roan. Also three bull calves of extra merit. Also some young cows. All choice animals from choice imported stock at reasonable prices. D. ALEXANDER, 320-y-om BRIDGEN, Ont.

Bow Park Herd OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices. ADDRESS: JOHN HOPE, Manager, 303-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns! Imported Prince Royal and cows bred by S. Campbell, Kinnellar, and James Bruce, of Burnside, together with their descendants by imp. bulls. Seventy head to choose from; also Cotswold sheep. Farm close to station. J. & G. Taylor, Rockwood, Ont. 317-y-om

CHOICE SHORTHORNS! Our herd contains representatives of the best Scotch families. Village Blossoms, Queen of Beauties, Duchess of Glosters, etc. Prince Albert, by old Bampton Hero, and the Cruickshank topped bull, Blake, head the herd. H. & W. SMITH, Hay P. O., Ont. 319-y-om Exeter Station, 1 mile.

ABERDEENSHIRE!!! The Imported Kinellar Bull SHORTHORNS!!! TOP THILLS, and cows of similar breeding. Young Stock from the above For Sale. S. J. PIERSON & SON, 321-f-om Meadowvale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND Improved Large Yorkshires. AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Several choice spring litters to select from; also a few sows fit for service. WM. COWAN, V. S., 313-y-om GALT.

DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS. WM. GRAINGER, Lindsboro', Ontario, offers for sale, a yearling bull, and a three-year-old heifer in calf, of the best milking strain of Shorthorns in Canada; both registered and good colors; dams made 20 lbs. of butter in seven days on grass. COME AND SEE THEM. THEY ARE GOOD ONES. 319-y-om

If you want a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on Grade Cows, or a Heifer to start a herd with, at a price that your pocket can stand, write me. I can suit you. C. G. DAVIS, Woodlands Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O., Ont. 318-y-om

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS Scotch-Bred Heifers, Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes, Home-bred Rams, Home-bred Ewes. FOR SALE! In any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches. Correspondence Solicited. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont. 306-y Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto.



One Cow and Two Heifers for \$200. Here is a bargain for some one wanting Highly Bred Animals registered in the A. J. C. C. They would make first-class foundation stock for any person wishing to start a Jersey Herd. J. FENNELLS, Berlin, 325-a-om

JEKSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, Ont. ROBT. REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding. (th the St. Helier bull Otolie 1719 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 320-y-om

INGLEDALE FARM, WINONA, Ont. JONATHAN CARPENTER offers for sale at very reasonable figures a number of very fashionably bred Jerseys, bulls and heifers, of all ages; also standard-bred colts and fillies from such sires as Gen. Stanton, sire of thirteen in the 30 list, and Almont Wilkes, trial in 2.16. "Good individuals with gilt-edged pedigrees." Come and see them. 319-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS! WM. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont., offers for sale Jerseys of all ages from his famous herd. The world-renowned St. Lambert blood a specialty. Also registered Clydesdale Horses. 321-y-om

Holstein-Friesians. Owing to an important change in business between now and spring, our herd will be reduced one-half. Stock the choicest. Breeding the highest, and prices the lowest. All young stock bred from Silver Medal and First Prize-winning stock. See us at once. New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., 318-y-om Ontario. A. C. HALLMAN & CO.

\$50.00 EACH.—Four Holstein Bulls for sale of the noted Aaggie family. Their dams, with the rest of my cows, have averaged 4.70 per cent. of butterfat in their milk for the months of August, September and October.—R. HOWES CRUMP, Masonville, Ont. 335-a-om

Read This! I have over 50 Holstein cows due to calve in February and March. I will sell the bull calves at TEN DOLLARS each if taken before two weeks old. If desired, will register the calves, purchaser paying the registration fee. These cows are all good individuals, many of them with records back of them.

F. A. FOLGER PROPRIETOR. Box 577, 325-b-om KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE Lansdowne Farm, Winona, Ont. To avoid inbreeding we offer for sale our two-year-old prize-winning bull "Siepke's Mink Mercedes Banno" A grand individual and a few extra good heifers; all registered and from tested dams. No culls. Write for prices, or meet us at Toronto Fair. 320-f-om J. C. McNIVEN & SON.

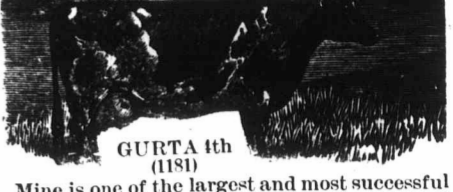
Holstein-Friesians OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS. Extra individuals of both sexes for sale. J. W. JOHNSON, 313-y-om SYLVAN, P. O.

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES None but the best are kept at BROCKHOLME FARM, Ancaster, Ont. R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor. Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded. 319-y-om

FOR SALE—One Ayrshire Bull, 3 years old, from Joseph Yuill's famous milking cow. Portulaca; price, \$50.00. Also Bull Calf, 3 months, pure bred; price, \$20.00. Apply to E. GRAHAM, Elmside P. O., Que. 329-a-om

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES. This herd has taken all the first prizes where ever shown in Quebec and Ontario since 1887 to 1891. From imported stock. Young stock for sale at liberal prices. JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, 313-y-om PETTIT COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.



GURTA 1th (1181) Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address THOMAS GUY, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont. 314-y

Herefords, Leicesters, Imp. Yorkshires and Poland-Chinas. First-class young stock for sale at moderate prices. DAN REED, The Spruces, GLANFORD P. O., Ont. 318-y-om

HEREFORDS, STANDARD-BREDS AND YORKSHIRES.—Headquarters for the famous Tushingham blood. Tushingham (19450) sold for \$5,000. Also standard-bred colts and fillies and pedigreed Yorkshires. 321-y-om J. W. N. VERNON, Waterville, P. Q.

Ingleside :- Herefords. Herd headed by the Medal Bull of Canada, Young Tushingham 2nd (23288). All stock registered and from prize-winners, combining the desirable blood of HORACE ANXIETY, THE GROVE 3rd, BRADWARDINE. Choice young stock of the above strains for sale at reasonable prices.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES. Prince of Wales and Darnley strains. Saddle horses and stylish drivers for sale. Station, H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, 321-y-om COMPTON, Que.

A BARGAIN IN -HEREFORDS-

\$200.00 BUYS TWO YOUNG COWS, one in calf, one with bull calf at foot; also two two-year-old heifers. Quality and pedigree first-class. JOSEPH CAIRNS, 325-a-om Canlachie P. O., Ontario.

MAPLE GROVE FARM. Cotswold and Leicester Sheep, also Improved Large Yorkshire Swine, are my specialties. O. W. NEVILLE, 322-y-om NEWBURG, Ont.

CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTHDOWNS. Messrs. A. Telfer & Sons, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 321-y-om

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Division, G.T.R., importer and Breeder of DORSET HORN SHEEP.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP T. W. HECTOR, Importer and Breeder of the oldest and largest flock of Dorset in Canada. First Prize Toronto and Montreal Exhibitions, 1891, for flock. Sheep of all ages for sale, ewes and rams not akin. T. W. HECTOR, The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit P. O., Ont. Stations, Springfield and Cooksville on the C.P.R., Port Credit on G.T.R. 314-y-om



DORSET HORN AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, Jersey and Holstein Cattle, SHETLAND PONIES, CHESTER PIGS. ALL THOROUGH-BRED. JOSEPH STRATFORD, G. T. R., Brantford, Ont. 335-cot-y-om

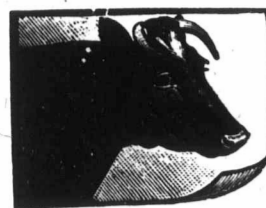
COTSWOLD SHEEP! WM. THOMPSON, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder, takes pleasure in intimating to the public that he is importing a large number of show sheep, which are expected to arrive early in August. Call and inspect personally. Visitors always welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 315-y-om

THE GLEN STOCK FARM. Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.—Choice young registered stock for sale. Telegraph office, Inverkip. Farm 1 mile from Inverkip Station on C.P.R., and 6 miles from Woodstock, G.T.R. WHITESIDE BROS., Inverkip, Oxford Co., Ont. 316-y-om



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# W. C. EDWARDS AND CO'Y

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

The imported Cruickshank bull Grandeur is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.

BLMURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.

Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm

NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires. Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires. GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 316-y-om

## STOCK GOSSIP.

SALE OF STOCK AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The sale of pure-bred stock, annually held at the O. A. C. Farm, came off on the afternoon of the second day of the Fat Stock Show. There was a very large attendance. The prices obtained were very good, considering the condition in which the animals were offered. Particularly was this the case with the Shorthorn cows, which had been barren for a length of time in consequence of the impotency of the stock bull, Baron Waterloo, which is the reason he did not bring more money.

The Shorthorn cows offered were a useful lot and in good condition, and had they been regular breeders they would have found purchasers at liberal prices. In fact, individuals of any breed that had any pretensions to merit sold exceedingly well. The highest price obtained was paid for the red Polled bull calf, Niger.

The prices realized for swine were very good, especially for breeding sows, these appearing to be in great demand. Three breeds were represented, chiefly Large Yorkshires and Tamworths, although three very neat Berkshires, farrowed in April, were offered, and brought an average of a trifle over \$20. Several yearling Yorkshire sows sold for over \$30 each, while a litter of fairly developed July pigs brought all the way from \$10 to \$18 each. The Tamworths offered were in fair condition. They gave evidence of having been fed in too crowded buildings. In fact, this was the case with all the pigs offered, and just here we think it unwise in the government to endeavor to produce so many more of any one line of stock than they have proper accommodation for, as the breeders of each of these breeds naturally dislike prices to be pulled down by inferior individuals being placed upon the market. The nicely developed Tamworth sows, farrowed in April, sold one at \$22, and another at \$26, while a lot of their young sows sold at \$10 to \$12. The following is a list of the purchasers and prices paid:—

### SHORTHORNS.

- The stock bull, Baron Waterloo, L. O. Barber, Guelph \$ 90 00
- Bull calf, Waterloo of Wellington, calved Feb. 8th, 1882, F. B. Hamilton, Cromarty, Ont. 91 00
- Cow, Flower of Sunnyside, calved Jan. 10th, 1884, J. I. Hobson, Mossborough, Ont. 61 00
- Cow, Maud 2nd, calved March 29, 1886, J. I. Hobson 82 00
- Cow, Authress, calved Jan. 2nd, 1887, T. Diamond, Ancaster, Ont. 102 00

### HEIFERS.

- Cow, Velvet (and bull calf), calved Sep. 17, 1883, W. H. Hunter, Orangeville, Ont. 60 00
- Heifer calf, Sybil's Nymph, W. H. Hunter 37 00

### GALLOWAY BULL CALF.

- Galloway Knight, calved Feb. 19, 1892, Christie Wilson 71 00

### SUSSEX HEIFER CALF.

- Columbia, calved Feb. 29th, 1892, Alfred Stone, Guelph 31 00

### RED POLLED BULL CALF.

- Niger, calved Jan. 6th, 1892 134 00

### DEVON BULL CALF.

- Dainty Davy, calved April 4th, 1892, T. W. Taylor, Guelph 23 00

### AYRSHIRES.

- Bull Calf, Jim Meadows, calved April 1892, T. C. Stark, Gananoque 37 00
- Cow, Susie, calved April 27, 1887, P. Cunningham, Norval 91 00
- Heifer, Susie 2nd, calved Jan. 6, 1891, W. J. Gardner, Elora 41 00
- Heifer calf, Susie 3rd, calved Dec. 18th, 1891, J. Cunningham, Norval 50 00

### HOLSTEINS.

- Bull, Earl Wildridge, calved Oct., 1891, R. Hunter, Dundas 50 00
- Bull calf, Alvo's Mink Mercedes, calved Sept., 1892, D. Bennett, Dutton 40 00

### BERKSHIRES.

- Boar, farrowed April, 1892, James Forest, Lebanon 21 00
- Sow, farrowed April, 1892, S. Coxworth, Clarendon 21 00
- Sow, farrowed April, 1892, H. W. Hunter, Orangeville 20 00

### IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

- Boar, farrowed Sept., 1891, J. McArnack, Elora 14 00
- Sow, farrowed September, 1891, T. Noble, Brampton 30 00
- Sow, farrowed Sept., 1891, D. Bennett, Dutton 37 00
- Sow, farrowed October, 1891, T. Noble, Brampton 30 50
- Sow, farrowed May, 1892, T. Summerville, Haysville 23 00
- Sow, farrowed October, 1890, A. T. Hill, Spesside 30 00

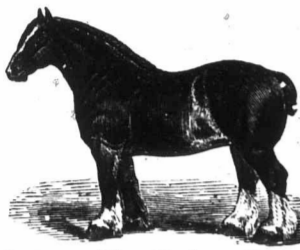
### TEESWATER.

- Boar, farrowed May, 1892, J. McKeown, Teeswater 17 00
- Sow, farrowed May, 1892, W. Willoughby, Rockwood 25 00
- Sow, farrowed May, 1892, W. R. Barrett, Irvings 23 00
- Sow, farrowed July, 1892, J. McKenzie, Teeswater 18 00
- Sow, farrowed July, 1892, J. Steele, Aberfoyle 18 00
- Sow, farrowed July, 1892, R. Aikens, Knatchbull 10 00
- Sow, farrowed July, 1891, S. Bitzner, Copetown 15 00
- Boar, farrowed July, 1892, J. Campbell, Galt 11 50
- Boar, farrowed July, 1892, J. O. Boyle, Parker 12 50
- Sow, farrowed June 7th, 1892, J. Richardson, Rockwood 25 00
- Sow, farrowed June 7th, 1892, A. Gehl, Preston 21 00
- Boar, farrowed June 7, 1892, W. Meadows, Maplewood 13 10

### TAMWORTHS.

- Sow, farrowed April 12, 1892, E. Elliott, Galt 26 00
- Sow, farrowed April 12, 1892, T. Simpson, Guelph 22 00
- Sow, farrowed Sept. 6, 1892, R. H. Sangster, Lancauter 11 00
- Sow, farrowed Feb. 6, 1892, R. Bell, Amber Sept. 6, 1892, W. Stewart 14 00
- Hoar's Station 12 00
- Sow, farrowed Sept. 26th, 1892, N. Ball, Brampton 12 00
- Sow, farrowed Sept. 26th, 1892, C. Brown, Brantford 11 50
- Boar, farrowed Sept. 26, 1892, W. Dwyer, Graham 8 00
- Boar, farrowed Sept. 26, 1892, W. Dwyer, Graham 9 50

# THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



Montrose, The Ruler, Carnuchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities. My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable. 322-y-om

I have on hand the best young Clydesdale Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord

## SHROPSHIRE.

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



## SHORTHORNS!

CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT VICE CONSUL



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

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

## GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, Ont.



The choicest animals that money and experience can buy, and well qualified to maintain the reputation of our stud for importing. More first prize and sweepstakes winners at the leading shows in Canada and the United States than all other establishments of its kind in the Dominion. The Clydesdales have immense size, large flat bone, with style, quality and choice breeding combined. The Hackneys have fine colors, style, quality, high knee action and choicest breeding. The home of the Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Queen's Own, and the Champion Hackney Stallion, Firefly. Parties wishing the best animals at reasonable prices are cordially invited to examine our stock. Catalogues free. 314-y-om

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT. 25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-y-om

## SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRES.

Imported and Home-bred Ewes, Lambs

—AND— SHEARLING EWES of best quality and lowest prices.

ALSO YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS Come and see me before buying elsewhere.

T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta P. O., Ont., Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas. 320-y-om

## 1881—SHROPSHIRE—1881

My flock is one of the oldest in Canada, my first importation being made in 1881. My present stock of ewes were imported direct from the flocks of Bradburne Bros. and H. Parker. Write for prices. JAS. COOPER, 319-y-om KIPPEN, ONT.

## SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES AND POLLED-ANGUS CATTLE.

Two imp. stallions, one yearling bull and eighty choice Shropshires rams and ewes of all ages. Prices reasonable. Write quick. All registered. JAS. McFARLANE & SON, 319-y-om CLINTON, ONT. G.T.R. Station 1/2 mile.

## SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS for sale at reasonable prices.

A choice lot of ram lambs and yearlings sired by my imp. Thomas ram from imp. and home-bred ewes; also 5 young bulls, from 5 to 18 months old. W. G. PETTIT, Freeman P. O., Ont., Burlington Stn., G.T.R. 318-y-om

## LINCOLN SHEEP.

LAMBS AND SHEARLINGS of both sexes always for sale.

Our last importation was made direct from the flock of Hy. Dudding, Esq., of Great Grimsby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head. If you want a ram or a few ewes send along your orders.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont. W. WALKER, Ilderton, Ont. 319-y-om on London, Huron and Bruce Ry.

## EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ALCESTER PARK SHROPSHIRE.

It will pay Canadian buyers to visit the above flock, which is founded on the best strains in England. Rams and ewes always for sale. ALSO IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

H. PARKER, The Park Farm Alcester, Warwickshire, Eng. 316-y-om

### Shropshires, Shorthorns AND YORKSHIRES.

My Shropshire flock is founded on the best blood in England. My Shorthorns are of the deepest milking strains. American and Canadian visitors always welcome.

Young Stock always for sale at reasonable prices.

GEO. THOMPSON, Wroxall, Warwick, Eng. Station and Telegraph.—Hutton. Trains met by appointment. 316-y-om

### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

The Lougherew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance and blood, Eavens, Barres, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale 31st of August.

EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE. Apply to J. DIXON, Lougherew, Oldcastle, Co., Meath, Ireland. 319-y-om

## SHROPSHIRE!

We handle none but the best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.



JOHN THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Salop, England. 322-y-om

## SHROPSHIRE!

JOHN W. EDWARDS, "The Hollies," West Felton, Shropshire, Eng. Invites all American and Canadian buyers to visit his flock, which has sent more than one winner across the Atlantic. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show sheep. Address as above. 322-y-om

## Beam House Shropshires

WM. THOMAS offers for sale

RAMS AND EWES

from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to the leading shows. Address: WM. THOMAS, Beam House Farm, Montford Bridge, Salop, 316-y-om England, 7 miles from Shrewsbury.

FOR SALE

COTSWOLDS AND BERKSHIRES.

We have for sale forty head of yearling Cotswold Rams; thirty head of yearling Cotswold Ewes, and a number of young Berkshire Sows, in farrow to imported boars. We are now getting young pigs, which will be ready to ship in April and May. Write us for prices. 325-1-1-om

## J. G. Snell & Bro., EDMONTON, ONT.

Brampton and Edmonton Stations. 321-y-om

### IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Thirty-five choice Breeding Sows from the best English breeders. Young stock of all ages. Stock supplied for exhibition purposes, registered and guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 314-y-om

### J. G. MAIR, Howick, P. Q., Importer and Breeder of Imp. Large Yorkshire Pigs.

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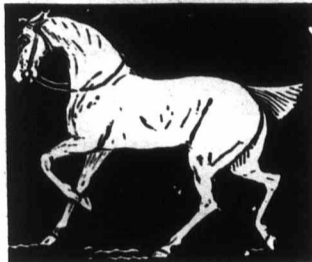
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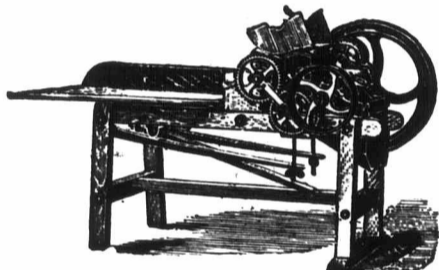


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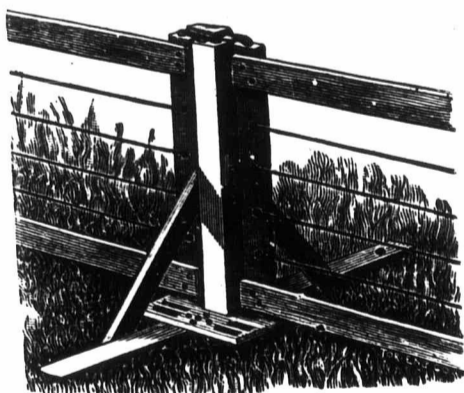


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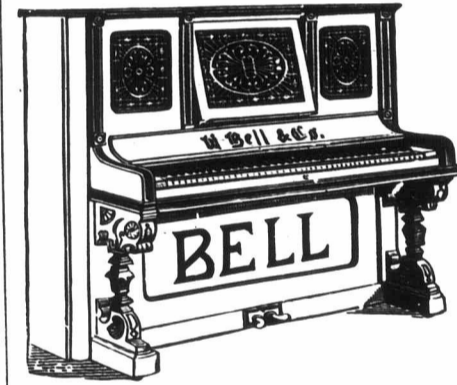


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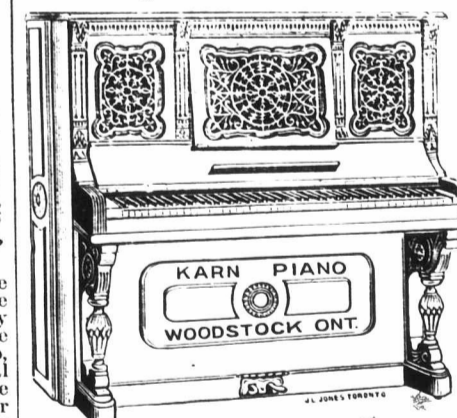


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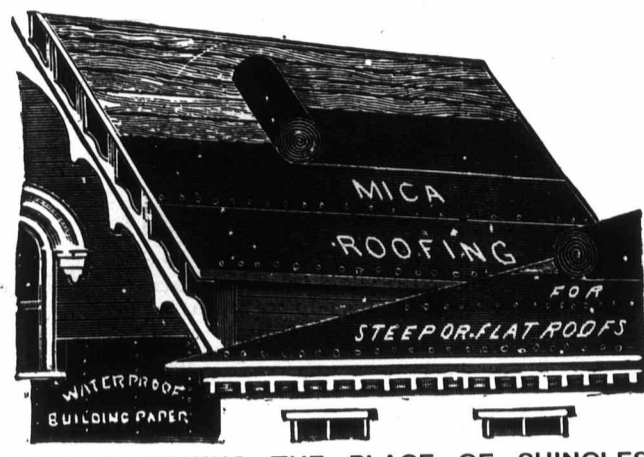
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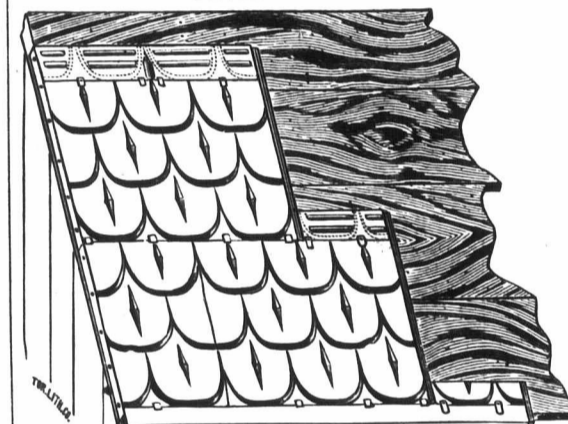
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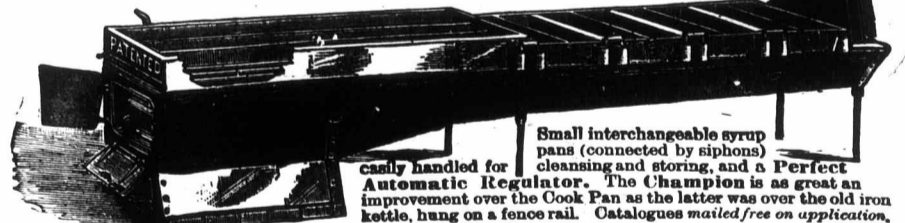
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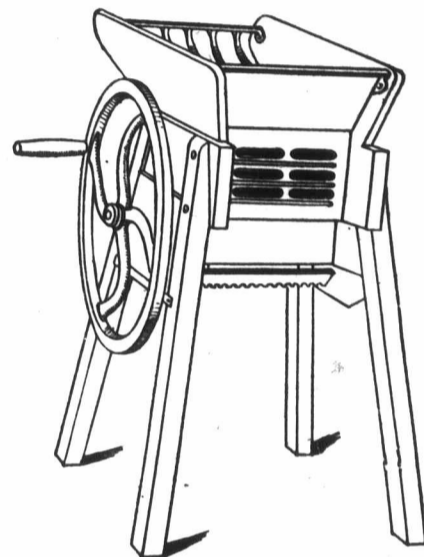
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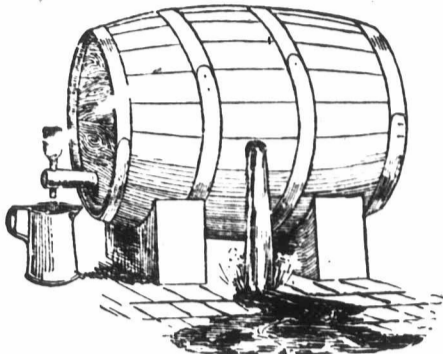


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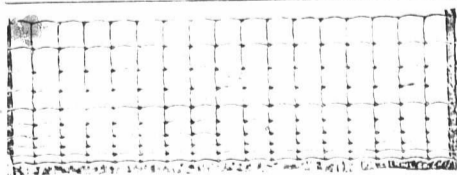
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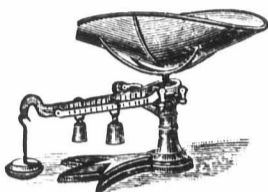
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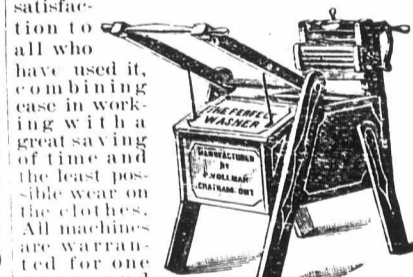
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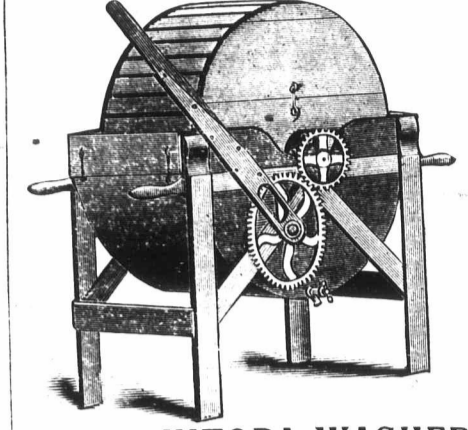
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