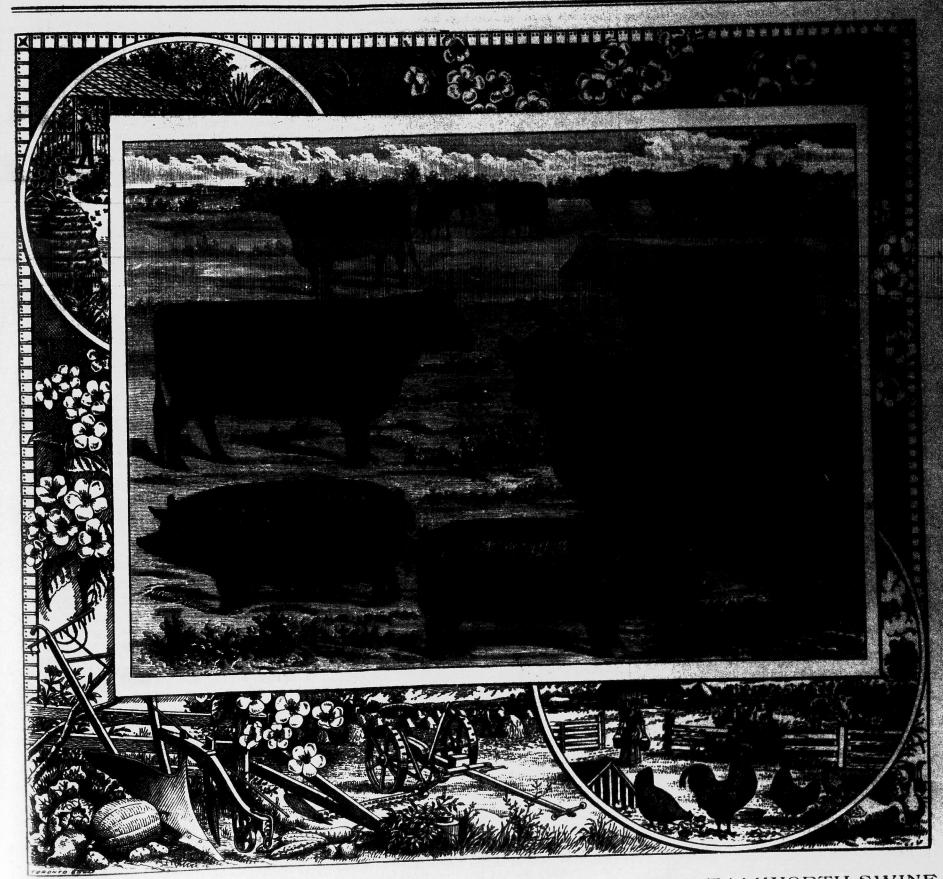


VOL. XXX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 1, 1895.



A GROUP OF CELEBRATED ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLS AND TAMWORTH SWINE

THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. D. McGREGOR, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

EDITORIAL

A report from Ottawa states that Mr. W. B. Scarth, of Winnipeg, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture, taking office on Dec. 1st, in place of Mr. John Lowe, superannuated.

Canadian bacon, hams and pork continue to gain popular esteem with British consumers, the demand continuing strong. "Canadian" bacon, we notice, is being more frequently quoted in the produce reports of leading Liverpool houses.

From the particulars given elsewhere in the ADVOCATE, it would appear that an important trial shipment of live cattle and sheep from Australia to England resulted disastrously for those concerned. The expenses and deterioration consequent upon the long ocean voyage (over two months) stood in the way of success, and the same conditions militate against the trade in fruit and other products from that colony.

The New York State Tuberculosis Committee submitted to the State Board of Health lately a detailed report of the work done by them up to September. The total number of animals examined was 298; the total number killed, 104, and the total amount awarded, \$2,968.50, an average of a little over \$28 an animal. The disease was found to be much more prevalent among common cattle than pure-breds. A well-sustained activity is now shown by N. Y. State dairymen to purge their herds of the disease.

Judging from the correspondence we are receiving this season from breeders and others, in no branch of farming is the outlook brighter than for sheep rearing. The price of wool was higher the past season; the consumption of mutton grows apace, though probably not as fast as it should. Our shipments to the Old Country have continued large, and sales for breeding purposes have been brisk, though prices are hardly up to the mark, but still better than for a couple of years past. This trade, we believe, is better than for three or four years. Without any booming, sheep husbandry continues one of the successful lines of farming.

J. D. McGregor's Polled Angus and Tamworths.

Our artist has, on the frontispiece of this issue, produced a very faithful likeness of three female representatives of the large Polled Angus herd owned by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man. A couple of Tamworth swine belonging to the same owner are also portrayed.

Mr. McGregor owns one of, if not the largest herd of pure-bred "Doddies" in the Dominion, consisting at the present time of upwards of 200 head. In breeding and individual excellence they are equal to the best, and for several years past, whenever representatives from this herd have been out at the exhibitions, they have been very successful. This year at Regina and Brandon, the only places at which they were exhibited, they captured a goodly share of first places, and at the former show the competition in this class was keener than at any previous exhibition in the West.

About four years ago the proprietor purchased the entire herd of the Hon. W. F. C. Gordon Cumming (numbering some 40 cows and 10 heifers), who imported the original stock in 1889, selecting them with a view to establishing as good a herd as possible. From the herd of Sir W. G. Gordon Cumming, of Altyre, Forres, Scotland, were selected representatives of such celebrated Polled Angus families as the Prides, Mayflowers, Queen Marys, Oakleafs, and Roses. Five of the original cows were selected from the herd of Jas. MacKessack, Earnside, Forres, representing such families as Matildas, Lady Anns, etc. Two were from George Gordon, of Tullochallum, Dufftown; and others from John McPherson, of Mulben. One of the bulls imported with this herd, and whose blood has made a deep impression on the present stock, was Donald Dhu of Mulben (7457) 14928, bred by John McPherson, of Mulben, Keith; he was sired by Blinker of Drummuir 5931, out of Daisy 6th of Drumin, by Knight of the Legion, etc. Another sire that has been used to good advantage in this herd is Royal Souter 14949 (the sire of the heifer in the engraving). He was got by Souter Johnnie (1615), the sire of the prize-winning steer at the Smithfield and Birmingham shows; out of Ruth of Wellhouse 4th, by Wedgwood (2409), etc., tracing to Ruth of Tillyfour 2nd, by Black Prince of Tillyfour.

the right-hand foreground, is Lady Amy (12648) 16690, sired by Chancellor of Invermarkie 14934, out of Lady Ann of Earnside 3rd 5208. She was bred by Jas. MacKessack, of Earnside, Forres, and is a low-set, thick-fleshed cow of great sub-

stance and constitution.

The cow to the left is Pride of Findhorn 10th (13693) 14930; bred by Sir W. G. Gordon Cumming, of Altyre; sired by Salisbury of Adive (8) (4999), out of Pride of Findhorn 5th (7036), by Dustman (1667), tracing to Black Meg (766), who was one of the original cows of the breed. This, as will be seen by a reference to the illustration, is another of the lowdown, blocky sort so typical of the breed.

The heifer is Susy of Brandon 2nd 18610, bred by the present owner and sired by Royal Souter 14949,

out of Susy 3rd of Pitglassie 16435.

Needless for us here to expatiate on the merits of this hardy, beef-producing breed. In the fat stock shows of Old England no breed can successfully compete with the Doddies and their crosses. They are proving themselves a valuable breed on the Western ranches, and lately there has been a good demand for young bulls for the Indian Reserves, for which purposes they and their cousins, the Galloways, seem particularly well-adapted. Mr. Mc-Gregor keeps his herd in good, thrifty, growing condition, without pampering or over-feeding, and a more charming sight cannot well be imagined than this herd of shining black skins on their extensive feeding grounds on the ranch south of

The last time Mr. McGregor was over to England, purchasing Shire, Coach and Hackney horses for importation to this country (he being associated with Mr. H. T. Munn in that business for a number of years), he brought out six brood sows and two boars of the Tamworth breed, at that time just coming into prominence in Canada. The fact that Mr. McGregor not only maintains the orignal number of his Tamworth herd, but has increased it till at the present time there are some 20 brood sows, is ample evidence of the high esteem in which they are regarded by him. The present stock hoar "Catch Me" -55-, a very good likeness of which appears in the illustration, was bred by John Bell, Amber, Ont., whose Tamworths enjoy a wide reputation as prize winners at the leading Canadian fairs.

The sow represented in the engraving is Brandon Beauty 123 (imp.), bred by John Norman. Good results have been obtained by crossing with the Berkshires for feeding hogs, and he has now about 250 cross-bred ones. He sold, on the 10th of January last, 70 pigs that were farrowed in April, May and June that averaged 277 pounds dressed.

But the best evidence of the good qualities of this excellent breed is in the widespread and increasing demand. Mr. McGregor has sent pigs to all parts of Manitoba and into all the Territories and British Columbia, and 15 head to California, from which State he had at the time of our visit

several orders to III. In the show rings Mr. McGregor has been as successful with his Tams. as with the Polled Angus exhibits. This year he did not show at Winnipeg, but in previous years has captured the bulk of the prize money. He made large exhibits this year at Brandon and at the Territorial Exhibition at Regina, and was very successful at both places.

Some of the Principles to be Observed in Profitable Farming.

BY D. F. W.

In these days of fast freights, cold storage and other means of bringing the produce of the farm into the markets of the world, thus causing keen competition and small profits for the producers, it is necessary that the farmers of this country use their brains to some purpose, and not depend on their hands only, if they would compete at all successfully in these markets. Looking ahead, there does not seem to be any chance of higher prices in the future. There will, of course, be rises and large profits made on some staples at times, and the farmer should ever be on the alert to take advantage of these rises; but, on the whole, the prospect is that profits in the future will be small, and consequently the cost of production must be reduced as much as possible in order that these profits be increased. To lesson the cost of production, two things must be practised, viz.: economy, and the best methods of farming.

Now, economy on the farm does not mean being

niggardly in the necessaries or comforts of life, the stinting of feed to the horses or other farm stock, nor the working of the hired man a day and a-nalf for a day's pay. Farm economy means not buying those things which you can do without; it means taking care of those things that you have, and not paying too much for those things that you do pur-When a farmer buys anything he can do without, he too often forgets that he is reducing his profits, for the interest on the capital invested in the article has to be met by the products of the felt want."

One of the cows in the engraving, occupying farm, and this interest, if the article is not necessary, would be profit. There are some things which can be done without, but which it pays well to buy, for they will pay a good profit on the money invested in them; but farmers do not always discriminate very nicely between what is necessary and what they want, and in this discrimination there is room for the exercise of a good deal of economy.

The economical farmer houses his implements and tools; and there are instances of binders that have been so cared for whose life equaled that of three successive binders left out-of-doors; and what is true of binders, is also true of less costly implements right down to hand-tools. An immense amount of money has been squandered in the past in this way, for no expensive buildings are necessary-any sort of a structure being sufficient with a properly built straw or cheap board roof. Harness too, might be made to last twice the length of time it does if well oiled twice a year.

In buying, always pay cash; cash almost invariably commands a reduction in the price, and this difference between the cash and time price is really interest, which, when added to the nominal 10 per cent., say, on implements and horses, has in the past amounted to from 20 to 30 per cent. Does farming pay well enough at present prices to warrant anyone borrowing money at that rate of interest to carry it on? It takes a business with larger margins to stand it. While the interest has been so high, it is impossible to estimate the very largely increased price of all commodities in the past, owing to the credit system, dealers requiring large margins to cover their losses. Notwithstanding this, those who have gone slow and never bought anything till they were able to pay for it, have come out best in the end—a practical illustration of the benefits to be derived by avoiding debt. Debt is a terrible load to carry, and one which only too often gets heavier the longer it is carried. It is a thing which school districts, municipalities and governments should avoid as much as possible, and farmers should do their utmost when it concerns them—and it generally does—that it be avoided.

There is economy in time by having a few tools kept in their place in a small workshop, thus enabling small repairs to be made without hitching up a team and travelling miles to get it done, often during the rush of work; it will also save, on most farms, a considerable cash outlay. There is also economy in taking time to attend the farmers' institute, and there picking up an idea or two from brother farmers; it pays to give the hands a rest for this, so that the head may be better enabled to do its share of the farm work. There is economy in expending a dollar on an agricultural paper; some farmers do this who do not read them; in this a wise economy is not exercised. Every profession and trade have now periodicals published in their interest, and they are taken and read. Why should the farmer not do the same? He must do so if he would keep abreast of the times. We are now in the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, and the man who ignores reading, and thinks there is nothing to learn off his own farm, is out of date.

The principles of economy are also to be applied

in the saving of all manure, liquid as well as solid; in the use of good, pure seed; in the destruction of weeds which use up fertility and crowd out economic crops; by devoting especially in the older Provinces of Canada, less land to pasture, which in many Ontario districts for the past few years of drought did not produce two months' feed out of the twelve, which admittedly is a great waste of capital; by having larger fields and certainly fewer of those weed-harboring snake rail fences; by the use of drains wherever needed, and the cleaning up of waste spots (often the richest of land) overgrown with willows, etc.; by raising good stock, whether horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry; and the invariable use at least of purebred males; by applying strict business methods to farm management; and lastly, by more thorough soil cultivation, coupled with the means before mentioned, to produce more and better crops off the same number of or fewer acres.

Sacaline -- Plants Tested.

Early this year a number of American seedsmen advertised and strongly recommended Sacaline as a forage plant. In some quarters it was industriously boomed, a few papers being induced to publish illustrations representing it two or three times as high as an ordinary picket fence, with great spreading limbs loaded with foliage. In our April 1st issue, we promised to test a number of plants, which we have very carefully done on good ground, light in character but properly enriched. Out of six roots obtained, two developed good, healthy plants; two were very small, and the others did not materialize. The best plant was 3 ft. 6 in. high, about October 1st, some of the numerous leaves being 7 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide. The plants took a branching form from the bottom, and the leaves had a bitter taste, something like a beech leaf. The stalks were quite woody and brash, with a little pith in the centre. Frost, on October 15th, wilted the leaves completely. What these plants may do next season remains to be seen. If cattle had nothing else to eat they would undoubtedly brouse on it, but with our enormous corn crops at hand, we surmise that Sacaline will not fill a "longiich

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THF F**arme**r's advocate & home magazine

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

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A Wased in Season.

A Word in Season.

Our readers will confer a favor by renewing promptly, thus relieving the extra rush of work in our office at this season. Send us also the name of at least one new subscriber. Commend the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to your neighbors and friends. Send us by return mail the name and address of any one who would be interested in the paper, and we will forward free sample copy. It will commend itself. Its contents are practical and up-to-date. Many readers have taken it for twenty-five and thirty years. We offer handsome cash commissions and valuable premiums for obtaining new subscribers. Note the premiums offered on page 441.

Canada's International Exhibition.

The inhabitants of New Brunswick Province had a very enjoyable time at the International Exhibition, held in the City of St. John. There has been no exhibition of the kind held in the Province for several years, and on that account greater interest was taken in it by the people. The Committee of Management had a great amount of work to perform. The old Palace had to be repaired, and new buildings erected for agricultural and dairy produce, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry. The Provincial Government gave a liberal grant, and a great take to get any loss should it he guarantee of \$3,000 against any loss, should it be required. The City Council gave a grant of \$6,000 and a further guarantee against loss. It is very gratifying to the Association, especially to the officers and Committee of Management, that the public spirit of the community has responded nobly to their efforts, and have made the Exhibition a grand success, financially and otherwise

On the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 24th, Lieuten-ant-Governor Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, Sir Leonard Tilly and Lady Tilley, Lieutenant-Col. Gordon, Major Campbell, Hon. Attorney-General Blair; Hon. J. Mitchell, Provincial Secretary; Major Robertson, and members of the City Council, arrived at the gate. A salute of seventeen guns from the battery announced the arrival of the party. The directors and military officers received the Governor as he alighted from his carriage; Lieutenant-Col. Tinker, in command of a company of Fusiliers, with the 62nd Band, occupying a position near the main entrance.

The company were conveyed by the directors and other prominent citizens to the bandstand in the center of the main building, where President Pitfield made the first address. In his opening

Pitfield made the first address. In his opening remarks, he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen,—It would be ungrateful on my part did I not here publicly acknowledge that during my 23 years' residence in this grand old City of St. John I had at all times been treated with the greatest consideration and times been treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy by my fellow-citizens." After giving an outline of their experience with exhibitions, from which they had learned much, but had yet much to learn, he said: "I wish to say, on behalf of the Association, that I thank the Attorney-General and his Government for the very liberal manner they treated our request for a grant and a guarantee. I also thank the Mayor and City Council for their generous grant and guarantee, for without the assistance of the Provincial Government and the City Council, we would not have the magnificent show we open to-day. Your Honor, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Exhibition Association of the City and County of St. John, I extend a hearty welcome to you all, and after seeing the Exhibition in its completeness, I trust we will have added something to our stock of knowledge that will be beneficial to our daily lives."

Lieutenant-Gov. Fraser, on rising, was warmly greeted. He briefly thanked the President for his warm words of welcome. He and his wife had great pleasure in coming to St. John to open this great International Exhibition; some of our best, truest and warmest friends were here in this city:

great International Exhibition; some of our best, truest and warmest friends were here in this city:

"Ladies and gentlemen,—It affords me much pleasure to be present at the opening, in your city, of this, Canada's International Exhibition and Industrial and Agricultural International Exhibition and Industrial and Agricultural Fair. When the Provinces, through confederation, became Fair. When the Provinces, through confederation, became the Dominion of Canada, Provincial exhibitions were open to the Dominion of Canada. Of recent years, exhibitions, both Provincial and International, have become factors of so great vincial and International, have become factors of so great importance, in regard to the development of manufactures and industries of every kind, that there has been a gradual actension of exhibits, and I notice with pleasure and pardonextension of exhibits, and I notice with pleasure and pardonextension of exhibits, and I notice with pleasure and pardonextension of exhibits, and I notice with pleasure and pardonextension of exhibits of each class with one another, and through the of exhibits of each class with one another, and through the of exhibits of each class with one another, and through the various prizes and diplomas offered for competition in superiority and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratuity and excellency in each class, is a matter for congratui

His Honor thanked all for their kind attention and formally announced the Exhibition open. Governor Fraser's last words had hardly been spoken before Mrs. Fraser pressed a button on the plat-form. A whistle blew, and the machinery in the

building began to move, and the machinery in the building began to move, and so the great Exhibition of 1895 was formally opened.

To give anything like a detail of all that was on exhibition would fill a whole ADVOCATE. A few lines will give your readers some idea of the principle exhibits, and some idea of its extent and ciple exhibits, and some idea of its extent and completeness. The large machinery hall in the basement of the Main Building was filled with all kinds of machinery, in motion, from large compound engines to little four-horse engines for cheese factories; saw-mills, shingle-mills, and lath-cutting machinery; and in farm machinery, from selfbinders to hand straw-cutters; a forge, with steam hammer in operation making axes; a machine making nails, and a number of wood working ma-

The Palace was filled with almost every conceiv chines. able thing one could eat, drink, or wear, and every-thing needful to furnish either a cottage or a palace. The exhibit of furs was something grand; carriage-robes, coats, caps and gloves, ladies' muffs, capes, collars, caps and boas, in all sizes and styles: musical instruments of all kinds, from the grand

ing to show the quality of the instruments as well as entertain the visitors. Some fine exhibits of hardware and mechanics' tools, tastefully arranged, which embraced everything in that line from a hand-saw nearly 30 feet long, for cutting up logs, to a gimlet and a screw-nail. Some fine exhibits of cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces and stoves for heating of all sizes and designs. Boots and shoes heating, of all sizes and designs. Boots and shoes, ready-made clothes, blankets and quilts. One notable exhibit was the Windsor dairy and refined salt. The ladies' department of fancy goods and needlework was very large, and many fine specimens of fancy work were on exhibition. In my next, I will give you some account of the Agricultural Hall, and the cattle, etc.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

STOCK.

The Draught Horse Outlook.

The Scottish Farmer, in speaking of the prospect for the horse trade in Scotland, says: "One pect for the horse trade in Scotland, says: "One of the most hopeful features in the outlook is the fact that the imports of American and Canadian horses are falling off. This shows that our friends across the water are becoming able to use all the horses they are breeding, and as they have not imported many horses for some time, it is obvious that they must be in the way of working up their surplus stocks, so that ere long there will be a shortage and breeding horses will again be in demand. When that day arrives, those who have paid attention to registration will reap their reward, and now is the time when all arrears of registration should be written up and all the stragregistration should be written up and all the strag-

gling lines collected."

The above advice is just as applicable to our breeders as to the Scotchmen. It cannot be hoped that the market for weedy stock will ever pay for raising them, but wherever possible, a good draught mare or gelding should be produced. With regard to our "working up" surplus stock we may state that a surplus stock of good draught animals does not exist, as very few have been bred of late years and the good ones have nearly all been shipped away to markets.

away to markets.

A Case of Swine Disorder.

Sensational telegraphic reports have appeared in various newspapers throughout the country regarding the appearance of a disease among swine in Essex County Upon due investigation, it turns out that the trouble, whatever its exact nature may prove to be, originated about a month ago in a herd fed on swill from a large summer-resort hotel at the Village of Kingsville, which is said to have procured some of its food supplies from Chicago, Ills., and in which way it is suggested that possibly disease germs may have been introduced from the "West," where "hog cholera" prevails. At all events, no other source is suggested, no breeding swine having been imported, nor do any shipments in bond pass through there. The total losses, including a number of small ones, numbered, up to date of writing, 176; confined to five herds, all within a radius of ½ or ¾ of a mile. Small ones have been dying most rapidly. In most cases the trouble spread from one herd to another through the pigs running in adjoining fields. In cases the trouble spread from one herd to another through the pigs running in adjoining fields. In some cases sick and well hogs had been allowed to run together, which should not be allowed. Some of the hogs had been treated with sulphate of copper, sulphur, allspice, ginger, etc., and were getting better Inspector J. H. Wilson, V. S., promptly established a quarantine, in accordance with the Dominion regulations, and the disorder being limited to the very small area mentioned above, and with the advent of cold weather, no spread of the trouble is anticipated. The owners themselves were most anxious to co-operate with the Inspector in any necessary measures.

themselves were most anxious to co-operate with the Inspector in any necessary measures.

The authorities cannot too rigidly enforce measures for stamping out at once and completely any suspicious cases like the above. The country can much better afford to pay for the sacrifice of a few animals, if need be, than run the risk of letting in any live-stock disorder. Farmers and breeders cannot be too careful in regard to purchases of stock, or in the general herd management and feeding. feeding.

Clipping Horses.

Heavy-coated horses that will have to work constantly during the fall and winter will give their grooms and will themselves experience much more comfort if clipped. Too early clipping has, however, its drawback in a rapid second growth, which will require singeing once or twice before spring. Clipping had, some time ago, strong opponents in the veterinary profession, on the ground of its being an interference with Nature's processes. Now the majority claim it as a boon to both Now the majority claim it as a boon to both animal and groom. A clipped horse will do more work with greater comfort to himself than with his heavy winter coat on. It is not uncommon to find a heavy-coated horse wet the next morning after a heavy day's labor, whereas a clipped animal will never remain damp more than a few minutes. A word of caution is not out of place just here. No clipped horse should be allowed to stand out without a covering; and he should always have a fairly warm stable, free from draughts. This is capes, conars, caps and poas, in an sizes and styles; musical instruments of all kinds, from the grand piano and pipe organ down to the mouthorgan for boys, and they were used too—a concert of instruboys, and they were used to the concert of instruboys are used to the c

Our Scottish Letter.

The principal events recently in this country have been sales of all kinds of pure-bred stock, but

especially cattle and horses.

Polled Cattle Sales.—The Ballindalloch herd is well-known as one of the chief fountainheads of Aberdeen-Angus blood at the present time. No great show is complete without representatives of this herd, or cattle got by or out of Ballindalloch cattle, and the occasional sales held at the home farm of Sir George Macpherson Grant have been regarded with unusual interest. The sale of 1895 was in some respects disappointing; it could hardly be said that the cattle offered were quite as good as those sold at some of the previous sales, but still there was a large attendance of buyers from all parts of the United Kingdom, and very good averages were realized. Twelve cows made £36 6s. 3d. each; 11 two-year-old heifers, £46 11s. 7d.; 10 yearling heifers, £28 4s. 10d.; 7 heifer calves, £25 19s; 41 head, including one bull, made an average of £35 53. 9d. each. On the following day at Mr. Willsher's estate of Pitpointee, in Forfarshire, 63 head of black polled cattle made the respectable average of £20 3s. 10d.; the best prices being got for two-year-old heifers, the average for 13 of which was £29 17s. 10d. So far there is no indication that during this season any fancy prices will be recorded for the black polled breed. Next came the great Scottish Shorthorn sales in Aberdeenshire and Rossshire, and it will be interesting to compare the results of the sales of the two great competing breeds. As an interlude, there has been a sale of pedigreed Galloways at Sir Robert Jardine's farm of Castlemilk, near Lockerbie. There the average for 45 head of the hardy Borderers was £20 16s. 8d.; the two-year-old and yearling heifers, as with other breeds, selling best; 20 cows made £19 12s. apiece; 8 two-year-old heifers made £31 3s. 6d.; and 5 year-ling heifers. ling heifers, £31 18s. 6d.; 7 heifer calves sold well at an average of £10 16s., and 4 bull calves at £8 13s. 3d.; so that, taken all in all, the black polled cattle of the Borders compare not so unfavorably with their more fashionable neighbors of the North-east. A good commercial herd of 33 Shorthorns in Morayshire realized the respectable average of £18

Horse Sales have also been much in vogue Clydesdales and Hackneys are the breeds which divide public attention in the North at the present The hardy Shetlander-diminutive, but a model—is more and more coming into favor, and excellent prices were got for all kinds at the Londonderry sale at Seaham Harbor. Twenty-nine horse ponies of the Shetland breed at that sale made an average of £18 14s. 4d.; 10 stallions drew £25 5s.; 39 mares with foals, £14 11s. 4d. Considering that these little fellows are from nine to eleven hands high, such prices are striking enough. The pony stallion, Harold, 36 inches, which won the championship at the H & A. S., Aberdeen, was bought for Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, Rossshire, at £73 10s. One of the mares, Susan, $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches, drew £56 14s., and many were sold for more than £20. The Clydesdales at Seaham Harbor are highly popular in the North of England, and 39 of them, including a number of foals and geldings, realized the excellent average of £54 ls. A threeyear-old mare, named Lupine, own sister to the well-bred horse, Sir Thomas, and got by Castlereagh, drew £210, and a colt-foal by the same horse v excellent price surely. An extensive joint sale of Clydesdales and Hackneys, the property of Lord Polwarth and Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, Polmont, was held on Tuesday at his place, which is midway between Glasgow and Edinburgh. Mr. Mitchell sold 42 Hackneys and Ponies at the respectable average of £41 each; the highest price being £220 10s., at which Sabina, the first price two years old filly at the London Show in first prize two-year-old filly at the London Show in spring, was sold. The attendance was the largest seen at any sale in Scotland for many years; Englishmen being present in considerable numbers. Clydesdales numbered 39 head, ten of which were Mr. Mitchell's and the remainder belonged to Lord Polwarth. The average price of the 39 was £60 15s. 10d., and amongst these were ten foals, the highest priced one being a filly by Macgregor, which drew 36 gs. The highest price at the sale was £341 5s., at which the charmion man of Edinburgh. which the champion mare at Edinburgh, Mr. Mitchell's three-year-old Princess Alexandra, was knocked down. This mare was got by the champion, Prince Alexander 8899, out of the equally pion, Prince Alexander 8899, out of the equally distinguished champion mare, Sunray, and she is in foal to Macgregor. Many of the best buyers were bidding for her, the second last being Mr. Smith, Blacon Point, Chester. Another of Mr. Mitchell's mares, Maritana, by Excelsior 5751, was knocked down at 210 gs. She is a fine typical Clydesdale, and has lots of admirers. The highest price realized by one of Lord Polwarth's mares was price realized by one of Lord Polwarth's mares was £136 10s., paid for Princess Alix, the first prize yearling filly at Edinburgh and second at Glasgow. Her half-sister, also by Prince Alexander, drew £105, and three yearling fillies by this one sire drew an average price of £98 15s. Lord Polwarth sold a lot of grand, big, pedigreed mares, got for the most part by Knight o' Lothian 4489, and in feel to the highest party by the sold a lot of grand, because the most party by Knight o' Lothian 4489, and in feel to the highest party by the state of Millfield foal to the big, massive horse, Prince of Millfield 9650. The average price of seven two-year-old fillies was £60 13s. 9d., and of six three-year-old fillies, £100 53. 6d. Seven yearling fillies made £59

Reference to Lord Polwarth naturally leads to

this country. He has made the highest price which has been made this year for a ram of any breed—£151—beating both Lincolns and Shropshires. As an authority on breeding, Lord Pol-warth has no equal in this country. His flock has maintained an unbroken supremacy for I know not how long a period, and 1895 has been one of the

most eventful in its history. Scotch Shorthorn Sales.-Shorthorns are again

in the ascendant, and Aberdeen Shorthorns are the popular tribe. The week closing has been one of the most eventful in the history of the breed. For four days in succession Mr. Fraser, of the celebrated firm of Macdonald, Fraser, of the cele-brated firm of Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), has been engaged in selling the red, white and roan. On Tuesday he opened proceedings with the annual sale of bull calves from the herds of Mr. W. Duthie, Collynie, and Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Tarves. The following day found us in Rossshire, where the herd of Mr. W. Peterkin, at Dunglass, near to Dingwall, was sold without reserve. On Thursday an equally extensive sale was held at Shethin, Tarves, where one of the oldest herds in Aberdeenshire—that of Mr. George Shepherd—was depleted of 97 of its members. On Friday a draft from the herd of Mr. Wilson, Pirriesmill, Huntley, brought an unusually busy week to a close. Each of these sales had characteristics of its own. The first and the last were sales of Cruickshank cattle pure and, so far as the term can be used of the Sittyton strain, unalloyed. The Dunglass herd was largely the result of the use of Cruickshank bulls on cows of non-fashionable but genuine Shorthorn character. The Shethin herd was, as became the oldest in the North, built on a Booth and Bates foundation, amalgamated in later years with Sittyton blood, through the bulls in use. Externally, the significant feature of the week's proceedings was the large representation of English buyers who were present, and their determination to carry matters their own way. At Tillycairn, where the Collynie and Uppermill sale took place, they adopted what was happily termed a defiant attitude from the outset, and gave the home breeders very little chance of procuring any of the plums. The Southerner simply carried off the pick of the calves, leaving gold behind him. To what extent this was true is shown by a few very simple figures: 47 bull calves were sold at an average price of £61 3s. 4d. each; 24 of these were Mr. Duthie's, and their average was £798s. ld.; 23 were Mr. Marr's, and their average was £42 2s. 8d. Mr. Philo L. Mills, Ruddington Hall, Nottingham, himself bought eight of the calves; Lord Yarborough bought two; Lord Manvers, one; Lord Middleton, one; Lord Northbrook, one; Lord Auckland, two; Mr. T. B. Wilkins, Longton, Preston, two; and other English buyers, amongst them, 13; so that of the whole 47, no fewer than the border mainly for crossing 30 went south of the border, mainly for crossing upon English Shorthorns. Stronger testimony to the value of the work done by Amos Cruickshank could not be desired, and, verily, the venerable Quaker has had his reward. It is to be regretted that he did not live to see a day so much fraught with interest to lovers of the cattle which he and his brother did so much to bring to perfection. The demand on Tuesday was decidedly for roans. Red bulls were also in favor, but white, or even light roans, were not fancied. The highest price was 235 gs., realized for Royal Archer, one of Mr. Duthie's lot. got by Scottish Archer, out of a Duthie's lot; got by Scottish Archer; out of a Gravesend cow. He was bought by Mr. Mills, as were almost all of the dearest calves from both herds. Marengo, another get of the same sire, was purchased by the same gentleman for 190 gs. Lord Middleton paid 165 gs. for still a third of Mr. Duthie's calves, Staff Officer, whose sire was the Highland Society champion of 1894, the young bull, Pride of Morning. The only Scottish breeder who was able to secure one of the "cracks" of the sale was Mr. Reid, Cromleybank, Tarves; but he had to pay 150 gs. before he could get quit of the Englishmen The calf he bought at this price was Morning's Pride; one of Mr. Duthie's, and got by the same sire as the last. A like figure was paid by Mr. Mills for Scotland's Pride, still a son of the young champion bull, whose six sons made the magnificant of the still a son of of the still cent average of £102 11s. each. Mr. Preece, Northampton, paid 145 gs. for Murat, one of Mr. Duthie's, but got by Scottish Archer, and the average price of eleven of his sons was £84 ls. 11d. The highest price made in Mr. Marr's selection was 110 gs., at which figure Mr. Mills secured the fine bull, County Fashion, whose sire was Captain of the Guard, a bull which Messrs. Duthie and Marr have jointly hired from Mr. I. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Wilts., who has probably the largest herd of Cruickshank cattle in this country. This bull is not without fault, and individually cannot be compared with Scottish Archer—8 truly magnificent animal; but an average of £48 18s. 3d. apiece for twelve calves shows that he is a most promising breeding bull. His calves were mostly younger than those got by the sires already named; and as the catalogue was arranged accord ing to age, they came towards the close of the sale In some respects the most remarkable thing about the sale was the favor bestowed on the Uppermill Missie family, out of which have sprung some of the best-known prize cattle of the present day, including the Royal champion, Miranda. Nine bull calves from cows of this tribe were sold on Tuesday, at the grand average of £83 13s. apiece. Can any other tribe of Shorthorns parallel this? If so, some mention of his pre-eminent success as a breeder of Border Leicester sheep. This year he stands at the head of all the breeders of sheep in

there are many Cruickshank cattle in the Dominion, and, in fact, the breeders there were the first to recognize the superlative merits of the Aberdeen Shorthorn. What has been written will therefore, we trust, be specially interesting to them, and they may take it from me that the Tillycairn sale of 1895 witnessed the final subjugation of English territory by the Scottish Shorthorn. At the other sales good paying prices were realized; but nothing went beyond 100 gs. except the five-year-old bull, Chamberlain, at Dunglass, which drew 160 gs. This magnificent animal was bred by Mr. Duthie, from whom he was purchased as a calf. In style and gait he can surpass the best Bates bull that ever walked, and he has quarters and thighs far in advance of anything we have ever seen in Booth cattle. The keenest bidders for this bull were Englishmen—Messrs. Mills and Thorley; but in the issue the former carried off the trophy at the price named. Thirty-five cows at Dunglass averaged £24 18s. 7d. each, and 43 at Shethin made £20 4s. 4d.; 6 Dunglass two-year-old heifers drew £34 2s. 6d., and 7 Shethin two-year-olds, £19 1s.; 15 Dunglass yearling heifers drew £28 16s. 9d.; 11 Shethin yearlings, £24 16s. 4.; 14 Dunglass heifer calves made £18 1s. 6d., and an equal number at Shethin made £18 18s. The Dunglass bull calves numbered 18, and drew £16 18s. 4d.; the Shethin bull calves numbered 21, and their average was £15 16s. The average price of 92 Shorthorns of all ages, at Dunglass, was £26 ls. 4d.; and the average price of 97, at Shethin, was £19 9s. 10d. The Booth Crocus tribe, the Bates Waterloos, and the home family of Mountain Maids, were most in demand at Mr. Shepherd's sale. At the hour of writing the details of the Pirriesmill sale have not come to hand; but as it was avowedly a draft sale, it is not in the least degree to be expected that anything like the Tillycairn prices will be realized. Scotland Yet.

Prince Edward Island Correspondence. PROVINCIAL AND OTHER SHOWS.

-Crops on the Island this year have been good in some sections—in others, very poor. The rains were partial. On the north sire we had no rain from the 20th of June to the 10th of July, and, as a consequence, the early grain was poor. Oats are very short in this section. Turnips did not come up till so late that they will not be a full crop. In the south and west crops are better, as they had timely showers. Pasturage is keeping good. Heavy rains in the latter part of the summer have given us good after-grass. The output of the cheese factories will be large. Dairying will be our best paying industry this year in spite of low prices for cheese. The Island cheese is still being held for for cheese. The Island cheese is still being held for a rise. The summer make is in cold storage in Montreal, and there is a large lot of fall make in the curing rooms of our factories yet. As our cheese is of as good quality, and as uniform a lot as is made in America, we are hopeful that we will still get a good price for them. This little rumpus got up by some jealous cheesemaker or buyer at the Brock ville Cheese Board will not hurt us a bit. That defamer of our fair name will have to eat crow with his chum of the North British Agriculturist, who tried to defame the fair name of Canadian cheese. Let him possess his soul in patience till our cheese goes on the market, and then, when he knows more about its quality, he will be a wiser if not a better man. Ex-Governor Hoard and D. M. McPherson examined our cheese last summer, during their visit to the Island, and Mr. Hoard said it best he ever ate. And I understand that Mr. Mc-Laren, the veteran cheese buyer who visited our factories with Prof. Robertson this summer, was well pleased with the quality of our cheese. Our cheese have perhaps a local flavor, but we would have some members of the Brockville Cheese Board know that it is a superior flavor that is

the sea. Our exhibitions are all over. They have had fine weather in every case. We had four agricultural exhibitions this year. The first was held at Alberton, up pretty near the west end of the Island. It was a very successful meeting, and the competition was keen. Keen competition always has the effect of improving exhibits another time, by spurring producers on to get a better article.

relished by the English consumer. Ex-Governor

Hoard, and many other strangers who have visited

us, say our mutton and lambs have a very superior

flavor, which is peculiar to these provinces down by

The second show was the Prince County fair, held at Summerside. It was also a good show, great improvement being noticeable from year to

But as all roads lead to Rome, so all our best exhibits were sent to the Provincial, which is held for four days in Charlottetown. We have all the best stock from the county shows here, and, besides, all from Queen's, the banner county, that are not shown anywhere else.

The Provincial this year was away ahead of former years in respect of stock shown. In some other respects it was not quite up to the mark. This year there were scarcely any agricultural im-

plements or machinery on the grounds.

The weather was all that could be desired, and attendance such as would make a shareholder's heart glad. The entries were numerous in all classes of live stock and poultry. Dr. Reid was present to judge the horses, and did his work well and very satisfactorily to all parties.

In cart horses we have not such a good class of

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good specimens on exhibition. Magill, an Islandbred horse, sire and dam imported, won the red ticket. John Balderston and John Richards showed good specimens, and got second and third. F. Bovyer, of Bunbury; John Richards, of Bideford; James Clark, of Wiltshire, divided the honors in three-year and two-year-old sections.

The Carriage and Trotting classes were well filled, and contained many very fine animals. Competition was close in all the sections.

The large and excellent exhibit of cattle was the centre of attraction. The dairy cattle especially were scrutinized very closely; they seem to be in the ascendant just now.

The show of Ayrshires was large and the quality good. The herd prize went to Jas. Easton, Charlottetown, Royalty. This herd was headed by Highland Jack, an Island-bred bull of good size and quality

The Shorthorn herd prize went to F. G. Bovyer, of Georgetown. This herd was headed by Silver Chief, brought here lately from the herd of Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. This is a white bull, eighteen months old; he was much admired, and is likely to leave his impress on the stock of the

country.
E. R. Brown showed a grand herd of Guernseys. This is the herd that Messrs. McNish, of Lyn, Ont., selected the cattle from for their herd that took the red ticket at the Toronto Industrial. Mr. Brown imported this herd from Guernsey a few years ago, and has got hold of a good strain.

In the Jersey class we noticed Rowdy Boy, a yearling bull from Mrs. E. M. Jones' herd, Brockville, imported by John Cowan, Murray Harbor South. This ought to be a good animal to breed up a milking herd from, as he is one of Mrs. Jones'

Although Jersey breeders were to the front with good animals, in Herefords, Galloways, and Polled Angus there was little or no competition, but good herds were shown in each case.

Sheep classes were well filled. In Leicesters honors were divided between Albert Boswell, Henry Lane, and Wm. Clark.

In Shropshires, Senator Ferguson carried off most of the prizes. In Oxfords and Lincolns, F.G. Bovyer was ahead.

In Oxfords and Lincolns, r.G. Bovyer was anead.
In Cotswolds, John Tweedy was first.
There was also a fine show of grade sheep.
In pigs the classes were well filled. The honors in Berkshires went to S. F. Drake, Cornwall;
Henry Lane, Mount Millick; Robert Drake, Cornwall;

wall; and some others we missed.
Yorkshires—The red tickets were divided between Governor Howlam, R. E. Wright, Wm.

Clark, and Francis Andrews.
James Essory, Union Road, showed Tamworths; a sow and boar from E.D.George's, of Ontario; also spring litter of eight nice pigs.

The show inside the building was good, though not so large as usual. The roots and vegetables were all that could be desired, and the fruit display was of the best quality, but this is the off year for apples here, and there was not so many shown.

NOTES.

McKinnon & McLean, machinists, of Charlottetown, showed a dairy engine built purposely for

Mr. Herbert Wright, of Guelph, Ont,, who judged cattle, sheep and pigs, did his work carefully and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Exhibitors in these classes will always be ready to welcome him to our fair as judge, or in any other

In conversing with the leading exhibitors, we found in most every case that they were subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and were loud in its

The King's County Exhibition, the last held, has just closed, and was a decided success. We found down there farmers who had competed at the down there farmers who had competed at the Provincial, having a friendly competition at home among themselves. At Georgetown a very successful agricultural meeting was held on the afternoon of the show, and was addressed by Governor Howlam and Col. W. M. Blair, of the branch Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., who delivered an eloquent and practical address, and was listened to with marked attention.

Breeders of thoroughbred stock complain of poor

Breeders of thoroughbred stock complain of poor sales at the fairs. The best Shorthorn calves from the Government stock farms sold at auction under \$25. But we noticed when the Ayrshires were offered they brought considerably higher prices.

The Charlottetown Driving Park and Exhibition Association have beautiful buildings and grounds and are always making improvements to keep up with the reade of the time. The company keep up with the needs of the times. The company is well managed, and I believe do all in their power to make the Provincial a means of advancing the

agricultural interest of the Province. Mr. Wright, the cattle judge, told your correspondent that we had the most perfect system of entering articles and animals for competition that he ever saw. Under the system it was impossible to get any clue as to whose articles were being judged. The numbers on the tags of the exhibits do not follow on in rotation. WALTER SIMPSON.

A trial shipment of 115 cases of choice Ontario apples has been shipped to Sydney, Australia, where they will arrive at Christmas. Their reception and disposal will be attended to by Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Commissioner.

Feeding Potatoes to Cattle -- Will it Pay?

In the last issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE attention was called to the utility and best method of feeding potatoes, of which there is a phethora in many quarters this season, to swine. Recently in France some trials have been made in feeding potatoes, by Experimentalist M. Girard. The cattle selected for the trial were nine in number, consisting of three each of the Charolais, Durham-Manceau, and Limousin breeds. The live weights, which ranged from 1,760 lbs. to 2,255 lbs., bear evidence that the animals selected were already in good condition—they were at least heavy weights. Three of the animals were fed under disadvantageous circumstances, one being quite fat, and another so fatigued when it arrived at its destination that it refused to eat food for ten days.

Throughout the trial a uniform ration was fed namely, 55 lbs. of potatoes steamed, 1 oz. of salt, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. chaffed hay, and a fraction over 13 lbs. of loose hay. Previous results had clearly demonstrated the superiority of steamed potatoes over raw, and it was accordingly decided to use the most advan-tageous system. The steamed potatoes were placed in alternate layers with the hay chaff in a tub, the mixture being well stirred, and left to ferment for twenty-four hours. This was fed thrice daily, and formed the only ration. The result is chiefly notable from the fact that no animal showed a less gain than 2 2 lbs. per day, while the highest gain was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The following table shows the ratio

Breeds.		live weight. *Kilos.	per day. Kilos.
Charolais.	69	131	2.079
No. 1			1.464
2		105	
" 3		86	1.010
Durham-Manceau.			1 050
No. 4		75	1.056
46 5		96	1.352
" 6	71	87	1 225
Limousin.			1 050
No. 7		132	1.858
46 0	50	88	1.760
" "	71	77	1.084
9			
Totals and average p	er day624	877	1,405
Distance * A billions	ommo conale 9	9046 lbs avor	dupois.l

The average daily gain in live weight was equal to 3 lbs. 1\frac{1}{2} ozs. The potatoes used were Richter's Imperators, a heavy-yielding variety, and the percentage of starch they contained was from 18 percent. to 18\frac{1}{2} percent. and about 2 percent of nitrogenous matter. It would be supposed that a great proportion of the meat produced by such a starchy diet would be largely veined with fat, but good judges say no. The dead and live-weight percentages ranged from 59.19 to 62.17, the average being 60.75. The facts enumerated are sufficiently astonishing (especially considering the mature The average daily gain in live weight was equal

astonishing (especially considering the mature weights of the animals to start with) to make the necessity for further investigation apparent. Very properly our readers will ask: will it pay even at present low prices, to convert potatoes into beef instead of selling them, assuming the result, as given, of the above experiment to be accurate? Nearly a bushel of potatoes per day and 20 lbs. of hay were fed. On a low estimate, valuing the former at 15 cents per bushel and the latter at \$15 per at 15 cents per bushel and the latter at \$15 per-ton, we have an outlay for feed alone of 30 cents per day—terribly expensive feeding. The average gain per day, live weight, was a trifle over three pounds. This at five cents per pound would return fifteen cents, or only one-half the cost of the food consumed. Whether the French Professor com-recurded the most accommission retion prescripts his in

bounded the most economical ration practicable in utilizing his potatoes is another question.

It is well to bear in mind in this connection also, that experimenters and practical feeders concur that the average gain per day decreases as the ani-mal grows older and heavier, and also that the gain of the younger animal costs less. Hence it might fairly be assumed that with younger animals the gains would have been made with a very much less

expenditure for food. If any readers of the ADVOCATE have experience on the subject of potato feeding to any class of stock, our readers generally would be pleased to learn the result.

Christmas Beef.

Beef cattle intended for the Christmas market should be housed by this time. A casual look at the herd may convey the impression that the animals are thriving, as their coats have increased animals are thriving, as their coats have increased in length and their under line has dropped, as if progressing. A closer inspection, however, reveals the fact that they are losing their firm, elastic touch, and feel flabby to the hand. The grass has lost much of its nutritive value, and the pastures are damp and uncomfortable for outlying cattle. If they are housed at once and well fed, no further loss of and uncomfortable for outlying cautie. If they are housed at once and well fed, no further loss of weight will be sustained. Where ensilage is not used, the fodder should be cut up and mixed with pulped roots and a small amount of crushed grain at first, increased as the time goes on. The advantage of cutting and pulping the food is a matter of economy in food, but considerable extra labor will

be involved by so doing, which should be executed as far as possible by wind, steam or horse-power.

Many successful feeders practice dosing, feeding cattle with sulphur as soon as tied in, as by that means they are rendered less itchy; therefore means they are rendered less theny; therefore more comfortable. A thorough daily grooming should not be neglected, which also adds to the comfort and therefore conduces to a thrifty con-

Potatoes as a Sheep Food.

Potatoes have been so generally regarded as the peculiar preserve of the human race that feeding them to stock seems quite a secondary consideration, except in the case of swine. Least of all should we fancy them as a sheep food, yet trials have proved that they are possessed of no little value as food for the ovine race. M. Girard, a well-known French experimenter, has fed tubers to sheep with results which ought to be further verified. The sheep on trial were fed on 5½ lbs. of potatoes, not quite 2 lbs. of hay, of which one-third was chaffed, and a little salt per diem. The sheep were divided into three lots of ten, the first lot being made up of three-year-olds, those in the second four-year-olds, and those in the third partly three and partly four-year-olds. Evidently in France they are much behind British and Canadian breeders in the early-maturity question. Lots I. breeders in the early-maturity question. Lots I. and II. had their potatoes steamed, while to the third lot the tubers were fed raw. The experiment extended over ninety days, and the skeep showed an average daily gain in live weight per head of .40 lb. for the first lot. .38 lb. for the second, and .34 lb. for the third. The cooked potatoes proved most for the first lot, .38 lb. for the second, and .34 lb. for the third. The cooked potatoes proved most beneficial. The proportions of carcass to live weight were 52.87 per cent. for the first lot, 55.12 for the second, and 52.90 for the third. The quality of the meat, we are assured by good judges, was excellent. Most feeders would regard potatoes as too slow fatteners to suit modern ideas.

FARM.

Help the Water Away.

All that can be done in the autumn to hasten and lighten spring seeding should be attended to. To follow the wisest and most successful men's methods is a safe practice, and every really good farmer water-furrows his plowed land in the autumn

The proper time to do this is when the plowing of the field is being finished, but when this has been neglected, it should be done at once, for fear of early freezing up, which often comes about the middle of November. In doing the work, every gully should have a furrow run right through it, and wherever land furrows are crossed the junction should be thoroughly shovelled out, so that water will readily run off into an open ditch or main drain.

As soon as the fell reine have stated the

As soon as the fall rains have started the under-drains flowing, every outlet should be inspected and made perfectly free and clear of obstruction; unless this be done the whole drain may be obliter-ated so far as its effectiveness is concerned. There is generally a little flow of silt in the water of tile drains, which if once blockaded soon fills back and back for rods, until a big job of lifting and cleaning is necessary to set the drain in working order. Whenever a drain ceases to work near a tree, the cause is usually from roots growing between the joints. The preventive, where practicable, is to cut down the tree, but if not, socket pipes may be used and joints cemented. As soon as the fall rains have started the underused and joints cemented.

It pays well to look after drains carefully, as a plugged drain is no better than no drain, and it costs too much money and labor in construction to neglect.

A New Feature in Farmers' Institute Work.

According to arrangements being made by Supt. F. W. Hodson, of Guelph, ladies are to address Farmers' Institute meetings in Ontario during the coming winter. Miss Bessie Livingston, Superintendent of the Ottawa Cooking School, and her assistant, Miss Miller, have consented to deliver addresses on the following subjects any time

Superintendent of the Ottawa Cooking School, and her assistant, Miss Miller, have consented to deliver addresses on the following subjects, any time between Dec. 1st, 1895, and April 1st, 1896:—

Demonstrative lectures by Miss Livingston:
"The Food Value of Milk and its Derivatives";
"Cooking of Mik, Cheese, and Eggs"; "A Practical Lesson on Invalid Cookery"; "Diet for Children"; "Cereal Food and Breakfast Dishes"; "The Cookery of Vegetables"; "Classes and Combinations of Foods"; "Hot Supper Dishes."
Time, from 40 to 50 minutes.

Miss Millar's subjects, followed by short discussions: "The Farm Kitchen"; "The Five Food Principles and the Purposes They Serve in the Body"; "The Dietetic Value of Milk and Cheese," with illustrations of cooking them; "The Medicinal Properties of Fruits and Dainty Ways of Serving Them"; "Starchy Foods," Examples—Puddings and Breakfast Dishes; "The Economical Cookery of Meats"; "The School Children's Lunch-Basket." Food will be prepared and cooked before the audience, and served at close of lecture.

These ladies are highly recommended by Prof. Robertson, and James Mills. President of the O. A.

These ladies are highly recommended by Prof. Robertson, and James Mills, President of the O. A. C., Guelph. Institute officers who wish to secure the services of these ladies may do so by corresponding with Supt. Hodson.

One of our correspondents has lately written us One of our correspondents has lately written us that he has been fitting a young carriage horse on boiled potatoes, along with chopped hay with a small amount of ground oats, and finds very satisfactory results, as the horse is fond of the diet and is doing and feeling well. Where hay is scarce and dear, a large amount of straw may be made very palatable by chopping and mixing with mashed hoiled notatoes. boiled potatoes.

THE HELPING HAND.

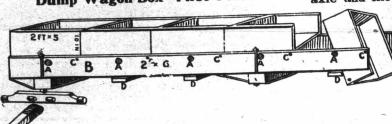
Handy Farm Contrivances and Methods.

Handy Farm Contrivances and Methods.

Upon almost every farm there are some handy, original devices, or improved methods and practices not generally known, which, if given to the public, could be utilized by others in rendering farm management more economical and remunerative. This department is intended to bring out such information for the benefit of our readers, and is to be maintained by them in holding out a helping hand to their fellow-workers by the interchange of descriptions of labor-saving tools and contrivances, particular ways of management, original and successful experiments tried, or any other feature in connection with farming not generally known.

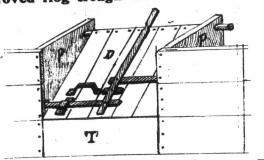
To encourage subscribers to contribute to this department of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, we offer a cash prize of \$2 for the best, and a second prize of \$1 for the next best contribution received prior to the 15th of each month. These and other contributions deemed of sufficient merit will be published as rapidly as our space will permit, but will not necessarily appear in order of merit. Compensation according to our standing offer for accepted matter will be allowed for suggestions published, but not awarded a prize. The decision in every instance will be final. Suggestions must be written upon one side of the paper with pen and ink, and must bear the contributor's full signature and address. They must be as short and concise as possible, 100 words being just as good or better than 500 if they tell the same story. Where an illustration will assist in making a description clearer, a rough pen sketch should accompany it on a separate sheet from the written matter. Every contributor must be a subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. These contributions must not be mere reproductions of what have been published elsewhere. When the descriptions of contrivances or methods that have been actually tried and found successful.

Dump Wagon Box--First Prize.



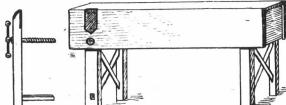
W. P., Lanark Co., Ont.—Make axles and front bunk, then, instead of ordinary sides for box, place a 2x6 inch oak or ash plank on edge, and bolt and brace to back axle and front bunk, as in cut; make 5 or 6 boxes open behind, and balanced on rollers which turn in holes (A) bored inside planks (B). The boxes are held in place by pin (C). Crosspieces to prevent side planks spreading, if left projecting at sides may be utilized for step. As reaches and tongue braces are dispensed with, an ordinary sleigh tongue and rod may be more easily arranged (by putting two staples through the axle) than a wagon tongue.

Improved Hog-trough Door -- Second Prize.



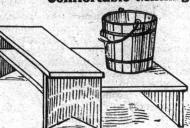
ELLIS F. AUGUSTINE, Lambton Co., Ont.—The door (D) should be nailed at the top to a 2x4 inch door (D) should be nailed at the top to a 2x4 inch scantling, with tenons cut on each end, which are to fit in the holes in planks (PP) at each side of door. The door will thus hang by these tenons, and should be just high enough so that on swinging down to a vertical position it will clear the inside edge of trough (T) and be on a line with it. When you want to feed the hoors simply throw the lever edge of trough (T) and be on a line with it. When you want to feed the hogs, simply throw the lever on door to the left, which unlocks it and lets it swing down to a vertical position; then lock by throwing lever to the right. In doing this the trough will be brought on the outside of door, when the food can be arranged in the trough without any trouble whatever from the hogs. When food is arranged, unlock and swing back and fasten door, and the pigs will do the rest.

Cheap Farm Vice.



JACOB LOUGHEAD, Grey Co., Ont.—I notice in your valuable paper inducements for handy contrivances. One day I wanted to loosen some nuts; the wood would not hold them, so I took a strap of iron about the width of vice, § thick, to the black-smith, had it made in two pieces—one for bench smith, had it made in two pieces—one for bench, the other for vice: this piece to lap over the top, with a few screw holes, and I had as good a farm vice as you would want for 5 cents added to the

Comfortable Milking Stool.



J. F., Brant Co.,Ont.—I send you sketch of a milking stool, which, if it does not win a prize, but gives some of your readers as much com fort and rest after a hard

day's toil as it has me, I shall have been amply rewarded. It is handy, clean, safe, and a luxury after a hard day's work; made of 10, 11 or 12-inch lumber; end or legs, 11x13; seat, 11x16, or cut to project 1 or 1½ inch.; rest for pail, 5½ inch. below eat, 11x21.

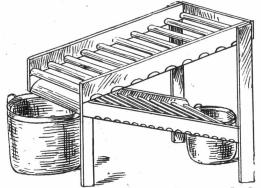
Handy Wagon for Hauling Green Corn.

W. A. OSWALD, Que.—Get two poles 16 feet long, about 5 or 6 inches in diameter at one end and about for inches at the other. Peel the bark off them, and square about a foot at each end. A square notch may be made on the outer side of the large ends, to fit and fasten securely with a chain on the top of the front bolster of the wagon. Next, bolt a square piece of hard wood, leaving a space of s couple of inches below the back axle, and notched on the upper side at each end to receive the rearward end of the poles, and leave them projecting through these notches six inches, between the axle and the piece bolted below. A notch is also

made in the centre of this lower piece to receive the end of the reach, which should be about 3 inches shorter than the poles. Bore holes through the rearward ends of the side poles close to the back of the hind axle, and put in a long iron pin through each. Bore a large hole, also, in the forward end of each pole, and drive in a strong stake. Nail a brace down and backward to side of poles, to keep the corn off the front wheels. This wag-

on-rack or platform is arranged so low that one man can put on a heavy load of green corn without the aid of a loader. When the load is driven into the barn, the pins which run through the back end of poles may be drawn out, which will allow the poles and reach to drop on the floor with the load. By the driver bracing himself against the front of load the team can draw ahead, leaving the corn lying upon the floor as evenly as it was placed upon the wagon. If corn is to be drawn to a cutter while filling a silo, a platform a few inches higher than the cutter table, upon which to drive, will be necessary in order to avoid lifting the corn by hand.

A Potato Sorter.



The sketch herewith shows a home-made device for rapidly and easily sorting potatoes as they are taken from the rows or pits. The upper incline has crosswise, rounded strips, with spaces between, as a flooring. As the potatoes pass down the incline, the small ones fall through the openings into the lower incline, the large tubers falling into one basket, and the smaller ones into the other. The rounded strips do not bruise the potatoes as they gently pass down from one end to the other. American Agriculturist.

DAIRY.

Dairying in British Columbia.

Prof. Robertson returned recently from the Pacific Coast, where he visited many of the agricultural exhibitions and delivered lectures at a cultural exhibitions and delivered lectures at a number of important points, on dairying, etc. The Travelling Dairy, under the management of J. A. Ruddick, has been doing good work for a couple of months in many parts of the Province, and the Professor informed us that great interest was being aroused in this industry. He thought it would be some time yet, however, before British Columbia would supply her local market with butter, as the large mining interests consumed great quantities. large mining interests consumed great quantities, making a good market there for first-class butter from Manitoba and the Territories for some time to come. From what he had seen of Manitoba butter that was being exported this season, both east and west, the greatest need appeared to be the lack of proper storage facilities. This is a matter that should be attended to before another season opens. He thought a fully-equipped cold storage, situated on the railway tracks in Winnipeg, would be a profitable investment for private capital, and could be used for the storage of dairy products while awaiting shipment east or west, and also for the

fruit that would likely be shipped in from British

Columbia.

The Professor stated that he had also given The Professor stated that he had also given considerable attention to the fruit interests of the Pacific Province, and found that on the higher altitude back from the coast the quality of the fruit was quite equal to the best Ontario—and particularly are their plums of excellent quality. A large trade is, he thinks, likely to be worked up with the Prairie Provinces; and this exchanging of fruit for dairy products, etc., would be vastly better fruit for dairy products, etc., would be vastly better

fruit for dairy products, etc., would be vastly better for both Provinces than importing from California, as is now being done, as we would thus keep our money in our own country.

While at Moosejaw, N. W. T., Prof. Robertson was pleased to find that the people there were was pleased to find that the people there were the country of the creamery, and were preparing for an increased supply payt and were preparing for an increased supply next year. The creamery was kept running till Nov. 1st, and about \$10,000 was paid out to patrons during the past season.

The London Dairy Show.

The twentieth annual Dairy Show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association was held at London, Eng., from Oct. 8th to 11th, inclusive. The London Live Stock Journal claims it to be one of the best exhibitions ever held by that Association, and the exhibitions ever held by that Association, and the attendance was also larger than heretofore. A comparison of this and last year's cattle entries shows the following: There were 19 entries of Shorthorns this year, against 13 last; 89 Jerseys, against 66; 18 Guernseys, against 14; 4 Ayrshires, against 5; 9 Red Polled, against 5; 4 Kerries and Devters against 1: 9 Crosses, against 3

exters, against 1; 9 Crosses, against 3.

The most important features of the show were the butter tests and milking trials. An improve-ment in the arrangement of former years was the marking up of the weights of the morning's and evening's milk on the cards, giving the names of exhibitors and animals There was a large and fine display of butter and cheese, a good collection of table poultry, and several novelties in the implement section, one of which was the "Thistle" milk-

ing machine. In the Shorthorn section, the prizes awarded by inspection would seem to encourage the "general purpose" animal rather than one adapted exclusively to the production of milk or butter, the judges having to take into consideration the "symmetry, touch, and general aptitude to fatten," points which have to be studied by those who keep Shorthorn dairies, so that when the cows are through with as milkers, they can be quickly fed off as soon as they become dry. The first prize cow in this class—Sweetbrier, shown by C. Birdsey—was of excellent quality, and had a finely-shaped bag and teats; she is, however, spoken of as standing somewhat high on leg and is somewhat slight of frame. Fourteen of the 19 entries competed in the milking trials. In the Shorthorn section, the prizes awarded by

The Jersey class is always a great feature in the live stock department of the dairy show. The sections were all remarkably well filled with milking trials. animals of a high order of merit. There is said to have been more robustness than usual, both in the home-bred and Island classes. Considerably over 30 entries came out to compete in the open English or Island-bred cattle. Mrs. Starkie's Lavinia 5th was the best animal, according to the judges. She possesses the best of milking points. She is short-legged, has a hearty-looking body, and carries a beautiful udder, from which she is yielding well in milk and butter. The second and third prize, and several of the other cows, were of a very high type. Every young female, as well as the bull, section was well filled.

Strange to say, the Guernsey breed does not present itself favorably at this show. In the cow section of five entries, Mr. Julian Stephens' Mountain Maid, a cow that has won here several times before, won the best prize offered. All the remaining entries, except the bull, Sir Francis 3rd, shown by Sir F. A. Monteflore, competed in the heifer section.

section. Lord Rothschild was the principal exhibitor of Red Polls, of which some fine dairy animals were

Just two of the four Ayrshire entries were present—a cow and heifer shown by Mr. John Holm. Had the show been held in Scotland, no doubt the number would have been much greater.
Kerries and Dexters and mixed-bied cattle were out in slim numbers. Entries of goats and kids

numbered 51.

Butter Tests. — In the Jersey test the highest yields were not striking. The Shorthorns made a better showing. The yields of the winners were as

ollows:	JERSI	EYS.					
Cow.	Owner.	Days in Milk.	MILLE		061		Award.
inish	E. Carter	192	ть. 41	oz. 1½	1b. 2	- 5	Gold med.
	Dr. H. Watney	172	37	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	-	Silver m.
	Hon, T. G. Brand		33	3	1		Bronze m.
	TheLadies' Hope	1	45	_{-,} 3	1	12	Certific'te of Merit.
	SHORTH	IORN	s.				
Cherry	C. Birdsey	58	70	11	2		1st prize.
1	C. Birdsey	1	49	43	2	5^{3}_{4}	2nd prize.

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were John nd, no reater. e were highest nade a were as

Award. dold med. and £3. ilver m. and £3. Fronze m. and £3. Certific'te of Merit.

st prize. nd prize. Res. Num-ber.

MILKING TRIALS. The milking trials were this year much more extensive than formerly, owing, in some degree, to the offer of a £50 challenge cup by one of the members of the Council. This was won by a cross-bred Shorthorn-Ayrshire cow that gave an average of 68.2 lbs. each day for two days; the next in order being a cross-bred Shorthorn that gave 58.3 lbs. daily for two days. The morning's and evening's milk of two days of the show were weighed, sampled and analyzed. The prizes were awarded on the number of points obtained on the quantity of milk, the analysis of the same, and the number of

days since calving.

It is a noticeable point in the trials this year that an unusually large proportion of milks showed less than three per cent. of fat on analysis. There were, for instance, 9 Shorthorns out of 17 in this position, 2 Jerseys, 1 Guernsey, 4 Red Polls, and 2

Cross-breds. The following are the average weights for two days, morning's and evening's milking, given by the 1st and 2nd prize cows of each breed competing: Shorthorn.—1st prize—Morning, 38.5 lbs.; evening, 38 lbs. The 2nd prize cow—22.2 lbs. and 23 4 lbs.

Jerseys.—1st—21.9 lbs.and 19.5 lbs. 2nd—19.1 lbs. and 19.9 lbs.

Guernseys.—1st—17.3 lbs. and 14.4 lbs. 2nd—21.2 lbs. and 20.3 lbs. Red Polls.—1st—27 lbs. and 28.3 lbs. 2nd—24.7

lbs. and 20.9 lbs. Ayrshire.—1st—27 lbs. and 24.1 lbs. Crossed or Mixed Breeds.—1st—35.2 lbs. and 33

lbs. 2nd-30.3 lbs. and 28 lbs. Cheese.—The display, though not as large as might be expected at such a show, was a good one. To show the esteem and extent of manufacture of the different sorts, a glance at the number of entries of the different sorts may be of interest. Cheddar (Eng. or Scotch), 92 entries; Stilton, 17; Cheshire, 17; Double Gloucester, 12; Leicester, 6; Lancashire, 8; Wiltshire, 12; Wensledale, 7; and Cream Cheese, 33. British Soft Cheese other than Cream:—There has been cherished in some quarters a hope that the making of soft cheese might become an important industry in England, but the growth of a demand for it has been very slow. The English people have become accustomed to a hard cheese, and they seem to show no desire to make any change in that respect; the exhibit of this sort was there fore very small.

Butter.—Owing to the influence and work of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, the general quality of butter exhibited at this show from year to year has become very uniform and high-class. The tastes of the butter-consuming people have become so delicate that several slightly varying classes have been made. The class for perfectly saltless butter made from ripened cream, open only to pupils of the British Dairy Institute, had six entries. Fresh butter made from fresh cream had sixty entries. Fresh butter made from ripened cream, open to all makers seventy-five entries. Slightly salted, from ripened cream, 107 entries; slightly salted, made from scalded cream only, a large and excellent exhibit. It is apparent from the above called-for classes that the English people's tastes demand very largely a fresh or almost fresh butter,—a consideration our creameries, who export their goods, would do well to note.

Profits from the Cheese Factory--A Brighter View.

SIR,—I have read with considerable interest the SIR,—I have read with considerable interest the series of practical articles written by F. J. S. on the management and profitableness of dairying. In the last issue of the ADVOCATE, however, there is an article by the same writer on "The Farmer's Profit from the Cheese Factory," which, though interesting and instructive in many ways, is rather misleading, from the fact that the cost of making, hauling milk, etc., upon which the writer bases his hauling milk, etc., upon which the writer bases his calculations, is very much in excess of the average cost of these items at the cheese factories in Western Ontario.

Your correspondent estimates as follows: (e) That patrons pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. of cheese for making and selling.

(g) That it requires $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of milk to make 1 lb.

Also, that it costs $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day per cow to haul the milk to the cheese factory. It is these three items we would beg to draw attention to

From returns received from 110 factories in Western Ontario this fall, we find that the average Western Ontario this fall, we find that the average cost of making in those factories, where the patrons draw their own milk, is \$1 09 per 100 lbs. of cheese, or 1_{1000}^{40} cents per lb., ranging from 95 cents to \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; that the average cost of making, including the hauling of milk, is \$1.96 per 100 lbs. of cheese, ranging from \$2.50 to \$1.15; that the average number of lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese age number of lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese in 1894 was 10_{100}^{10} , ranging from $10_{1000}^{3.5}$ to $11_{100}^{3.5}$, and in 1894 was 10_{1000}^{100} , ranging from $10_{1000}^{3.5}$ to $11_{1000}^{3.5}$, and $11_{1000}^{3.5}$ cents per 100 lbs. of milk, ranging from $10_{1000}^{3.5}$ to $11_{1000}^{3.5}$

that the average cost of hauling milk this season is 7\frac{3}{4} cents per 100 lbs. of milk, ranging from 3\frac{5}{10} to 13 cents, which, according to F. J. S.'s method of calculation, would be 1\frac{5}{10} cents per day per cov.

Let us supply these figures in place of those used by your correspondent for the same items. The average number of lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese will probably be larger for this season than for last, owing to the unfavorable climatic conditions existing this season for cheese—making about 11 existing this season for cheese—making about 11

Add the writer's estimate for whey and we have 72½ cents as gross return for 100 lbs. of milk. Deduct \$1.09 per 100 lbs. of cheese for making, which equals 9^{81}_{100} cents per 100 lbs. of milk, and we have a net return of 62^{69}_{100} cents per 100 lbs. of milk. Then taking the above rate for hauling, viz., 1,34 cents per day per cow, or say 1½ cents, we have the writer's estimate of the cost reduced by 1 cent per day per cow. Your correspondent's estimate of the cost of milking is about right, but 1 cent per day per cow for care is, we think, too high. One-half cent per day would be a good average. (In fact, from our own practical experience with the amount of care many patrons of chases factories give will of care many patrons of cheese factories give milk, it is worth about 175 of 1 cent per day per cow.)
Thus, we have the total cost of labor given by F. J. S. reduced to 4½c. per day per cow. This estimate for 184 days would give \$8.28 per cow for the cheese season. Then we have, taking the writer's estimated cost of food, the following:

Feed ... \$9.67 Labor 8.28 Food of idleness 4.00 \$21.95. If 3650 lbs. of milk cost 521.95.

Therefore, by substituting the averages of 110 cheese factories (which we think is the more correct way to estimate the cost of any commodity), for those used by F. J. S., we have the net returns increased to 62^{69}_{100} cents per 100 lbs. of milk, and the net cost reduced to 60^{13}_{100} cents per 100 lbs. of milk, thus leaving a profit of a little over $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lbs. of milk,

100 lbs. of milk. This is not a very wide margin, to be sure, but if it be taken as an average estimate, it means that even at the present low prices there are numbers of farmers in Western Ontario who are making a good profit out of the returns from the cheese factory. On the other hand, however, it must not be overlooked that there is a large number below this average, who are not making any profit out of the

cheese factory business. It is not from a desire to "boom" or defend the It is not from a desire to "boom" or defend the cheese factory particularly that we have criticised at some length the article of F. J. S., but because we concluded after reading it that the writer must have based his estimates of the cost of making, hauling, etc., upon the work done by some small factory where dairying was not carried on as a business, and was not thoroughly conversant with the work being done by the average Ontario cheese the work being done by the average Ontario cheese factory.

J. W. WHEATON, factory. Secretary of Dairymen's Ass'n of Western Ontario.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fall Garden Notes. BY ELLIS F. AUGUSTINE.

Although nearly all the garden products are now stored away for the winter, there is still much to be done before the ground freezes up, in order to have everything in the best possible shape for taknave everything in the best possible shape for taking advantage of the earliest growth next spring. Cabbages, if not already attended to, should be gathered at once, and the roots pulled up and burned, for if allowed to remain they afford a har-bor for the cabbage maggot, which proves so de-

structive to young plants.

Asparagus tops should now be cut, and after Asparagus tops should now be cut, and alter lying a few days to dry should be burned along with tomato vines, and all other rubbish. The asparagus bed should then be thoroughly cultivated, or plowed over shallowly, in order to detail where the company weeds which may have taken stroy any perennial weeds which may root. It should then receive a top-dressing of from four to six inches of coarse horse manure. This will act as a mulch to prevent too deep freezing during winter, and much of the substance will also during winter, and much of the substance will also leech down among the roots. This is essential, as asparagus is a gross feeder, and to obtain the best results the soil must be kept exceedingly rich. If the bed is situated in a wet place, a tile drain should be run parallel with it, as stagnant water is one of the few things that will destroy asparagus plants after they have once become established.

When practicable, it is advisable to frequently

When practicable, it is advisable to frequently change the garden plot, and no better location can be selected than a good clover sod. This should, of course, lie as convenient to the dwelling house as possible. The plot should be oblong, as this gives preater length of rows, which helps to facilitate the work of cultivation. Upon this should be spread a heavy coat of manure, after which it should be heavy coat of manure, after which it should be plowed as deeply as the thickness of the soil will plowed as deeply as the thickness of the soil will it exposes and destroys innumerable grubs and them to your nenghoto to show. Eater them in your own name and ask some one to see them in your own name and ask some one to see them in your own name and ask some one to see them in your own name and ask some one to see them in your own name and ask some one target them in your own name and ask some one target them in your own name and ask some one target them in your own name and see to see them in your own name and ask some one target them i be selected than a good clover sod. This should, of course, lie as convenient to the dwelling-house as possible. The plot should be oblong, as this gives greater length of rows, which helps to facilitate the work of cultivation. Upon this should be spread a work of cultivation. Upon this should be spread a heavy coat of manure, after which it should be plowed as deeply as the thickness of the soil will admit. This late fall plowing is most important, as it exposes and destroys innumerable grubs and

of the necessity of a change of location for the onion crop, as well as all other vegetables and plants. An ideal preparation for this crop is to have a heavy growth of clover plowed under, followed by some hoed crop, after which the onions should be planted. This preparation gave us the best returns of any we ever had. We have tested a number of different sorts this season, but for the main crop would still give Red Weathersfield first place, and Yellow Danvers second. The White Barletta pickling onion is very attractive upon the market, and commands ready sale, but the large white onions, such as Silver Skin, Silver King, Giant White, Tripoli, etc., have given little satisfaction, for, although growing to large size, they are of the poorest keeping qualities. The Giant Red Tripoli has given better satisfaction, however, as it is a better keeper, is of very mild flavor, and grows to enormous size. But of all the new varieties of onions introduced of late years, there is, perhaps, no other which has given such general satisfaction as the Prizetaker. This is a yellow onion, globular, and perfect in form, of a very mild flavor, and, when grown by the new onion culture, attains a very large size. The new onion culture of the necessity of a change of location for the satisfaction as the Prizetaker. This is a yellow onion, globular, and perfect in form, of a very mild flavor, and, when grown by the new onion culture, attains a very large size. The new onion culture consists of sowing the seeds in hot beds or cold frames the latter part of February, or first of March, and, when the season admits, transplanting into the open field. Of course this work requires much time and patience, but what is lost in transplanting is gained in weeding, as the onions are given such a start that the weeds appear to become discouraged, and very little hand work is required. We have tested this method of culture upon a limited scale only, but it is claimed that double the yield is obtained in this way over the old method. Farmers who wish to grow their own nursery stock should at once dig up the roots of yearling seedlings, and store them away in dry sand in the cellar, to be used for root grafting in the winter. This work is very easily performed, and a knowledge of it should be acquired by every farmer and fruit grower, for he is then in a position to supply himself with the very choicest nursery stock, with the assurance that it will prove true to name when grown, and at the minimum of cost.

A quantity of good rich soil should also be procured, and stored away beyond the reach of frost, to be utilized for hot-bed purposes next spring. We believe that negligence of this matter in the fall is one of the chief causes of the scarcity of early vegetables in the farmer's garden. Do not let this pass unheeded, but attend to it at once. It is seemingly a small matter, but a most important one.

is seemingly a small matter, but a most important

As announced some time ago in the ADVOCATE, a trial shipment of Ontario fruit was made to Great Britain, but for several reasons did not turn out satisfactorily. The fruit was well packed by the growers, we are assured, but the car in which it growers, we are assured, but the car in which it growers, we are assured, but the car in which it growers, we are assured, but the car in which it growers, we are assured, but the car in which it growers, we are assured, but the car in which it growers and arrived in a much heated condition. The boat compartment in which the fruit was packed was practically air-tight, but the cold-generating apparatus was not sufficient to keep the temperature low enough. The ice gave out, the temperature rose, and decomposition set in. On arrival at Liverpool, many of the tomatoes were literally dissolved, grapes all wet and separate from the stem, plums decomposed, peaches completely rotten, and pears badly decayed; apples good. More uniformity in packages was also suggested. With the experience gained in this attempt, all parties concerned will be better prepared for any further efforts in that direction, which, we understand are under consideration. An Unsuccessful Trial Shipment of Fruits. further efforts in that direction, which, we under-stand, are under consideration.

POULTRY.

Poultry Pickings. BY JOHN J. LENTON.

Poultry shows should be run on the best possible plan to suit all interested in the poultry industry. Every important branch of that industry should receive due consideration and encouragement, and the old system of making the show a bonanza for a few large exhibitors should be avoided as much as possible.

farm would think of lending horses, cattle, sheep or pigs for exhibition purposes. No manufacturer would think of lending his goods to other firms to show. The same is true of everything except poultry. Even in the prize list of poultry shows the rules are: "Every specimen must be the property of the exhibitor," etc. Yet, in the face of all this, we have exhibitors in Canada who, immediately the show season opens. make a regular business of show season opens, make a regular business of following the show with borrowed birds. If the system is wrong, why not shut down on it at once and let every specialty breeder have a fair share of the prizes offered. The subject is well worth reasonable consideration.

The fancy poultry business should be run on business principles. A certain amount of advertising is absolutely necessary to insure a return for the capital invested, but the most important part is to study and attend to the wants of a flock in a manner to produce the best results. Com-

fortable housing, liberal feeding on good, sound grain, will usually keep the fowls in good health.

Select birds worthy the name of thoroughbred, keep a profit and loss account, read poultry literature to learn the experience of other fanciers. ture to learn the experience of other fanciers, advertise, and, although the returns may be small at first, square dealing will eventually bring success.

APIARY.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Convention, Toronto, Sept. 4th, 5th and 6th.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Convenion was held at the Normal School auditorium, Toronto, was held at the Normal School auditorium, Toronto, on the above dates. The convention opened with an evening session, the President, R. F. Holterman, in the chair. There was a goodly attendance, yet not large, attributed to the shortness of the honey crop. The Rev. L. L. Langstroth, Dayton, Ohio, who invented the movable-frame hive, was present. Mr. Langstroth being in his 85th year, it was not thought likely that he would again visit Canada, but few, if any, seeing him in such vigor of body and mind, expected that he would pass away as soon as Oct. 6th. Mr. Langstroth died of apoplexy upon that date. A large number of other prominent men were at the convention, and an unusually large proportion from the United States. The first address was by Jas. Heddon, Dowagiac, The first address was by Jas. Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich., the subject being "The Proper Size of a Brood Chamber." Mr. Heddon claimed that to suit all and at all times, a brood chamber must be elastic, capable of expansion and contraction. He thought locality had a good deal to do with the elastic, capable of expansion and contraction. He thought locality had a good deal to do with the proper size; when he thought he must settle on a fixed size he selected the eight-frame Langstroth, but in some localities another size might be better. In the discussion which followed there was quite a diversity of opinion, which, however, brought out nothing very new.

The President, in his address, mentioned that beckeepers had passed through trying times: frost.

bee-keepers had passed through trying times; frost and drouth had ruined the honey crop. In most places in North America the honey crop had been short or absent entirely; in North-western Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia it had been good, but, as yet, very few bees had been kept there, and therefore the crop was short. He thought beekeepers generally should do more to draw attention to the great value of honey, as a good deal more

could be done in this way by united effort.

The next subject, "The Surest and Best Way of Raising a Crop of Comb Honey," was taken up by B. Taylor, Forrestville, Minn., U. S.

B. Taylor, Forrestville, Minn., U. S.
Mr. Taylor, after mentioning the succession of poor years bee-keepers have had, gave reasons why he thought we might expect a change. In speaking of a comb honey crop, he stated we needed to winter bees well; for cellar wintering a felt cloth or warm cushion should be put on top of the hive. Enough stores should be given in the fall to carry them well through the winter and spring. He considered it important to have young bees go into winter quarters. He wanted a dry and well-ventilated cellar, and a wide entrance. As Mr. Taylor winter quarters. He wanted a dry and well-ventilated cellar, and a wide entrance. As Mr. Taylor has a fall flow, he gives the bees supers with sections to let them draw out the foundation during the fall flow, and if any honey is stored in them he extracts it and upon some favorable day he exposes the combs in the bee-yard for the bees to clean out the remaining honey. During the winter, Mr. Taylor levels these sections, or rather the comb in them to a uniform thickness. These sections used with separators are given to the bees in time for the clover honey flow. From such management would result well and evenly-filled sections and smooth comb If not enough drawn comb is at hand for the crop. Mr. Taylor uses full sheets of comb foundation, putting the sections of foundation nearest the centre of the super. When the bees swarm, they are hived on starters, the two outside frames being dummies (boards). If the bees were wanted for increase, Mr. Taylor would hive on full sheets of comb foundation. The new swarm is put on the old stand, and the super on the old placed on the new; the old hive, with entrance turned away from the entrance of the new, is set alongside. If increase is desired, the old colony is put on a new stand the sixth or seventh day from swarming; this reinforces the new colony and adds to the surplus honey yield. The supers of comb honey, when ready, are finished and put in a honey house, where they are still further ripened, and then crated and they are still further repended a light wellpacked. Mr. Taylor recommended a light, wellmade, neat section crate; his 18-section crates weigh only 24 pounds.

In the discussion which followed, quite a number did not think it was necessary to have young bees. If they were not worn out, but kept quiet in the hive, with nothing to work on, bees hatched in July would go into winter quarters with safety.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

VETERINARY.

Sheep Scab -- Its Nature and Remedial Measures.

The above disorder continues to be one of the most prevalent afflicting the live stock of Great Britain; in fact, it appears to be growing worse. In 1893, only ten out of 96 counties were free from the disease. It is by no means a new disease, as we find records of it far back in history. "Scabbed sheep" are referred to in Scripture, their use as offerings being prohibited—Leviticus, xxii.: 22. The latest contribution we have seen on this subject is by Prof. G. T. Brown, in the Royal Journal of

England.
Sheep scab is a disease which is always serious, sometimes fatal, and, in accordance with wellknown laws of progression, it rapidly increases. At the end of a fortnight a pair of mature acari (minute insect, sometimes called mange mite) may have produced a family of fifteen, and at the end of three months their posterity will number a million and a-half. Manifestly, insects which multiply so rapidly should be cut off in the middle of their days, and the utmost care taken to prevent them from multiplying. To this end, all rubbing-places—gateposts, trees, and broken hedges—should be thoroughly disinfected, and all tufts of wool found where diseased sheep have been should be collected

and burnt. There are three forms of the acari-symbiotic There are three forms of the acari—symbiotic, living in small clusters; sarcoptid, burrowing; and psoroptic, clinging. All these affect sheep: the first being found on the legs below the knees; the second being limited to the lips, eyelids and ears; the last named invading the parts of the body most covered with wool. Viewed under the microscope, it appears a long, eight-legged, pointed-nosed, wandering parasite, wounding the skin with its pointed mouth in search for food. Not only do these inserts hite, but they leave a drop of venom behind sects bite, but they leave a drop of venom behind which poisons the wound. As the disease develops, the sheep rubs and bites itself. Patches of skin ravaged become hard and thick, when the parasites ravaged become and and thick, which are the parasitors migrate, leaving eggs behind to hatch a new generation of invaders. As the disease advances, the follicles suffer; the wool falls off in masses, yolk glands become deranged, secretion ducts are blocked, small tumors form all over the body, emaciation is excessive, and a sickly odor arises, indicating a morbid condition of the whole system

Acari are tenacious of life. They have been know to live on a lock of wool enclosed in an envelope and shut up in a drawer for seventeen days. Under a microscope they are not beautics; but even Under a microscope they are not beautics; but even this magnifying glass is scarcely necessary to show their outline—they can easily be identified whereever carefully looked for. The liking of the mites for the thickly-covered parts renders it necessary that dipping operations should not be performed in a perfunctory way, but should be carried through with care and thoroughness, an archausting against the page and a hefore dipping exhaustive examination being made before dipping to see whether there may not be traces of old attacks notash and soften the hard scabs and permit the active remedy to reach the diseased part. When dipping is resorted to, it is well to see that all the scabby parts are thoroughly saturated with the remedy; and in are thoroughly saturated with the remedy; and in order that this may be effectually done, the sheep should be carefully examined in advance, and sorted out according to the progress which the disease has made. In-contact sheep, and those in which there are few tokens of the disease, should, in the Professor's onlyion be treated first. in the Professor's opinion, be treated first-gradu ally working up until the worst cases are reached. These should be dealt with in a vigorous fashion, and no time should be grudged to ensure a thorough and careful application of the remedy to the diseased parts. While sheep remains in the bath eased parts. While sheep remains in the bath (usually a couple of minutes) the attendant should be sedulously employed in rubbing the fluid by hand into the diseased parts. Any neglect of the ways in which infection can be spread may lead to the undoing of all that had been done, and the utmost care should be exercised in permitting no tufts of infected wool to hang about gates, trees, or hedges. After dipping, all the diseased sheep should be kept by themselves and regularly examined. Doubtful cases should be dressed with mercurial ointment, or a good dipping mixture, and on no account should a sheep not absolutely cured be permitted to mingle with the rest of the flock.

A reference to the English regulations regarding

this pest might not be out of place. The law is embodied in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and Sheep Scab Order of 1895. Notice of an outbreak of the disease must be given to the proper quarter; an inspector must be allowed freedom to make all necessary examinations; if his orders are not carried out he can arrange for the compulsory treatment of the disease and for the disinfection of premises and things. In districts where the disease is common, the local authorities have power to prohibit or regulate the movement of sheep and exposure for sale in fair or market, so that, if need be, very strong measures can be taken for restricting the area of the disorder with a view to stamping it out.

"Hog Cholera" in the Western States.

Judging from various reports, of which the following, from the Colorado Farmer, is a sample, the above disorder, which seems to be unusually bad in great corn years, is making great havoc in the Western States :-

"Hog Cholera in Colorado.—Hog cholera is very bad in Otero County. At Ordway they lost \$20,000 worth of hogs in the last five or six weeks. The disease started on the Boston Farm' in a herd of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas. Loss \$8,000. Mr. Nelson has lost \$1,600; Geo. N. Ordway, \$1,000; Wm. Aukland, \$6,000. These people had taken great pains to start in the hog business in a way to make money and were succeeding admirably. Hog cholera is raging in the State and in a very virulent form, and Meat Inspector Baum says that over 4,000 hogs have died in Otero County within the last month or six weeks. Every precaution should be taken to put down this dreadful disease among the swine of the State.

Symptoms.—Hog cholera, or swine plague, etc., a specific, contagious fever of swine, propagated by germs (though faults in diet and management may germs (though faults in diet and management may prove accessory), which may even be carried \(\frac{1}{2} \) of a mile by the wind. The period of incubation varies from three to 15 days, being more rapid in warm weather. It is followed by shivering, dullness, prostration, lying under the litter; hot, dry snout: eyes sunken, unsteady gait; heat, with soreness of skin; tenderness, patches of skin red, purple or black color; labored breathing; hard, dry cough; soreness of the belly: costiveness. followed by soreness of the belly; costiveness, followed by ulceration; feetid and, at times, bloody diarrheea. It is fatal in from one to six days, or ends in a tedious, uncertain recovery. Before death, the patient loses control of the hind limbs, and is often sunk in stupor, with muscular jerking and trembling and swollen lymphatic glands.

Prevention and Treatment.—One good veterinary authority recommends the following treatment:

"Prevention.—If it breaks out in a herd, kill and bury the diseased. Thoroughly disinfect every-thing they have come in contact with, using one-half ounce of corrosive sublimate in four gallons of water. Burn all straw and litter. Give the healthy ones clean, dry quarters. If possible, healthy ones clean, dry quarters. divide up the herd, placing a few in each pen. Allow free access to wood or animal charcoal, and give in the drinking-water ten drops of carbolic acid for each one hundred and fifty pounds live weight. Take the temperature daily, inserting a clinical thermometer in the rectum, and remove every animal showing temperature of 103° or over.

"Treatment.—Medicinal treatment of the disease is of but little avail. A good dietetical treatment, including a strict observance of sanitary principles, is of much more importance than the use of medi-

The following is from the pen of Prof. Law: "Feed well-boiled gruel of barley or rye, or, in case these raise the fever, cornstarch made with boiling water; give a drink of fresh, cool water, slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. For the early constipation give a mild laxative (castor oil, early constitution give a finite laxative (castor on, rhubarb) and injections of warm water, following up with fever medicine (nitrate of potassa and bisulphate of soda). If the patient survives the first few days and shows signs of ulcerations of the bowels (bloody dung, tender belly), give oil of terpentine, fifteen to twenty drops night and morn-resulted the sign of the strength seef feeding."

ing. Follow up with tonics and careful soft feeding,"
In reply to an Illinois correspondent who has tried various remedies, all to no purpose, a correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, U. S.,

"There are a great many so-called remedies for the so-called hog cholera, and I have tried many of them with varying results. The one that has proved the most successful with me and under my observations is this:

"First separate the well from the sick ones, removing the well ones and putting them in other pens or fields as far removed as practical from the diseased ones. Disinfect the old and new quarters with a strong solution of carbolic acid, and at the same time sprinkle around the feeding places and pens slacked lime. Whitewash the fences and pens with ordinary whitewash, in which put crude carbolic acid in the proportion of a pint of the crude to an ordinary bucketful of the wash. Before removing the well animals assimble them with fore removing the well animals sprinkle them with a solution of crude carbolic acid and water in the

proporton of a pint of the acid to a gallon of water.

"Give internally—especially during the period of fever—tincture of aconite, ten to twenty drops in milk, according to the size of the animal and the violence of the disease. Keep the sick in dry and comfortable quarters, and if an animal seems stupid or its bowels are not working right, give fifteen to twenty drops of turpentine in castor oil twice a day until the conditions change. Give no solid fcod to any of the afflicted; milk is best, but if not at hand or in sufficient quantities, make a warm gruel of cornmeal and allow the sick to drink of it in small quantities and often. Put hyposulphite of soda in all water used by animals for drinking, in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon of water. Care to prevent changes of conditions and preventing the prevent changes of conditions and preventing the animals from taking cold is one of the important things. Sick animals should not be exposed to storms or sudden changes of the weather. Disinfect every day as above indicated. If instructions are followed strictly, 80 per cent. of the afflicted can be saved."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

PRICKLY NIGHTSHADE—NEEDS WATCHING.

The plant received from Mr. H. G. Taylor, Treasurer Plympton Agricultural Society, Ont., collected on the farm of Mr. Malcolm Dewar, of Plympton Township, is one of the prickly nightshades, known to science as Solanum rostratum, Duval. It has a yellow flower with five stamens, one of which is darker in color and much stouter than the other four. The very prickly calyx closely invests the seed-pod; the stem, too, is armed with sharp, straight prickles. Being an annual, and the seeds straight prickles. Being an annual, and the seeds not shedding very easily, it can, with a little vigilance, be prevented from spreading. But if a farmer neglected it until he got a lot of the seed on his farm, he would find it a very disagreeable and probably obstinate enemy.

Mr. Dewar reports that he got it in millet seed, and that it has appeared scattered over the field.

and that it has appeared scattered over the field—a plant here and there. The seed is flattish with a curved embryo, and is rather larger than millet. Look out for it.

Prof. Byron D. Halstead, Botanist of the New Jersey Agricultural College Station, says of this weed: "This is the Texan nettle coming up from the far Southern States. This pest has spread with considerable rapidity. The leaves, stem and fruit of the Texan nettle are beset with rigid yellow prickles that make the weed a terror to man and

RATIONS FOR COWS, YEARLING STEERS, AND

YOUNG PIGS.
READER, Muskoka:—" Would you please answer the following question in the next issue of your valuable paper: Which would give the best results fed to milch cows, or which would be the cheapest food ration—cotton-seed meal at \$30 per ton, linseed-oil meal at \$30 per ton, or pea meal at \$22, fed with a ration of bran, cut oat straw, and timothy hay with a light mixture of clover in it? Or give the best ration and cheapest composed from above foods, also the same with regard to feeding yearling steers; also what would be the feeding value of whole milk compared with shorts at \$1.25 per cent. fed to little pigs or woung growing pigs, ditto cwt., fed to little pigs or young growing pigs; ditto. skim milk?"

[Pea meal at \$22 per ton would give the most economical ration. Thirteen pounds hay, 3 lbs. straw, 7 lbs. bran and 7 lbs. pea meal per 1,000 lbs. straw, 7 lbs. bran and 7 lbs. pea meal per 1,000 lbs. live weight for milch cows, and 20 lbs. hay, 3 lbs. straw, 3 lbs. bran and 6 lbs. pea meal per 1,000 lbs. live weight for yearlings. For pigs, neither whole milk nor shorts could be fed alone with advantage and economy. Young pigs, during the earliest stages of growth, should receive a liberal supply of skim-milk, with small at first but increasing quantities of meal rations. Towards the fattening period the milk should be restricted to from three to five pounds per head per day. Buttermilk may to five pounds per head per day. Buttermilk may now take the place of skim-milk. Shorts are excellent as part of the meal ration.

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A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, Professor of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College.]

WEIGHT OF HAY PER CUBIC CONTENT. ASHCROFT, B. C.—"We are often called upon to estimate the contents of a stack of hay, and have a rule in use which does not always afford satisfaction. Would you be good enough to publish a trustworthy formula? Stacks here are built with gables invariably, and the contents calculated in tons. Also, what number of cubic feet are usually allowed for a ton of hay?

[For oblong stacks with perpendicular ends, to find the cubic contents multiply the length by the width (between bottom and eaves), and the product by the height from the ground to the eaves. uct by the height from the ground to the eaves. For the top, multiply the area at the eaves by half the height of the ridge. Add the two products for the total cubic contents. The weight of hay per cubic yard in the stack varies from 112 pounds to cubic yard in the stack varies from 112 pounds to 300 pounds, depending on the nature of the hay, its age, the size of stack, and the part of the stack taken; 196 pounds may be considered a fair avertaken; 196 pounds may be considered a fair avertage. When the hay is well "sweated" 220 pounds is about the average; that is, 10 cubic yards to a is about the average; that is, 10 cubic yards to a ton. For different conditions of hay and stacks, the number of cubic yards to a ton will approxi-

mately vary as follows:-Square Stacks. Round Stacks. Cubic Yards. Cubic Yards.

parts of the body, including the belly, breast, and legs down to the hocks and knees. The old, original Cheviot was a very close-coated, short-wooled and remarkably hardy sheep, even more so than the Scotch Black-face. The fashionable form now is shorter, smaller, and more compact than formerly, with the wool closer and thicker set. The face and legs should be covered with short, hard, pure white legs should be covered with short, hard, pure white hair. Horns on the ram, though not always present, are not objected to. Ewes clip 4½ to 5 pounds of washed wool. The ewes are good milkers when well fed. Dry ewes fed on turnips for 12 to 14 weeks, and wethers from the hills at three years off dress 70 to 20 pounds. Teachers a week resulting off, dress 70 to 80 pounds; wethers a year younger, and finished on turnips, come up to about the same weight. Prof. Wallace, in Live Stock of Great Britain, states: "Half-breds when fat, at 12 to 13 months old, weigh 16 to 18 pounds per quarter, and the flesh is leaner and of better quality than that of the Leicester.

THE SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY AGAIN.

C. BURNARD, Perth Co.:-"Please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper where I can gain information regarding the sugar-beet industry. I wish to know the cost; whether it requires a large building and costly machinery, or if it can be run on a small scale, either individually or as a branch of a large firm? I think this locality is well-adapted to the growing of beets, and as grain growing has long since become unprofitable, and even dairying appears on the decline, it would, I think, suit us if we could add another branch to our business."

[We regret that the facts which we have at hand do not warrant us in holding out encourage-ment to our correspondent to go into the beet-sugar ment to our correspondent to go into the beet-sugar industry. Not but what they can be successfully grown, and make excellent feed for stock. At the O. A. C., Guelph, yields have been obtained varying from 9.96 to 24.45 tons per acre, but the capital required for machinery, factory buildings, etc., would be very large. To be successful the business must be conducted upon a large scale. We might add that Prof. Saunders, reporting on the subject in 1892, concluded as follows: "Relating to the history of this industry in the United States and Canada, it appears that many carefully-constructed Canada, it appears that many carefully-constructed factories have been established in the different parts of the country, backed by a liberal supply of capital, managed by men thoroughly trained in the business, having at their command the most business, having at their command the most approved machinery and labor-saving appliances; but, leaving out of consideration the factories recently built, it may be said that in no instance the industry measured sufficiently to since has the industry prospered sufficiently to give a fair return for the capital invested, and in almost every instance the effort has proved a financial failure."]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The only feature on the cattle market is a disposition to hold off. Choice bullocks have become very scarce, and butchers are anxious as to future supply. Feed is very short, butchers are anxious as to future supply. Feed is very short, butchers are anxious as to future supply. Feed is very short, butchers are anxious as to future supply. Feed is very short, butchers are anxious as to future supply. Feed is very short, butchers are anxious as to future supply. Feed is very short, butchers have pushed all their stock on to the market. This has tended to keep the price slow. With more seasonable weather the consumptive delow. With more seasonable weather the consumptive delow. With more seasonable weather the consumptive delow. The receipts were large; 65 loads, including 1,300 sheep and 2,000 hogs. Last Friday's market was probably the worst on record in every way: low prices, poor quality, and much left over at the close. Receipts of cattle for the week ending over at the close. Receipts of cattle for the week ending over at the close. Receipts of cattle for the week ending over at the close. As the Toronto Western cattle market.

Export Cattle.—This business has become very slow. **Export Cattle.**—This business has become very slow. **Export cattle.**—This business has become very slow. There being no demand, many drovers shipped their cattle home again.

Butcher Cattle.—Trade was fair for good cattle—these were hard to get. Quite a few poorer ones were left over at the close of the day, and some shipped back home. Mr. Mac. Three steers, 1, 130 pounds average, \$22.50. One carload cattle, 1,000 pounds average, \$22.50. One carload of steers, \$50 pounds average, \$2 cents per pound. One carload of steers, \$50 pounds average, \$2 cents per pound. One carload of steers, \$50 pounds average, \$2 cents per pound. Nine cattle, 1,200 pounds average, \$2 cents per pound. Nine cattle, 1,000 pounds average, \$2 cents per pound. Nine cattle, 1,000 pounds average, \$2 cents per pound. Nine cattle, 1,000 pounds average, \$2

pounds average, \$24 each. Four cows, 1,000 pounds average, \$15 each.

Messrs. Mullins & Wilson have returned from Manitoba.

Messrs. Mullins & Wilson have returned from Manitoba.

They bought large quantities of cattle all through the Northwest, and just before leaving sold 266 head at Winnipeg for west, and just before leaving sold 266 head at Winnipeg for Montreal. They report a large number of cattle to be fed Montreal. They report a large number of cattle to be fed Montreal. Stock bulls were rather dull at 1½ cents to 2 cents Bulls.—Stock bulls were rather dull at 1½ cents to 2 cents per pound. Good shipping bulls in demand at from 3 cents to 25 cents per pound. Poor kinds not wanted. A bunch of four 35 cents per pound. Poor kinds not wanted, and buyers sold at \$40.

are hard to dispose of at even \$20 per head—one went as low as \$15. Choice well-forward springers are wanted.

Hogs.—No change of importance; the stores asked for in last report swamped the market; no more wanted at present. Mr. Harris reports trade active enough so far as movement is concerned; the receipts were heavy, nearly 3,000, which he handled well, but the price shows a tendency to fall, 4½c.per lb. weighed off cars. It is idle to flood the market with young pigs which farmers are afraid to hold. A great many Tamworth grades (some solid red in color, others dappled) were on view, bringing as high as \$4.25 per cwt.

Wheat on the street market continued very firm to-day. White sold as high as 71c., and the buyers freely offered 70c. The millers have still a short supply, and to keep their mills going they are offering this advanced price. Notwithstanding the prices farmers have no inclination to sell, and the deliveries to-day were not much larger than they have been for weeks; as a result an increase of 75,000 bushels in spring wheat is reported in local stocks of grain this week. This is Manitoba wheat which arrived a few days ago.

Oats.—Dull and easy; mixed quoted at 21c. and white at 23c.; 800 bushels at 27½c. was the highest point for a very fine sample.

Hay still continues high—\$16 to \$17.50 a ton; ten loads on

Hay still continues high—\$16 to \$17.50 a ton; ten loads on offer. \$traw.—Bundled straw wanted; only a few loads on offer; \$12.50 per ton. Baled straw, \$6 to \$8 per ton. Eggs very scarce, and really fresh ones brought from 20c.

5c. per dozen. Butter in fair supply; all sold freely at 22c. to 25c. per lb.,

rolls.

Fowls, etc., more plentiful, and prices ruled: Fowls, 50c. to 60c. per pair; ducks, 60c. to 80c.; turkeys, 10c. per lb.

Montreal Market.

Montreal Market.

One large dealer on this morning's (October 24) market, whose weekly purchases are about one hundred head of cattle and several hundred sheep and lambs, declared that he had never bought such cheap cattle in his life, instancing one bunch of twelve head, weighing 13,810 pounds, for which he paid \$2.35 per hundredweight. They were a choice bunch of steers, and averaged 1,150 pounds each. There is no doubt one of the principal reasons for these prices is the miserable quality of cattle coming forward. Any really choice cattle are making a very fair rate, all things considered, but with the enormous quantities of poor stock on offer it keeps down prices for all qualities. There are no export cattle offering, and none are wanted, as most of the stock going forward (at least two-thirds) are Northwest shipments, the balance coming from Ontario.

Ontario.

Butchers' cattle can be had anywhere from 1 cent to 3.
Butchers' cattle can be had anywhere from 1 cent to 3.
cents per pound, the latter being reached only for an occasional cents per pound. In order that readers may form some idea of fancy animal.

In order that readers may form some idea of the true state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative that the state of the trade we give the following representative the state of the trade we give the following representative the state of the trade we give the following representative the state of the trade we give the following representative the state of the trade we give the following representative the state of the st

15 head, weighing 16,730 pounds, sold 107 3 15 '' 15,000 '' '' 3 30 '' 13,800 '' 3 15 '' 15,700 '' 83,3 12 '' 13,810 '' 83,3 17 '' averaging 1,080 '' 3,3 28 '' 28 '' 2950 '' 29 24 bulls made 1c. per pound and \$10 over. \$3.30 per cwt. 3.30 21c. per pound.

Anything in the way of sheep fit for export quickly change hands at from 3c, to 34c, per 1b., but butcher sheep are very dull and slow to work off even at a sacrifice. Good heavy lambs fit for export also meet with a ready sale, of which the following are a few samples:

Marge amount of stock will be carried over to next market.

Live hogs remain steady at former quotations, and lots have been turned over this week of handy weights (180 to 200 lbs.) at \$4.50 to \$4.57\ \text{per cwt.}, off cars, the latter price being paid more as a division of difference, in sharing the loss between 50 and 65c. Contracts for next week have been made at tween 50 and 65c. Contracts for next week have been made at quantities, for which considerable difference is being made, namely, from 5ic, to 6c. per lb. Upwards of one hundred were offered on the retail markets, for which only 5ic, to 5ic, was paid, lots coming in to dealers readily making the 6c.

The present seems to be a recori-breaking period; this week's shipment of sheep being the largest ever exported in week's shipment of sheep being the largest ever exported in sany one week from this port, 16,879, the Dominion Line SS. Scotsman taking out the largest cargo of live stock ever taken on one vessel from America—798 head of cattle and 5,346 sheep, on development of shippers, Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides.

Since last writing, hides have declined 14c. per lb. Calf Skins declined 2c. to 6c. per lb., and lamb skins advanced 10c. to 55c. each. Shipments for the two weeks were:—5,999 cattle, 26,831 sheep, and 987 horses.

East Buffalo Stock Letter.

Hogs.—The free marketing of light plgs still continues, and quite a number of sickly hogs have been sent to this market during the past week. Strictly well-finished corn-fed hogs have been few and far between; there have not been very many loads of prime hogs weighing 250 lbs. and upwards on sale. Bulk of hogs this week have been selling around \$4.10 to \$4.15, with a few fancy hogs at \$4.20. The New York trade have been free buyers of plgs and light stuff, and they have have been selling in with the better grades at strong prices. The been selling in with the better grades at strong prices. The been selling in with the better grades at strong prices. The been selling in with the better grades at strong prices. The been selling rices are about as low as they will get. We hardly the present prices are about as low as they will get. We hardly the present prices are about as low as they will get. We hardly the present prices are about as low as they will get. We hardly the present prices are about as low as they will get. We hardly the present prices are about as low as they will get. We hardly the present prices are about as low as they will get. We hardly the present prices are about as low as they will get. We hardly the present prices are about as low as they will get. We hardly the prices are against buying half-fat, wough hogs, which have been a drag on the market and selling slow at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Offerings this week have been much becastern markets and the large shipments of dressed mutton from Western markets the demand for sheep and lambs has from Western markets the demand for sheep and lambs has not been very extensive, and prices, if anything, have been not been very extensive, and prices, if anything, have been not been very extensive, and prices, if anything, have been not been very extensive, and prices, if anything, have been light medium killing lambs at \$3.50 to \$4.00. The export trade continues to be free buyers of good heavy sheep, 120 lbs, and uptured to any the prices are a

The English Apple Trade.

Recent advices from our trade correspondents in London, Eng., report considerable improvement of late in sales of Canadian apples in London and Liverpool, with a decided Canadian apples in London and the report of the new year: Prices have rise expected with the beginning of the new year: Prices have ranged all the way from 10s. to 22s. per barrel, according to variety and quality.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Following are the top prices at present, two weeks ago and one and two years ago for commodities named:—

Olic and the Jeans of		N	lro.		
	Present 7 prices.	ago.	1894.	1893.	
CATTLE.				\$ 5 80	
1500 lbs. up	. \$ 5 48	\$ 5 60	\$ 6 10		
1350 @ 1500	5 35	5 50	6 00	5 80	
1200 @ 1350	5 25	5 25	5 80	5 60	
1050 @ 1200		4 90	5 00	5 35	
900 @ 1050		4 75	5 00	4 50	
Stks. and F		3 70	3 60	3 65	
Fat cows		4 00	3 75	3 50	
Canners		2 50	2 25	2 20	
Bulls		4 12	4 00	3 60	
Calves		6 40	5 50	5 75	
Texas steers		3 65	2 85	3 00	
Texas C. & B		2 30	2 30	2 40	
Western		4 30	4 70	4 50	
Western cows		4 65	3 25	3 30	
	5 10		0		
Hogs.	****				
Mixed		4 30	5 25	6 80	
Heavy	3 90	4 35	5 40	6 70	
Light		4 30	5 10	6 90	
Pigs		4 00	4 75	6 60	
SHEEP.					
	3 90	4 00	3 15	4 95	
Natives		3 25	2 80	3 50	
Western	0 40	2 85	2 30	3 00	
Texas		5 00	4 00	5 00	
Lambs		59	523		
Dec. Wheat					
Dec. Corn		27		14 65	
Jan. Pork	9 10	9 57	11 85	14 UJ	

Live cattle exporters are getting very little comfort out of the reports of foreign markets, although prices on this side are comparatively low. Last year Chicago received 374,000 head of Northwestern range cattle. Already she has received that number this year. After this time last year there were some 60,000 range cattle received, there being as many as 4,000 the last week in November, but it is not expected that so many will arrive late this year, as the season opened much earlier.

Western range cattle constitute the only class that show a gain over last year, the receipts of all kinds of cattle for the year so far being over 300,000 short of last year, which in turn was a small one.

year so far being over 300,000 short of last year, which in turn was a small one.

The hog supply consists very largely of little pigs and underweights. Two causes are assigned for this. One is that the cholera is so generally prevalent as to induce owners to realize on them while they may, and the other is that the supply of pigs in the country is so very large that owners prefer to take a low price now than to feed a month or so and tnen take a lower price. The opinion of the writer is that there is a good deal in both of these arguments.

Corn is very low, and could be sold to better advantage in the form of pork, even at much lower prices than the latter now brings, than to hold in cribs or sell on the market.

The stocks of provisions are rather large, but the demand for fresh meat was never better at this season of the year.

A commission salesman says:—"Hog cholera is at present the disturbing factor in estimating present and future supplies. Fully 25 per cent. of present receipts consist of pigs weighing under 160 pounds. Continued heavy receipts will force good packing hogs to \$3.50, but we do not look for prices to go below that figure for the present."

Another authority deals with the hog situation as follows:—

"The low price of corn. continues a factor in depressing provisions. Receipts of hogs continue liberal, although about 10 per cent. less than last season. Exports of provisions have been larger than last year. The demand for consumption from all sources is good. Speculation is apathetic, and packers appear in full control of values."

An old-time Chicago hog buyer says:—"I know hog raisers who never have any sickness among their pigs, who are very who never have any sickness among their pigs, who are very whom the present in the chicago in the pigs, who are very whom they have any sickness among their pigs, who are very whom they have any sickness among their pigs, who are very whom they have any sickness among their pigs, who are very whom they have any sickness among their pigs, who are ve

all sources is good. Speculation is apathetic, and packers appear in full control of values."

An old-time Chicago hog buyer says:—"I know hog raisers who never have any sickness among their pigs, who are very careful when putting them on new corn in the fall to give it first in very moderate quantities, and a good feed of oats about twice a week. A majority of the hogs coming are not afflicted with anything like cholera, but with fever, resulting from overfeeding on new corn."

In one week, recently, Chicago received 98,163 sheep, the largest number ever recorded. That big run was followed by over 83,000 the next week, and of course prices ruled very low. Abram Mann, Rossville, Ill., marketed 87 fancy Hampshire Down wethers. The bunch averaged 129 lbs., and sold for \$3 90. They will be exported to England, and will be a good match for the sheep soid on the Islington market.

The foreign horse buyers are not as plenty as they were, a number having returned home for their annual vacation. The general horse market is sluggish. Heavy drafters, extra 1300 to 1400-pound chunks, are selling round \$70 to \$140, and good drivers are also meeting with a fair inquiry, one extra fine team selling for \$1,500 during the week, to a New York dealer, but the bulk of the drivers reported are negotiated at \$65 to \$200.

There is a big demand lately for nice light draft horses. It

dealer, but the bulk of the drivers reported are negotiated at \$65 to \$200.

There is a big demand lately for nice light draft horses. It comes from the South entirely, and the belief is expressed by good authorities that it will absorb a larger number than usual of such horses. The South is developing very rapidly in general farming. The old days of raising nothing but cotton, tobacco, or "goobers," as they call peanuts on large plantations, are gone never to return. Diversified farming and stockraising is now the order of the day. At the Cotton States Exposition, now in full blast, in Atlanta, the display of all kinds of grain and agricultural products formerly grown mainly in the North, are larger than those of old King Cotton. The demand down in that country for blooded tock of all kinds, especially choice varieties of hogs and dairy cattle, is very strong, and seems to be rapidly on the increase.

The Horse Markets.

The Horse Markets.

There is not much improvement in prices, but there certainly is a better demand. There are still plenty of horses, but very few of the right class. The best kind of carriage horse and good delivery horses are scarce. A sale of horses took place at the Cedars breeding stables, North Toronto, on Friday last. Among those disposed of, Banker Boy, by Honest Wilkes, brought \$97; Rialto, two years old, by Rio Grande, \$100; Sidna, two year old, Standard-bred, by Sidney, \$200, sold to Mr. A. Griffiths, Welland, Ont. The sales at "Grand's" have been well attended, but the principal purchases are for export. Prospects are for increased trade, and the local buyers are operating with more confidence. Good delivery horses, 1,300 lbs. to 1,650 lbs., sold for \$60 to \$85; good general purpose horses, \$50 to \$75; light drivers, 14 to 15½ hands high, \$40 to \$100 each; carriage horses, 15½ to 16 hands, \$75 to \$150. A very styll'sh, good action bay gelding sold to a gentleman at Montreal for \$200. Prices are not high for common scrubs, but fair for stylish, well-broken horses. There is an outcry in the Mother Country that the Capadian horses are displacing the English horse, yet are entirely unfit for work in the streets of London. As soon as Sir Charles Tupper saw this he communicated with Mr. Wm. Hunting, M. R. C. V. S., of Fulham Road, London, who is retained by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Dr. Hunting states that there is not a shadow of foundation for the charges made by the Morning Post newspaper. He has had experience with hundreds of Canadian horses in London during the last few years and says there are none better. In manners, constitution, feet and legs, they are all that can be desired. No better light delivery horses (1,300 lbs. and upwards, known as "vanners" or "machiners," can be found in London than Canadians. If five-year-old horses are sent over, they will continue to command a good price. It is useless to send any younger than five or over eight years of age.



MUGGINS, A HERO.

8. WARREN JACKSON.

He had neither the air nor the bold front of a hero. When my husband picked him up on the streets of St. Paul and brought him to our western home, he was about as disreputable a specimen of a street waif as one could find anywhere, with a curiously old expression on his features, and a great shock of fiery red hair that stood out like an aureole around his face and gave him a ferocious air that it took a close acquaintance to dispel.

We had long needed a boy on the farm, and he proved to be just what we wanted; with an ignorance of farm life and ways that sometimes led him to make queer mistakes, such as putting the collars on the horses wrong side up, or placing the wheels on the buggy wrong side out when removed for oiling; but these were things that never happened but once, as he was quick to learn, and seemed anxious to do as well as he could.

could.

My own rosy-cheeked boy was four years old; a mischievous little darling, into everything, and everywhere at once, and had it not been for Muggins I would have found it almost impossible to have kept track of him at all; but the two boys were great friends, and the older of the two took good care of little Paul, much of the time they were left together. We ourselves had never seen anything at all heroical in our "hired man," as we sometimes facetiously styled Muggins; and it was the second year of his stay with us we learned that personal beauty was whelly unnecessary as a covering for a kingly spirit.

was the second year of his stay with us we learned that personal beauty was wholly unnecessary as a covering for a kingly spirit.

It was just after Christmas, and the winter, an unusually fine one, showed signs of settling down more stormily. My husband had let the hired man he had kept during the summer season go home, and with our boy was taking care of the stock, and doing the many chores attending farm life. This in itself was no small item, as we had several hundred head of sheep, besides horses and cows that required daily care.

It was a fine morning, though to the northward a bank of low-lying clouds might at any time resolve themselves into a blizzard. John and Muggins had gone to the barn and were attending to the stock as usual, when I was disturbed by the boy rushing in with terror written all over his face.

"Oh, Missus! the boss has fell through the trap-door, and hurt hisself pretty bad, I'm afraid," he exclaimed, gas-ping for breath. I was not long in arriving on the scene, and found my husband stretched out underneath the hatchway of the hay-mow, groaning faintly, with one leg drawn up under him. I stood for a moment utterly dismayed. I knew nothing whatever of surgery, but knew we must get him into the house as soon as possible. This I realized would be no slight tak, for he was a large, heavy man, while we were both small, and neither of us gifted with much strength. The next thing would be to get a doctor; and I felt like losing what little presence of mind I still retained, when I thought of the time that must elapse before a physician could arrive from the little town of Sanborn, eight miles away. Our nearest neighbor was nearly as far, and truly the situation was not the most cheerful in the world.

But the first thing to be done was to get the sufferer in shelter, and I was glad to profit by Muggins' advice, who prosecular could arrive from the little town of Sanborn, eight miles away.

the most cheerful in the world.

But the first thing to be done was to get the sufferer in shelter, and I was glad to profit by Muggins' advice, who proposed placing him in a small sleigh sometimes used to haula few cakes of ice on when our cistern went dry, as it sometimes did during the long winter months. Rushing to the house, where I found all quiet, Paul sleeping soundly, I soon returned with an armful of wraps and quilts with which we lined the rude sled; and then by an exertion of our strength we placed John in it, in as comfortable a position as possible. The jar and movement made him moan, but we were powerless to help him there, and started for the house.

Luckilv it was not far distant, and we soon got there, both

plained that his long swoon had been caused by his striking partly on his head when he fell; then, as I looked inquiringly around, he said, "What a jewel of a boy that is of yours," and he went on to tell me the story of Muggins' trip. As I feared, he had gone but a short distance when he became bewildered, and not daring to trust the horse to her own head for fear she would carry him directly home, he kept travelling on, mile after mile, till finally the animal floundered in a larger drift than u-ual, and falling, threw him heavily in the snow. When he picked himself up he found to his dismay that it was impossible to get Fanny on her feet again; so slipping her bridle off, he left her to her fate, and started ahead on foot. He had no idea where he was going, but kept trudging bravely on, determined to reach some habitation and send relief to us. Twice he fell and got "most asleep," he told the doctor, but conquering the drowsiness instinct warned him would be fatal, he kept on going, until at last, by chance the Doctor said, but led by Providence, I claimed, he stumbled through the doorway of a house in the outskirts of Sanborn, He was so utterly exhausted that speech failed him, but drawing the note from his pocket he held it out toward the master of the house, and then a blessed unconsciousness came to him, and he knew no more.

then a blessed unconsciousness came to him, and the knew no more.

The note was not long in reaching its destination, and the doctor stopped to see the boy on his way to our place. He was shocked to find his hands, feet and face all more or less frozen. Leaving directions for his treatment, he kept on, and his eyes had a suspicious moisture as he finished telling me the history of Muggins' journey.

"I tell you, that lad has the stuff in him heroes are made of," he said in conclusion, and when a few day later he brought Muggins home with him, that individual put on a shamefaced air at the reception we gave him.

Years have passed since them. The one-time street boy is now a member of our family in very truth, and we none of us doubt his ability to show proof of his heroism as he did once before, should opportunity again require.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A prize will be given in January for the best short original fairy tale. The writer must not be more than sixteen years of age. Send the stories, with name, age, and address of writer, to Cousin Dorothy, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London Ont.

A "Proverb-Hunt" will now begin this column. A prize is offered for correct solutions of the first three pictures. Only children of subscribers may compete, and competitors must be under sixteen years of age. Answers should be sent in for each group, e.g., 1-3, 4-6, 7-9, etc. A prize is offered for each group of three pictures, and a better one at the end of the year for the largest number of correct answers. Letters marked "Proverb-Hunt" will not be opened until ten days after the third picture of each group is issued. The first letter opened, containing correct answers, will be prize winner; all others will receive honorable mention. Address your letters to Cousin Dorothy, as above, and mark them "Proverb-Hunt"—outside the envelope.



HIDDEN PROVERB-NO. 2. A Fairy Tale.

[By Leila M. Webber, Peterboro, Ont.—Aged 13.] Once there was a little boy whose parents were both dead, so he had to earn his own living. He started off one fine morning as he was going through the woods he heard a strange noise, and he got frightened and knelt strange noise, and he got frightened and knelt down to pray. Suddenly a fairy appeared and said, "Little boy, tell me what you wish for, and you shall have it." So the boy said, "I wish that I may get out of this wood safely." The fairy said, "Let me hop up on your shoulder and you will have your wish." So the fairy stayed on the little boy's shoulder till he came to the end of the wood. Then the fairy said, "Go straight along till you Then the fairy said, "Go straight along till you come to the cross-roads and then turn to the left, and you will come to a large house where you will get your dinner. Then the fairy disappeared; and the boy went to the house and found it belonged to the King. One of the servants told him that the Princess was lame and had not walked a step for five years. The boy asked to see the King, and said he knew how to cure the Princess. So he told about a stream in the woods where he had met the fairy, and said if she bathed in this stream three times she would be cured. They all went to the stream, and the Princess bathed in it three times and was cured. The King and Queen were so glad and so full of gratitude towards the boy they did not know how to repay him; but at last the King adopted him and made him a Prince, and he

was always happy afterwards. A few days ago the postman left a bulky envelope at my house. When I opened the packet, out fell a slip of paper bearing upon it the words:

"Read me right and read me well, And in your Page my mission tell."

I did read the contents of the envelope through, there and then, and was so pleased with them that I resolved to obey the rhymed command—as I hope vou will do:

Report of the Fourth Meeting of Our Own Society.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Society has been started with the object of promoting the kind behavior of brothers to sisters, and sisters to brothers, reporting on the treatment of our pets, and improving the mind generally.

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Members must be over eight and under fourteen A General Meeting is held every week. A Grand

Banquet every month.

Report of General Meeting, by the Literary

Member.—Our Own Society held its fourth meeting
in the schoolroom, last week. All the members were present except Brother Lionel, who was suffering from severe toothache—an illness which we all deplored, but for which we didn't feel so extra sorry, as the Honorary President (who is his father) had offered him a quarter to have it out.

The proceedings opened, after the chair had been taken by Brother Dick, with a hearty vote of thanks to the Honorary President for his generous contribution of twelve oranges and a box of candy to our last Grand Banquet.

Sister Beatrice then rose, and gave, in thrilling language, an account of how she had rescued a stray kitten from the jaws of Nero—the barn dog. Her story was very affecting, and I distinctly noticed the Youngest Member—sister Mary, who is very fond of cats—wipe her eyes on her pinafore.

Brother Edmund, the Noticing Member, was then called upon to give his observations on the week. Here they are:-

"I have noticed that Sister Kit has twice refused the top crust of the loaf at tea; and Sister Mabel gave her doll to the Youngest Member last Sunday. "Ladies and Gents," Sister Kit read-

"I have read 'Harry's School-days' with great attention, and have come to the conclusion that boys' books would be delightful if there was only something about girls in them. As it is they are rather dull. Schoolboys seem to me to be rather They are always wanting to fight, or else go expeditions where they may get drowned or run over. They seem to be very fond of four-bladed knives, and are generally hungry. They play football and cricket a great deal—but that is nice, I think. I am afraid I shall never be very fond of boys' books, but I mean to read them, so, as the Society says, to understand boys.

Brother Edmund's criticism came then:-"I have just finished the book recommended me by Sister Kit, called Three Girls.' I am sorry I cannot say much in its favor. Girls in girls' books are rather muffs. Their favorite amusement seems to be taking a long walk; and then they always become dreadfully frightened if they see cows, or lose their way, or a storm comes on. Girls quarrel more often than boys, I think, but they make it up more often than boys, I think, but they make it depends more quickly, and crya lot. Girls in girls' books seem very fond of sewing, only everything they make is to be a 'surprise,' which I call silly. I don't think I shall read many girls' books, they make me feel so dull."

The Quarter-Hour of Rabelais.

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY TITO CONTI.

Convivial tastes are sometimes a source of embarrassment. There is a story told of Rabelais to the effect that after having merrily regaled himself with congenial spirits at the public house, he was wont to grow sober and thoughtful a little while before the time of reckoning arrived. This circumstance came to be known as the "quarter-hour of Rabelais," and since his day a countless host of human beings have had occasion to reflect that in one particular at least they had a fellow-feeling with the famous old wit and satirist. It is, indeed, all too common for members of our race to indulge themselves without counting the cost. They are in for a merry time: "On with the dance, let joy be unconfined,"—this is the measure to which they keep step in their pleasure taking; but sooner or later the dance is over and the fiddler is to pay. It is a fine thing to order what we will at the restaurant without bothering our heads with arithmetic; but our lordly contempt of calculation may be followed by decidedly uncomfortable, not to say



THE QUARTER HOUR OF RABELAIS.

[N. B.—The doll had lost both legs and arms, and Mabel said she was tired of the old thing.]

"Have noticed with sorrow that Brother Tom
"Have noticed with sorrow that Brother Tom
was kept in school for half-an-hour every day last
week. He is too lazy to get up his work properly
[this remark was put down by Brother Tom as being
[this remark was put down by Brother Tom as being
[this remark was put down by Brother Tom as being
[this remark was put down by Brother Tom as being
[this remark was forder], but certainly 'The Gorgon' (alias, the
out of order], but certainly 'The Gorgon' (alias, the
was cheered heartily by all the Society.]

"On the evening of the last Grand Banquet, I

"On the evening of the last Grand Banquet, I distinctly noticed that Brother James selected the largest suggest by when the parts largest currant bun when the plate was handed round. As this is against the rules of the Society, will the market and the society,

Brother Jim at once rose and replied: "The Noticing Member did see me take the largest bun to Noticing Member did see me take the largest bun to eat, but I did it without shame, for I knew that it was eat, but I did it without shame, for I knew that it was eat, but I did it without shame, for I knew that it was eat, but I did it without shame, for I knew that it was eat, but I did it without shame, for I knew that it was eat, but I did it without shame and I would humbly suggest to the Providing Member. Sister Kit, that Mawler's, in the viling Member, Sister Kit, that Mawler's, in the village, is not an A 1 place for buns."

Brother Mark sat down amid sympathetic applause. And the Literary Member (that's me) determined to write him an ode on his behavior.

The Noticing Member, and Sister Kit, the Presiding ditto, were here called upon to give their criticism upon the book each of them had been reading lately reading lately.

Brother Edmund here sat down, and the Chairman thanked him for his criticism, and requested he should shake hands with Sister Kit, to show there was no ill-feeling. This being done, 'mid hearty applause, the Youngest Member sang a charming new nursery-song, and the Reciting Member recited a dirge, composed by himself, on the "Death of our Canary."

Refreshments in the shape of ginger beer and hardbake were than handed round, and the proceedings were ended by the Chairman proposing the

following resolutions: That water-biscuits spread with butter and strawberry-jam, and folded together, should form

"That a birthday-ode should be written to mother on her birthday, by the Literary Member, and that not less than five shillings should be spent on her present" part of the next Banquet."

"That 'The Gorgon,' Miss Smith, should have a

vote of censure passed upon her, and be treated with chilling politeness by all the members."

"That the Honorary President should be invited to contribute to the next Banquet." Here, I am sorrry to say, the Report comes to an end. There is a leaf or two missing evidently, or else the Literary Member felt unable to finish his noble task.—Pall Mall Budget.

vulgar, sensations when Nemesis, ere long, presents a bill of costs. The young man of slender salary may scarcely distinguish his opulent sensations from those of the millionaire as he gallantly escorts into the stylish cafe the young lady whose hero he would be. Perish the thought of meanness; whatever is worth doing is worth doing well; and so the cream of the menu is skimmed, and it is a season to be remembered. Yes, it is, indeed; but the most memorable thing about it was the reckoning. The cup of sweetness was then discovered to ing. The cup of sweetness was then discovered to have some very bitter dregs. The young man almost killed himself trying to look careless and unconcerned as he squeezed the last copper from his poor purse, and, depend upon it, he will never forget that "quarter-hour of Rabelais." The poor housekeeper feels quite well-to-do when she can get from the corner grocery whatever she chooses by merely sending a little book round with her order—really it is almost magical, the effect of that little book; it is almost equal to Aladdin's ring. But when Saturday night arrives and the entries in that when Saturday night arrives and the entries in that same little book are found to aggregate an amount equal to or greater than the husband's weekly equal to or greater than the numband's weekly earnings, then, in truth, a marked and doleful change comes o'er the spirit of the housekeeper's dream: it is, alas! the "quarter-hour of Rabelais." The man in our picture has been having a merry time; with good wine and the pleasant company of the pretty maid why should be not freely regale of the pretty maid, why should he not freely regale

himself? and so he has. The time has passed so pleasantly, and he has drunk so industriously and so regardlessly of cost, that the announcement of what is to pay is a painful surprise, and his attempt to continue smiling is so forced and sickly as almost to draw tears from our eyes. Shade of Rabelais, behold another kindred spirit!

Tito Conti resides at Florence. His delineations of character and his rendering of accessories are alike astonishingly true. He shares some gifts in common with Meissonier. himself? and so he has. The time has passed so

Every Home Requires One.

There are many cook and receipt books on the market, many of them good in their way, but limited or sectional in their composition and makeup. No well-ordered household, either in country or town, is rightly equipped without a complete work of this description. It remained for the publishers of the "Home Queen Cook Rock" a work work of this description. It remained for the publishers of the "Home Queen Cook Book"—a work of over 600 pages, containing 2,000 valuable receipts, useful in every conceivable branch of domestic economy,—to eclipse all previous efforts in that direction. It is an ideal volume, substantial, well-printed, and handsomely illustrated. In fact, we think the publishers were excessively modest in styling it simply a "cook book," as the following outline of contents will prove:— Cake. Layer Cake. Filling for Layer Cake. Frosting and Icing. Cookies and Jumbles.

Food and Health.
Foods in General.
Table Etiquette.
Morning Meal.
Evening Meal.
Evening Meal.
Party Suppers.
How to Carve.
Selecting Meats.
Soups. Shell-fish.
Shell-fish.
Meats.
Sauces for Meats.
Poultry and Game
Pickles. weet Pickles. v egetables.
Butter and Cheese.
Eggs and Omelets.
Salads.
Bread. Biscuits, Rolls, etc. Waffles and Griddle Cakes. Unleavened Bread. Grains and Mushes.

Cookies and Jumbles.
Gingerbreads.
Crullers and Doughnuts.
Pastry and Pies.
Custards and Creams.
Ice Cream and Ices.
Puddings.
Sauces for Puddings.
Preserves. Preserves.
Jellies and Jams.
Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
Fruit and Fruit Sauces.
Drinks.
Confectionery.
Monys for Every Month. Contectionery.

Menus for Every Month.
Folding Napkins
Housekeepers' Hints.
Keeping Fruits and Vegetables.
The Toilet.
Miscellaneous.
The Laundry The Laundry.

"All tried and known to be good" is the assurance that comes with every department of this vast library of receipts. After careful examination and nearly two years' actual use in the homes of members of our staff and others, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE heartily commends the volume, a limited number of which we have secured as a premium to readers obtaining new readers on the content of this readers obtaining new yearly subscribers. To this end we make a remarkably attractive offer on another page, to which attention is directed. So favorable an opportunity will not present itself again, nor will it long be available, for the supply of "Home Queen" books will go quickly. Carefully read the announcement and be the first to secure a volume, either for your own use or as a gift to your friend who is going housekeeping.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,-

Everything looks so dreary and bleak just now that one instinctively shivers, and caps are drawn farther down to protect one's ears from the not too gentle caresses of Mr. Jack Frost; for, although we have seen but little of his companion, the snow, we have had several visits from him, as the bare trees and forlorn-looking gardens can testify. Bare feet no longer patter over the well-worn path that leads to the old school-house; but sturdy little lads to the old school-house; but sturdy little lads disporting, perhaps, with pardonable pride, their first pair of long-legged boots, and ruddy-cheeked girlies peeping out from red hoods, replace them, and remind us that "the cold, chilly winds of November" are here. Who says of autumn—

The melancholy days have come, The saddest of the year"?

Those young faces glowing with health and the touch of the bracing air look anything but melancholy; their brisk walk has only stirred them up, quickened their senses, and left them in good shape for studying. I wonder how many of you are tryfor studying. I wonder how many of you are tryfor studying. I wonder how many of you are try-ing for a prize this term. All, I hope, for even if there are no tangible prizes offered there is always the priceless prize of knowledge, after which both old and young may strive with advantage. The lack of education is a terrible drawback, for no matter how much wealth one has, if he be unedu-cated he much feel at a disadvantage in society. cated he must feel at a disadvantage in society—not only society in the general acceptance of the term, but in the ever-necessary mingling with one's fellow-beings. It is a deplorable thing to see, in these times, a young person unable to read or write his own letters, no matter of how private a nature;

his own letters, no matter of how private a nature; and yet, despite the great facilities we enjoy for obtaining education, such may often be found.

Sometimes, too, boys and girls, leaving school with a fair fund of knowledge, allow themselves to drift backward for want of practising a little reading and writing, while, on the other hand, many who were obliged to leave school when young have, by ambition and persevering effort, raised themby ambition and persevering effort, raised themselves to high positions. At the present moment I recall to mind a boy, the child of poor parents, who was forced to leave school and work hard while still quite young, but by studying at night and

saving his earnings, he fitted himself for college, and paid his way there too, ending by becoming a brilliant lawyer and a member of Parliament. Another started out to learn a trade (without his breakfast, but too proud to say so) with only twenty-five cents in his pocket. That boy is now a wealthy business man.

"What man has done, man can do," so those who have yet the opportunity of going to school should make the best possible use of it, that they may be better fitted to cope with the future. And those who have said good-bye to their schooldays will find it of great benefit to read the works of good authors, such as have often been mentioned in these columns, and to correspond, if possible, with good letter writers. Take an interest in some of the many papers that have pages specially devoted to you, and write to them too, and in time you will find a marked improvement in yourselves or, to say the least, your talent will not rust for want of use, for it is a German adage, "If I rest, I rust." In conclusion, I would bid you take this for a motto :

'Aim high, even though your point you miss, Some higher mark you gain by this, Than if, lest failure should befall, You took no lofty aim at all.

The noble mind, with passion's fire,
Makes excellence its first desire."

I regret that those who are competing for the prizes for puzzles and solutions are not more regular in sending in their work.

I enjoyed your "social" letters, Jos., and would

like to receive similar ones more frequently. It gives me pleasure, Irvine, to think that I may have been even of slight assistance to you. My desire is to be of service to as many of my fellow-beings as possible. I hope your duties will not be so urgent as to prevent you from appearing occasionally in the old Corner.

Chris., you have made an excellent beginning; are you a niece or a nephew?

Yours as ever,

UNCLE TOM.

ELLISBORO, N. W. T., Oct. 18, 1895.

DEAR UNCLE TOM, I have received the very nice prize you sent me quite safely, and must not let to-day's mail go out without writing to thank you for it. I was so pleased to see by your paper, the FARMER'S ADVO-CATE, you meant me to be one of the three to get a book. We all like the binding so much, and the big people tell me it has a very pretty story inside, so I am sure I shall like it too, and have begun to read it already. Good-bye.

From one of your little nieces, BIRDIE ELLIS.

Pickled Beef.

The two following recipes for pickled beef have been sent by correspondents in answer to a request made for them. They are both tried and proven. The first is:

Knickerbocker Pickled Beef.—Rub the beef with Knickerbocker Pickled Beef.—Rub the beef with salt. Let lay two or three days to draw off the blood, then pack in a clean cask. Take six gallons water, nine pounds of salt, three pounds brown sugar, one quart molasses, three ounces saltpetre; mix, boil well, and skim. Put on the beef cold. Weight it down to keep it under the fluid. In the spring draw off the fluid, boil and skim to take out the impurities, let it cool, pour over beef, and the impurities, let it cool, pour over beef, and weight lightly as before.

A. K.

The other is sent by Mrs. C. W. Staley, and is as

For 100 pounds of beef use four gallons of water, eight pounds salt, two pounds brown sugar, two ounces saltpetre, two ounces of saleratus. Soak meat six hours in cold water to take out blood, then pack in barrel or stone jar. Boil all the ingredients together, except saleratus, remove scum as it rises. When cold add saleratus and pour it over the meat, which will be ready for use in ten days. Prairie Farmer.

Puzzles.

1-TRANSPOSITION. Ot eihnt onw efls eb eutr; adn ti umst
Oofllw sa eht ihgnt eht ady,
Outh acnst ont ehnt eb aefls ot ayn amn.
H. D. Pickett.

2-CHARADE.

The answers do not seem to come, Tho' I FIRST the puzzles o'er, As I lie beneath the cool white THIRD, With grassy carpet and floor.

SECOND'S calling, I must hurry, Or my supper I will miss, So if you are really TOTAL You'll be content with this. H. D. PICKETT.

3-RIDDLES. What tree can a carpenter use for a tool? What tree do you carry at all times with you? What tree always grumbles and murmurs away? What tree may be found beside the sea blue? 4-HIDDEN POETS.

Put that hinge lower down.
It was put there by Ronald.
Does not the corn pop evenly!
A big ray of light is shining.

Answers to Puzzles in October 1st Issue.

1-The inner soul and not, forsooth, The other walls we scan;
Brave courage, honor, love and truth—
These make the perfect man. 4-P-ear. 3-Geology. 2-On-i-on.

SOLVERS.

Clara Robinson, Chris McKenzie, I. Irvine Devitt, Joshua

THE QUIET HOUR.

Single Women's Work. The unmarried woman careth for the things of the Lord."
I. Cor., VII.: 34.

or., VII.: 34.

"Rouse to some high and holy work of love,
And thou an angel's happiness shalt know;
Shalt bless the earth while in the world above,
The good begun by thee while here below
Shall like a river run and broader flow."

Our intention is, simply, to offer a few practical and suggestive hints to single women: how they may best put their shoulder to the wheel—their hearts to the work set before them, thus becoming "God's operatives" instead of "spending money for that which is not bread, and labour for that which satisfieth not."

The single woman must, more than any other, struggle against the law of self; for her toil is not for the near and the dear; it may not be met by love, and may fail in calling forth affection; it is for those only connected with her by the wide, though unseen, family tie which makes all her brothers and sisters. Whenever a single woman resolutely devotes herself to the service of God, she must become fully assured of her own position—of its strength, its dignity, and its advantages. She must take to herself the encouragement, that even the solitary and the unappreciated has more weight in the social economy of the times nas more weight in the social economy of the times than she has hitherto dreamed of; and that though her place and her influence may be as unmarked as the dew of the forest, or as the star of the galaxy, yet, if she fulfil not her mission, there will be a diminution of the strength and the light of conjects.

The mission of the single woman is, in a great measure, to her own sex. There is a reproach hanging over it which she alone can take away. To look attentively upon society, it might be supposed that marriage is the end of life, and that the unmarried woman has failed in the great object of her existence. Her name and position are considered legitimate objects of raillery and ridicule, to escape from which many a woman is driven to "establish herself in life," as it is called;— equally "establish herself in life," as it is called; — equally degrading, whether successful or the reverse. Whenever a single woman so lives as to rebut these calumnies and disprove this necessity, she is doing a great work; when she is seen to be loved, and occupied, and happy, and respected, she is encouraging her sisterhood to be so likewise. She is a practical warning against the yoke of joyless and uncompanionable marriage, hastily assumed to escape from a position which she has proved capable of being a joyful and useful one.

Another portion of social work belongs peculiarly to the "old maid." It is her's to redeem her sisters from the imputation of being particularly guilty of "idle words," harsh judgments, and a

guilty of "idle words," harsh judgments, and a proverbially strict surveillance over others. The proverbially strict surveillance over others. The heart that does not go out in love, will not feed on itself alone; it will unlovingly press upon those around. The thoughts and words that do not perform their holy mission for the good of others will be filled with "envy, malice, and all uncharitableness," speaking only gossip and censoriousness. Every time, therefore, that the single woman, both by precept and example, attempts to stem and sweeten the waters of Marah. leading to stem and sweeten the waters of Marah, leading her sisters to speak of things of beauty, and joy, and goodness, instead of the exaggerated story— the evil motive, taken from their own hearts very often, imputed and discussed,—she is doing no ignoble work for God. How frequently she broods over an imaginary insult; instead of being 'To her neighbors' faults a little blind, To her neighbors' virtues ever kind,"

becomes very clear-sighted to their faults, and peculiarly blinded to her own! How often the train of exaggerated and consorious thought goes on, gathering material like a snowball, till the heart, which should be warm with love to friend and neighbor, is cold and hard—the very antipodes to the heart which "thinketh no evil."

Another work to which the unmarried woman may specially devote herself is the exercise of love and influence over the young. Pleasant it is to see an "old maid," with, perchance, no external attraction but the sunshine of a gentle smile, no accomplishment, but the music of a sweet tongue. accomplishment but the music of a sweet tongue, amusing and instructing groups of happy children. She can point to the refuge for the lonely, and lead many to Christ; so that, although none on earth call her mother, yet she may say in heaven, "Behold here I am and the children which Thou hast hold, here I am, and the children which Thou hast given me.'

Nor is this all;—the single woman has yet another mission. She has an influence to wield over man, a power to "help" him in his career. It may be objected that this influence requires the aid of youth, beauty, talents, and self-confidence, which the middle-aged and the solitary do not possess. Not so: it requires but the moral youth and beauty bestowed by the graces of the spirit—
"love, joy, peace, long-suffering," etc. None are
more ready than men to recognize the beauty and dignity of woman's character—none more ready to be benefited by its influence.

To perform the mission of single women aright, an especial portion of the joy of the Lord is needful. It is not enough that the old maid's home shall be one of comfort and content,—it is of real importance to the circle around each, that they who are experiencing the undefined sadness of dewho are experiencing the undefined sadness of departing youth should be seen rejoicing because their affections are set on things above.

M. M. BREWSTER.

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Horse Owners! Try

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Take e place of all liniments for mild or severe action emoves all Bunches or Blemishes from the place of all inlines for mind of severa scenarios.

Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish.

Every bottle sold is varranted to give satisfaction Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, of sent by express, charges paid, with full direction for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

100 DORSET HORNED and RAMS

FROM THE FLOCK OF

Mr. John A. McGillivray (The greatest prize-winning flock in the world), will take place at

UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO, On the Grand Trunk Railway, 40 miles from Toronto, on

Friday, November 8th, Next, AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

MR. McGILIVRAY will then sell 40 ram lambs and yearlings from his best rams, which were first prize winners at Chicago, and prize-winners at the Royal and other great English exhibitions as well. According to Prof. Craig, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, and other well-known authorities, these are the best rams to cross with all the well-known kinds of sheep. Parties attending the sale can return to Toronto in the evening in time enough to catch the east and west-bound trains from the city.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE At Springwater Farm, Scugog, Ont.,

ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1895, ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 81A, 1833,
45 He ad Pure-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE,
10 Clydesdale Horses and Colts, 1 Splendid
Carriage Team, 16 hands.
The property of the estate of the
Late JAMES GRAHAM.
Catalogues on application. 21-a-om

Catalogues on application.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. PURITY AND QUALITY AGENTS WANTED. GUARANTEED.

HORACE N. CROSSLEY PROPRIETOR OF THE

SANDY BAY STOCK FARM Importer and breeder of



The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparelleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the ONIOACE WORLP'S FAIR The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II. 12335, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. Hackney, Fireworks No. 3602, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor. Rosseau, Muskoka.

DR. LEAVITT'S NEW CHAMPION

DEHORNING CLIPPER

The quickest working and the strongest clipper made. Every Pair Warranted. For list, etc., address,

S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig St., MONTREAL 7-y-om

Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires.

Having rented one of my farms, I will sell at very much reduced prices five young cows due to calve Sept. to Dec.; 40 ewes, one to four years old; my (imp.) Bradburn stock ram (first prize winner in England); 16 yearling rams and a choice lot of lambs; four sows, due to farrow in Sept. and Oct.; one boar, 12 months old; and six litters of spring pigs. All registered. 15-y-om W.C.Pettit, Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., C.T.R.

Farmer's PREMIUMS **Advocate**

Our Rings and Watch Premiums sent out last year have given such universal satisfaction that we have placed another large order with one of the leading Canadian ring manufacturers, and intend giving those who will secure us new subscribers the benefit of our close cash purchase. We guarantee the rings to be ten and fourteen karat gold, as represented. To ascertain the size of ring required, take a narrow piece of paper, draw it tightly around the finger, forward same to us, and we will guarantee a perfect fit. All articles will be sent by mail or express, charges prepaid.

CHILDREN'S OR MISSES' REAL STONE SETTING.



No. 1-Price, \$1.25. 1 Pearl, 2 Garnets. 2 New Subscribers.



3 Pearls. 3 New Subscribers.



1 Pearl, 2 Garnets or Coral. 3 New Subscribers.

LADIES' REAL STONE SETTING.



No. 5-Price, \$3.50. 2 Pearls, 3 Garnets. 5 New Subscribers.



2 New Subscribers.

2 Garnets, 5 Pearls. 5 New Subscribers.



1 Garnet, 2 Pearls, 5 New Subscribers



No. 8-Price. \$2.00. 3 New Subscribers

SOLID GOLD KEEPERS.



No. 9-Price. \$2.00. 3 New Subscribers.



No. 10-Price, \$4.00. 6 New Subscribers.



Wedding.



No. 12-Price, \$6.50. Beautifully Chased. 10 New Subscribers.

LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S SOLID STONE SETTING.



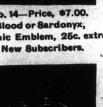
No. 13-Price, \$3.50. Ruby Doublet, in Diamond Setting, for Lady or Gent. 5 New Subscribers.

No. 16-Price, \$10.00.

Real Diamond, I4K Gold.



No. 14-Price, \$7.00. Blood or Sardonyx, Masonic Emblem, 25c. extra. Il New Subscribers.





No. 17-Price, \$2.00. I Garnet. 3 New Subscribers.



No. 15-Price, 84.50.

No. 18-Price, \$5.50. 3 Turquois. 8 New Subscribers.

18 New Subscribers. The above are all guaranteed 10 karat gold, with the exception of No. 16, which is 14 karat.

THE following are only samples of the many testimonials received regarding the above premiums:

Kirkhill, January 10th, 1895.

Dear Sirs,—I received the ring premium for two new subscribers, and am very much pleased with it. I shall endeavor to get some more new subscribers.

Metcalfe, January 30th, 1895.

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LTD.):

Dear Sirs,—I received your handsome premium. Iam more than pleased. I will endeavor to send you some more names. I will try on Saturday, when no school. My father has taken to send you some more names. I will try on Saturday, when no school. My father has taken to send you some more names, it will try on Saturday, when no school. My father has taken to send you send you great success, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from the paper eighteen years. THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LTD.):

FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER. To anyone sending us the name of one new yearly subscriber we will send, post-paid, as a premium, any one of the following list:—

1. Canada's Pride. 2 Canada's Columbian Victors.

3. Two Copies of Dairying for Profit, (By Mrs. E. M. Jones.)

SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE NEW BUBSCRIBER

We will send, post-paid, the "HOME QUEEN COOK BOOK." For description, see page 440.

CARCILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.



H. CARCILL & SON.

FOR SALE—Shorthorns: A fine 18-months' old Buil; Heifers giving milk and younger ones. Also Fruit Farm, at Clarkson, 16 miles west of Toronto. Fifty acres of land, good house and outbuildings, 425 apple trees, 500 pear trees and other fruit. Possession immediately. Apply to C. G. DAVIS. Freeman P.O., Ontario.

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE. Four Reds and a



HAWTHORN HERD of DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Four young Bulls, all reds, descendants of 2nd Fair Maid of Hullett = 9047=, with a record of 52 lbs. of milk and 2.54 lbs. butter in one day. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont. 13-y-om

2 THOROUGHBRED COWS FOR SALE Forward in calf to 1st prize bull Command. 18828 = , and three young bulls at bargains. 12-y-om A.J.C.SHAW & SONS, Thamesville,



SIMMONS & QUIRIE.

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine Money-making Sorts.

The matchless bull, Royal Saxon = 10537=
(by Imp. Excelsior), 1st at Toronto, 1894, heada
the herd, with Barmpton M. = 18240=, 1st,
Toronto, 1895, by Barmpton Hero = 324=, in
reserve. Female representatives of the celebrated Mina, Strathallan, Golden Drop and
Mysic families.

The Berkshires are choice prize-winning
stock. Easy to feed, quick to sell.

Stock for Sale. C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P.O., Ont. JAMES QUIRIE, Delaware, Ont.

JOHN MILLER, MARKHAM, ONT.,

MARKHAM, UNIT.

Breeder of Shorthorn
Cattle. Five choice
young bulls also heifers
by prize bull Aberdeen
for sale, winners at the
Industrial for best
young herd of four; two
of the bulls won second



VALENTINE FICHT,

MAPLE LEAF FARM, ORIEL, ONT., Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, Clydesdale, and Shire Horses; Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep; Yorkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale at hard Young bulls supplied in carload lots.

7-1-y-om Write for particulars.



SHORTHORNS. I have FOR SALE two Shorthorn heifers and two bull calves of fine breeding, fine colors, fine form and carriage, in fine condition, at fine cut prices. Also one or two cows. two cows. D. ALEXANDER, BRIG-5-y-o Co., Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND 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.

THE KEYSTONE Cuts clean on all sides does not crush. The most humane, rapid and durable knife made, fully warranted. Highest World's Fair Award. Descriptive Circulars Free. Fair Award Descriptive Circulars Free. A.C. BROSIUS, Cochranvil'e, Pa.

Can ship from Picton and Hamilton, Ont.

STOCK GOSSIP.

At the great St. Louis (Mo.) show, Wm. Oliver, of Perth Co., Ont., won 1st and 2nd on aged Lincoln rams, 1st on yearling ram, and 1st and 2nd in all the remaining classes.

and 2nd in all the remaining classes.

"Blood will tell" as emphatically in fowl breeding as in any other line of stock. For this reason the adverti-ement of J. C. Lyons, of Lucknow, Ont., should be taken advantage of by poultry breeders. Next spring's male birds can be bought more cheaply now than after the breeders have fed them all winter.

after the breeders have fed them all winter.

What is the use of raising lambs at the same time of year with everyone else when it is just as easy to have them come at other times, whenever desired? A glutted market means low prices. With Dorsets, lambs can be had twice a year and in any month, and the ewes are such copious milkers, great weights can be obtained at an early age. John A. McGillivray's sale at Uxbridge, Nov. 8, 1895, will present an opportunity of securing this good sort. Get a good ram at this sale, and breed up. See Mr. McGillivray's advertisement.

ment.

Simmons & Quirie, Ivan and Delaware, Ont., report the sale of a young bull, Elvira's Saxon (red) by Royal Saxon, calved Nov., 1894, to Mr. R. Mitchell, Nelson, Ont., and two to Mr. T. Grieves, who has been purchasing 60 Shorthorn yearling bulls for British Columbia. One of them was the white Luminator, calved Dec. 3, 1894, by Barmpton M., and the other a red Strathallan calf by the same sire. Mr. Simmons states that he has never known enquiries for good stock so brisk at the Toronto Industrial as this year, and subsequently. His visit to the Montreal and Ottawa shows was also satisfactory in the show ring and otherwise. Mr. Simmons commends very warmly the stock parade feature of these shows, which is greatly appreciated by the crowds, possesses educational value, and though a little trouble, is really beneficial to breeders.

OBITUARY.

While preaching in a Presbyterian church at Dayton, O., Oct. 6, the Rev. Lorenzo L. Langstroth, the inventor of the movable frame hive which revolutionized methods in bee culture, died suddenly of apoplexy. He was born at Philadelphia, Dec. 25, 1810.

Dorn at l'miagelphia, Dec. 25, 1810.

Allusion has been made in our columns of late to the death of several prominent breeders this season. Another Shorthorn pioneer, Mr. Wm. Douglas, of Onondaga, Brant Co., Ont., who had reached the honored old age of 78 years, has also passed away. A native of Sootland, he settled near the Grand River over half a century ago, and was well known in municipal life as well as in breeding and importing Shorthorns.

importing Shorthorns.

Mr. Robt. Marsh, of "Lorridge Farm," Richmond Hill, Ont., who was called away from this life, had also reached a good old age, viz., 71 years, being a native of Canada. Of the deceased it could truly be said that he served his day and generation faithfully and well. He was a pioneer importer and breeder of Southdown sheep, his flock being established in 1857. At the Philadelphia Centennial, New Orleans Exhibition, Buffalo, Toronto, and other large fairs he achieved distinction as an exhibitor. Stock from his flock or descendants can be found in many parts of America. Of repute as a stock judge, he was likewise a man of most amiable disposition. A widow and a large family of sons and daughters survived him.

ONTARIO STOCK FOR EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

ONTARIO STOCK FOR EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

We were pleased to receive a call from Prof.
C. F. Curtiss, of Ames (Iowa) Experiment Station and College, who has completed a tour among many Ontario flocks and herds, selecting therefrom the below-mentioned pure-bred animals, to be used in a breed-feeding test. We learned that it is the intention of the Station to put up ten animals of each of the breeds of sheep hereinafter named, and the same number of French Merinos to be selected from Michigan flocks, all of which are to be fed and treated with the object to ascertaining the relative values of breed against breed in the profitable production of mutton and wool. The finale of the experiment is to be a block test of the animals. The following animals have been chosen from the standpoint of securing as nearly typical specimens of the various breeds as the many good flocks mentioned afforded. We value the appreciation and esteem in which Ontario's flocks are held in the minds of our friends away West:

Sheep.—Shropshires—Richard Gibson, 5; Hon. John Dryden, 2. Lincolns—Gibson & Walker, 10; Capt. T. E. Robson, 3. Southdowns—John Jackson, 4; Wm. Martin, 3; Jas. Scott, 3. Colawolds—Robt. Miller, 7; David McCrae, 3. Dorsets—John A. McGillivray, 9; R. H. Harding, 2. Oxfords—H. Wright, 5; 9; R. H. Harding, 2. O

BOOK TABLE.

"Business" is the name of a new Canadian monthly office paper issued by the J. S. Robertson Co., Bay St., Toronto, and is the latest periodical in trade journalism. It is devoted to the discussion of practical business questions, accounting, the art and practice of advertising, and like topics. A portrait of Mayor Kennedy, of Toronto, adorns the front cover page. One noteworthy article is a prophetic dream of the business methods of 1905, when The Public will compel the running of telephone and telegraph enterprises for the service of the people, something as the post office is now; and also of the big departmental stores, which in the large cities are now crowding out of existence the smaller retail establishments. More remarkable chauges than this have been witnessed in the past, and Mr. Bengough may have made a correct forceast of the future. "Rusiness" changes than this have been witnessed in the past, and Mr. Bengough may have made a correct forecast of the future. "Business" ought to be able to make a distinct place for itself.



A. & D. BROWN,

BREEDERS OF **Scotch Shorthorns**

IONA, ONTARIO. Three verys choice young roan bulls, and also a number of good heifers for sale at very reasonable prices; bred from the noted stock bull Warfare

THOS. PUGH & SONS,

Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep of No. 1 quality. Young stock for sale at moderate prices. Write us or come and see our stock. Whitevale P.O. Locust Hill Station, C.P.R. Pickering, G.T.R. 151 L-o

75 PER CENT.

OF PRIZES WON AT LEADING FAIRS BY

Ingleside Herefords.

Special offerings for next thirty days. Choice young bulls.

YORKSHIRE and TAMWORTH SWINE.

Fall litters at bargains. H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, QUE Satisfaction guaranteed. 17-y-om

A.J.C.C. FOR SALE.—

Two bull calves, 5 months old:—

Medium Fawn, from fine tested cows, sire St. Lambert of Arkfost 36943; Arkfost, by One Hundred Per Cent. 16590, full brother to Stoke Pogis 3rd, sire of Mary Anne of St. Lambert. Price \$38 each, worth \$75. Express prepaid.

H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunny Lea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Have you the blood of the great butter cows, DeKol 2nd, Empress Josephine 3rd, Mechthilde and Pauline Paul, in your herd? If not, why not? The demand for this blood exceeds the supply. Speak at once if you want some of it 11-y-om G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM!

Great bargains in prize-winning HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, and Tamworth Swine.

GET A PRIZE-WINNER!

Stock must be reduced the next three months
Great choice in young bulls, also females of all
ages. Breeding the best. Over 60 head of
Tamworth Swine for sale.

A.C. HALLMAN, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. 7-1-y-om

GEM HOLSTEIN HERD

MONTHS' CREDIT GIVEN. BULLS, all Registered Holsteins quality the best, and fit to head any herd; we have them all ages. Write for particulars to

ELLIS BROTHERS, BEDFORD PARK P.O., ONT.



McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stansbead, P.Q.

HOLSTEINS!

WE now offer young stock that have won prizes, and calves from our show herd, from one month to one year old, whose dams have large records—any age or sex—FOR SALE, at very low prices to quick buyers. Also some Poland-China Pigs, 1 and 6 months old; same quality (the best).

A. & G. RICE, Brookbank Stock Farms, CURRIE'S CROSS-ING, Oxford Co., Ont. 18-y-om

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE 6 YEARLING Colanthus Abbekerk

(whose five nearest female ancestors average 28 lbs. 14 ozs. of butter in seven days), safely in calf to Bonnie Queen's 3rd. Pietertje Netherland, the richest-bred bull of his age in this country. Who wil have them at hard-times prices! I have not yet seen their equal. Also young cows and calves for sale at any time. Write for description and prices.

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ontario.

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers, Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Pres, Morton's famous butter cow Bienfaitrice

Address: SYDNEY FISHER. Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

WM. J. RUDD,

Eden Mills, Fairview
Stock Farm, breeder of
Choice Devon Cattle,
Cotswold and Suffolk
Sheep, Berkshire Pigs,
and Plymouth Fowl.
Young stock of the
above, and of the best
quality, always on hand.
I can also furnish a carload of Cotswolds, shear-

l can also furnish a car-load of Cots wolds, shear-ling rams and ewes of the choicest quality. Write me for particulars-Shipping—G.T.R. and C.P.R., Guelph. 13-1-y-o

J. YUILL & SONS, MEADOWSIDE FARM,

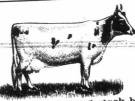


Carleton Place, Ont. Breeders of highclass Ayrshires, choice Berkshires, and Shropshire Sheep. Young

shire herd is the largest and oldest in Canada.
Write for prices. Parties met at Queen's Hotel, Carleton.

STEWART & SON

MENIE, ONT., Breeders of high-class Ayrshire cattle; choice young stock of either sex and any age always on hand. Our herd contains a number of Columbian winners.



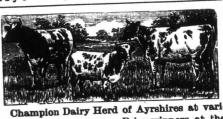
JOHN NEWMAN & SONS, Box 221, Lachine, Quebec, breeders of Ayr-hire Cattle and

carriage Horses.
We have a choice young two-year old bull and a yearling, bred from imp. cows and from our grand stock bull Glence, fit to to p any herd; also yearlings, bull calves and heifers of all ages. Prices to suit the times.
Write or call.

WRITE US NOW - IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN-

REC. AYRSHIRE CATTLE, RED TAM-WORTH and DUROC-JERSEY PIGS.

Too many for winter, and selling very cheap CALDWELL BROS., 2-2-y-o Briery Bank Farm, Orchard P. O., Ont



ous government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick 19 y-om



WM. BUTLER & SON, Dereham Centre, Ont., breeder of Guernseys and Ayrshire Cattle; also Ches-ter White and

ter White and Duroc-Jersey Swine. Our cattle and Duroc-Jersey Swine. Our cattle a grand Guernsey Bull, fit for service the winner of first in Toronto, Belleville and Ottawa; also one Ayrshire and one Jersey Bull Calf. The dam of the latter tested 8.20. Both are fashionable colors. For the next thirty days we will allow 25% discount off price in order to reduce our stock of swine to make room for exhibition stock. Choice young stock from imported and sweepstake herds. Write for catalogue, description and price list. 7-y-om

W. F. BACON, 7-y-om Orillia, . Ontario,

- BREEDER OF -CHOICE RECISTERED JERSEYS
Young bulls and heifers of the hest blood for sale. Write me for

Young bulls and heifers of the best blood for sale. Write me for prices and particulars. 19-1-y-om om EWE Lambs. Registered possible given.

Two Ewe Lambs. Registered possible given.

EUSTACE SMITH, Park Farm, Weston, Ont.

For Sale. JERSEY BULL, "RIOTER'S JUPITER"

Two yrs. old; Solid Dark Fawn, Blk. Points.

Sire, Lilium's Rioter, 1st prize Toronto, Montreal,
Ottawa and Gananoque, 1895.
Headed Ist prize Herd, Toronto, Montreal and
Ottawa, 1895.
Took Silver Medal, Toronto, Montreal and
Ottawa, 1895.

His dam makes 17½ lbs. butter a week, milks 20 quarts a day, and never goes dry.

Oam of Rioter's Jupiter is a daughter of Lulu Delle, Ist prizeand Silver Medaloverall Canada. In my 1st prize Herd at Toronto and London. Was one of my three at London, winning Silver Tea Set, for three Best Dairy Cows.

Price of Rioter's Jupiter, \$125.00.

Also, two bull calves, 5 and 6 months grandsons of my famous prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 26½ lbs. butter a week.

Two bull calves, 3 and 4 months, g. g. sons of Massena, 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year.

MRS. E. M. JONES, 8-y-om Box 324, BROCKVILLE, Ont., CAN.

JERSEY CATTLE Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada; bred closely to the great dairy cow at Chicago, also the famous two-year-old. Sires of both were sold from this herd. Also Welsh Blood Ponies for ladies' and children's driving. Stock for sale always on hand. Geo. Smith & Son, Grimsby, Ontario. 3-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lam-berts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right.

A. M. MCINTYRE,

CORONMORE FARM, Lawrence, Ont.,



Breeder of choice Jersey Cattle of the St. Lambert strain, and Welsh ponies. A couple of choice Bull Calves now for sale, by Rus-tler of St. Lambert and Ida's Romeo, and from cows of choice breeding. breeding.

JERSEYS FOR SALE

At the head of the herd is the grand young St. Lambert bull, Nabob, son of Nell's John Bull. Stock of both sexes and different ages, and of choice bree z ig, now on hand.

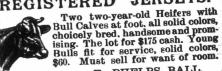
JONATHAN CARPENTER,

WINONA, ONT.

MEADOWBROOK JERSEYS. EDGAR SILCOX, Shedden, Ont.,

Breeder of high-class St. Lambert Jerseys. A couple of young Bulls for sale, grand individuals, nine and fourteen months old, from Rose of Oak Grove and Edna Hugo, sire Robin of Meadowbrook.

REGISTERED JERSEYS.



E. PHELPS BALL, Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q.

ure St. Lamberts

Young bulls fit for service, and bull calves sired by Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd's Son, 29731, and Lady Fawn of St. Anne's Son, 25703. The get of these two bulls have swept everything before them at the Toronto, London, Ottawa and Quebec Shows of 18334. Dams of the young bulls are daughters and randdaughters of

The Famous St. Lambert Cows,

Jolie of St. L., Pet of St. L. and Lady Fawn of St. A. Farmers! If you wish to double the butter yield of your herd, buy a pure St. Lambert Jersey bul. The St. Lamberts, for size, constitution, and wonderful production of milk and butter, lead all other strains known.

PRICES VERY LOW. Apply to .

W. A. REBURN, St. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

THE GLEN STOCK FARM

Shropshires

We will sell at moderate prices a number of Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, also a choice lot of yearlings and two-year-old Ewes and Ewe Lambs. Our herd of Ayrshires are in Ewe Lambs. Our herd of Ayrshires are in splendid form, and parties in need of young stock of either sex will do well to see what we have to offer before purchasing elsewhere.

WHITESIDE BROS., INNERKIP, ONT.

SHROPSHIRES FOR SALE—Ten pedigreed two-year-old Ewes, one imported. Three Ram Lambs. Two Ewe Lambs. Registered pedigrees given



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C. EDWARDS AND

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.

SHROPSHIRES

FOR SALE.—A number of choice imp. breeding Ewes, from noted English flocks, also home - bred whearling rams and lewes. Correspondence solicited.

solicited

Brooklin

Delaware, Ontario

16-2-g-om

SHROPSHIRES AND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The imported Cruickshank bulls Knight of St. John and Scottish Sportsman are at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows & Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager.

W. E. WRICHT, Clanworth, Ont.

"Best Quality with Greatest Quantity

STILL THE MOTTO AT MAPLE SHADE.

OUR Shropshire lambs are not numerous, but they are of good quality and good size. We still have left also a few strong, smooth, home-bred yearlings of good breeding and character. Our

Shorthorn Calves are developing finely, and present the characteristic quality and thick flesh of the typical Cruickshank Shorthorn. Prices moderate; if you doubt it, write and believe.

BELVOIR STOCK FARM

FOR SALE-Shropshire Sheep and Improved Yorkshire Swine of winning strains, and

bred up to the highest type. Prices as low

as such breeding and quality will permit.

RICHARD GIBSON,

AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM.

Leicester Shearling Rams

Weigh from 250 to 300 pounds. Prize winners at London and elsewhere. Also Shearling Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs at prices to suit the times. Address—

E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helens, Ont.

13-1-y-om

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

We have very choice LEIGESTER Rams and Kwes, and Shorthorn Bull Calves, for sale just now. JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., 9-1-y-om

SMITH EVANS, Gourock, Ont.

of the best nocks in England. Stock for sale at reason a ble prices. Inspection invited. 5-1-y-om

Breeder and importer of registered Uxford-Down Sheep. Selections from some of the best flocks in

Address- JOHN DRYDEN,

(30 miles east of Toronto.)

ELMHURST

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.

am sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; horthorns, with imported bull head of the herd.

HENRY SMITH, Manager.

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

7-1-y





FEW FIRST-CLASS CLYDES. DALE Stallions, Mares & Fillies for sale. Prices to suit the times. Come and see them, or write for prices.

RAHAM

Claremont, Ontario,

25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R.



WE have now on hand for private sale, choice stock of pure brad AYRSHIRE AND GUERNEY CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE SHEEF, and IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE. At our recent annual auction sale we disposed of a lot of our surplus stock, consequently we are in better shape to attend to the requirements of our correspondents.

We are preparing for publication a permanent stock catalogue, which, when ready, we shall be pleased to mail to all applicants.

T. D. M'CALLUM, Manager, Danville, Que.

PURE OLD PROCESS

Linseed Oil

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICES.



To Stockmen & Breeders. **LITTLE'S** PATENT: FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP

AND CATTLE WASH.

AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.
Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

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

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.
BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your Useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest a stales are infested, I have ever tried; it is stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all cattle.

farmers and breeders.

JOHN DRYDEN.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize
Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent
Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in
Fluid Dip in all parts of the world. Sold in
large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders,
large tins ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUCGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.

ROBERT For the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP AYRSHIRE CATTLE, YORKSHIRE PIGS

Afew young boars and sows 6 mths. old; also a choice lot of young pigs farrowed in September on hand.



PRICES REASONABLE. JOHN CROSBY, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

ocialty of Large White Yorkshire Swine.



NOTICES.

AT In writing to advertisers, please mention to Farmer's Advocate.

The Alaska Feather and Down Company have a reputation for fair dealing in their transactions with their thousands of customers throughout the Dominion. They buy goose, duck, hen and turkey feathers from farmers, general store-keepers, furniture dealers, etc., and they sell their bedding to the largest stores in Canada. A customer once is a customer always with them. See their advertisement.

A handy and positively secure cow-tie will save much time and avoid accidents arising from stock getting loose in the night. Many a critter has been killed by over-eating from the meal barrel, and many calves have been aborted by injury from a loose cow's horns. Avoid these losses by using Greening's light steel-wire guaranteed cow-ties. Your hardware man has them or can get them.

Anyone looking for a farm should take note.

ware man has them or can get them.

Anyone looking for a farm should take note of the ad. in this issue of a farm near Franklin, on the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway; this farm is situated in one of the most successful wheat sections of the country, is supplied with good water in abundance, and is near the Riding Mountains, where plenty of firewood can be obtained. It is not far from the town of Minnedosa, on one side, and Neepawa, on the other, so that the situation is every way most favorable; and, we understand, there is a most desirable class of settlers in the neighborhood, as well as good schools, etc.

Before deciding upon the sort of woodsawing machine that is to be used this coming
winter, it would be well to spend a cent for a
post card and write to the Folding Sawing
Machine Co., 62-66 S. Clinton St., Chicago, for
a free illustrated catalogue of their one-man
saws. They have something light, strong and
rapid. It is claimed that with this machine
one man can saw more wood (and do it easier)
than two men with any other machine. This
means a great saving on any farm, but
especially where just one man is kept during
the winter season, as he can go away to the
bush or log pile as soon as the morning chores
are finished and do two men's work. See their
advertisement.

are nnisned and do two men's work. See their advertisement.

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, recently, the De Laval Separator Co. stated that there have recently been several important decisions in the U. S. courts regarding centrifugal cream separator patent rights, which are deserving of the attention of those interested in any way in these machines. A case in point occurred in New York State, where the courts sustained the De Laval patent, granting injunctions against both the maker and the user of a separator in which the "Alpha" process, consisting of an interior device, dividing the milk in the revolving bowl, was infringed. The following on this point is from the American Dairyman: "It will be noted that in the decisions readered the user is held equally responsible with the manufacturer, and in simple protection of self interest any purchaser of an appliance the subject of pending litigation or likely to be involved in costly infringement proceedings should exercise due caution." HOW TO GET "SUNLIGHT" BOOKS.

Send twelve "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros. (ltd.), 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-covered book, 160 pages. By leaving the ends of the parcel open, it will go for one cent postage. Remember "Sunlight" now sells at six cents per twin bar.

BOOK TABLE.

The latest Canadian competitor for public favor, in the already keenly-contested domain of monthly magazine literature, is "Walsh's Illustrated Monthly Magazine," published at Toronto. It caters especially for the Catholic people of the country, and the editor is to be congratulated on the initial October number, which contains an interesting and varied literary bill of fare. The publishers have adopted the popular 10 cents per copy or \$1 per year price, and certainly make a very graceful bow to the public. public.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., Secretary American Shropshire Registry Association, writes us that the annual meeting will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 12th, in the Holland House, New York City, which, by the way, will be the time of National Horse Show. way, will be the time of National Horse Show.

At the recent Shorthorn sale of Milton E.

Jones, Williamsville, Ill., and Forbes Bros.,
Henry, Ill., at Springfield, Ill., Mr. Jones sold
29 cows and helfers at an average of \$9.50, and
3 bulls at an average of \$165.00. Mesers. Forbes
Bros. sold 7 bulls at an average of \$104.00. The
entre sale of 39 animals averaged \$100.25.
Baron Barm pt on brought \$200.00, going to
Baughman Bros., Ansonia, O.; Gold Bearer,
\$220.00, to F T. Bates, Odessa, Mo.; Baron
Goldfinder, \$235.00, to Wm. Folter, Christian,
Ind. At Col. Moberley's sale the champion young
Abbottsburn was bought by Mr. Wallace, of
Buncton, Mo., for \$475.00. The highest price
reached was \$500.00 for "The Corker." He
was bought by T. R. Westrope & Son, of Harlem, Iowa.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., write

Over 250 pigs of different ages on hand of the most desirable type. Quality of stock guaranteed as described. All stock delivered free of express charges. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.

ASHTON GRANGE HERD IMPROVED YORKSHIRES
Imported of out of imported stock. We have a choice lot of young stock ready for shipping. We ship to order, and guarantee satisfaction. WM. TAIT, St. Laurent, and guarantee satisfaction. WM. TAIT, St. Laurent, near Montreal research of the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon, John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada, Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV ERING, Sec., Lafayette, Indiana.

3-1-y-om

Was bought by T. R. Westrope & Son, of Harlem, Iowa.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., write under date of Oct. 28th: We have shown Shropshires, Cotswolds, and Ponies at the four under date of Oct. 28th: We have shown Shropshires, Cotswolds, and Ponies at the four under date of Oct. 28th: We have shown Shropshires, Cotswolds, and Ponies at the four under date of Oct. 28th: We have shown Shropshires, Cotswolds, and Ponies at the four under date of Oct. 28th: We have shown Shropshires, Cotswolds, and Ponies at the four under date of Oct. 28th: We have shown shropshires, Cotswolds, and Ponies at the four under date of Oct. 28th: We have the first prizes were won shropshires; 5 seconds and 4 thirds. Five of the first prizes were won by Shropshires; 5 seconds won to them. Shropshires; 5 seconds won 21 first prizes, 4 seconds and 1 third. In one case we had won first in same class. Cotswolds won 21 first prizes, 4 seconds and 1 third. In one case we had won first in same class. Cotswolds won 21 first prizes, 4 seconds and 1 third. In one case we had won first in same class. Cotswolds won 21 first prizes, 4 seconds and 1 third. In one case we had won first in same class. Cotswolds won 21 first prizes, 4 seconds and 1 third. In one case we had won first in same class. Cotswolds won 21 first prizes, 4 seconds and 1 third. In one case we had won first in same class. Cotswolds wo



ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM,

DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Proprietor.

The Best and Cheapest STOCK FOOD in the World!

Most SATISFACTORY, because it preserves healthy action at all times. Most ECONOMICAL, because it fattens the quickest. Most PROFITABLE, because best conditioned stock are secured. MANUFACTURED BY THE -

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY

Works: West Ganson Street, - BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rams and ewes of all ages for sale. Singles or trios (not akin) or in carload lots. Prices to suit the times. Nothing but "Royal the times. Nothing but "Royal winning rams" used. Won many honors at "World's Fair." Won highest honors through Canada. Stock rams a specialty. All registered. Railway and Telephone, Guelph; Railway and Telephone, HENRY ARKELL, over all breeds. 9.1-y-om Arkell P. O., Ont.

MAPLETON STOCK FARM



HERBERT WRIGHT, Box 47, Guelph, ont.

GOCCOON SHEEP DIP NON POISONOUS KILLS TICKS LICE AND ALL INSECTS

MYERS & CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.



STOCK GOSSIP.

The date of the New York Horse Show is November 11th to 16th, inclusive.

Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont., writes that he has purchased a Poland-China boar from the herd of W. M. Lambing, Iowa, at a good long figure. He is sired by Best on Earth (A) 21557 (P) 16121. His dam is Black U. S. Blaine 1st 61928; she being sired by Black U. S. 13471 (O), the getter of more high-priced pigs, the Captain claims, than any other Poland-China pig in America. See Capt. Young's change of advertisement in this issue.

change of advertisement in this issue.

R. Reid & Co., "Maple Cliff Farm," write:
"In your report of the Central Canada Fair,
the prizes won by us on Berkshire pigs are
credited to D. W. Hennig in, of Vankleek Hill
that gentleman did not show any. The mistake
must have been in the Secretary's office, as our
entry numbers were very much alike; his was 132
and ours was 232. Our prizes were:—Breeding
sow, 1 yr. and under 2, 1st; Sow, under 1 yr. and
over 6 mos., 1st; Litter of pigs. 1st; Boar, under
1 year and over 6 mos, 2ad. Our sales of pigs
this last month have been very good; we sold a
very fine Berk. boar that won 2nd at Ottawa,
to Mr. A. Klock, Aylmer, Que.; one to Mr. R.
Clark, Manotick, Ont.; one to Mr. A. Boyd,
Kars, Ont.; an extra good one to A. Gavin,
Cantley, Que.; also a pair of Tamworths to Mr.
Jas, Clark, City View, Ont."

GLEN ROUGE HERD OF JERSEYS

GLEN ROUGE HERD OF JERSEYS

The Glen Rouge herd has been firmly established for anumber of years, and its proprietor, Mr. Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ont, is not only a very competent judge of the fine points of the breed, but puts that knowledge into practical use in the management of his herd. The Glen Rouge herd was represented this year as usual at the Industrial by a number of very fine individuals. Heading the show herd at Toronto was the fine two-year-old bull Perfect Combination—35476—, by Huckleberry Fern—25401—, dam Regalia—64574—; as his name implies, this bull is full of good qualities. The females of the herd are well represented in Honey moon St. Helier—103780—, an excellent cow, with good milking points; sired by Otolie—17219—, dam Brutella 2nd—40824—. Ida of Glen Rouge, out of Mary of Glen Rouge, and sired by the noted bull 100%—16390—, is another well-modeled cow; while in Belvoir Pet—62212—. Mr. Rolph has a grand cow. She carries a wonderful udder, and is consequently a heavy milker and a high tester; she stood first in her class and won the silver medal at Toronto. She is sired by Lord of Mt. Brydges—17160—, dam Flow Pink—39175—. Primrose of Park's Pride—89699—, by P. P. Pasha—26203—, dam Hamra—36522—, is also an excellent representative of what a good Jersey should be. Good young bull and heifer; are always to be seen in the Glen Rouge herd, and may be had at very moderate figures. at very moderate figures.

LEICESTER AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, AND BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE, AT MARYSVILLE STOCK FARM.

The Marysville Stock Farm is located one mile north of the village, and comprises one hundred and forty acres of good farming land. The proprietor, Mr. R. G. Martin, has been breeding the above pure-bred stock for the past eight or ten years. As a breeder, his object and aim has not been to work himself up quickly into a large stock, but to cull out the poor and inferior stock, and to keep nothing but the best members. Mr. Martin has won all the firsts at the local shows the last three years, with but one exception, on his Yorkshires and Berkshires, and his sheep have also been very successful as prize winners wherever shown. The Yorkshires are of the stock of such noted breeders as J. E. Brethour, J. M. Hurley, and Jos. Featherstone. Mike, a deep, lengthy, strong-boned boar, heads the herd; sired by Maxim, a boar recently sold for the neat of such noted breeders as J. E. Brethour, J. M. Hurley, and Jos. Featherstone. Mike, a deep, lengthy, strong-boned boar, heads the herd; sired by Maxim, a boar recently sold for the neat sum of \$100, and from Josephine 2nd, bred by J. E. Brethour. Martinoke, by Oak Lodge Stamina, dam Maud G., is a good young boar, nine months old, now for sale; also the above stock boar, Mike, as Mr. Martin has replaced them with a recent purchase. Maud G. is probably the best sow in the herd; a good show sow, the winner of first at Kingston; she was sired by Maxim. Josephine 2nd is a grand breeding sow, always producing from twelve to fifteen pigs to a litter. Another of the best is a young sow bred by J. E. Brethour, always a winner of first whenever shown; a litter of good youngsters were seen from her, by the stock boar Mike.

Berkshires. - At the head of the Berkshire herd is the grand boar Royal Standard, winner of first this year at Kingston; a large, level-backed hog with well-sprung ribs and short, strong legs. A fine young boar pig, farrowed in March, was recently purchased by Mr. Martin for use in the herd. He is from an imp. sire, and his grandam was also imp. We were also much pleased with a young sow, Sicily, by Enterprise, purchased from J. C. Snell, winner of first at Kingston. Mr. Martin has but recently started in this breed, and is launching out in the right way by securing good ones for his foundation.

Leicesters have been bred the last ten years, and by good judgment and the intermingling of blood from two such noted breeders as John Kelly, Shakespeare, and Whitelaw, Guelph, a flock of No. 1 quality has been established, now comprising twenty-five head.

Shrops.—The Shropshires are but few in numbers as yet. as Mr. Martin has only been

five head.

Shrops.—The Shropshires are but few in numbers as yet, as Mr. Martin has only been breeding them the last two years. The start was made by a purchase from Wm Beattle, Wilton Grove, and they are of fair quality.

THE POLAND-CHINA LIST.

Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association, writes us that by a mistake of the printer a class for Poland-China swine was left out of the prize list for the fat stock show at Guelph. The prizes for this class are the same as for the others.

YORKSHIRE PICS Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all sea-



...... Fine Drivers



cannot be made out of horses that are out of condition. Merely to feed plenty of oats is not enough. A horse gets run down the same as a man and needs a general toning up.

Dick's **Blood Purifier**

is a scientific preparation in the form of a powder. It purifies the blood, strengthens the digestion, turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one and puts the animal "in condition." He then has "good life" and feels like holding up his

head and lifting his feet.

MILCH COWS are greatly benefitted by it. The whole system is toned multiple to the company of the up. The digestive organs being strengthened, more nutriment is drawn from the food and the flow of milk increased.

Dick's Blood Purifier will pay for itself ten times over.

For sale by druggists, at general stores or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cts. Dick & Co., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

Largest Variety Most Satisfactory

Ensilage and Straw Cutters, Grain Grushers and Grinders,

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FOR HAND OR POWER-SMALL OR VERY LARGE, AS REQUIRED.

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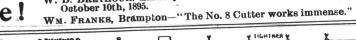
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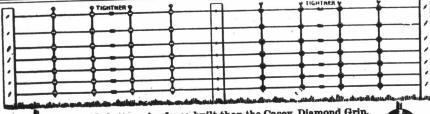
MESSRS. BLIGH & PRINCE, Truro, N. S.—"Make our order twelve No-1 Cutters." October 17th, 1895. GEO. DODDS, Primrose—"My Airmotor runs No. 4 Cutter and the Grinder at the same time." January 11th, 1895.

C. BOYCE, Walkerton—"Have you shipped Cutter ordered 25th?
The one sent from Toronto Fair is giving great satisfaction. Sold one with twelve foot carrier to-day, and another without carrier." September 30th, 1895.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Cruickshank—"The Cutter tickles those who see it. It runs so slick and easy." September, 1895. Like D. BRETHOUR, Lindsay "The No. 8 Cutter is going to sell more." October 10th, 1895.

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No better wire fence built than the Casey Diamond Grip.

Just the thing for farmers—neat, strong and durable. Will last a lifetime, barring accidents. Uses only straight wires with so little depression as not to cause the galvanize to crack or peel. If there is a dealer who wants something better to handle than he's had, try it. We also supply the Double Look

Wire Fence, which is claimed by some to be second to none, the lateral wire of which, as well as the upright stay, being crimped at joints. Our agents build either on premises. Agents wanted everywhere in Canada, to whom sole territory will be allotted. County and Township Rights for sale. Our Gas Pipe Frame Gate takes the lead. Patented January 23rd, 1895. GANADA FENCE COMPANY, Corner Bathurst and Clarence Sts., London, Ontario.



Worth a dozen of Common Knife Machines as a Dry Feed Cutter. Also the Perfect Speed Governor Tread Powers for two and three horses. Corn Shellers, etc.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS WATFORD, ONT. Established 1875.

J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe Stock Farm. OTTAWA, BREEDER OF CLYDESDALE HORSES, AYRSHIRE CATTLE, and IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

MODEL BERKSHIRE HERD D. A. GRAHAM, Parkhill, Ont.,



H. J. DAVIS. Woodstock,
Ont., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Imp. Large
White Yorkshire and
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very fine young bulls of
good color and breeding, from 12 to 18 months
old, for sale. Also a number of Yorkshire Boars
of splendid quality, fit for service, and a good
lot of Yorkshire Sows ready to

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So ws ready to
breed. Berkshire
boars of the right
stamp fit for service; also sucking
pigs of both breeds
or write for description and prices. 8-y-om

ENTERPRISE STOCK FARM.

FOR SALE—lish Berkshires and Poland-China
Swine. I am prepared
to supply young stock
of the above, either sex,
any age. Pairs supplied
not akin. Prices moderate. Correspondence solicited.

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BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!



Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled rotation. Inspec-on invited. Write for prices THOMAS WATSON,

Springvale, Ont.

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FOR SALE!

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Also COTSWOLD RAM LAMBS, EWE LAMBS, and BREEDING EWES.

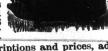
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GLENBURN STOCK FARM

Shorthorns and Berkshires. We have for sale, at We have for sale, at moderate prices, choice young boars ready for immediate use, and sows of fine breeding and quality, from 6 to 8 months' old. Also a few good bull calves; mostly red in color. For descriptions and prices, address—JNO. RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.



ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee,

Large - English - Berkshires 4-y-om

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

The sweepstakes herd at the Western Fair, London, 1895, the only large fair we showed at. Choice young stock for sale. Write me for prices before you order. My motto: "A Good Pig at a Fair Price."

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Sunnyside Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont. 9-1-y-om



Gold Medal Herd of Berkshires

Young Boars and Sows of spring litters for Sale, bred straight from first-class imported stock. Size and quality combined. Orders booked for September and October pigs, and for young sows bred to our best boars. High-class Cotswold Sheep and Jersey Cattle of all ages for sale.

J. C. SNELL,

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Edmonton, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at 1 ead ing shows for years, including sweepstakes over all breeds at last Guelph Fat Stock Show. Pigs of all ages for sale, pairs supplied not akin.

9-y-om GEO. GREEN, Fairview, Ont.



Large English Berkshires!



Our Berkshires made a clean sweep of all the first (11) prizes offered for Berkshires at the late Toronto Industrial Exhibition, in cl ud ing 1st and 2nd prizes for herd of boar and two sows, boar and four of his get, and sow and four of her produce. We now have a fipe lot of young pigs for sale from two to three months, also boars and sows about five months old. Write for prices. J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ont. Brampton and Snelgrove Sts.



BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red & Poland China Press, Jersey, Guernsey & Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. Ochranville, Chester Co., Pa.

17-y-om IMP. CHESTER WHITE and TAMWORTH SWINE



Having again won thesweepstakes for the best boar and two sows of any age at the Industrial Exhibition (Toronto) of 1895, we offer for sale 60 choice young boars and sows from four to six months old, not akin, from the choicest blood in Canada. Prices away down for next 60 days to make room for winter quarters. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Drop a card for prices before buying elsewhere. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont., Middlesex County.

CHESTER WHITES AND BERKSHIRES



Young pigs now ready for shipping, and young sows in pig to imported boars. All are held at reasonable figures. Can supply pigs at all ages. Orders by mail filled answered. Write for prices, stating what is wanted. 18-om J. H. SHAW, Simcoe, Ont.

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U. I. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Stock for sale. All stock registered. Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, eggs \$1.50 per 11. Partridge and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Silver Gray Dorkings, Golden, Silver, and White Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, American Dominiques, Black Red and Black Summatras, and Indian and Pit Games, eggs, \$1 per 13. Will mix sittings if desired; also a few pair of Wild Turkeys for sale. G.BENNETT & PARDO, Charing Cross, Ont.



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The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices.

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From prize-winning stock of the choicest strains. Quality the best. Prices as low as J. H. CHALK, Calton P. O.

CHOICE REGISTERED Chester White Pigs FOR SALE

6 to 8 weeks old, at \$5.00 EACH. F. BIRDSALL & SON, BIRDSALL P. O. 11-1-y-0

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF IMPROVED Chester White Swine or Dorset Horn Sheep of first-class quality, at rock-bottom prices, write to R. H. HARDING, IMPORTER AND BREEDER.

20-y-om Mapleview Farm, THORNDALE, ONT. Summit Farm Herd of Duroc-Jersey Swine.



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I still have a couple of nice Boars for sale, a couple of grand Sove, and some young Pigs farrowed in July and August.

Prices to suit the times. F. W. TERHUNE, Box 690. BRANTFORD.

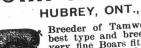
PIONEER HERD.—DUROC-JERSEY Swine. Oldest herd in Canada. Careful breeding. Only good pigs shipped. Write. PETER LAMARSH, 5-1-y-om Wheatley, Ont.

DUROC-JERSEYS FOR SALE

Our stock is of the best quality and breeding obtainable. Special offer of young sows now ready to breed. Boars fit for service; and younger ones of both sex at hard-times prices. BERDAN & MCNEIL, STRATHBURN, ONTARIO. 21-1-y-0

DUROC-JERSEYS of the best type and breeding. Choice young sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger pigs (both sex) now on hand.
21-1-y-o HUGH McCutcheon, Glencoe, Ont.

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Breeder of Tamworths of the best type and breeding; some very fine Boars fit for service; choice Sows ready to breed; and younger ones, both sexes; pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right. 21-1-f-o

W. P. HUFF, CHATHAN, ONTARIO, Breeder of

CHOICE TAMWORTHS Descended from the stock of Jno. Bell, of Amber, and the Grant & Co. importation. Young stock of No. 1 quality always on hand. Some thoice sows now ready to breed. Rock-bottom prices.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE of pure Virginia Tobacco. 5-y-om
The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece.

DOUBLE-BARREL **BREECH-LOADING GUNS**

S10 EACH.—Description—No. 12 bore; 30-inch fine twist or laminated steel barrels, pistol-grip stock, with rubber but; extension rib; rebounding hammers and backaction locks; latest improved top-action breech. This gun at \$10 is remarkable value.

S12.50 EACH —No. 12 gauge; 30 or 32-inch fine laminated steel barrels; extension rib; rebounding hammers; FRONT ACTION locks; finest improved top-snap action breech; checkered pistol-grip stock, with fancy rubber butt; splendid sight. This gun would be good value at \$18, but by importing them direct from Europe, and selling at close margins for spot cash only, our price is only \$12.50 each.

**S13 EACH.—No. 12 gauge; genuine Thomas Parker manufacture, with Royal Damascus barrels (one barrel being choke bore); rebounding locks; extended rib; beautifully hand-engraved locks, hammers and trigger guards. A magnificent gun, and cheap at \$18.

cheap at \$18.

Figure 318.

Fig

TERMS—Cash with the order. Send order in early, as these are quickly sold. We have only a very limited number of the Parker guns at \$18. Write for catalogue of our goods to STANLEY MILLS & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Use-:- Queenston-:-Cement

FOR BUILDING CONCRETE OR OTHER WALLS, Cisterns, Stable Floors, Hog Troughs, &c.

Write for Prices and Particulars. When parties use our goods, when necessary we will send a skilled man, at our own cost, to give instructions how to build. FARMERS can thus build their walls and save half the cost.

ISAAC USHER & SONS,

13-y-o



Tamworths for Sale, Cheap. Anyone wanting young pigs of the best blood can get them cheap by sending in orders at once to am over-stocked and short of feed. Sires and dams were imp. by Grant & Co. 17-1-c-om



BARTON HERD OF TAMWORTHS Choice stock of all ages and either sex, descended from imp. stock. Pairs and trios not akin. Write for prices. W. T. ELLIOTT, Hamilton Market



MR. H. REVEL Woodlands Farm, INGERSOLL, - ONT ... Breeder of

Choice Tamworth & Poland-China Swine Young stock of all ages and either sex for sale at reasonable prices; bred from or descended from imported stock.



Tamworths for Sale. Young stock of all ages and either sex descended from Grant & Co.'s importation. Stock choice, and prices right. Prompt attention given to all orders and correspondence. JOHN L. REVEL, Putnam, Ont. 17-1-f-om

HERRON & DAFOE, AVON P.O. Importers and Breeders of

Poland-China, Chester White and Tamworth Swine Young stock of the above, any age and either sex. imp. and descended from imp. stock, for sale at hard-times prices. All stock registered. Mention ADVOCATE.

CANADA: WILKES

Over 100 head—all ages, sexs and different families. About 50 tons hay and straw for sale,

cheap. Write for description and prices. CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont.

THE FARCO HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Are of the choicest quality and breeding. I have young stock for sale from an imp. boar and imp. and home-bred sows, also a few choice sows in farrow to the imp. boar Black Joe. Those desiring a first-class article at the right price, should write at once or come and see my stock.

OLIVER DRURY, SARGO. ONT



A LIFE SAVED

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of

SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long-felt want, giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece, or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

the Farmer's Advocate.

J. P. Phin, "The Grange," Hespeler, Ont., writes:—"The sheep business is better than last year, sales being very good. I recently sold a very fine two-shear stock ram to the Bow Park Co., of Brantford; a choice ram lamb to Mr. Oscar Shirley, of Houlton, Maine, U. S.; one to Mr. Alex. Hastings, of Chesterfield, Ont.; and one to Mr. Abraham Rudell, of Hespeler. I have 30 very choice ram lambs for sale and 20 ewe lambs."

for sale and 20 ewe lambs."

While Mr. Andrew Montgomery, one of Scotland's most prominent Clydesdale breeders, was spending a little time in America, he found some stock to his liking at Dunham Lawn Stud, owned by Col. Robert Holloway. So well was the Scotchman pleased with the Dunham Lawn Stud that he secured two full brothers, the three-year-old Prince Sturdy, and the two-year-old Prince Shapely, the sons of the twenty-one-year-old stallion, Cedric, who comes from Prince of Wales stock. These horses are intended to do service in Mr. Montgomery's breeding stud and Scottish show rings. To Mr. Montgomery's stud also goes the three-year-old Cedric filly, Fickle Fortune's Princess, second at the Columbian as a yearling, and second at the recent Illinois State Fair.

MR. JAS. M'CORMICK & SON'S AYRSHIRES.

ling, and second at the recent Illinois State
Fair.

MR. JAS. M'CORMICK & SON'S AYRSHIRES.

Prominent among Ayrshire breeders for the
past twenty years the name of Jas. McCormick, of Rockton, Ont. has been well known,
and has been associated with all matters pertaining to the advancement and improvement
of this now famous dairy breed. And not only
as a breeder and a producer of high-class stock,
as well as a worker for their interests, but he
has won a name and a fair share of fame in the
best rings of Canada, and at the great Columbian Exposition. At the recent Toronto Industrial we counted seventeen head in Mr.
McCormick's exhibit, and some particularly
good ones were noted. Sir Laughlin 1156
nobly heads the herd. He was brought out in
splendid form this year, as fresh, vigorous and
active as a two-year-old. He stood first at
Toronto and London as a two-year-old, and
last year he won first in his class and sweepstakes at Toronto, beating the second prize
bull at Chicago. Sir Laughlin is by
Norseman -478—, dam Silvia 856. Jock
Morton -1386—, by Royal Chief (imp.), is
a grand young two year-old, light in color,
finely marked, and has a capital skin. He
would make a good head for some herd. We
were also much pleased with a grand bull
calf by Sir Laughlin, and from Maggie Campbell -1938—, fine-shaped, and the exact image
of his sire. His dam, Maggie Campbell, iz a
fine, wedge-zhaped cow of a very useful cype,
with many points to recommend herself and
offspring. Probably one of the best females of
the herd is Primrose 6th -1763—, by Hero of
Rockton -220— of a model dairy type; a winner of first last year in the aged cow class,
Teny of Rockton 2nd and Nellie of Rockton
are three-year-olds of much the same type as
Primrose 6th; both bred at Rockton and stred
by Sir Laughlin. A couple of very fine twovear-olds were also seen. Primrose 8th, by
Sir Rockton, is a very promising helfer, possessing qualities that should make her a typical animal when matured. A helfer calf from
Teny of Rockton is a per MR. JAS. M'CORMICK & SON'S AYRSHIRES. MAPLE CLIFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

mentioned stock, spoke strongly of the success and carefulness of these gentlemenas breeders.

MAPLE CLIFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM is located about one mile west of Ottawa, and within five minutes' walk of the electric railway. Mesers. R. Reid & Co., the proprietors of this stock farm, in conjuction with their pure-bred stock raising, make a specialty of dairying, supplying Ottawa customers with the product of some sixty or seventy cows. a number of which are pure-bred Ayrshires. On looking them over we found that their milking propensities had been carefully looked after, as it is for their usefulness at the pail that they are kept and bred. The herd was first c tablished some 17 years ago by a selection from the stock of Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet, and the up-to-date Ayrshire type has been maintained by introductions of some of the most noted strains of blood, such bulls being used as Robby Dlek —1257—, bred by the late Thos. Brown, and Gold King.—1387—, the present stock bull. Gold King is by Chief of Barcheskie (imp.), and out of Nellie Osborne, the noted prize-winning cow at Chicago, and winner in Canada wherever shown. Some of the best cows of the herd are: Beauty 2nd —2084—, by Highland Laddle—1649—, and from Beauty 1st, a cow of first-class dairy type; winner of third at Ottawa. Sylva 904, by Cherry Prince—445—, dam Illy 4th —900—: Minnie Mac—2733—, by Golden Guines—1546—, dam Sarah of Burnside; and Mysie Carrick—2152—, by Robbie Dick, dam Beauty 2nd —2084—, are all good cows and fair representatives of the type and breeding of the rest of the herd. Messrs. Reid & Co. now have two good young bulls which they will sell at very reasonable prices: one, a fine yearling by Emperor—1232—, the other a calf by Gold King, considered one of the best that has ever been dropped on the farm, the best bears available have been used. Most of the young stock now on hand are by Stanley Boy 2426, and a few by King Cole, and from such sows and Carleton Lass. Tamworths have more recently been added to the stock, and a litter of this firm. IMPORTANT STOCK SALE.

One of the most notable sales in the near future is that at Scugog, Ont., on Kriday. Nov. 8th, when some forty-five head of Shorthorn cattle, ten Clydesdale horses, and other live stock, will be offered as per announcement in another column. This stock is the property of the estate of the late James Graham, well remembered in breeding circles, and should attract a large gathering of buyers. Catalogues may be obtained from the above address on application. may be obta application.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

In the published prize list of winners in the Berkshire class, Swine Department, Ottawa Exhibition, the name Albert F. Dawes should appear instead of James Dawes.

At a recent sale of carriage and road horses, conducted by W. D. Grand, in New York City, an average of over \$400 per head was obtained, one team selling at \$2,000. The bottom has not fallen out of the horse business up to date by

any means.

The first annual sale of pure-bred stock at Isaleigh Grange, Danville, Que., came off quite successfully on October 15th and 16th. There were gathered together a large concourse of prominent stock breeders from several Canadian Provinces and American States. Athough the prices realized were not extraordinary, a fair average was reached. Such an occasion offers a valuable opportunity to farmers who are continually requiring introductions of fresh blood into their herds and flocks. The sale was conducted by Mr. H. J. Ashman, Montreal's premier stock auctioneer, who invariably dropped the hammer on fairplay principles. Guernseys, Ayrshires, Shropshires and Yorkshires were the lines disposed of, and many local and distant buyers returned to their homes well satisfied with their purchases.

to their homes well satisfied with their purchases.

Messrs. F. Birdsall & Son, Birdsall, Ont., writes: "We have had exceedingly good luck at the fall exhibitions in winning prizes and making sales. At the Belleville Exhibition we received the following on Shorthorns:—Ist on two-year-old bull; 2nd on bull calf; 1st and 3rd on milch cows; 1st on two-year-old heifer; 1st on heifer calf and 1st on herd. Jerseys—2nd on milch cows; 1st on heifer calf; 1st on bull calf. On Oxford-Down Sheep, we took the bulk of first prizes, including the pen award. The following are some of our sales: Shorthorns—1 bull calf to J. C. Hanley, Read P.O.; 1 bull calf to R. Jackson, Graystock. Jerseys—1 bull calf to Geo. Esson, Keene P.O. Oxford-Down Sheep—9 ram lambs to Henry Arkell, Arkell; and 1 each to Geo. Esson, Keene P.O.; Mr. O'Brien, Donro; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Norwood; Geo. Ford, Norwood; S. R. Griggs, Laurel, and D. J. Gibson, Newcastle, Chester White Pigs—2 to John Bathgate, Villiers; and 1 each to J. Gibson, Newcastle, and D. Kelly, Norwood; and 2 to E. Foley, Birdsall."

J. Gibson. Newcastle, and D. Kelly, Norwood; and 2 to E. Foloy, Birdsall."

While His Lordship the Earl of Aberdeen was attending the New Westminster (British Columbia) Exhibition, he embraced the opportunity of securing a number of high-class animals with which to stock his estate at Okanagan. The following is a list of purchases: From John D. Currie, the first prize stallion, Lyon Chief; he was imported from Scotland by John Duff, Wellington Co., Ont. From T. J. Trapp was secured a handsome cream saddle horse, Guy, for Her Excellency's own use; and from J. T. Wilkinson was secured the excellent Southdown ram, Fraser, a sweepstakes winner at this and last year's shows. This ram was mported from Ontario by Mr. Wilkinson, and was bred from the stock of the famous English Southdown breeder, J. J. Coleman, Norfolk, England. Mr. Wilkinson bought for Their Excellencies two very choice high-grade cows to be added to their dairy herd. Each cow was a first prize winner in her respective classone judged on conformation and dairy points, the other for cow giving most milk in twenty-four hours. Her record is 51½ lbs, in one day.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

the other for cow giving most milk in twentyfour hours. Her record is 51½ lbs, in one day.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

In one of the finest farming and grazing sections of Quebec, near the village of Compton, and only a short run by rail east of Montreal, is the large and beautifully undulating stock farm of Mr. H. D. Smith. On an elevation overlooking a fertile valley and a large tract of the surrounding country is erected a palatial residence, and close by are the comfortable cattle barns and a grandly-finished large, horse barn, splendidly fitted in the most convenient and approved style. For some few years past the breeding of Hereford cattle has been a special feature on this farm, and a herd of unusual excellence has been established,—without doubt the finest herd of this breed in Canada at the present time. At the head of the herd is Amos of Ingleside, by Wildeye 15th. Amos of Ingleside is a yearling of wonderfully fine quality, that undoubtedly stands unexcelled in Canada at the present day, either in conformation or breeding, and has headed his class both last season and this with proud superiority. In fact, this bull would fill the eye of the most critical, and the Ingleside herd has a very worthy champion at their head and one from which grand results may be expected. Another bull that is being used on the herd is Young Pinkham, a very fine two-year-old animal by Tushingham 2nd, a grand show bull of the past. The females of the herd are mostly grand individuals, and amongst them may be seen such models of the herd are mostly grand individuals, and amongst them may be seen such models of highly-finished beef and quality as Lady Tushingham is the dam of the above-mentioned yearling; a sweepstakes cow at all the leading fairs of Canada, and a magnificent specimen of the breed. Spot 3rd is another combination of beef, quality, and character, that comes but a trifle short of perfection—dam of the two-year-old sply and character, that comes but a trifle short of perfection—dam of the two-year old Sylvan of In

When a recipe calls for a cupful of lard or butter, use two-thirds of a cupful of Cottolenethe new shortening—instead. It improves your food, improves your health, saves your money—a lesson in economy, too. Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere in tins with trademarks - "Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreathon every tin. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY. Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW. We take pleasure in offering to the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A Saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These Saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any Saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of



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Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a Saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cts. per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws.

SHURLY & DIETRICH, CALT, ONT.

Having the greatest prize-winning herd of Polands in Huron County, and wishing to reduce my stock before winter, will for the next 30 days offer the following Polands at greatly reduced prices: Aged Boars, Breeding Sows of all ages, bred to farrow in Jan. and Feb. Spring Boars and Sows of all ages. A large number of Boars and Sows from six to eight weeks old. Also a few pairs of Brown Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, Black Minorcas, Langshans, and Dorkings. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere. shans, and Dorkings. purchasing elsewhere. WESLEY W. FISHER, Benmiller, Ontario.

THE HURON HERD of POLAND-CHINA

W. # H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont. Our herd took first place at the largest Fairs in Canada, 94; is headed by Darkness Quality, who took first prize over 41 entries at the World's Fair in Chicago, 93. Our stock is Large In Size, Fine In Canadian trade. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices reasonable.

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Prize-winners at the leading exhibitions JOHN CROSBY, Campbellford, Ontario.

POR SALE—Silver Wyandotte Cockerels, bred from cockerel first at Toronto in 1894; also White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Pyle Games, and Pekin Ducks. These birds are all bred from prize winners and will be sold cheap. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

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We buy all grades: Goose, Duck, Hen, and Turkey. We give highest market price, and we pay cash. General stores will find it to their advantage to collect for us. Write us for shipping instructions.

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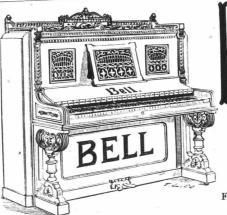


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Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, LAČED WHITE Wyandottes.

I have a grand lot of young birds, and all my prize winners for sale at reasonable prices for good stock. My Turkeys took lst and 2nd for hens, March Exhibition; 1st pair, Industrial; 1st pair. Regina. Write for what you want, either Exhibition or Breeding stock.

M. MAW, NORTH MAIN ST. WINNIPEG

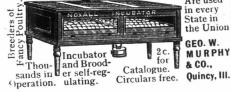
Jacob B. Snider, German Mills, Ont, Breeder of choice Light and Dark Brahamas, Black Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Golden Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Red Cap and Indian Game. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13. Correspondence rolleited. solicited.

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S5 Hand Bone, Shell, and Corn Mills for Poultrymen.
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Fruits and all produce at high-est prices. DAILY RETURNS. For stencils, prices and references, write F. I. SAGE & SONS, 183 Reade St., N. Y

SALESMEN WANTED—Steady work, good pay assured live men for taking orders for first-class nursery stock. Address with refer-ences, The Ontario Nurseries. Geneva, N.Y.

FOR SALE, at great reduction, one Portable Upright Engine, 18 horse-power; and Threshing Engine, 14 horse-power, and Separator; all in first class order.

Apply A. B, Office of FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



The words of praise spoken of the merits of The Locked Wire Fence from the people that examined our exhibit at the leading fairs, also the testimonials that we have received from farmers and others that have the fence erected on their lots and farms, are very flattering indeed. And now, as the leading fairs are over. we are prepared to fill all orders that may be given us satisfactorily for lawn, farm and railroad fence. Our superior wire gates, which combine strength, lightness and durability, should be onevery farm. Prices to suit the times. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Correspondence

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE COMPANY Ingersoll, Ont.

SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO ROBES Received Highest Award at World's Fair.

HAVE HAD SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CANADA



We guarantee every robe to be absolute windwater and moth proof, and will not, wear bare in spots like a skin robe. They will dry quicker and never get hard, are as strong as leather and far more durable and warmer than any cheap fur robe. The robe is made in three parts—the Fur Cloth, the Astrachan Lining, and Rubber Interlining All these parts are without seams. The increased sale of these Robes is the best evidence of their popularity. Others having noted the great sale and popularity of these Robes have undertaken to imitate them. We would caution the public that none are genuine unless bearing this Trade Mark. Manufactured by

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NEWLANDS & CO., Calt. Ont., AND AMERICAN BUFFALO ROBE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

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ROLL OF HONOR.

THREE COLD

and ONE SILVER MEDAL THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885. HIGHEST AWARDS

NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF ACRICULTURE, 1887.

DIPLOMA
ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Montgomery, 1888.

AWARD Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ca., 1888.

HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL F ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & ...ECHANICAL

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SIX COLD MEDALS
MIDWINTER FAIR, San Francisco. Cal., 1894.

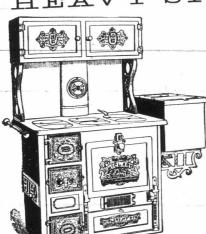
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OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND FACTORIES, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, ST. LOUIS MO., U.S.A.

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HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.

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Above Style Family Range is sold only by our Traveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and

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Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT

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If properly used. SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1895,

Made in various styles for family or hotel use.

Are constructed in the most substantial manner and after the most approved patterns. Are strictly up to date in every par-

ticular. Economical, Durable, Efficient, Guaranteed.

If you are solicited to purchase a Range, see these in your local dealer's hands before doing so. It will pay you. If he does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.

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RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.

I- put up in rolls of 108 square feet each, 40 feet long by 32 inches wide, making a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man can lay from five to ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c, per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.,

Office 101 Rebecca Street, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The Live Stock Society of America will hold its first annual exhibition of cattle, sheep and swine on November 25th to 30th, at Madison Square Garden, New York City. A number of wealthy citizens of New York have interested themselves in promoting this new show.

Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont, writes:

"The demand for Leicesters this season is good, much better than last year, and that was better than the year previous. Perhaps our success at the large fairs increases the demand for our stock. Our young bulls are exceptionally good, and a large percentage of them are from high-class milking dams."

enjoying their rest after their turnout at the exhibitions. We have a fine lot of young bulls and have lately added a flock of Shropshires to our stock." Note change in advertisement. At a recent meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association Board, Messrs. George Nichol (Cataraqui), Herbert Page (St. Mary's), and Thos. A. Duff (Toronto), were named as association representatives to address farmed the stock of the control of t white Church, and Shrop, three shear ram, winner of five firsts this fall, to W. E. Copeland, Teeswater. Stock of all kinds are doing well now, and will, I think, go into winter quarters in good condition."

Mr. J. C. Spell, Ed.

land, Teeswater. Stock of all kinds are doing well now, and will, I think, go into winter quarters in good condition."

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., writes:—

"The demand for Jerseys is steady, and from all parts of the Dominion. Recent letters of enquiry are from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick. Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia, besides a great many from Ontario. The Jersey cow makes friends wherever she goes, and wherever a good one is planted more are sure to follow. She only needs to be known to be appreciated, and the man or woman who has had experience with good Jersey cows will never be satisfied with any other. The extreme drought of the summer has left us very short of winter feed, and in consequence of this we will have to reduce our stock before winter by selling a few which we would rather hold but for the scarcity of feed. Sheep.—Mr. Snell also reports a very active demand for Cotswold rams. Several carloads have left Brampton Station in the last month for Montana, Utah and Idaho. All rams older than a year have been taken at advanced prices, and a good many ram lambs have also gone out, the stock of older rams being exhausted. A good many have also been sold to breeders singly and in smaller lots, and we could yet spare a few young ewes bred to our best rams. Among recent sales of sheep are the following: To M.S. Reid, Burton, Ohio; Geo. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; W. W. Wilson, Murcie, Ind.; B. H. Funk, Napanee, Ont.; V. Ficht, Oriel, Ont.; P. McGregor, Mimosa, Ont.; T. Waters, Rockwood, Ont., and John Hudgins, Mooresville, Mo.

Swine.—The demand for good Berkshires continues steady, and orders have been filled in the last month extending over wideterritory. Buvers are becoming more exacting as to quality, and insist upon a high standard of individual merit, which is a healthy sign of the times. Among recent sales we note the following: To L. D. Knowlton, Newboro, Ont.; Thos. Price, Oblong, Ill; J. M. Evens, Glentale, Man.; H. Lane, Mt. Mellick, P. E. L.; Ed. Morris, Glasgow, Ky.; T. W

Huntingfield, Ont."

class milking dams.

Mr. Jos. W. Barnett, manager for W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., writes:—"We have had a fine fall and plenty of grass, stock all being in good shape. Our show things are enjoying their rest after their turnout at the exhibitions. We have a fine lot of young bulls and have lately added a flock of Shropshires to our stock." Note change in advertisement.

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MEN AND WOMEN.

The Pension Bond Policy of the Manufacturers' Life guarantees an income for life of from \$100 to \$10,000 a year, from any age after 45. No medical examination required. Should death occur at any time before the Pension becomes payable, all the money paid by the assured to the Company will be returned to his or her beneficiaries.

This is the easiest, cheapest, simplest, and most convenient way of providing for old age. Same rates for both men and women. No medical examination required.

Write for particulars, etc.

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ENGINE & PUMP CO., 9-y-om 367 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

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CELEBRATED

MIXED PAINTS!

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Is pure salt. Nothing but salt. Live, bright, sparkling crystals. The saltiest salt in the world.



The Improved KNITTER Family..... will knit 15 pairs of sox a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.

This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Price, \$8.00. Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ont.

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Mills at Callender, on G. T. R.

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Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Chimney Tops Vent Linings, Flue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Portland Cement, Reman Cement, Canada Cement, Water Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, Borax, China Clay, etc., etc.

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A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

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The EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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Policies and Bonds the most liberal and attrac-tive issued. Sure protection. Profitable investment.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. First-class stock. Leading Varieties; true to name. Also 100 bushels Joanette Seed Oats. CROW & PAGE, Ridgeville, Ont.



BOYS FOR FARM HELF

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will be carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars, as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed, may be obtained on application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen. Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

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EVERY FARMER'S SON

SHOULD HAVE IT!



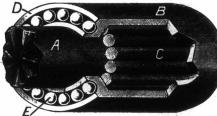
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Largest, best and most successful business college in Canada; very moderate rates; 17-ocatalogues free. SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.



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The Best in America. IDEAL SPRAY PUMP,
IRON PUMPS,
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S)HAPLEY *The Ideal Power Mill, with Roller and Ball Bear BRANTFORD CAN.

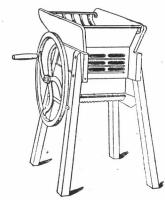
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We manufacture a full line of

Root Pulpers and

(Single or Combined and for Hand or Power.)

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St. Mary's, Ontario.

Mention FARMER'S ADVOCATE. EVAPORATOR



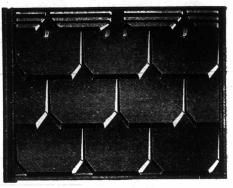
FALL THE TIME TO FENCE!

A very successful farmer says that he has found it much better to put up fences in the fall, from the time when harvest is over until the ground is too solidly frozen to set posts. Posts set in the fall keep more solid than those set in the wet, spongy ground of spring. The rush of farm work is not so great as at spring seeding time. Then, if it is Page fence you put up, it will not drift snow during the winter as the old board or rail fence will. It will be a satisfaction to you to see how well your Page fence goes through the winter, when you compare it with the makeshift wire fences.

Write for particulars to

The Page Wire Fence Co. of Ontario, Ltd.,

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

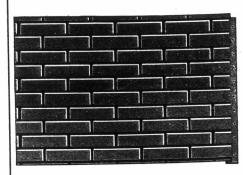


THE "EASTLAKE"—the old reliable shingle that others try to imitate. The only original shingle with a cleat! Others are imitations.
Cut out and send this advertisement for price list and catalogue.

Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd. SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

WM. SHARP, 184 Hamburg Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

Sheet Steel Brick Siding.



AS WARM AS A BRICK WALL.

CHEAPER THAN WOOD.

ENTIRELY WATER, WIND, STORM, FIRE AND
LIGHTNING PROOF. We manufacture any kind of desirable Sheet Steel Sidings, Sheet Steel Roofing, and Sheet Steel Ceilings.

Get our prices and New Catalogues. THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO. Office and Works: OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

from thousands. First order secures agency. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 62-66 S. Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

We manufacture in Canada. No duty to pay.