

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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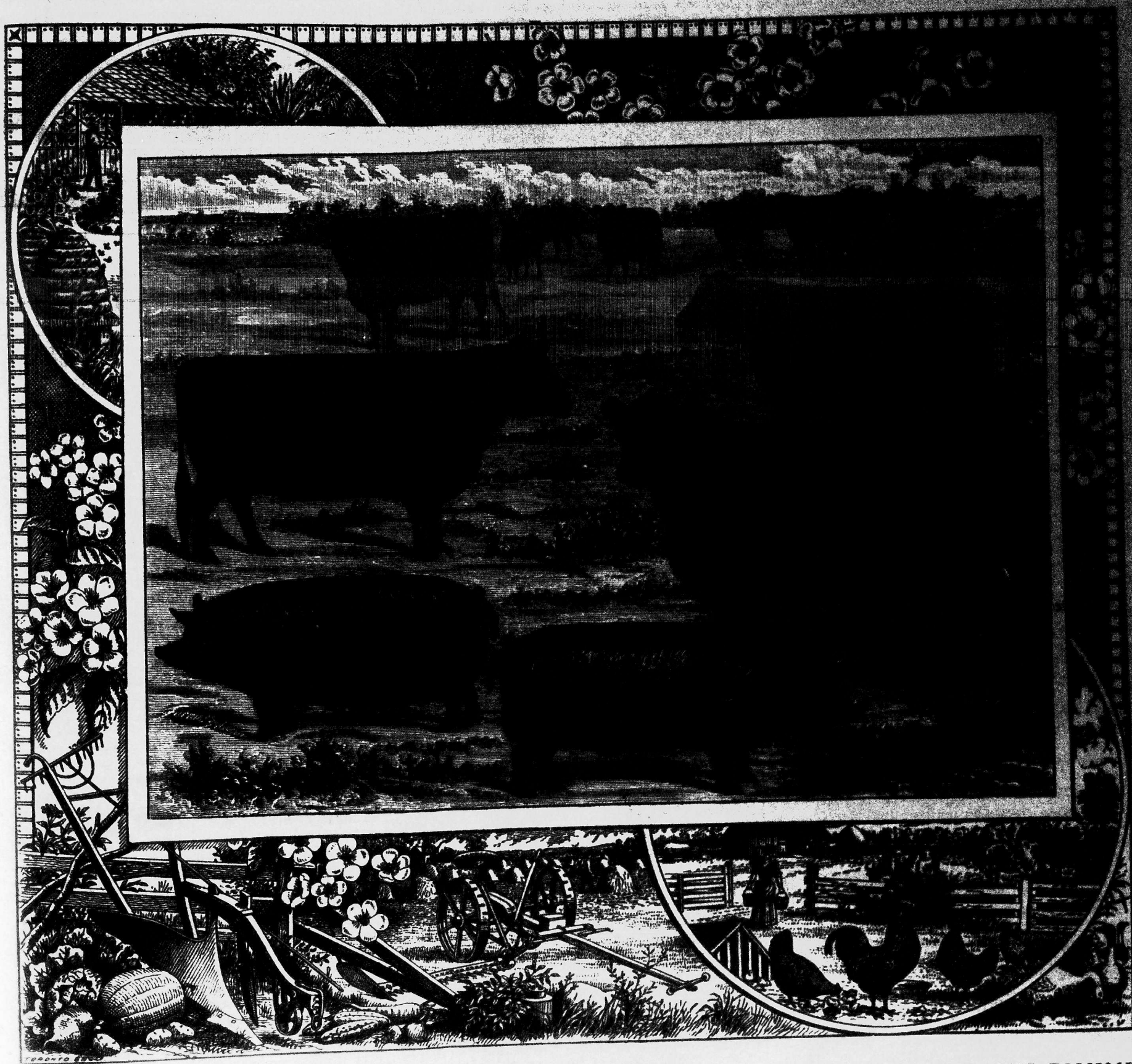
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VOL. XXX.

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No. 393.



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, 101, 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, Oakleaves, 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 (2109), etc., tracing to Ruth of Tillyfour 2nd, by Black Prince of Tillyfour.

One of the cows in the engraving, occupying 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 substance 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 Adiva (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 low-down, 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. McGregor 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 Oak Lake.

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 original 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 boar "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 fill.

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 lessen 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 necessities 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-half 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 purchase. 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

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 pure-bred 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 4½ 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 browse on it, but with our enormous corn crops at hand, we surmise that Sacaline will not fill a "long-felt want."

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

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**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 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, Lieutenant-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 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 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 learn on behalf of the Association, that I thank the Attorney-General and his Government for the very liberal manner they have treated our request for a grant and 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 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:—

"Ladies and gentlemen,—It affords me much pleasure to be present at the opening, in your city, of this Canadian International Exhibition and Industrial and Agricultural Fair. When the Provinces, through the Canadian Agricultural Association, became part of the Dominion of Canada, from recent years, exhibitions, both Provincial 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 extension of exhibits, and I notice with pleasure and pride, as a native of New Brunswick, that not to be behind the age in your premium list, you have the words, 'Competitions open stimulus to every branch of farming, dairying, stock raising, and manufacturing. The comparison of exhibits of each class with one another, and through the various prizes and diplomas offered for competition in superiority and excellence in each class, is a matter for congratulation, and gives a bright hope for a great future to our Province. I am sure those who visit our Exhibition will see much to encourage them in the belief that New Brunswick is a good country to live in, and that its resources are capable of great development, which has within the last five years been made in our Province in dairying. Canadian cheese has been so said to have attained such perfection in manufacture as to be said to have attained such perfection in the English market. He commended the highest prices on the erection of their Agricultural Hall and other buildings. He was sure the Attorney-General and the Provincial Government were ever ready to assist in the development of the Province, particularly as regards agriculture. He could assure them that the Government would always do what it could to foster the agricultural interests of the Province."

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 platform. A whistle blew, 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 principles and 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 self-binders to hand straw-cutters; a forge, with steam hammer in operation making axes; a machine making nails, and a number of wood-working machines.

The Palace was filled with almost every conceivable thing one could eat, drink, or wear, and everything needful to furnish either a cottage or a palace. The exhibit of furs was something grand; carriage-ropes, coats, caps and gloves, ladies' muffs, capes, collars, caps and boas, in all 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 instrumental music was given every afternoon and even-

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, 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 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 straggling 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.

**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, Ill., 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  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 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.

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.

**Clipping Horses.**

Heavy-coated horses that will have to work constantly during the fall and winter will give their groomers 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 animal and groom. A clipped horse will do more work with greater comfort for 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 especially true with regard to thin animals, which should have liberal feeding. On a very cold morning a vigorous brushing will ward off the tendency to shiver when first brought out of the stable.

### 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 5s. 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 yearling 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 0s. 9d.

**Horse Sales** have also been much in vogue. Clydesdales and Hackneys are the breeds which divide public attention in the North at the present time. 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, 35½ 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 1s. A three-year-old mare, named Lupine, own sister to the well-bred horse, Sir Thomas, and got by Castle-reagh, drew £210, and a colt-foal by the same horse made £105, a very 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 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 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 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 £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 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 5s. 6d. Seven yearling fillies made £59 14s.

Reference to Lord Polwarth naturally leads to 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

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 Polwarth 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 & 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, Pirriessmill, 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 £79 8s. 1d.; 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 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 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 magnificent 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 1s. 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 individuality cannot be compared with Scottish Archer—a 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 according 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, we should like to know about them. Canadians will doubtless be interested in this great sale;

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-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 1s. 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 Pirriessmill 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.

SIR,—Crops on the Island this year have been good in some sections—in others, very poor. The rains were partial. On the north side 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 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 Brockville 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 was the best he ever ate. And I understand that Mr. McLaren, 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 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 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.

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

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 implements 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 stallions as we showed some years ago, when horses were a better price. There were, however, some

good specimens on exhibition. Magill, an Island-bred 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' best.

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 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; 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 a 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 creameries.

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 capacity.

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 praises.

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 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 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 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 plethora 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-Manseau, 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, 6½ 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 advantageous 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 22 lbs. per day, while the highest gain was about 4½ lbs. The following table shows the ratio of increase:

Breeds.	Time of trial, Days.	Gain in live weight, Kilos.	Gain per day, Kilos.
Charolais.			
No. 1	63	131	2.079
" 2	71	105	1.464
" 3	85	86	1.010
Durham-Manseau.			
No. 4	71	75	1.056
" 5	71	96	1.352
" 6	71	87	1.225
Limousin.			
No. 7	71	132	1.858
" 8	50	88	1.760
" 9	71	77	1.084
Totals and average per day	624	877	1.405

[Note.—A kilogramme equals 2 2046 lbs. avordupois.]

The average daily gain in live weight was equal to 3 lbs. 1½ ozs. The potatoes used were Richter's Imperators, a heavy-yielding variety, and the percentage of starch they contained was from 18 per cent. to 18½ per cent., and about 2 per cent. 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 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 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 compounded 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 animal 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 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 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 more comfortable. A thorough daily grooming should not be neglected, which also adds to the comfort and therefore conduces to a thrifty condition.

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. and II. had their potatoes steamed, while to the third lot the tubers were fed raw. The experiment extended over ninety days, and the sheep 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 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 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 obliterated 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.

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 between Dec. 1st, 1895, and April 1st, 1896:—

Demonstrative lectures by Miss Livingston: "The Food Value of Milk and its Derivatives"; "Cooking of Milk, 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. 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 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 boiled potatoes.

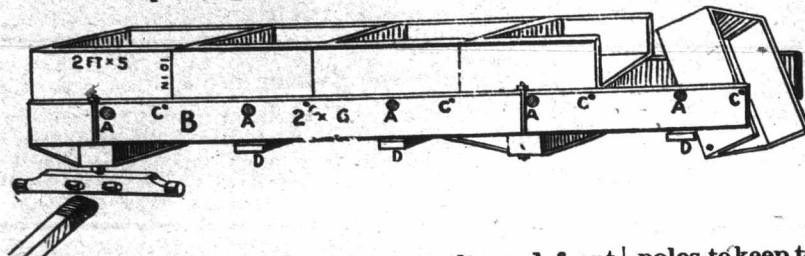
THE HELPING HAND.

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.

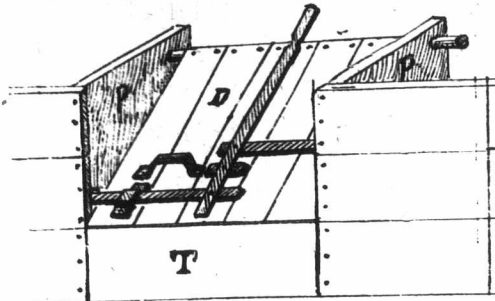
To encourage subscribers to contribute to this department of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, we offer a cash prize of \$2 for the best, and a second prize of \$1 for the next best contribution received prior to the 15th of each month. These and other contributions deemed of sufficient merit will be published 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. What we want is original matter. Plan sufficiently ahead so that the contributions will be as seasonable as practicable. We desire descriptions of contrivances or methods that have been actually tried and found successful.

Dump Wagon Box--First Prize.



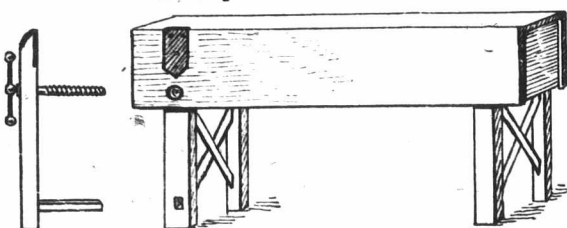
W. P., Lanark Co., Ont.—Make axles and front bunk, then, instead of ordinary sides for box, place a 2x6 inch oak or ash plank on edge, and bolt and brace to back axle and front bunk; as in cut; make 5 or 6 boxes open behind, and balanced on rollers which turn in holes (A) bored inside planks (B). The 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.



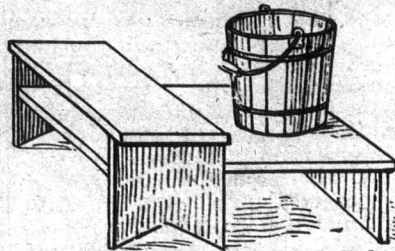
ELLIS F. AUGUSTINE, Lambton Co., Ont.—The door (D) should be nailed at the top to a 2x4 inch scantling, with tenons cut on each end, which are to fit in the holes in planks (PP) at each side of door. The door will thus hang by these tenons, and should be just high enough so that on swinging down to a vertical position it will clear the inside edge of trough (T) and be on a line with it. When you want to feed the 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, 3/4 thick, to the blacksmith, 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 iron screw.

Comfortable Milking Stool.

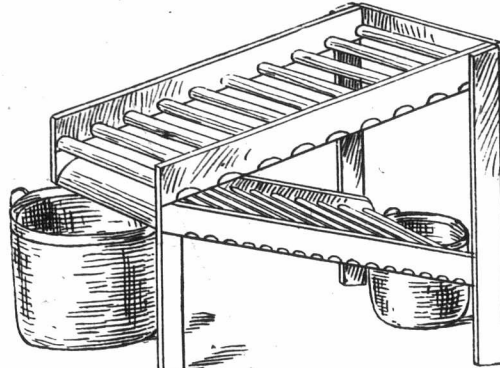


J. F., Brant Co., Ont.—I send you sketch of a milking stool, which, if it does not win a prize, but gives some of your readers as much comfort and rest after a hard day's toil as it has me, I shall have been amply rewarded. It is handy, clean, safe, and a luxury after a hard day's work; made of 10, 11 or 12-inch lumber; end or legs, 11x13; seat, 11x16, or cut to project 1 or 1 1/2 inch.; rest for pail, 5 1/2 inch. below seat, 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 4 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 a 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 wagon-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 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, 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 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 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 thoroughly satisfied with the results of the creamery, 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 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 Dexters, against 1; 9 Crosses, against 3.

The most important features of the show were the butter tests and milking trials. An improvement 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" milking 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.

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 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. Montefiore, competed in the heifer section.

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

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-bred cattle were out in slim numbers. Entries of goats and kids numbered 57.

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 follows:

JERSEYS.						
Cow.	Owner.	Days in Milk.	Milk Yield.	But-ter Yield.	Award.	
			lb. oz.	lb. oz.		
Finish.....	E. Carter.....	192	41 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	Gold med. and £3.
Mayblossom..	Dr. H. Watney..	172	37 1/2	2 1/2	1	Silver m. and £3.
Girl's Friendly	Hon. T. G. Brand	76	33 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	Bronze m. and £3.
Moss 2nd.....	The Ladies' Hope	58	45 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	Certificate of Merit.
SHORTHORNS.						
Cherry.....	C. Birdsey.....	58	70 11	2 7/8	2 7/8	1st prize.
Primrose.....	C. Birdsey.....	14	49 4 1/2	2 5/8	5 1/2	2nd prize.
Empress.....	A. Merry.....	32	44 14 1/2	2 2	2	Res. Number.



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 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. Comfortable 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, 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' Convention 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, 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 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 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 bee-keepers 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.

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 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 packed. Mr. Taylor recommended a light, well-made, neat section crate; his 18-section crates weigh only 2½ 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 well-known 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—gate-posts, 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, 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 insects 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 migrate, leaving eggs behind to hatch a new generation of invaders. As the disease advances, the follicles suffer; the wool falls off in masses, the 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 known 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 beauties; but even this magnifying glass is scarcely necessary to show their outline—they can easily be identified wherever 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 exhaustive examination being made before dipping to see whether there may not be traces of old attacks requiring a dressing of potash and lanoline, to 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 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 opinion, be treated first—gradually 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 (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 \$1,000; Geo. N. Ordway, \$1,000; Wm. Aukland, \$3,000. 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 prove accessory), which may even be carried ½ 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 ulceration; foetid and, at times, bloody diarrhoea. 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 everything 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, 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 a 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 medicines.

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, 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 turpentine, fifteen to twenty drops night and morning. 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., says:—

"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 sprinkle them with a solution of crude carbolic acid and water in the proportion 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 food 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 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."







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 silly. 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 quickly, and cry a 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 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 out of order], but certainly 'The Gorgon' (alias, the teacher) is a horrid old thing. [This last remark was cheered heartily by all the Society.]

"On the evening of the last Grand Banquet, I distinctly noticed that Brother James selected the largest currant bun when the plate was handed round. As this is against the rules of the Society, will the member explain?"

Brother Jim at once rose and replied: "The Noticing Member did see me take the largest bun to eat, but I did it without shame, for I knew that it was very stale and had no candy or currants in it, and I was anxious to save any member the pain of leaving it half eaten. I would humbly suggest to the Providing 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.

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 then 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 part of the next Banquet."

"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."

"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 sorry 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 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 same little book are found to aggregate an amount equal to or greater than the husband'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 he not freely regale



### Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure  
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

### AUCTION SALE OF 100 DORSET EWES and RAMS HORNED

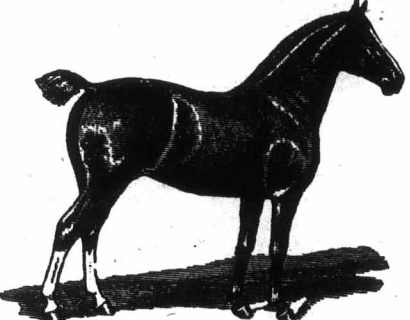
FROM THE FLOCK OF Mr. John A. McGillivray (The greatest prize-winning flock in the world), will take place at UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO, On the Grand Trunk Railway, 40 miles from Toronto, on Friday, November 8th, Next, AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

MR. MCGILLIVRAY 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, 45 Head 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

### HERRICK SEED CO., INCORPORATED, PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED. ROCHESTER, N. Y. AGENTS WANTED.

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



The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the BRIDGEWATER 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. 10-y-om

### 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. 13-y-om W. C. Pettit, Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., C.T.R.

### Farmer's Advocate PREMIUMS

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.
- No. 2—Price, \$1.25. 1 Garnet. 2 New Subscribers.
- No. 3—Price, \$1.50. 3 Pearls. 3 New Subscribers.
- No. 4—Price, \$2.00. 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.
- No. 6—Price, \$3.50. 2 Garnets, 5 Pearls. 5 New Subscribers.
- No. 7—Price, \$3.50. 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.
- No. 11—Price, \$2.50. Wedding. 5 New Subscribers.
- 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. 14—Price, \$7.00. Blood or Sardonyx, Masonic Emblem, 25c. extra. 11 New Subscribers.
- No. 15—Price, \$4.50. 1 Garnet, For Lady or Gentleman. 7 New Subscribers.
- No. 16—Price, \$10.00. Real Diamond, 14 K Gold. 18 New Subscribers.
- No. 17—Price, \$2.00. 1 Garnet. 3 New Subscribers.
- No. 18—Price, \$5.50. 3 Turquoise. 8 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.  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LTD.):  
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.  
Respectfully yours, MARIA C. MCGILLIVRAY.

Metcalf, January 30th, 1895.  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LTD.):  
Dear Sirs,—I received your handsome premium. I am more than pleased. I will endeavor to send you some more names. I will try on Saturday, when no school. My father has taken the paper eighteen years; they are mostly all kept, and he gets a store of knowledge from them. All who see my premium admire it. Thanks ever so much for the nice premium. Wishing you great success, I remain, yours sincerely, MAY MCTAVISH, Vernon.

#### 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 SUBSCRIBER

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

### CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.



Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred cows. Catalogue now in printer's hands. Send for one. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT. 11-y-om

#### FOR SALE—Shorthorns: A fine 18-months' old Bull; 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. 17-1-y-om

#### SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE.

Four Reds and a rich Roan, including 1st and 2nd prize winners at different fairs. All good ones. Prices and terms easy. Come & see them, or write me. WM. RIVERS, Springhill Farm, WALKERTON. 13-1-y-om

#### 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, CHEAP.

Forward in calf to 1st prize bull Commander—18828—, and three young bulls at bargains. 12-y-om A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville.

#### CRAIGIEBURN Stock Farm.

BETHESDA P. O. G. A. BRODIE, breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. A few good young bulls for sale. Write me for prices and particulars. All orders and correspondence promptly attended to. Mention ADVOCATE. 21-1-y-om

#### SIMMONS & QUIRIE.

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine—Money-making Sorts. The matchless bull, ROYAL SAXON—10537— by Imp. Excelsior, 1st at Toronto, 1894, heads the herd, with BARMPTON M.—15240—, 1st, Toronto, 1895, by Barmpton Hero—324—, in reserve. Female representatives of the celebrated Mina, Strathallan, Golden Drop and Mysie families. The Berkshires are choice prize-winning stock. Easy to feed, quick to sell. Stock for sale. C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P.O., Ont. 1-1-y-om JAMES QUIRIE, Delaware, Ont.

#### JOHN MILLER, MARKHAM, ONT.

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 and third in their class. My stock are choice. Write for prices. 10-L-om

#### 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 times prices. 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 color, fine form and carriage, in fine condition, at fine out prices. Also one or two cows. D. ALEXANDER, BRIDEN, Lambton 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. 13-1-y-om

### THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER

Cuts clean on all sides—does not crush. The most humane, rapid and durable. Highest World's Fair Award. Descriptive Circulars Free. A. C. BROSIUS, Cochraneville, Pa. Can ship from Picton or Hamilton, Ont. 17-L-om





STOCK GOSSIP.

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

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...

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. Hennigan of Vankleek Hill...

GLEN ROUGE HERD OF JERSEYS

The Glen Rouge herd has been firmly established for a number of years, and its proprietor, Mr. Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ont., is not only a very competent judge of the fine points of the breed...

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...

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...

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...

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 Beattie, 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.

YORKSHIRE PIGS

Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all seasons. J. M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 442. 11-1-y-on.



Fine Drivers advertisement featuring an illustration of a horse pulling a carriage and text describing Dick's Blood Purifier as a scientific preparation for horses.

Advertisement for J. Fleury's Sons, Aurora, Ont., highlighting various machinery such as Ensilage and Straw Cutters, Grain Crushers and Grinders, and Root Slicers and Pulpers. Includes a circular and contact information.

Advertisement for Canada Fence Company, featuring a diagram of a wire fence and text describing their "Casey Diamond Grip" wire fence as the best for farmers.

Advertisement for The Ripper Feed Cutters, showing an illustration of the machine and text describing it as the "Stock Feeders' Favorite Machine" with no equal for dry feed.

Advertisement for Thom's Implement Works, WATFORD, ONT., established 1875, featuring a list of machinery and contact information for J. G. Clark.

Advertisement for Model Berkshire Herd, D. A. Graham, Parkhill, Ont., offering Berkshire Pigs for sale and including an illustration of a pig.

Advertisement for Enterprise Stock Farm, For Sale, Large English Berkshires and Poland-China Swine, including an illustration of a pig.

Advertisement for Berkshires and Yorkshires, Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices, including an illustration of a pig.

Advertisement for F. Bonnycastle & Sons, Some very fine young Berkshire Pigs; pairs not akin; Also Gotswold Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs, and Breeding Ewes.

Advertisement for Glenburn Stock Farm, Shorthorns and Berkshires, We have for sale, at moderate prices, choice young boars ready for immediate use...

Advertisement for Large English Berkshires, The sweepstakes herd at the Western Fair, London, 1895, the only large fair we showed at.

Advertisement for Gold Medal Herd of Berkshires, Young Boars and Sows of spring litters for sale, bred straight from first-class imported stock...

Advertisement for Large English Berkshires, My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at leading shows for years...

Advertisement for Large English Berkshires, Our Berkshires made a clean sweep of all the first (11) prizes offered for Berkshires at the late Toronto Industrial Exhibition...

Advertisement for Large English Berkshires, We now have a fine lot of young pigs for sale from two to three months, also boars and sows about five months old.

Advertisement for Advertise in the Advocate, Enclosed is a list of advertisements for various agricultural products and services.





**STOCK GOSSIP.**

*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. Although 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 fair-play 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.

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:—1st 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: Short-horns—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."

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. Trap, 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 imported 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 classes, one judged on conformation and dairy points, the other for cow giving most milk in twenty-four hours. Her record is 5 1/2 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, fine grand show bull of the past. The females of the herd are mostly grand individuals, and amongst them may be seen such models of highly finished beef and quality as Lady Tushingham, by Lord Tushingham, and from imp. Lady Wintercote 2nd. 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 bull mentioned and a couple of exceedingly fine young heifers. Josephine 2nd and Jessie are three-year-olds of great merit; and the two-year-old Sylvan of Ingleside, by Lord Tushingham; Lady Ingleside, by Pinkham, and from imp. Lady Tushingham, a yearling of rare quality and conformation, and her two yearling stable-mates, of the celebrated Sylvan family, are representatives of the excellent producing qualities of the herd, and do honor to their owner, Mr. Smith, as a breeder.

In the horse stables we saw a fine pair of English Thoroughbreds and the imported Hackney mare, Fairy. Improved Yorkshires and Tamworths are also included in the stock at Ingleside. The Yorkshires were selected from the noted herd of Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., and the Isaleigh Grange stock farm, while the Tamworths were purchased from the well-known breeder, Mr. John Bell, of Amber, Ont., and are descended from the herds of the well-known English breeders, Mr. W. Phillips, Cole Hill, and Mr. Norman, of Cliff House, Eng. A visit at Ingleside Farm is indeed a rich treat to all true lovers of fine stock.

**A LESSON IN COOKING**

When a recipe calls for a cupful of lard or butter, use two-thirds of a cupful of Cottolene—the 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 trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
Wellington & Arm 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 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.

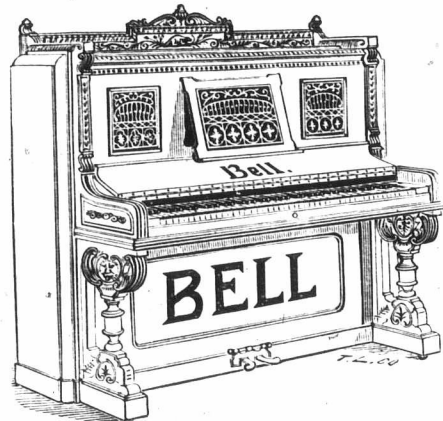
Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws.

**THE COLEMAN PULPER.**

"It is now the season for purchasing Root Pulpers, Grain Crushers, Straw and Ensilage Cutters, and Tread Powers. We have the finest. Get prices from your local agent, or write direct to The Estate of T. T. Coleman, Seaforth, Ontario, Canada."

**FOR SALE!**

The valuable Farm, N. W. 14, 15, 17, and known as "The Pogue Farm," near Franklin, Manitoba, through which Stony Creek runs, giving a constant supply of good water for use all year. A 1 wheat land; about 25 acres cultivated; log buildings, plenty of timber. Apply at once. **ALEX. STEWART, Minnedosa, Man.** 21-a-om



**BELL PIANOS AND ORGANS**

SUPERIOR IN  
Tone, Quality,  
Construction  
and Finish.

Full description to be found in our Catalogues. Mailed free on application to

**THE BELL ORGAN and PIANO CO. (Ltd.)**

Guelph, Ontario.

OVER **75,000** OF OUR INSTRUMENTS NOW IN USE.

**THE HURON HERD of POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**

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 Leg-horns, Black Hamburgs, Black Minorcas, Langshans, and Dorkings. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

**WESLEY W. FISHER,**  
Benmiller, Ontario.

**W. H. JONES, Mount Elgin,**

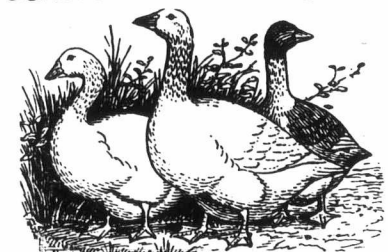
Ont. Our herd took first place at the largest Fairs in Canada, '94; is headed by DARKNESS QUALITY, who took first prize over 41 entries at the World's Fair in Chicago, '93. Our stock is LARGE IN SIZE, FINE IN QUALITY, well adapted for the Canadian trade. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. 15-y-om

**Bronze Turkeys For Sale.**

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

**FOR SALE**—Silver Wandotte 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. J. C. LYONS, Lucknow, Ont.

**Feathers! We buy them!**



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.

**THE ALASKA FEATHER and DOWN COMPANY, Ltd.,**  
10 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.  
Manufacturers of household pillows, sofa-cushions and bed-comforters.

**THE MONARCH INCUBATOR.**

The best, most practical and successful machine in existence. No night work or added eggs connected with its use. Send 2c. stamp for illustrated circular.

**JAS. RANKIN, So. Easton, Mass.**

**JOHN A. MOODY,**  
GRAIN, FLOUR AND HAY  
Commission Merchant.  
P. O. Box 426, LONDON, ONT.  
Write me if you want carloads of Grain, Feed, Baled Hay and Straw. CORNSTALKS BULK.

**Buy the Greening's**

**Steel Wire Cow Chains**



MADE OF COLD DRAWN STEEL, IN OPEN AND CLOSE RING, AND THREE CHAINS. THE LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST TIE IN THE MARKET. EVERY TIE GUARANTEED. ASK YOUR HARDWARE DEALER FOR THESE GOODS, AND TAKE NO OTHER TILL YOU HAVE SEEN THEM.

21-b-om

Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, Laced and 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 1st 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, POULTRY FARM.

Jacob B. Snider, Corman Mills, Ont., Breeder of choice Light and Dark Brahmas, Black Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Golden Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Red Cap and Indian Game. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13. Correspondence solicited. 7-1-y-o

JOHN J. LENTON, Park Farm, Oshawa, Ont., sells Bone Cutters and Pure-bred Poultry of the best quality at low prices. Send to him for catalogues, etc. 22-y-om

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM - With the MODEL Excelsior Incubator.

Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made. GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 N. 5th St., Quincy, Ill.

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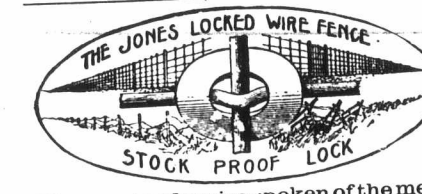
Are used in every State in the Union. Incubator and Brooder. Thousands in operation. Catalogue. Circulars free. GEO. W. MURPHY & CO., Quincy, Ill.

\$5 Hand Bone, Shell, and Corn Mills for Poultrymen. Daisy Bone Cutter. Power Mills. Circulars and testimonials free. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

TRY US. We sell your Poultry, Veals, Fruits and all produce at highest prices. DAILY RETURNS. For estimates, prices and references, write to 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 references, 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 on every farm. Prices to suit the times. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Correspondence solicited.

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE COMPANY Ingersoll, Ont.

SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO ROBES

Received Highest Award at World's Fair. HAVE HAD SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CANADA.

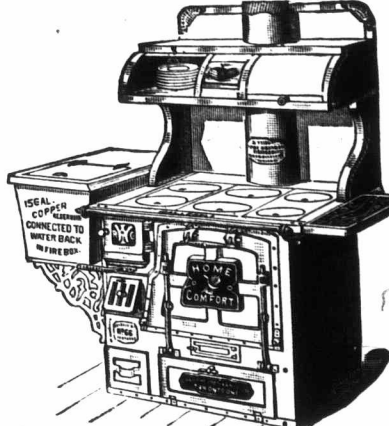


We guarantee every robe to be absolute wind, water and moth proof, and will not wear bare in spots like a skin robe. They will dry quicker and never get hard, are as strong as leather and far more durable and warmer than any cheap fur robe. The robe is made in three parts - the Fur Cloth, the Astrachan 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 imitated the public. We would caution the public that none are genuine unless bearing this Trade Mark. Manufactured by NEWLANDS & CO., Calt. Ont., and AMERICAN BUFFALO ROBE CO., Buffalo, N. Y. 21-h-o

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

- THREE GOLD and ONE SILVER MEDAL THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885. HIGHEST AWARDS NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1887. DIPLOMA ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Montgomery, 1888. AWARD Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ga., 1888. HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL F. ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889. SIX HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, 1893. HIGHEST AWARDS WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, LONDON, CAN. 1893. SIX COLD MEDALS MIDWINTER FAIR, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

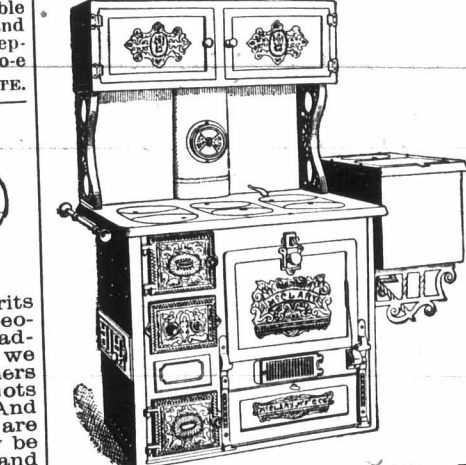


STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.

CARVING AND STEAM TABLES, BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, ETC., ETC. Above Style Family Range is sold only by our Traveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States. Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL and will LAST A LIFETIME if properly used. SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1895, 299,327.

ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces. OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND FACTORIES, 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

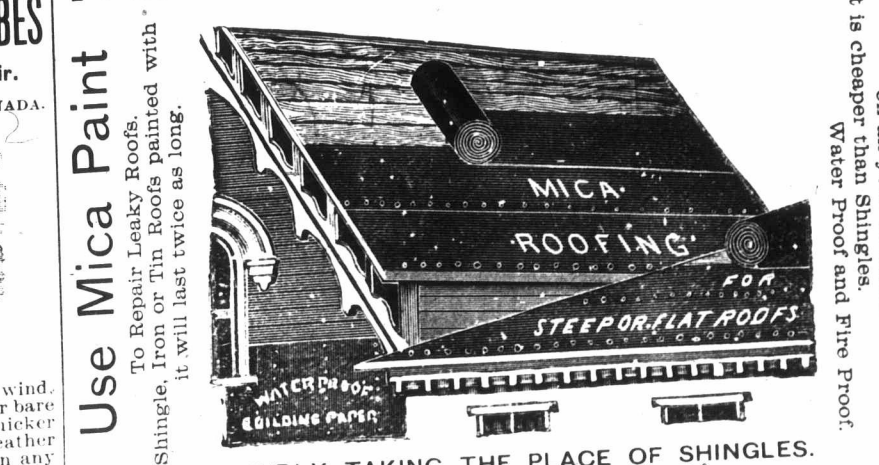
HEAVY STEEL PLATE Ranges



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 particular. 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.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO. LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

MICA ROOFING



Use Mica Paint To Repair Leaky Roofs. Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long. RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES. I put up in rolls of 198 square feet each, 19 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. 3-1-y-o

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."

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 made for dressed poultry and eggs."

At a recent meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association Board, Messrs. George Nichol (Catawaqui), Herbert Page (St. Mary's), and Thos. A. Duff (Toronto), were named as association representatives to address farmers' institute meetings. The following new varieties were added to the list: Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, and White Langshans. Show Homers and White Jacobs to the pigeon list. A class was also made for dressed poultry and eggs.

Wesley W. Fisher, "Horncastle Farm," Ben Miller, Ont., writes: "My herd of Poland-Chinas was never in better shape, and I never won as many prizes as I have with them this fall. I have taken over fifty prizes on my Poland-Chinas at a few of our leading local shows in Huron County. I feel warranted in saying that I now have the best herd of Poland-Chinas in Huron County. I have also won several prizes on thoroughbred poultry. I have lately sold the following pigs: Sow, to P. G. Murdock, Wingham, Ontario; sow, to M. E. Walker, Glencoe, Ont.; and to Hiram Fisher, Constance, my best springer sow. This boar weighed over a month ago 200 pounds. I won the first prize on this pig at Clinton, Seaford, Goderich, Blythe and Dunganon."

Mr. A. Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., writes this office to say: "We have the last of our young Shorthorn bulls in from the fields now, and we think we have never stabled a better or a more promising lot of youngsters. They are very sappy, wealthy big fellows for their ages. There are eleven of them that never tasted any sort of food but what they gathered in the fields from the 20th of May until the second week in September. This treatment, we think, makes them better bulls and better does all the balance of their lives. It gives them stamina and muscle, as well as developing their digestive organs. Indian Brave, the yearling past, is growing and developing very satisfactorily on his greatly reduced ration since the Toronto exhibition. We will perhaps shock our esteemed friend, Mr. Alex. Smith, of Maple Lodge, this year again by placing two particularly good white ones on the market."

William Rivers, of Springhill Farm, in sending in a change of advertisement, in which he offers Shorthorn bull calves, says: "They are as nice a lot as we ever bred at Springhill: good size, strong bone, and smooth, deep-bodied calves on short legs; not pampered, but in nice thrifty condition, and will go right on improving with whoever gets them. We have been very successful at the fairs this fall with our Shorthorns, Berkshires, Southdowns and a few Shrops., all without any fitting, and made the following sales: Shorthorn cow, Lady Blanche (sweepstakes female of any age at our township show, with strong competition), to W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest; also three Berkshires (under 1 year, a first prize winner, and young sow, to Wm. Quirk, Ve-ta; South-down three-shear ram, winner of first prize and at head of first prize pen of Southdowns at H. Walkerton and Paisley exhibitions, to H. Rudolph, Paisley; ram lamb, to Robt. Simpson, 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. 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 she 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. 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, Ont.; Geo. Harding Waukesha, Wis.; W. W. Wilson, Muske, 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 wide territory. Buyers 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 I. D. Knowlton, Newboro, Ont.; Thos. Price, Oshong, Ill.; J. M. Evans, Glendale, Man.; H. Lane, Mt. Mellick, P. E. I.; Ed. Morris, Glasgow, Ky.; T. Whittaker, Stone Bank, Wis.; E. Horton, New Dublin, Ont.; T. J. Coleman, Markdale, Ont.; Saraul Vogan, Huntingfield, Ont."

## A Pension For Life! FOR 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.

### The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE,  
Toronto, Can.

### NOW IS THE TIME

WHEN DEALERS SHOULD MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS OF

### GOOD PAYING AND GOOD SELLING

ARTICLES FOR 1895.



If you want excellent returns write for particulars of our  
Gem Steel Windmills, . . .  
Gem Steel Towers, . . .  
Canadian (Steel) Air-motors,  
Halladay Standard Windmills,  
Haying Tools, . . . . .  
Iron and Wood Pumps, . . .  
Dust Collectors, . . . . .  
Saw Tables, etc., etc. . . .

We manufacture a full line of pumping and geared Windmills, and the greatest variety of Pumps of any firm in Canada. Our Haymaker Car and Patent Steel Track is leading them all, and our prices are made to suit the times.

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

## USE RAMSAY'S CELEBRATED MIXED PAINTS!

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN THE

### FARMER'S ADVOCATE

— AND —  
HOME MAGAZINE.

If you have anything to sell, : :  
SEND AN ADVERTISEMENT TO

The William Weld Company  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

## Windsor Salt

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 sock 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.,  
17-y-om Dundas, Ont.

### ESTABLISHED 1851. JOHN B. SMITH & SONS, TORONTO,

Manufacturers of LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, &c. Special attention given to supplying lumber and bill stuff for barns, bridges, and houses.  
Mills at Callender, on G. T. R.  
Head Office and Factory, Toronto.  
10-L-o

### W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co. Wholesale General Merchants, 100 GREY NUN ST., MONTREAL

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

### MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL SOFA, - CHAIR - AND - BED - SPRINGS A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. WM. CURRIE. 7-y-o F. P. CURRIE.

### The EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Subscribed Capital, \$350,900.00  
Policies and Bonds the most liberal and attractive issued. Sure protection. Profitable investment.

E. F. CLARKE, PRESIDENT and MANAGING-DIRECTOR.  
AGENTS WANTED. 16-o

### FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. First-class stock. Leading Varieties; true to name. Also 100 bushels Joannette Seed Oats. 1-y-om CROW & PAGE, Ridgeville, Ont.



### BOYS FOR FARM HELP

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. 4-v-o

### EVERY FARMER'S SON SHOULD HAVE IT!

THE Very Best,

Practical Business Education SUCH AS IS GIVEN AT THE FAMOUS CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.  
Largest, best and most successful business college in Canada; very moderate rates; 17-o catalogues free. SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

### NORTHERN Business College

IS THE PLACE TO ATTEND if you want either a Business Education or a course in Shorthand. The best in Canada. Full particulars free. Address, C. A. FLEMING, Principal, Owen Sound, Ont. 0-



STEEL WIND-MILLS  
CALVANIZED PATENT ROLLER and BALL BEARINGS.



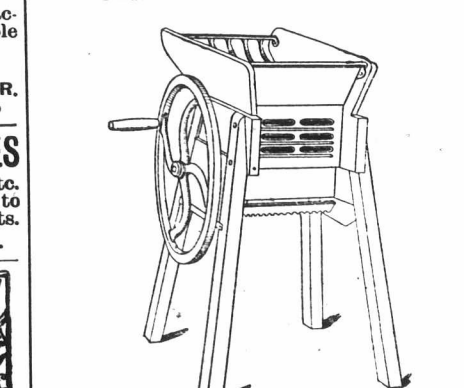
Galvanized Towers and Wheels  
The Best in America.  
IDEAL SPRAY PUMP, IRON PUMPS, WATER-TANKS, PIPING, &c.  
GOLD SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. LTD.  
BRANTFORD CAN.

\*The Ideal Power Mill, with Roller and Ball Bearings, is a Wonder.  
Send for Circulars, and mention this paper.

### STOCK RAISERS!

We manufacture a full line of  
Root Pulpers and Slicers.

(Single or Combined and for Hand or Power.)  
SEND FOR DESCRIPTION.



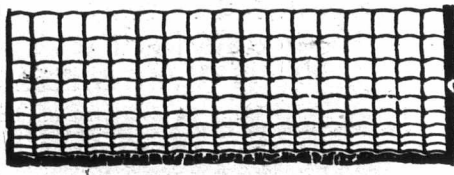
### DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Mary's, Ontario.

Mention FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 15-

### CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES. Has a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling boiling capacity; small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleansing and storing; and a perfect automatic regulator. The Champion is as great an improvement over the Cook pan as the latter was over the old iron kettle hung on a fence rail.  
Catalogue Free.

THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO., HUDSON, Ohio, & MONTREAL, Quebec.

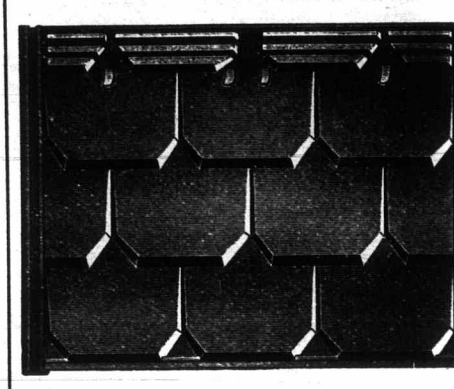


### FALL THE TIME TO FENCE!

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.

### STEEL SHINGLES



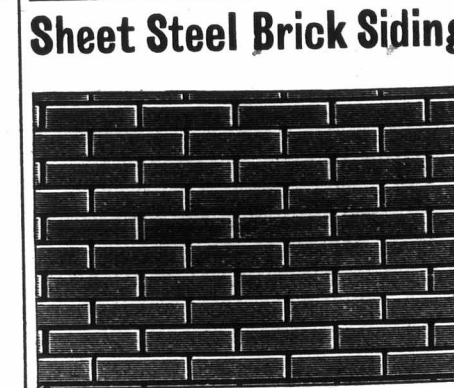
THE "EASTLAKE"—the old reliable shingle that others try to imitate. The only original shingle with a cleat! Others are imitations.  
Cut out and send this advertisement for price list and catalogue.

### Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd. SOLE MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.

### DAIRYMEN

HAVE you a supply of pure water; if not have a well drilled on scientific principles by a practical driller.  
3-1-y-o  
Practical Well Driller,  
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. 4-y-o

### 9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

RUNS EASY. No Backache. weight only 11 lbs. Easily Carried. SAVES DOWN TREES.  
BY ONE MAN, with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Folds like a pocket knife. Saws any kind of timber on any kind of ground. One man can saw more timber with it than 2 men in any other way, and do it EASIER. 97,000 in use. Send for FREE illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 62-66 S. Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.  
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