

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE,
360 Richmond Street,
LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

3.—Should one or more essays, in addition to the one receiving the first prize, present a different view of the question, a second prize will be awarded, but the payment will be in agricultural books. First prize essayists may choose books or money, or part of both. Selections of books from our advertised list must be sent in not later than the 15th of the month in which the essays appear. Second prize essayists may order books for any amount not exceeding \$3.00, but no balance will be remitted in cash. When first prize essayists mention nothing about books, we will remit the money.

We will give a prize of \$5 for the best essay which will name and describe the varieties of spring wheat, oats, barley and peas which have yielded best during the past season in the district in which the writer resides. Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th of February.

We will give a prize of \$5 for the best essay which will name and describe the six most promising varieties of potatoes grown in the district in which the writer resides, and the mode of culture which has given the best results. Essay to be in this office not later than March 15th.

We will give a prize of \$5 for the best essay on corn and corn culture. The writer to name and describe the three most promising sorts grown in the district in which he resides, also the best and most economical mode of cultivation before and after planting. Essay to be in this office not later than March 15th.

Editorial.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM WELD.

With very deep sorrow we have this month to announce the death of our beloved chief, Mr. William Weld, the founder and proprietor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. Our grief is the greater owing to the heart-rending circumstances connected with his death. On Saturday, January 3rd, Mr. Weld was in his usual good health, and attended to the many duties connected with the office of this journal; he had gone over his afternoon letters and given instructions to his assistants concerning them, and later made an engagement with his chief assistant editor to discuss some important business matters in the evening. He went home about 4.30, where he chatted with a few members of his family, who were then just leaving the house, and was never again seen alive. He was thought to have gone out again, and, not returning at six o'clock as usual, it was supposed he had been detained at his office, as he frequently was. About 7.30 his son, Dr. Weld, went into the bath-room, and was horror-stricken to there find the dead body of his father drowned in a tank of water, which was fastened to the ceiling and overhung with a swing window, into which he had evidently slipped head-first while investigating the cause of a leakage of water, which for some days had given a great deal of annoyance. No one was on hand to assist him; no one heard his struggles, and from the position in which he had fallen he was entirely unable to extricate himself. At the time of his death a maid-servant only was in the house, and she was out of hearing, had the sufferer been able to give any alarm.

Mr. Weld was the son of the Rev. Joseph Weld, M. A., of Westwell House, Tenderden, Kent, England, and was born Dec. 10th, 1824. Educated by private tuition, he early conceived the desire to try his fortune in the colonies, and at the age of nineteen came to Canada. In those days Canada was sparsely settled and railroads were unknown, and it was with considerable difficulty he made his way as far west as Oxford county, where for a short time he remained in Woodstock. After prospecting for some time, Mr. Weld purchased a farm in Delaware township, Middlesex county, and at once settled down to make a home, and here, with earnestness and vigor, he carried on the work of a pioneer farmer. He soon recognized the desirability and economy of keeping and breeding pure-bred stock; he always highly appreciated, and eagerly read works treating on stock and advanced agri-

culture generally, and came to be looked upon as one of the most progressive farmers in the Province. After having spent twenty-one years in farming he saw that a practical agricultural journal was very much needed, and, therefore, in 1866, commenced the publication of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For several years he conducted it in conjunction with his farm, but as the business of the ADVOCATE gradually increased, he found it necessary to devote his whole time and energies to it. He then removed to the city of London, leaving the entire management of his farms to his two eldest sons. The progress of the paper was at first slow, and many were the difficulties and trials in his early days of journalism; but he was confident of his cause, untiring in his endeavors, and fearless in advocating the interests of the farmer, and his perseverance and energy were ultimately rewarded. This paper, through his ability and untiring energy, gradually increased in circulation and size, and is now the oldest and most widely read agricultural paper in Canada, circulating all over the Dominion, being a welcome visitor each month to thousands of homes in Canada and the United States. He also founded the "Canadian Agricultural Emporium," from which he sent to farmers all over Canada many new and improved varieties of grain, among which are many of the most productive and best kinds known to Canadian agriculture. Of the more important varieties of new seeds, grains, etc., introduced through the Emporium and the ADVOCATE, our readers will recall the Scott, Clawson, Democrat and Scotch Fife wheats, Early Rose potatoes, Emporium oats, and many other sorts too numerous to enumerate, the last important variety being the Canadian Velvet Chaff wheat, which was introduced only last year. After successfully conducting the Emporium for many years he sold this branch of his business to Mr. John S. Pearce and his son Henry Weld, who jointly conducted it till the death of the latter, making it one of the most important seed houses in the Dominion, under the firm name of Pearce, Weld & Co., now J. S. Pearce & Co. In all business transactions Mr. Weld was honorable and generous to the last degree. Avoiding public life he was ever ready to use his means and talents to promote the interests of the class of which he was always proud to be considered one—the agriculturists. He was a true and loyal Englishman, a firm believer in English institutions. In the future of Canada he had the utmost confidence. He has done very much to advance her agricultural welfare. By his efforts and writings he has done more than any other man toward keeping out of Canada any infectious or contagious stock diseases, and to this end he has

freely and liberally spent of his own means. To his many employes he was always very kind and liberal, and by them he was loved, and is now deeply lamented.

In 1845 he married Agnes, daughter of the late Henry Johnstone, Esq., of Delaware. To them were born nine sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him except Henry, before mentioned, who died four years ago. The survivors are Stephen and Joseph, who farm the old homestead in Delaware, to which Mr. Weld was always very much attached; John, who has been for several years Assistant Manager of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE; Edmund, barrister-at-law, and Octavius, physician, both practicing their professions in London, Ont.; Thomas, Manager of the Manitoba Edition; Charles, a farmer near Winnipeg, and Corbin, the youngest, connected with the London Printing & Lithographing Co., in which his father was a heavy shareholder. The two daughters are Mrs. Mathewson, widow of the late Henry A. Mathewson, who was for many years connected with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and Mary, who resided with her parents at the family residence, Westwell House. He was a kind and loving husband, a tender and indulgent father, an affectionate and faithful friend. In social life he was most hospitable and his kindly, genial manner and many virtues will ever be remembered by those who knew him. No one in need ever asked aid in vain from him. Those who knew him best loved him most.

His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the city of London, and was attended by an immense concourse on foot and in carriages, including his employes of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the London Printing and Lithographing Co., also by a large number of the Masonic fraternity and of St. George's Society, of both of which bodies the deceased was a much respected member and benefactor. The funeral services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Bishop of Huron, the Dean of Huron and the Rev. R. Hicks, after which his remains were conveyed to Woodland Cemetery, his eight sons acting as pall-bearers, where the last sad rites were performed by the Rev. Dean Innes and the Masonic brethren.

All the leading newspapers of Canada have, in kindly terms, made reference to his death. Below are copied a few brief extracts:—

..... What Geo. Brown was to the Reform party, Mr. Weld has been to the farmers of Canada. He was a fearless and independent writer, and though many differed from him they always credited him with pure and honest motives, and being a man who had the interests of the farmers at heart. His struggles in the early history of the ADVOCATE were attended by trials and difficulties, but his indomitable pluck, intelligence and energy, backed by good health pushed it in the front rank of Canadian newspapers. By his efforts and writings he has done more than any other man to keep out of Canada all the dreaded infectious and contagious stock diseases, and to this end he has freely and liberally spent of his means..... The world is the better because he lived, and many in all parts of Canada will regret his having passed away.—[Toronto Mail.

A life of more than ordinary usefulness to the community was cut short in a terrible manner, when Mr. Wm. Weld, the veteran editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of London, was drowned

in a tank of water in his own residence. A practical farmer, and an enthusiast in everything that tended to advance the interests of his class, Mr. Weld has done a good work in Canada, which will not be interred in the grave with him, but will live long afterward. His paper had come to be looked on by great numbers of the most progressive farmers in the Dominion as a sturdy champion of their interests—a journal issued by practical men for practical men. Agricultural papers published by theorists have many a time sprung up in Canada and withered in a day, but the ADVOCATE has steadily grown and flourished until it is to day, beyond comparison, the leading paper of its class in the Dominion. To Mr. Weld's honesty and perseverance the credit is wholly due. He was kindly, warm-hearted, intolerant of dishonesty and hypocrisy, solicitous for the welfare of the class for whom he labored, and devoted to the interests of the journal which he had founded. Mr. Weld will be mourned by many, for his friends were many.—[St. Thomas Journal.

Mr. Weld was well-known in Ontario, and had the reputation of being a perfectly upright and honorable gentleman.—[Parkhill Gazette.

The death of Mr. William Weld, proprietor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, is a loss to agricultural journalism on the continent. Mr. Weld started the ADVOCATE twenty-five years ago, and succeeded in making it one of the most extensively read papers in the Dominion. The tragic manner of his taking off,..... makes his death the more sad. Mr. Weld was well known throughout Canada, and before he took to journalism farmed in the township of Delaware.—[Strathroy Age.

Our farmer friends, to whom the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of London, Ont., has been for years a welcome visitor, will learn with regret of the death of the founder and editor of that excellent journal. Being a practical farmer, and possessing a large fund of information relating thereto, he was peculiarly well-fitted for imparting valuable knowledge through the medium of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which he established in 1866. The paper has a very large circulation in rural sections, and has been the means of doing great good in improving farm stock and introducing new and useful varieties of seed.—[Bruce Herald.

..... Deceased was well-known to the farmers of Canada, his judgment in matters of stock, agriculture and everything that concerned the farm, being held in high esteem.—[Ridgetown Standard.

..... Mr. Weld was the pioneer and leader of agricultural journalism in Canada, and his demise is to be deeply regretted, especially by the farming community, to whose interests his life's best efforts and energy have been devoted. His independence, his earnestness, and indefatigable pluck made him a complete success, and through his zealous writings Canadian agriculturists have been greatly aided in the development of more scientific methods of farming and stock raising; for probably more credit is due Mr. Weld for the material help he has rendered our farmers, whose interests he had genuinely at heart, than to any other single individual. His relations and friends may be consoled by the fact that our country is much the better for his having lived in our midst.—[Massey's Illustrated.

Mr. Weld was a successful farmer, and was honorable and upright in all his dealings.—[Toronto Globe.

..... Mr. Thomas Weld, manager of the Manitoba edition, had just returned to Winnipeg from London, leaving his father at the station in good health, and had not been four hours here when the telegram arrived announcing his father's death. Deceased was a native of England, and had been engaged in agricultural journalism for over quarter of a century, during which time the vigor, determination and earnestness which characterized his early life as a pioneer farmer was devoted to the publication of the ADVOCATE, and enabled him to overcome a host of difficulties that would have borne down a less determined character. His single purpose after entering the field of journalism seemed to be to produce a paper that would command the respect and attention of farmers, in which he was eminently successful. He outlived the quarter century anniversary of his paper but a few days. The family have the energy and pluck of the lamented father and have in every instance made a success of the business chosen. It has been a life-long custom of the Weld family to gather beneath the parental roof at Christmas when at all practicable, all having enjoyed that privilege this season, little expecting that the pleasant memories of that occasion should be so soon disturbed by such a shock as this mournful occurrence inflicts. Mr. Weld has visited this country several times, his last visit being in October 1890 when he travelled somewhat extensively in the province, and later gave an interesting account of his trip.—[Winnipeg Tribune.

The Free Press and Western Advertiser which are published in London, as well as a host of other papers, referred in touching terms to the deceased, but space forbids further mention.

The following resolution was adopted by the Ontario Creameries' Association:—

Moved by Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, seconded by John Hannah, and resolved: That it is with feelings of deep regret that we have learned of the sad decease of the late William Weld, founder, editor and proprietor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of London, Ont., and whereas we recognize the energy, integrity and fearless advocacy of the rights and interests of the farmers of the Dominion that always characterized his public life, we hereby place on record our heartfelt appreciation of the valuable services which our late highly respected co-worker rendered to the people of Canada, and our sincere sympathy with his bereaved relatives in the irreparable loss which they have sustained by the untimely ending of his life.

We had not the pleasure of Mr. Weld's acquaintance, but, in common with every one else who takes an interest in agricultural affairs, have for a long time been aware of the immense benefit which his life and work have conferred upon the farmers of Canada. We sincerely offer to his family, and to the members of the staff of your office, our condolence and sympathy. We are quite sure that in doing so we also express the sentiments of all those who are connected with our paper, for to them, as to us, Mr. Weld's work was well known.

THE J. E. BRYANT CO. (LTD.),
Publishers of the Canadian Live Stock Journal.

We knew his worth to the farmers of Canada. He has been doing a great work for the advancement and prosperity of the Dominion.

SMITH BROS., Churchville, Ont.

Yesterday was one of the saddest days I have had for a long time. I had a very real regard for Mr. Weld, and always enjoyed time spent with him. His kindness and thoughtful consideration never failed. In the long journeys with him I got to fully recognize an unusual type in Canada—the genuine English gentleman. His business shrewdness, fertility of suggestion, tireless energy and enterprise placed him among the very few first-class men it has been my privilege to know. His loss will leave a gap in the lives of those who have known him well and long, that time will not fill up, and the world will be the poorer for his going for the rest of our time.

F. BRIGDEN, Manager Toronto Engraving Co.

I have always admired Mr. Weld for the fearless and straightforward manner in which, at all times, he has expressed his views upon subjects appertaining to the welfare of the farmer. And though I had only once the pleasure of passing a day with him, I and my brother Directors of the Agricultural Association here, were deeply impressed by his kindly manner and the deep interest he took in all agricultural subjects.

W. A. HALE, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

I think it might well be said of Mr. Weld,

His life was work, his language rife
With rugged maxims hewn from life.

And though we lament his decease we know that the work he has performed will continue to live after him and stand as the best monument to his memory.

G. C. CASTON, Oshawa, Ont.

His death means, with special force of sadness to the agricultural community of Canada, a great national loss, and to many of us who work for the farmers in a public capacity, the news of his decease came as a personal bereavement. A man who has been abundantly useful to the common people in a wide sphere of activity has gone to rest. Fearless and uncompromising in his hostility and opposition to everything which he thought menaced the welfare of the people he was also the stout and steadfast friend, who was eye glad to discharge its beautiful offices with an earnest soul. To discriminate between the public and private sides of his character would be like trying to divorce the brightness and warmth of flame from each other. His life gave light, and help, and power to many others; and as one of these I humbly lay this tribute to the memory of an aged strong man, who honored me in the first efforts of young manhood with his honest friendship.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Dominion Dairy Commissioner.

I knew his motives and his plans of action probably as well as anyone, as whenever he was in Toronto he came in to consult and confide in me, and I can say this, that he was honorable in all his thoughts.

THOS. W. DYAS,

Manager Circulation and Advertising of Toronto Mail.

Mr. Weld was one of my most valued friends—a true friend—and one whose friendship I appreciated because it was warm and true. Canada has sustained a loss in his death, as we lose one of the most practical men we possessed, and one who always had the best interests of this country at heart honestly.

ALEX. McD. ALLAN,
Outside-Manager of the Imperial Produce Co., of Toronto.

I have known and done business with Mr. Weld for the last thirty years, and always respected his candor and honesty of purpose in all our transactions. He will be very much missed.

T. GUY, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa.

A Portrait of the late Wm. Weld.

We deem it appropriate this month to present to our readers a portrait of the late Wm. Weld, founder of this paper.

The Future Policy of the Farmer's Advocate.

The future policy of this paper will be as it has been in the past. That is, to advocate and forward the interests of the farmer in a most spirited manner, and in every legitimate way. No expense will be spared to maintain the high excellence to which the ADVOCATE has attained. It will continue to be worthy of its noble founder, and of the full confidence and patronage of the people of the Dominion.

The Cattle Shipping Enquiry.

Mr. Plimsoll, who has spent a lifetime in studying how he could best relieve sailors from the hardships that are undergone relative to their seafaring life, has of late turned his attention to the transatlantic cattle trade, and we hope that the enquiry thus entered into will have good effect in that the Government will be induced to look more closely into the matter. Those that are watching the agricultural exports of Canada, and have made a study of our future trade relations with Great Britain, must be more and more impressed with the fact that Canada's future prosperity depends upon her live cattle trade. It was cattle feeding that brought English and Scotch farms up to their wonderful fertility, and aside from the great source of revenue we derive through cattle-feeding for the British market, there is no other practical means by which our farms can be kept up or their lost fertility restored. Other countries are on an equal or better basis for exporting dressed beef, but none can equal us for the live cattle trade, and all the talk of shipping our cattle in dead beef form is just another nail driven in the coffin in which to bury this trade for us. The most profitable season to sell Canadian cattle in British markets, since the advent of the export trade, has been found to be after their stall-fed cattle are sold, therefore our cattle have made the best prices from June 15th until Aug. 15th, the worst time in the year to keep meat. The well-known tendency of meat shipped in refrigerator compartments to quickly lose its flavor, and often become tainted, has and will continue to militate against its use at the best prices. Therefore everything that can possibly be done to foster the trade in live cattle is what we require. Through the cupidity of ship-owners this trade has been greatly endangered; not satisfied with reasonable cargoes they have been in the habit of shipping a great part of the cattle on spar deck with a flimsy board shelter built as a protection from whatever weather they may chance to encounter. Although fastened to the ironstanchions above the bulwarks the thin boards of which this wretched shelter is composed are liable to be broken down or burst in by the first heavy sea, and the cattle that have been accustomed to comfortable quarters are drenched by the spray or whatever sea may break over the vessel, and the unfortunate beasts are knee deep in a mass of filth and sea water, and any provender doled out to them is completely spoiled before it can be eaten, by being saturated with salt water. From this it may be imagined in what state the unfortunate cattle shipped upon this deck arrive at British ports, and not much wonder that

disease has been found among them. The remedy is in better appointed quarters. If shipped on spar deck the shelter should be such as to keep out the worst weather, and so arranged that the attendants have ready access to the cattle, so that feeding and watering can be easily and conveniently done in all sorts of weather, and also between decks space arranged so that a plentiful supply of fresh air may be obtained without subjecting the cattle to draughts. Railways should be compelled to run their tracks so that cattle can be placed upon board the vessels without driving them through the hot streets, thus causing intense suffering through heating up the vessel while loading and by which means numbers are lost. If a few of these minor details be properly looked after, and which this trade deserves, we shall hear nothing more of disease among our Canadian export cattle. Through strong Government measures our cattle are perfectly free from the infectious diseases that are besetting other countries, and to derive the full benefit of this happy state of things it is necessary that the space allotted by steamship companies be properly inspected. Our cattle exporters also deserve to have their interests looked after that every facility be given to assist the handling of the cattle at the boats.

The Farmers' Alliance.

For some time past in the Northern States there has been an organization of farmers called the National Farmers' Alliance, devoted to promoting the interests of all farmers. In some of the Southern States a similar organization is working under a different name. During the elections of last fall these Alliances came prominently to the front and exerted in several states a marked influence. The organization is not connected with either political party and keeps independent of all, but members of the Alliance endeavor, in the political party with which they may be connected, to have candidates nominated who will support their views and help to further their aims and objects. In many sections they were unable to secure this, both political parties holding off. They then put their own candidates in the field, and in many cases elected them. They developed a strength at the polls that surprised all the old politicians. They claim that the object of the organization is to secure unity of action among farmers; to have intelligent discussions of such reforms as may advance the interests of farmers generally and better their own condition. Nothing that can advance the welfare of the farm or the farmer but comes under their rules. They advocate advanced educational facilities for special farm work; discussion of all topics relating to the farm, as breeding and feeding of cattle; growth of grasses and grains; marketing of products; rates of freight for farm products. They are against all monopolies which tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Against combinations which seek to destroy legitimate trading and overturn the laws of supply and demand. They seek to have in these views the help of all classes in their efforts against wrong and oppression, and in their endeavors to raise their own position as farmers and secure a fair return for the product of their labor. Already it is said that some of these Alliances have a foothold in Canada, and that they are spreading in the western part of Ontario. We will be glad to hear from those of our readers who believe in the principles of the Alliance, and who are conversant with its organization and working; or from those who believe in these principles, and would like to know more about them.

The Establishment of Provincial Winter and Spring Shows.

We consider the establishment of a Spring Stallion Show for all breeds, as announced elsewhere, the greatest possible advance that has been made in the interest of agriculture for several years. The Clydesdale Association have, with the assistance of the Agriculture and Arts' Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, who is Recording Secretary for the breed, held a number of most successful spring shows of both imported and Canadian bred stallions. This they have been enabled to accomplish on account of the Clydesdale Association being in a good position financially, as well as being composed of the most enterprising men amongst us.

After last spring's show the ADVOCATE suggested that the show should be made general; that all breeds should have classes allotted, and we feel that the present arrangement will give the greatest possible impetus to horse breeding in Ontario. In this work the old agriculture and arts boards will have found a sphere of usefulness that cannot be estimated in the amount of benefit to the country at large.

A spring stallion show and a fat stock show cannot be made self-sustaining, and we hope our Local Government will be enabled to see that these two institutions are worthy of their patronage. It is not much the farmers of Ontario receive in response to what they are contributing to Government support. We therefore hope this needful work will not be overlooked in the next Government estimate.

Farmers' Institutes.

As previously announced by us, every farmer in Ontario who becomes a member of a Farmers' Institute will receive all the bulletins and other publications issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. In a recent speech the Hon. Mr. Dryden said:—

"Farmers should come together and learn of each other. No matter how good a farmer you may be there are still things you can learn from your brother farmer that will make you a better one. Each farmer in Ontario should become a member of an Institute. The Government cannot make farmers rich, but they can help, if the farmers will only avail themselves of the opportunities by attending the Institutes and by scattering information, and the farmer who will not gain knowledge must fall behind. I have asked the various secretaries to send me the names of the members of every Institute, and all bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture, together with all reports that come into my hands, will be mailed to all the members free. When you become a member you take an interest in the Institute and in each other. There is nothing that I know that I would not tell to my brother farmer. I do not get a higher price for one bushel of superior wheat if it has to be mixed with an inferior lot. It has not been individual effort that has raised our cheese to its present proud position, but combined effort in the one direction, and if the same combined intelligent effort were made in the butter line we would not be in the unenviable position we are to-day. Farmers lose by not having their products up to the average—a better article means increased consumption. Farmers, by the very nature of their products and markets, are interested in each other, and by helping each other they help themselves. I believe in general husbandry, but all farmers are more or less adapted for one special line of farming, and they should follow that particular branch. As a rule farmers copy too much, a little more originality and thought makes success. Farmers' Institutes inspire enthusiasm. We have had hard times, and farmers are leaving for other callings, but let them first remember that farming is the

foundation, and if we fail others must also fail. Though farmers throughout America are not making the money they should for the amount of work they do and the capital they have invested, still it must be remembered all other classes are suffering severely. When farmers are not prosperous in Canada, all mercantile operations are more or less unprofitable and decidedly risky."

We would suggest to the Minister of Agriculture that he not only send all publications to the members of the various Farmers' Institutes, but that they should also be sent to each of the members of the various Live Stock, Dairymen's, Creamery, Horticultural, and other Societies. This would tend to swell the membership of these societies and render more remunerative to the country the various publications issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Webster's International Dictionary.

The book that defines the meaning of each new technical term, phrase, word, as well as common name, also is a vocabulary of, and an authority on the language we speak, is a luxury that becomes a necessity with those seeking to delve more deeply in the mode of expressions in use in our common tongue. Such is Webster's International Dictionary, issued in 1890, and published by G. & C. Merriam & Co., Springfield, Mass. From a second place position, a few short years since, the English language has taken first place throughout the civilized world, and is increasing at a faster ratio than any other tongue. The dictionary of the English language now required as a standard, is used by the people of Great Britain, India, South Africa, Australia, Canada and the United States, and now encircles the globe, hence the International. From the ranks of the agricultural classes in Canada are drawn a large share of the students aiming to fill the professions, and it is requisite that they should be thoroughly grounded in English, and a book containing every word that can properly be used in the language is indispensable. The International contains over 120,000 words placed upon 2,118 pages, and has over four thousand illustrations, making it at once interesting and instructive. This is undoubtedly the newest and most useful dictionary issued. Every farmer throughout Canada should possess one.

Seedsmen's Catalogues.

John S. Pearce & Co.'s Seed Catalogue for 1891 is before us, and for compactness and completeness would be hard to excel. This firm claim that it is useless and a waste of money to publish the elaborate and expensive catalogues that are issued by some seed houses, and that the money so spent would be much better invested in purchasing better stocks to sell to their customers. This catalogue describes and gives life like illustrations of a fine lot of important novelties, which are now being introduced by them. So confident are they of the merits of these that they say: "We recommend every variety we catalogue. What we cannot recommend we do not catalogue, and anything in this novelty list that does not prove satisfactory, the purchaser, by stating cause of complaint, will be allowed an amount equal to his purchase of anything in our catalogue for 1892 quoted by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound only." The exceptional care and attention given to the growing and testing of all seeds sold by Messrs. Pearce & Co., has established for them an enviable reputation throughout the Dominion. Their Seed Catalogue for 1891 will be found in every respect a thoroughly reliable and trustworthy guide for both farmers, gardeners and amateurs who are in need of seeds. It is sent free to all who apply to John S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont.

Cattle Disease Controversy.

The bare allusion in our December issue to the fact that the Commission appointed by the American Government had thus far failed to gain the free admission of live cattle to British markets, or rather our culpable forgetfulness that the leader of which was the senior editor of the Gazette, has, indeed, excited the ire of those connected with that paper. At our first being brought to task, it would have been in order to doff our hats to this acknowledged heavy-weight wrestler with the truth, who finds it much easier to abuse the ADVOCATE and enlarge upon the shortcomings of our English contemporaries, than to answer for the sins of their own Government in the looseness they so long displayed in treating the dread scourge pleuro-pneumonia, and the long continued failure of that Government to make any provision by which disease of any infectious character could be eradicated. The slightest breath of rumor at this time that infectious disease still exists among them has brought down threats innumerable, doubtless thinking that endeavoring to cover up the traces of disease is a better policy in view of the work of the commission, than laying the ax at the root of the evil, thus killing the true cause of the difficulty. Bluster and buncombe, though couched in clever language, is of no avail when a thorough denial is required. And with the superior knowledge and memory of affairs which the Gazette people profess, it is slightly strange they do not give our Government policy the same credit for our cattle trade relations that they did a few years since, instead of which they now endeavor to ascribe the same to our state connection. A few years since they gladly quoted our Government's policy in eradicating disease and the advantage we gained thereby. The Gazette very well knows that we in Canada have as few friends in British cattle producers as they, and it is our absolute immunity from disease by which we hold the trade we now enjoy. We have quoted United States official returns collected for Washington authorities, and from this alone have we gained our information. If they are untrue the blame should not be laid at our door.

Canadian Live Stock Breeders' Meetings.

The Clydesdale Horse Society will hold its annual meeting on the 4th of February.

The Ayrshire Breeders will meet on the 5th. Both Associations will convene at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, at 2 o'clock on the days mentioned.

The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association will meet in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on the 6th. The meeting will open at 1 o'clock.

On Wednesday, the 18th of February, the Holstein breeders will hold their annual meeting in the City Hall, Stratford, Ont.

On February the 24th the Shorthorn breeders will assemble in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, to elect their officers and hear the annual report.

The Dominion Hog Breeders' Association will convene on the evening of March the 11th, at 7 o'clock, at the Albion Hotel, Toronto. The annual report will be presented and officers elected for the ensuing year.

Several of these Associations promise very interesting programmes.

The milk should be carefully strained immediately after the milking is completed.

Stock.**Provincial Spring Stallion Show,
March 11th and 12th, 1891.**

A joint meeting of the Stock Show Committee of the Agricultural & Arts Association and the Clydesdale Horse Association was held at Agricultural Hall, Toronto, on Jan. 16th, 1891.

Present, from the Agricultural & Arts Association—A. Rawlings, Forest, President, in the chair; N. Awrey, M. L. A., Binbrook; R. Vance, Ida; J. C. Snell, Edmonton, and C. M. Simmons; from the Clydesdale Horse Association—Wm. Smith, M. P., Columbus; R. Graham, Claremont; Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; Robt. Miller, Brougham; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood.

The Secretary, Mr. Wade, explained that he had failed to get a building suitable for a spring show, but had, through the courtesy of Lt.-Col. Otter, secured the Drill Shed for two days, and that he had taken the responsibility of calling the two committees together in order to form a joint committee to hold such a show.

The committee decided that it would be advisable to give premiums to entire horses of the following breeds:—Thoroughbred, Carriage or Coach, Roadsters, Hackneys, Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolk Punch and Percherons.

It was moved by Mr. Simmons, seconded by Mr. Vance, that the following proposition of the Clydesdale Association for terms of amalgamation for the holding of a spring show be accepted, viz.: That the Agricultural & Arts Association make a grant of a sum not less than \$100 towards the prize list for Clydesdales; that the additional amount for Clydesdales be furnished by their Association; that they have the preparation of the prize list in their own department, and that they have no responsibility as to expenses and no claim on receipts. Carried.

It was resolved that other horse breeders' associations could duplicate the prizes in their respective classes if they thought fit.

It was resolved that the Prince of Wales' prize of \$60 should be given to the Clydesdale Association this year.

The committee drew up a good prize list in the following sections:—

Imported Clydesdale stallion, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1888; do. foaled in 1888; do. foaled subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1889.

Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1888; do. foaled in 1888; do. foaled subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1889.

Shire stallion, foaled previous to Jan. 1st 1888; do. foaled in 1888; do. foaled subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1889.

Percherons, stallion any age.

Suffolk Punch, same as Percherons.

Thoroughbreds, same as Shires.

Coach or Carriage, same as Shires.

Roadsters, same as Shires.

Hackneys, same as Percherons.

The Secretary and Mr. Smith were appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor to see if the City would fix up the Drill Shed.

The Secretary and Mr. Miller were appointed a committee to solicit contributions for the spring show.

Prize lists can be obtained from the Secretary, H. Wade, Toronto.

If your cows are getting a full and satisfactory ration do not risk the experiment of a sudden change of diet. While the cow takes her food with a relish and gives good returns, stick to it.

"Down in Ole Kentucky."

Of the many places on this vast continent that lay claim to the title of horse centres, none, perhaps, has held that title longer, or more justly, than the famous old state of Kentucky; and, as in these days of competition, it behooves every breeder of fine stock to keep himself well posted on what is going on, not only in his own immediate neighborhood, but also in those other districts in which special attention is paid to the live stock industry, perhaps a few words descriptive of some of the leading horse breeding establishments in this state may interest our readers. Foremost among the men who are to-day upholding trotting horse interests in Kentucky are the Messrs. Hornsby, proprietors of Booker Brook Farm, a few miles out of Eminence. Indeed, as enthusiastic believers in, and, consequently, extensive breeders of trotting stock of the famous Goldust blood, their name has become known, not only throughout the U. S., but also all through Canada, where many of the best road horses to-day trace their lineage to stallions sent over here from the Booker Brook Farm stables; and, indeed, a visit to these stables ought to be enough to convince any sceptic that from the loins of the famous old Goldust has sprung a race of horses that can hold their own in any company where a combination of speed, style, and courage is desired. At the time of our visit the principal stock horse was Indicator, now 23 years old and possessing a record of 2 23 $\frac{1}{4}$, made in a fourth heat when 19 years old, thus proving that he possesses a large measure of the staying powers for which his family has always been famous; a beautiful rich chestnut, he shows all over that breedy look that we so often find lacking in our Canadian trotters, with a grand set of legs, so flat and clean that any three-year-old might be proud of them; he has a short, powerful back and loins, and nice, smooth, level quarters, with a magnificent pair of stifles, well let down into wide sinewy hocks, while his clean blood-like head, graceful neck and expressive countenance show him to be a horse of more than unusual intelligence, a quality especially desirable in a roadster, and one which, we venture to say, Indicator has transmitted to his colts, for a gamier, breeder looking lot of youngsters it would be hard to find than we were shown in an adjoining yard. Among them we would especially mention a chestnut filly out of a mare by Boyd Winchester, he by Green Mountain Black Hawk, 2nd dam by Jehu Morgan, and a colt out of the famous old mare Darcus, by Green Mountain Black Hawk; this latter, a fine, big, rangy fellow, showing lots of substance and promising to make a 16-hands horse, while an inbred Goldust colt by Indicator, out of a mare by Lexington Goldust, 2nd dam by Crockett Morgan, a half brother to old Goldust, struck us as being a colt that should make a grand stallion for using on roadster mares in this country—a breedy, rangy colt, he shows remarkably good action and promises to grow into a good-sized horse. The brood mares, which were running out on a nice blue grass pasture, were in keeping with the stock we had already seen, showing all through many of the characteristics of the thoroughbred. Among them we were particularly struck with a chestnut mare, Empress Goldust, sired by Lexington Goldust and out of a mare by Jehu Morgan. This mare, Mr. Hornsby told us, started in three colt races, winning two and taking second place in the third. Another good

pattern of a brood mare was a black mare by Shelbyville Chief, a son of the famous Clark Chief, sire of Betsy Trotwood, the dam of Phallas, while we cannot pass over the grand old mare Darcus, now 32 years old and carrying her twenty-sixth colt, sired by Green Mountain Black Hawk, and out of a mare by a son of Hancock's Hambletonian; she has proved herself a grand breeder, and although but 15 hands high herself, she has never bred a colt that has not made a 16-hand horse.

Before leaving we took a hasty glance at one or two of the colts that were being handled in the stable, and we cannot pass over them without mentioning a bay two-year-old by Lexington Goldust, jr., out of a thoroughbred mare by John Akin. This grand young horse had just been sold to Mr. E. T. Payson, of Boston, Mass.; standing a good 16 hands, with a beautiful blood-like head and neck, and a grand set of legs, he shows very strongly his thoroughbred blood, while his action is almost perfect; altogether he is a colt that should do both his breeders and his owner honor. One point that impressed us particularly about the stallions at Booker Brook was their prepotency, it being no trouble to recognize the colts from the different sires, each one strongly impressing his own peculiar characteristics on his offspring.

MR. W. L. CRABB'S TROTTERS.

Before leaving Eminence we paid a visit to the farm of Mr. W. L. Crabb, the well-known distiller. Here we found a lot of capital young things, sired by such horses as Bethlehem Star 2.20 $\frac{3}{4}$, Sealskin Wilkes, a son of the great Geo. Wilkes, and Standard Bearer, by Volunteer; this last horse, now 20 years old, has proved himself a great producer, having a number of his get in the '30 list. As the brood mares were out at grass on a distant part of the farm we were unable to see them, our time being limited; but from what we saw of their produce and a perusal of their pedigrees, as set forth in the catalogue, we should judge that in laying the foundation of his stud Mr. Crabb has spared no expense, but has adhered strictly to the principle that "the best is the cheapest."

Among the yearling colts we were particularly taken with a black colt, sired by Sealskin Wilkes and out of a Volunteer-Star mare. Although not standard by his breeding, if we may judge by his gait, he bids fair to become so by performance, for a better mover it would be hard to find. Another colt that we fancied very much was Bill Ali, a two-year-old, by Standard Bearer, dam Dolly Wilkes, by Idol Wilkes, he by Geo. Wilkes, a big, smooth fellow, with plenty of substance, and showing a good open gait. Coming to the fillies we had no trouble in picking out as the get of Sealskin Wilkes, a pair of bays and a brown, all yearlings. One of the bays, Zerlina, attracted our attention by the amount of quality she showed; although a little undersized she promises to grow into a very smooth, well-turned mare. Another good one is Getty Wilkes, by Gettysburgh Wilkes 2.29, a solid bay and a very rangy, breedy filly, with a capital set of legs.

In a paddock adjoining the training stable were running three two-year-olds, all daughters of Standard Bearer. One of these, Lorena W, took our fancy immensely; out of a mare by Idol Wilkes, 2nd dam a thoroughbred, she combines substance with quality, and judging by her free, open gait, as she trotted away from us

across the paddock, she should make a very fast mare.

Before leaving this stud we would draw attention to the breeding of the principal stock horses, Standard Bearer and Bethlehem Star 2.20½. The first named, a son of the great Volunteer, has already made a name for himself, having sired such good ones as Banner Boy 2.25, Gratz 2.23, and Contender 2.30, Marlowe 2.15 and many others, while Bethlehem Star, who has himself made a record of 2.20½, is an inbred Volunteer, on a basis of staying thoroughbred blood, being by a son of Volunteer, and out of a dam by a son of Hetzel's Hambletonian, a full brother to Volunteer and Sentinel, his 2nd dam being a daughter of Grey Eagle, and his third dam by Blackburn's Whip.

SILVER LAKE STOCK FARM,

the property of Messrs. S. Black & Son, is situated about three miles from Frankfort, and may be reached by rail to either Frankfort or Elkhorn. Although the proprietors, to use Mr. Black's own words, are not racing men, and, consequently, do not keep any horses in training for track work, they have endeavored in forming their stud to get together representatives of the best strains of trotting blood in America, and to judge by those we saw during our visit to the farm, they have succeeded admirably in their selections, as the young things that have been bred at Silver Lake in the last couple of years show every indication of combining with speed the two very essential qualifications of size and quality.

At the head of the stud is Pretender 1453, a son of the famous Dictator 113, and, consequently, a half brother to Jay-Eye-See 2.10, and Phallas 2.13½, his dam being by Almont, sire of 36 in the 2.30 list, and his grand dam the famous Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, the dam of Director 2.17, and Onward 2.25½. Pretender is a beautiful glossy black, standing a little over 15½ hands high; he shows, all over, breeding and substance, while his clean, flat legs, short cannons and grand feet show him to be one of the wearing kind; bred from such a sire and such a dam, and tracing back on both sides to the fastest and grandest trotters that America has ever known, he has proved himself worthy of his lineage, for, although never handled for speed, he has shown trials in 2.24, while in the fall of 1886, after a very heavy season in the stud, he was led a quarter in 35½ seconds at the Breeders' meeting at Lexington. As a producer he ranks among the best of the day, his colts all showing indications of great speed, and many having already made low records, amongst them the filly Hermitage has shown a trial in 2.23½, while Blue Dick and Benoni have records respectively of 2.30 and 2.28½, the latter, still owned at Silver Lake, having made the record before he was three years old. This colt took our fancy very much; sired by Pretender, and his dam by Onward 2.25½, son of the great Geo. Wilkes, he is royally bred, and in appearance he should satisfy the most critical observer; standing half an inch over 16 hands, and powerfully muscled, with a short back and good loin, he is as big as can be desired, while his clean cut head and neck and expressive countenance show him to be possessed of any amount of courage. His dam, Sport, being by one of Geo. Wilkes' greatest sons, and tracing on her dam's side to Thorndale 2.22½, Edwin Forest and Pilot, jr., Mr. Black considers one of the best brood mares in Ken-

tucky, and without a doubt she has as the dam of Benoni proved herself a producer of speed. Among the other brood mares, which are almost all standard bred, we would especially mention Queen B, the dam of Robert Ryedyk 2.24½, Glenview Belle, three-year-old record 2.20½, and Contour, by Onward, with a record of 2.34½, made while carrying a foal.

To describe the bunch of youngsters that we spent the morning looking over would take more space than we have room for, so we will pass over them with the remark that an evener, breeder looking lot of colts we have never seen; but we cannot close our notes on Silver Lake Farm without extending our heartiest thanks to its genial proprietor for the hospitality shown to us, and we would urge any of our readers who may contemplate a visit to Kentucky, not to omit paying a visit to the stables of Messrs. S. Black & Son, where we can guarantee them a cordial welcome and a sight of some choice specimens of old Kentucky's trotters.

SOUTH ELKHORN.

A short distance out of Frankfort is situated South Elkhorn Farm, the property of Col. R. P. Pepper, the well-known trotting horse breeder, who also controls the track close to the town. As our time was limited we were unable to visit the farm, but through the courtesy of the proprietor, who drove us out to the track, we were enabled to spend a couple of hours looking over some of the most famous trotters in America. At the head of Col. Pepper's stud stands the renowned Onward, a worthy son of a famous sire, by the renowned Geo. Wilkes and out of Dolly, by Mambrino Chief. Onward, with a record of 2.25½, has sired twenty-six performers in the 2.30 list, and when we add that but one of these is out of a producing dam our readers can easily see that Onward's claim to being the best son of Geo. Wilkes is not by any means a weak one; a nice bay, standing 16 hands, with a heavy barrel, clean, flat legs and wonderfully heavily muscled, Onward is in every way a big horse, and as his colts all show, not only the speed and gameness of their sire, but also his size and substance, it is not surprising that the services of this great horse are sought for eagerly by breeders all over America at the fee of \$400 for the season. Without dilating at any length on Onward's career in the stud, we would draw our readers' attention to the fact that one of his get, the famous Acolyte, with a record himself of 2.21 when three years old, sired Vatican, who made a record of 2.28½ at two years old, while two of his daughters have produced colts with records inside of 2.30, at three years old.

Besides Onward, the principal stallions in service at South Elkhorn are Norval, Madrid and Nutpatch. Of these Norval is a son of the famous Electioneer, and out of Norma, by Alexander's Norman. Owing to a sprained fetlock he was not trained while at Palo-Alto, but since then, with very little work, and after serving ninety-three mares during the season, he made a record of 2.17½ in a third heat; he has also proved himself a sire of speed, one of his get, the incomparable filly Norlaine, having made the wonderful record, as a yearling, of 2.31½. Of the remaining two, Madrid is a son of Geo. Wilkes, out of a mare by Belmont, while Nutpatch, a horse that took our fancy very much, is by Nutwood and out of a Mambrino Patchen mare; standing 16 hands, Nutpatch is a very breedy looking horse and shows a very nice, open

gait. As he is a young horse, being only six years old, he has had no chance as yet to distinguish himself in the stud; but as his own individual merit is coupled with the choicest breeding, his sire having thirty-three performers in the 2.30 list, and his dam being the dam of Astral 2.18, we expect to hear a good account of Nutpatch later on.

We had only time to take a peep at one or two of the youngsters, but we were greatly taken with Promoter, a bay, two-year-old, by Acolyte 2.21. This is a colt that we feel safe in predicting will be heard of again, his clean sinewy legs, with their short cannons and springy pasterns, and his beautiful satiny coat with the muscles standing out like whipcord, show him to be a race horse all over, while his intelligent eye and expressive countenance bespeak plenty of courage coupled with a level head. Last, but far from least, among the yearlings we found what promises to be the most wonderful trotter Kentucky has ever produced, Pilgrim, a brown colt, sired by Acolyte, he by Onward, he by Geo. Wilkes, and out of a dam by Geo. Wilkes, is a smooth, even, colt, promising to make a 16-hand horse, wonderfully muscled for a youngster, with strong quarters, though perhaps a little drooping; he shows a simply marvelous gait. Had anyone told us that a colt could be found that would trot a quarter mile at a 2.30 gait, we should have doubted it very much, but after seeing Pilgrim trot an eighth at what two of the most reliable trotting horse breeders in Kentucky declared to be a 2.25 clip, we were quite prepared to believe Col. Pepper's trainer, when he told us he had driven this trotting wonder—no other word will express what he is—a quarter mile to a road cart in 37 seconds, a 2.28 clip. Think of that, ye trotting horse fanciers, and tell me how much longer are we to endure the 3.45 stallions, with their cat hams and scrub ancestry.

BRASFIELD & CO., LEXINGTON.

After leaving Frankfort, we made our next stop at Lexington, the Mecca of all fanciers of blooded horses, and here one of our first visits were paid to the Kentucky Horse Exchange, controlled by Messrs. W. R. Brasfield & Co. Here we found what is acknowledged to be the finest sale stable on the continent, containing stabling for three hundred horses, with a covered track attached an eight of a mile long and twenty feet wide, as well as waiting rooms, restaurant, etc.

Here some of the most famous trotters of America have changed hands at the auction sales held twice a year by Messrs. Brasfield & Co., amongst them Hinda Wilkes with a record of 2.20½, who sold for \$10,000; Cassius F. Clay with a record of 2.18, and for whom \$25,000 has been refused, his service fee now being fixed at \$200 for the season. Roseberry, sold here for \$2,150, has since made a record of 2.19½, while one of his get, the sensational western four-year-old, Blazeberry, has 2.22 to his credit on a half-mile track. Another bargain to his lucky purchaser was the pacer Winslow Wilkes, sold here for \$1,900 and now the possessor of a record of 2.11½.

Besides their half-yearly sales Messrs. Brasfield & Co. make a special business of buying and selling horses on commission, confining themselves, however, to the best class of trotting-bred horses, and so successful have they been in establishing a reputation that to-day Brasfield & Co.'s name in connection with any enterprise,

whether it be the purchase of a single horse or the sale of an entire stable of cracks, is a guarantee that everything will be conducted honorably and fairly.

Mr. Brasfield is also largely interested in Kirklevington Farm, four miles from Lexington, where he keeps a number of stallions for service, among them the famous Robert McGregor 2.17½, and Bonnie McGregor 2.13½.

Messrs. Brasfield & Co.'s next sale will be held on the 9th to the 14th of this month, notices of it having appeared in our advertising columns for December and January, and any of our readers who intend buying a well-bred roadster stallion or mare could not do better than attend it, as offerings will be made of stock from some of the most noted studs in Kentucky, and as

Robt. Beith & Co.'s Clydesdales.

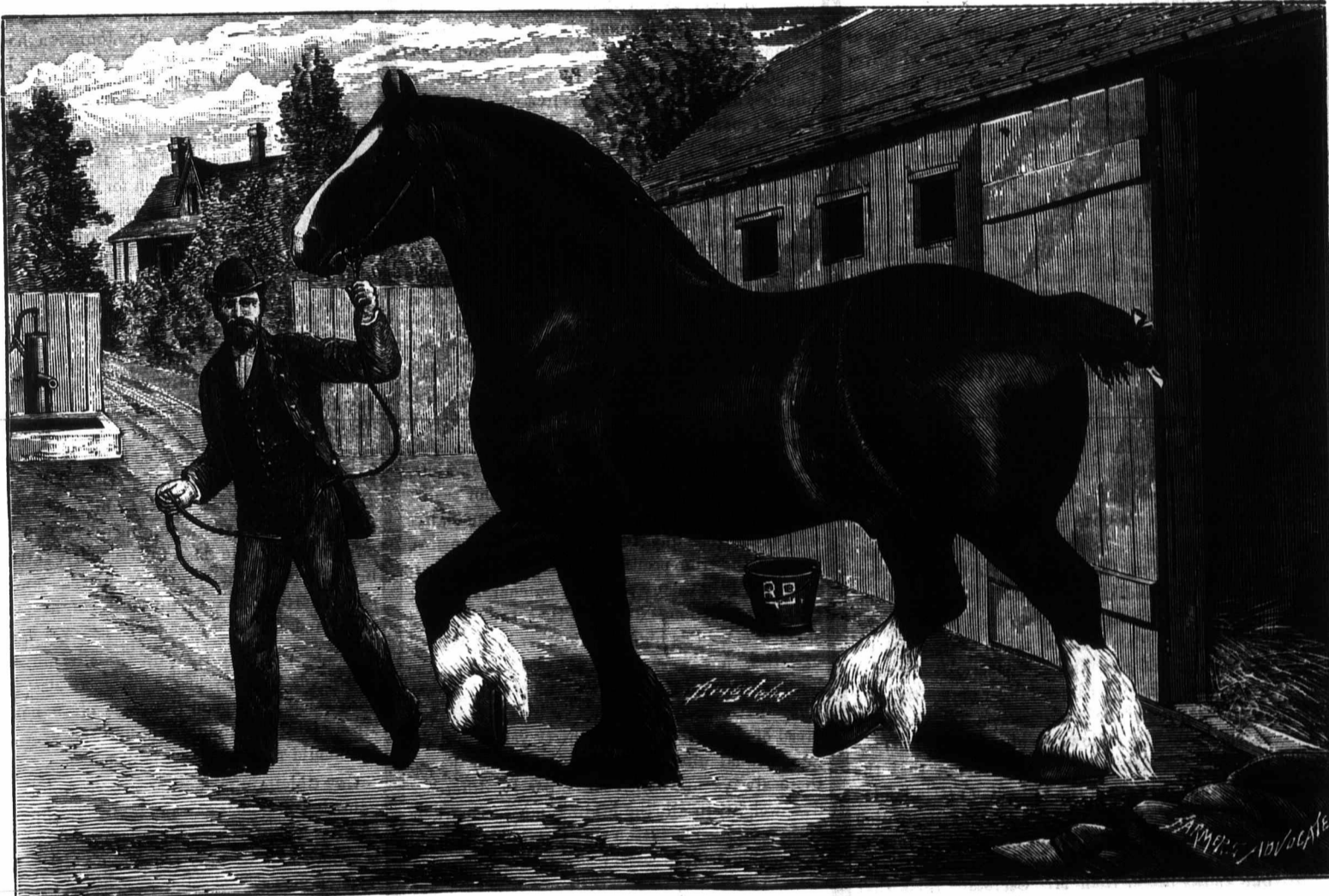
One of the oldest Clydesdale importing establishments that are now carrying on business is that of Messrs. Robert Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont. For many years the best horses, regardless of cost, have been selected for this stud by Mr. Robert Beith, who is an enthusiast as regards the combining of size and quality in the horses he purchases. He thoroughly believes that in order to breed the sort of draught work horses that will bring large prices, the very best type of stallions is required, and that the heaviest, widest and thickest sires are required in order to produce the sort wanted for this purpose. To this stud may be ascribed, not only the high character of the horses bred in the district, but also the improvement in other sections where

way, is a getter of big draught horses. Paragon is a splendid specimen of a draught horse, he is compactly built, and nicely turned with typical Clydesdale character; he is the heaviest horse in this stud, and has particularly heavy, clean bone, oblique pasterns, capital style, and moves freely and well.

Eastfield Style is a beautiful brown, that has also been quite successfully shown; he is a horse of good Clydesdale type, being a particularly good, toppy, stylish fellow, and a neat, clever mover.

Clydeside, another big one, is a useful horse with big bones, well shaped legs, nicely turned and showy above, with a good way of going.

Renfrew Gallant, by the royally bred horse Jordan Shaw, is a right good sort, true Clydes-



EASTFIELD LADDIE, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. ROBERT BEITH & CO., BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

everything sold is guaranteed to be exactly as described or no sale, few better opportunities will be found for purchasing first class breeding stock. Catalogues can be obtained by writing to Messrs. Brasfield & Co., Lexington, Ky.

BLUE BLOOD.

English Live Stock Journal's Almanac.

For the small price of one shilling sterling, the Live Stock Journal Almanac may be obtained from Vinton & Co., 9 New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C. In it will be found articles by the most advanced modern writers on every description of farm stock, from the horse in the stable to the pigeon among poultry; every pet that man has use for is included. The whole is beautifully written and nicely illustrated. The same firm also publish the English Live Stock Journal, a paper that is in the front ranks, as an exponent of passing events in the live stock matters of the day.

horses sold from the stud have been in use. While in this locality we had the pleasure of inspecting a lot of horses purchased near Bowmanville for lorry purposes, for which long prices were paid, which is a proof that the very best class of draught horses is not yet equal to the demand. All of these horses were got by stallions imported by Messrs. Beith. The stallions at present in Mr. Beith's stables are of the very highest finish, and among them are some of the winners of the past two years. At the head of the list is Sir Walter, by the Top Gallant horse, Bold Maghie. Sir Walter was first prize winner of all the shows in 1889, as a three-year old, since which he has steadily improved, and to-day is a thick, well-finished horse of great scale, and full of promise for winning further honors. Paragon is five-year-old, of great weight, he is sired by the Top Gallant horse Skelmorlie, which, by the

dale type, feet of the best material, and splendid quality of bone; he is altogether a most attractive horse, wonderfully muscled, grandly coupled above, stylish head and neck, with shoulders of the best formation; he combines all the essential points for a prime favorite.

MacCalman, by the Darnley horse Master of Blantyre, is very good at the ground; he has great depth of rib, strong quarters, and is a horse of strong character; from his excellent breeding he should make a most impressive sire.

Eastfield Gem is a three-year-old of good quality, plenty of bone, good feet and full of promise.

Abercarnie, by Black Knight, is a useful horse, of blocky type; he is a beautiful brown, plenty of bone, good loin and top, and nicely balanced.

A superb specimen of draught filly is the two-

year-old Maria, by the Darnley horse, Master of Blantyre. She is the making of a massive mare, and is beautifully moulded, her top piece being nicely finished, while she is all that can be desired at the ground, her legs being of the best finish, bone of the best quality and with extra good feet, the best possible hocks, and with her great size she retains fine feminine character. She is in foal to the prize-winning horse Eastfield Chief.

Mr. Beith, like all true horsemen, is just as fond of a good driving horse, and owns a weanling filly foal by The Gem, an English road horse imported by Mr. Beith, a beautiful specimen of what breeding in this line will produce. The Gem has two top crosses of the best thoroughbred sires on a hackney foundation, and is proving most satisfactory in this stud.

Eastfield Laddie, the subject of our illustration for this month, is a beautiful specimen of the Clydesdale, and will be a favorite wherever quality is sought; he has excellent feet and flinty bone, is neatly turned with stylish head and neck, and his beautiful shining coat gives the finishing touch to a truly handsome horse. Eastfield Laddie took first premium in a very strong class of three-year-olds at the late Toronto Industrial. He is sired by that capital breeding horse Old Times, the dam of Eastfield Laddie being a mare of first-class breeding, having the blood of some prominent winners in her veins.

American Ports Closed Against Canadian Cattle.

We copy the following from the North British Agriculturist:—Mr. Rusk, the American Secretary of Agriculture, has this week taken a step which is undoubtedly indicative of weakness. He has decreed that all "ports in the collection districts of Vermont, except St. Albans, shall be closed against cattle, sheep and other ruminants from Canada," in view of the fact that some Canadian cattle, lately landed at Dundee, are said to have been affected with pleuropneumonia. This step is taken ostensibly for the purpose of guarding the American stocks of cattle from any possible danger of contracting pleuro through the introduction of Canadian cattle. But the hollowness of this pretext is too palpable for deceiving anyone, seeing that the alleged pleuro among the Canadian cattle landed at Dundee was proved, even to the satisfaction of the veterinary advisers of the British Government, to be an utterly groundless scare. No one knows better than Mr. Secretary Rusk that the pleuro suspected among the Canadian cattle at Dundee was not pleuro at all; and, in fact, the Americans have ever since that scare been finding in the actions of the veterinary advisers of our Government in that case a further proof of their contention that these veterinary inspectors have in the past been mistaking sporadic pneumonia for contagious pleuro. The action of the American Government, therefore, is simply an attempt to retaliate against the British Government for excluding their stock; as they cannot well strike directly at the British Government they have struck indirectly by shutting their ports against Canadian cattle, and that, too, on a pretext whose groundlessness and silliness are conspicuously apparent. When the American Government have gone so vigorously about the work of stamping out pleuro throughout the whole of their vast territory, and when they are so near having a clean bill of health, so that it would be impossible for our Government to resist their demands for the free marketing of their stock in this country, it is much to be regretted, on their own account, that they should have adopted a policy which savours only of impotency and exasperation.

Cotswolds vs. Shropshires.

BY C. M. SIMMONS, IVAN, ONT.

I have watched the discussion, *pro* and *con*, that has been before the public for the last two years (Cotswolds vs. Shropshires), and have come to the conclusion that the breeders that are advocating the first-named breed are in fear that their favorites are to be displaced by the latter, hence the struggle to keep their merits before the public. Sheep, like any other stock, have their ups and downs. Public opinion changes you cannot stay public opinion or tastes; it would not be natural to continue in the same old rut. Just for a moment consider the past, when the heavy swine of 500 pounds, the steer of 2,500 pounds and the sheep of 250 to 350 pounds, were in great demand, but are no more asked for, unless in very exceptional cases. Public taste has changed; the demand is for swine of 200 pounds, the steer or heifer of 1,400 and 1,600 pounds and the sheep of 16 to 20 pounds per quarter, or 120 to 140 pounds live weight. (The weights mentioned are those at the market, not home weights.) This change has been gradually taking place for the last twenty years. I can look back to the time when the heavy swine and cattle sold for the highest prices. The heavy sheep were only in demand at Christmas. I have seen them sold as high as thirty to seventy-five dollars per head, and have sold them as high as ten to twelve cents per pound, live weight, by the carload, for sheep that would average over 100 pounds of mutton. It is an undeniable fact that the heavy fat Canadian lambs do not sell as readily as they did a few years ago in the American markets. A lighter lamb is now asked for, and for such the highest price is paid. Car lots, weighing 110 to 120 pounds each, do not realize the highest prices. Lambs 80 to 100 pounds, live weight and good quality, command highest prices. This is the true position of things at present, nor do I believe any practical butcher, feeder or dealer will attempt to argue that the Cotswold sheep ever sold as high as the other long-wooled varieties, nor were they as desirable in the mutton markets, only in exceptional cases. They have been the lowest in the list of any breed of sheep for the last thirty years. In car lots of equal quality, Cotswold or Brown Faces, there always has been 1 cent per lb. difference live weight, in all the leading mutton markets of the world. The reason why Cotswolds were objectionable is not necessary now to discuss, further than to state that my experience of twenty five years in handling, feeding and marketing the different breeds has fully proved it. As the McKinley bill is now in force, would it not be wise for our sheep breeders to consider the class of sheep best suited for the European markets; are they not the Brown Faced varieties, and those that average sixty to eighty pounds of mutton? I venture the statement that there is not at the present time over one per cent. of the supply Cotswolds. When I visited the English markets there was not over one in five-hundred. The Ontario farmer should consider this question from the changed conditions, not what they were twenty years ago. It is essential that the different breeds of sheep should be kept in their purity, as our conditions are so varied. It is a delusion to try to educate the people of the province or the Dominion, that the Cotswolds are pre-eminently ahead of all others for grading purposes. My advice, where you have Cotswolds or their grades, is, use a Southdown sire;

where Lincolns or Leicesters, use a Shropshire when you are breeding for wool and mutton; if you are breeding for sale, as breeders, then keep them pure, as there is plenty of room for all. In any case never use anything but a pure sire, and, if possible, one of the best quality. If you do this I do not think that you need fear the results.

Mr. S. C. Johnston's Clydesdales.

Situated at Manilla, a junction station on the Midland and the Whitby & Port Perry R. R., and about 60 miles northeast of Toronto, Mr. S. C. Johnston has built up a steadily increasing trade in importing Clydesdale horses. Beginning with a small importation five years ago, he has each year continued to bring over horses, until he has this year selected and imported two separate lots, including twelve Clydesdale and Hackney stallions. Mr. Johnston has been among the fortunate importers, never having lost a horse. And as he has fixed his motto, "Small Profits and Quick Returns," he has been enabled to go right along with a business that has been quite encouraging. He has the satisfaction of having done much for the improvement of the horse stock in his locality. It speaks well for him that he has the continued patronage from his own neighborhood, his customers evidently finding that they can purchase to good advantage from him. He has also sold a number of horses in different parts of the country. An inspection of those now in this stud reveals the fact that he is an admirer of horses of large size, together with the most attractive form. Those now on hand are of this sort. Among those we particularly noticed is the three-year-old stallion Ayrshire Lad, by the Renfrewshire District horse Stud Book Laddie, which is an animal of large scale, weighing over 2,000 pounds on landing. He is a particularly attractive horse, with capital quality in legs and feet, good quarters, heavily muscled thighs and forearms, and a light mover for so heavy a horse.

Jamie Allan, by the Top Gallant horse Skelmorie, is a two-year-old of good size and of dark color, with good feet, nice clean bone and strong joints; strongly muscled and very toppy. He should make a very useful horse.

Gay Chieftain is another two-year-old. As his name implies, he is gay and stylish in appearance, and has good feet and nice quality of bone. He is strongly built, only requiring a little time to develop into a good seller.

The three-year-old horse Manilla Boy, is strongly boned, with good feet and legs, being heavily muscled; is a very powerful horse, and is very handsome, with the essential draught points very strongly developed, he has the most approved action.

Jubilee Boy is a five-year-old black, by the Top Gallant horse Foreside. He has made three seasons in this neighborhood and has been highly satisfactory, and is now, for the first time, offered for sale. This horse won three first premiums before being imported to Canada.

Leonard is ten-year-old, of royal breeding; is sired by the Darnley horse Top Gallant. He is full of Clydesdale quality, being exceptionally good at the ground and smoothly and attractively formed above.

A good complement of stock means plenty of manure; plenty of manure, well taken care of, means increased yields of all crops, and decreased cost of production.

Shorthorns and Holsteins.

BY SMITH BROS.

You will please allow us space to answer and correct some of the misleading statements made by "Observer" in the December issue of the *ADVOCATE*. He makes several admissions, and when he thinks he has gained the confidence of the public he makes remarks now and again that are not in accordance with truth. He begins by saying that Mr. James Long, from whom we quoted, is a "well-known authority," but, as a saving clause, adds, "he could have no personal knowledge." Mr. James Long became a well-known authority by giving reliable reports, and what he says he says only after the most thorough collecting of facts. He is not alone by any means, but there are scores of good authorities who fully agree with him. We will quote from two of them. Prof. Law, an eminent English authority, in 1840, wrote: "The district of Holderness early obtained cows from Holland, and became distinguished beyond any other part of England for the excellence of its dairy stock," and adds, "it (the mixture) was known as the Shorthorn breed." John C. Dillon, Massachusetts Agricultural College, says of Holsteins: "They appear to me to possess the qualities which distinguished their descendants, the Shorthorns, before that breed began to be raised for sale rather than practical usefulness." The Holsteins have had for centuries the power of strongly impressing their own qualities on their progeny, hence the improvement in Yorkshire and Durham a long time ago, and the improvements that are going on in several parts of Canada just now. History is indeed repeating itself.

Mr. O. feels the shoe pinch in another place, and cries out: "In beefing qualities they are below the average!" In this he is again trying to make your readers believe something that he should know is not in accordance with the facts. We have it from several persons who lived in England, and several who have travelled there, and everyone says that they have always understood that the quality of the beef was good. Moreover, there are found in the British Official Statistics for 1884 the following facts: Preserved meat from Holland brings 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound in England, whilst preserved meat from Canada brings only 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and from the United States 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents. Further on it is found that 41,350 calves were imported into England from Holland, the average price being \$23.14 per head. Now, it goes without saying that such quantities of meat and such prices simply means that the quality suits the English, else they would not get so much and pay such a high price. One of the leading Brampton butchers says of a Holstein heifer: "She is the best animal I have butchered since I came to this country, three years ago, and I have killed some good ones. The beef was of excellent quality, and she butchered well. I do not want any better, and I cannot get as good."

Mr. John Scott, one of the leading cattle dealers of Ontario, in speaking of the same heifer, says: "Her beef was of excellent quality, for I had some for last Sunday's dinner, and can speak from actual experience. Send anyone to me and I'll convince them that Holstein beef is first-class." A Port Huron butcher, of ten years experience, says: "They are very meaty, and the quality of beef is excellent."

The Journal of Independence, Iowa, says:

"R. Campbell shipped three car loads (54 head) of fat Holstein steers to Chicago. These were mostly two year-olds. The lot brought \$3,826.84, forty cents a hundred more than any other from Buchanan county this year—an average of over \$70 per head." The Breeders' Gazette says of the Holstein heifer, Spot, at the Fat Stock Show this year: "She is remarkably smooth, neat and deep fleshed, and should make a very handsome carcass." She weighed 1,450 lbs. on the show ground, and was shown in the yearling class. Mr. O. speaks of the Holstein men's hearts failing them after entering for the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* milk test. Surely this is not so bad as to be afraid to enter. However, we will give results of a test where Shorthorns and Holsteins competed this year. Before doing so we may add for Mr. O.'s benefit that Holsteins competed in the milk test at Ottawa and defeated the herd that took 1st prize at Toronto Industrial this year.

Two Shorthorns and five Holsteins competed in the butter test at the Illinois State Fair this year. The Shorthorns averaged .89 lbs. a day, the Holsteins 1.786 a day, or a little more than twice as much; that is, it required ten Shorthorns to make the same amount of butter as five Holsteins. At the Iowa State Fair there were two Shorthorns and three Holsteins. The Shorthorns averaged .96 lbs. per day, the Holsteins 1.77 lbs. per day; that is, it would require eleven Shorthorns to make the same amount of butter as six Holsteins; and these results generally hold good in public or private tests. In regard to further proof we will give our own experience. Thos. MacFarlane, the Dominion Analyst, analyzed the following:—Siepkje 3.82 fat, other solids 9.86; she gave 13,021 lbs. of milk in a year. Dina of the Pines, 5.54 fat, 11.29 other solids; she gave in 253 days 9,740 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of milk. Onetta, 3.87 fat, 9.10 other solids, and gave 10,607 lbs. of milk in 10 months. Siepkje 3rd, 3.69 fat, 9.02 other solids, and gave over 9,000 lbs. of milk in 10 months. Cornelia Tensen gave 19 lbs. of butter in a week, and 14,184 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of milk in ten months. Marian, 19 lbs. of butter in a week, and 10,769 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of milk in 8 months, and so on; but this is sufficient to show what the Holsteins as a breed are doing and can do. Then to sum up their qualities, we say the cows are large, weighing from 1,200 to 1,700 lbs. each. The quality and quantity of beef is perfectly satisfactory, and they rapidly take on flesh, and are very thrifty growers. For milk production they have no equals, producing on an average from 8,000 to 12,000 lbs. per year, and several have more than doubled that quantity. During the past five years they have scarcely been beaten at any of the exhibitions in North America. For butter productions on the show grounds, they have averaged three out of four of the first prizes in North America during the past three years. So that for milk and butter they take the lead, and for beef they have shown the most satisfactory results, and thus most nearly approach the farmers' and breeders' idea of a general purpose cow.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Sherbrooke Farmers' Club, it was decided to take the necessary steps towards inaugurating a Dairyman's Association for the district of St. Francis, and it was proposed to hold a two days convention at an early date in Sherbrooke in connection with the same, to which lecturers from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa are to be invited.

Britain as a Produce Market.

The following figures will afford readers of the *ADVOCATE* some idea of the vast and increasing consumption of food in Great Britain:—During the ten months ending October 31st the value of live animals imported for food was £9,656,977, against £8,639,143 in the same period last year. The value of the corn imported was £44,547,383, against £41,754,223. Of dead meat the value was £17,372,746, against £15,211,473. The value of butter imported was £8,794,377, against £8,566,033 last year; margarine £2,486,283, against £3,026,377; cheese £4,127,098, against £3,754,966. Eggs came of the value of £2,822,073, against £2,634,972.

Smithfield Fat Stock Show.

(Specially Reported by Mr. J. T. Gibson.)

Here I am in Old London attending the Smithfield Club show. The Queen got champion with a Shorthorn heifer. She also got it at Birmingham with the same heifer, which is very good, though a little bare in front of shoulder, and not over large. About the first thing that a Canadian notices is the different way the cattle are brought out—so much more hair, and that brushed the wrong way. Taking the show as a whole they had a large entry of useful cattle—not any extra or outstanding winners—and I think a number of mistakes were made in making the awards. They appeared to give a large, rough animal the prize in preference to a smooth, small animal with little waste. This, I suppose, is to be accounted for to a large extent by the fact that the judges were all breeders, not butchers. The Shorthorns took the prize for both the best cow and steer in the show—both, perhaps, right; first certainly so. If a Shorthorn was entitled to it for the best steer, in my opinion the steer that took the prize in the older class, a far smoother one. Here size counted before quality and symmetry. In the Herefords there was not many good ones. Some very thick ones were brought out with their thick, waving coats brushed and curled. In this class they gave a very thick, well-grown steer the championship for his class, but his rib was rolling, his shoulders sticking out, the one placed second to him in his class was a better show beast, in my opinion. Among the Devons there were some very nice, smooth little cattle—too small, to get right to the point. The champion Devon steer, if he had but been larger—in fact as far as he went I considered him about the best butchers' steer in the show—even from end to end, firm as a rock, very small offal. I was disappointed in the Angus. A good cow, very thick, firm and well fed; not a first-class steer in the lot. Nothing extra amongst the cross-bred ones. The Down sheep were a marvel. They have made wonderful improvement in them the last twenty years. The Hampshires got the cup as the best Downs, and rightly so. They are a wonderful sheep, and still more wonderfully brought out. I think the shepherd has quite as much to do with getting the prize as the owner and sheep combined. All Down sheep are colored, which I think wrong. The Shropshires made a great show. They are, perhaps, as good a rent-paying sheep as any. The Oxfords are carved out too much—too many with very short wool on the back and long on the sides. I did not notice as much improvement in the long wools.

Let the cows be saved from annoyance and worry. Any harsh treatment that excites a cow lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield.

How Our Neighbors Restrict Their Live Stock Importations.

Sensational reports having been circulated in the country regarding the nature of recent orders issued from Washington under the authority of the United States Government, it will interest our readers on each side of "the line" to know to what extent the export of Canadian stock to the Republic is affected thereby. The regulations are in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved on August 30, 1890, providing for "the inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain other cases and for other purposes."

According to the regulation based on the foregoing, all neat cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine going in the States from Canada or elsewhere in North and South America are subject to inspection by a veterinary officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and if found free from disease, and not having been exposed to contagious disease, shall be admitted. In case of disease or exposure, animals are subject to quarantine or slaughter.

Cattle imported into the United States from other parts of the world, such as Europe, including Great Britain, are subject to ninety days quarantine; sheep and other ruminants and swine, fifteen days. Persons contemplating importation are required to obtain two permits from the Secretary of Agriculture: one stating the number and kind of animals to be imported, the port and probable date of shipment, which will entitle him to clearance papers from U. S. Consul at port; the other stating port of arrival where animals are to be quarantined, probable date of arrival, etc. Furthermore, on day of shipment the importer is required to telegraph to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry stating number and kind of animals shipped, name of vessel and port of destination. The importer is also required to secure affidavits by the owner from whom he purchases the stock, stating that animals have been in district where purchased for a year preceding sale, and that no contagious disease has existed among them or among animals with which they came in contact for one year, and that no inoculation has been practised among said animals for two years; another affidavit is required that animals were shipped in clean, disinfected cars and ships, and not through infected districts. The quarantine and other regulations on landing resemble the foregoing in character. Few importers will try to run this gauntlet, which is favorable to Canada rather than otherwise, as our readers can readily see.

The words "contagious diseases" refer to anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, sheep pox, foot rot, scab, hog cholera and swine plague.

The quarantine stations and ports through which stock must be entered are as follows:—On Atlantic seaboard—Boston, New York and Baltimore; Pacific seaboard—San Diego; Mexican boundary—Brownsville, Pasco Del Norte, Eagle Pass, Laredo and Nogales; Canada boundary line—through the customs ports in the collection districts of Aroostook and Bangor, Maine; Saint Albans, Vermont; Buffalo Creek, Niagara, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Oswegatchie, New

York State; Detroit, Port Huron and Superior, Michigan; Minnesota and Duluth, Minn., and Puget Sound, Washington. We hope our neighbors will not only be able to rid their herds of lung plague, but to prevent the admission of fresh contagion from abroad.

Chatty Letter from the States.

January 13, 1891, recorded the largest number of cattle ever received for one day's market—24,036 head, besides 669 calves—also the largest number of cars ever received in a day—2,099. Another significant fact is that stock cars average six feet longer than they did ten years ago. Chicago's receipts for the first half of January, compared with a year ago (same time), are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1890.....	174,000	446,000	89,000
1891.....	148,500	535,600	99,000

These figures show a decrease of 26,000 cattle, or 2,000 a day for each working day. At that rate the year would pan out about 600,000 decrease from last year, and there is little doubt that there will be about that much decrease this year. Hogs for the first half of the month showed a gain of about 90,000, but the rate of increase is vastly larger than it could possibly be for the year. The market for hogs was better, and that fact called in hogs that were as heavy as they should be and hogs that had run out of feed waiting for better markets. The increase of 10,000 sheep marketed shows that feeders are on the anxious seat because the prices have not been very attractive and the stock not well fattened.

The new year so far has not been the most unsatisfactory in the live stock trade. Offerings of stock have been heavy owing to the fact that many feeders made an effort to hold on until after the holidays.

Beef steers sold at \$3.50 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders at \$2.25 to \$3.70; hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.85; sheep, \$4 to \$5.15; lambs, \$5 to \$6.30. Some 127-lb. grade Shropshire sheep fed in the west sold at \$5.30, and 81-lb. lambs out of the same lot sold at \$6 to \$6.30 per hundred lbs.

There is a heavy crop of pigs and "shoats" in the country, and they are usually quite healthy. They are not receiving much attention, as farmers usually think they can make better use of their corn.

Hog prices are quite low, but they are not as low as they would be if the packers were not so heavily loaded with manufactured product. To a certain extent the packers want to keep prices up just now to strengthen the value of their provisions. The heavy receipts lately have been a surprise to them, and have been too much of a load to permit of any "bullish" tactics in the provision trade. The feeling is, however, that prices for hogs will not go lower than now.

Some people object to testing milk, on the ground that a small sample selected from the can is not fairly representative of the whole. This objection sinks into insignificance, however, when we remember that the best co-operative creameries are run on that principle, and the variation between the estimated production and the actual output is very trifling indeed. Two years ago, at the creamery in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, the difference between the estimate and the actual production of the whole season was less than a dozen pounds of butter, which would not amount to one cent a week to patrons if the entire amount had been lost. This, however, was not the case, as there was no loss to anyone, but a decided saving to honest patrons. In this, as in all other matters, honesty need not fear the broad light of day, but to shrink from the most thorough test shows an inclination to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

More Export Cattle.

We once more wish to impress the fact upon the minds of our breeders—the absolute necessity of at once making every effort to improve the quality of our export cattle. It is now a well-known fact that the whole of the great Western States are short of first-class cattle, that the percentage of really good export cattle, being ripe and having proper quality to recommend them, has become less yearly for the past five years. That this will give Canadian feeders and breeders a chance, and as our great Northwest ranchers have this year sent exceptionally good cattle, it must show how great our resources are. That it will be necessary to make a change in our system is true of the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, both on the farm and on the ranch. More care must be exercised in breeding, as well as feeding. Our present labor question demands that employment be found for our laboring population on the farm in winter as well as summer. That labor is impossible to be had just when the whole crop of the country depends upon prompt action, because laborers have found they cannot afford to work eight months in the year on the farm and lie idle the other four. When our older provinces were being cleared up there was always plenty of work to be found in some of the lines of timber cutting and hauling. That is all past, and the sooner our farmers apply themselves to the necessity of the case, in filling this gap by stock producing, winter dairying, etc., the sooner will our labor problem be solved. The only way that this can be made a success of is by paying more attention to it. Farmers must lay out their plans so as to grow abundance of feed for summer and winter. They must make stock breeding and feeding of the first importance. Then, by regained fertility on the farm, they can produce any crop they choose. They must see to it that only the very best cattle are to be found on their farms and in their barns. They must get their cattle matured earlier, for it only requires one trial to convince the most skeptical that two pounds of ground grain is as beneficial to a steer the first eighteen months, as five pounds will be the next eighteen months. All this requires close attention. There can be no more pleasant winter employment than feeding and caring for first-class stock,—not the poor, miserable scrub, but the heavy-fleshed, thrifty cattle, on which care and feed tell.

Some of our prominent farmers, who have found that summer dairying entails heavy expenses through the increase of wages for the needed labor, have adopted the plan of allowing one cow to nurse two calves, and thereby have made a great success of steer raising; and there is no doubt that this will pay if good cows are kept and bred to a bull of the best beefing sort, and that the calves be pushed right along. It is by this means the best beef is produced, and it is also by this mode of stock raising that the after feeding tells. There is a certainty that calves fed on whey can never give anything like satisfaction for any sort of beef production, and by glancing at the different dairy herds a visitor very quickly comes to the same conclusion. Milk is a necessity in starting the calf, and in dairy herds skim milk is just the feed needed; but those who attempt to bring up calves without milk have a steep uphill work before them. A herd of cattle by this treatment quickly lose size

and thrift, and, unless extraordinary care be exercised, it is best not to attempt to bring up a lot of poor, starved, worthless brutes, that no amount of after care and feed can ever make profitable or saleable. They never have their digestive organs developed sufficiently to allow any kind of after feeding to prove of much benefit in bringing them into shape for future usefulness; their forms are stunted, their coats are staring, and their whole appearance is just what will disgust a man that is trying his first experiment in cattle feeding.

Feeders will find that they must get down in sober earnest and make a special business of producing the sort of cattle that are required for export, or rather the sort of cattle that will, first of all, pay a profit for the breeder, the feeder, the exporter and the English butcher. No amount of clever dealing can possibly make a steer that has been four years in making 1,400 pounds a good steer for the producer, and this sort is generally a loss to all concerned. It is only a question of time when all that are on the higher-priced lands will have to adopt better systems of beef production, and by the manner in which experiments of the different stations and the experience of those that have already tried it, the silo will make a great revolution in the storing of large quantities of food supply. We are sure that for feeding for beef this should take the place of roots, as corn, which is much used for this purpose, is a much more certain crop in our dry climate, and will yield an immense weight per acre, and horse labor and machinery can also be used to better advantage in its production. Other crops can also be used, such as oats, and rye, and the latter can be cut in time to grow another crop, such as hungarian millet, or turnips, or for corn for late soiling, rape, etc. By this means many of the foul weeds could be got rid of.

Holstein-Friesians at "The Waldrons."

Within a few minutes drive from the northern boundary of London, Ont., Mr. R. Howes Crump, proprietor of "The Waldrons Stock Farm," Masonville P. O., has for the past few years been breeding Holstein-Friesian cattle. Mr. Crump has had considerable practical experience in handling this esteemed dairy sort, having been intimately connected with their breeding and management, as he for many years managed a farm in East Prussia, where a pedigree herd of over a hundred head were kept. This breed were almost exclusively kept in that locality, which quite closely adjoins the section of country where they were first originated. Having thus learned their good dairy qualities, and obtained the knowledge of how to handle them, very soon after commencing farming on his own account, he decided to stock his farm with this sort. With this end in view Mr. Crump visited the herd of M. Cook & Sons, Aultsville, Ont., late Lord, Cook & Sen, which were among the first to bring these cattle into Ontario. From them he selected five heifers of exceptionally good breeding, to form the foundation of his new herd. To mate with these he purchased, of the Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Sir Archibald Aaggie of the far famed Aaggie family, and belonging to especially good performing strains, his dam Aaggie Ida having a milk record of seventy-five pounds per day, and a butter record of twenty pounds per week on grass, while his sire's dam Bles, has a milk record of sixty-four pounds per day on grass. Of two imported cows in The Waldrons herd, Lady Zantha, im-

ported by B. B. Lord & Sons, Sinclairville, N. Y., sired by William III., whose dam has a milk record of eighty-two pounds per day. Doralise 2nd, also imported by the same firm, and got by Jacob 2nd, whose dam has a milk record of 82½ pounds per day, Doralise herself having a record of 50½ pounds per day, as a two-year-old. Millicent, by Lord Byron, whose dam Sneeker, has a milk record of 86½ pounds per day, and a butter record of 19 lbs. 8 oz. per week. For three consecutive years Mr. Crump showed his cattle at the Western Fair, London, winning quite a number of prizes in the highest company, and he has had a fair share of patronage, having found ready sale for them. He is in favor of assisting the tendency to early maturity, by developing their milking qualities as early as possible, he therefore breeds his heifers to have their first calves at two years old, and believes the best results are thereby obtained.

Our Scottish Letter.

CLYDESDALES.

The year 1890 was one in which a good trade was done in Clydesdales with Canada, but there are indications that some causes may operate adversely against it in 1891. It is to be hoped that the effect of the operation of the McKinley Act, in curtailing the trade in Canadian work horses with the United States, may not be so disastrous as some of our friends anticipate, as, of course, in that case it can hardly be expected that Canadians will be very lively in their demand for breeding horses.

Our local horse breeding associations have been very active during the past few weeks, and many first-rate horses are now under hire for 1891. I incline to think that terms are probably easier than they were a year ago, but the demand seems to be quite as great as ever. Upwards of thirty well-bred registered Clydesdale stallions have been arranged for, and the demand is likely to go on until the date of the Stallion Show, which this year is to be held on Friday, March 6th. Mr. Peter Crawford, Eastfield House, Dumfries, has let not less than ten stallions, including, in addition to those formerly named, Darnley's Hero, which he purchased a few months ago, to the Clackmannanshire Society; Lawrence Agani, the third prize two-year-old colt at Dundee, to Lady Ossington's tenantry in Ayrshire; Eastfield King, second prize two-year-old colt at Kilmarnock in 1890, to the Strathearn Society for Crieff District of Perthshire; Prince of Galdenoch to the Dumbartonshire Society, and the exceptionally good horse Eastfield Prince, first prize two-year-old horse at Melrose, to the Rhins of Galloway Horse Breeding Association. Mr. William Montgomery, Banks, Kirkcudbright, has hired the Dalbeattie premium horse of last year, the Mackinlay, to the newly-formed Horse Breeding Association for Stirling District, and a fine young horse named Patrician, got by Prince of Wales, to the Berwick Horse Breeding Society, in Kirkcudbright. He has sold the promising young horse the Macian to Sir Richard Graham, Bart., the Laird of that famous estate of Netherby, in Cumberland, for the service of mares owned by his tenantry. Mr. William Taylor's great horse Sir Everard (5353), three years in succession winner of first prize at Glasgow Stallion Show, has been hired by a new horse breeding association organized in Kintyre, where he ought to do excellent service.

SCOTLAND YET.

Shorthorns at Auction.

The fact that long prices are not looked for at present for Shorthorns, or, in fact, any of the pure-breeds of cattle, and that only the best quality of milking and feeding stock pays to breed, should be an inducement for those that are breeding any kind of cattle on their farms to invest now. Less than three years ago a sheep could scarcely be sold at any price, except to butchers and shippers. Now buyers are scouring every district to purchase breeding sheep of any of the improved sorts; so it will be with cattle in the near future. Numbers of good, pure-bred cattle have been slaughtered for beef, and many herds have been reduced. We have not enough improved cattle to go round if the demand we had a few years back returns, which is as sure as the swinging of the pendulum of a clock.

THE BOW PARK SALE.

The ball opens with the Bow Park sale, on the Brantford Fair Grounds, on the 18th of this month. Any words we can say as to the standing of this well-known herd is almost out of place here. The high honors won all over this continent, thereby upholding Canada's supremacy as a breeding ground, should bespeak plenty of patronage for this sale. The herd has had the advantage of the best possible selections of bulls. This fact, together with the well-known ability of the Manager, Mr. John Hope, in directing how to mate them, should go a long way towards deciding where purchases should be made.

MR. JOHN ISAAC'S SALE.

which is called for the 25th of February—if our memory serves us, is the first public sale held by him. Cattle bred and imported by him are familiar to those who have frequented the show rings for the last twenty-five years. The Campbell or Kinellar cattle, of which Mr. Isaac's uncle, Mr. Sylvester Campbell, was the founder, are a fine fleshed sort. Mr. Isaac has long been very closely identified with this strain. The present lot consists of twelve imported cows from the Kinellar herd and their produce, and is, as we understand it, a clearing out sale, which will be held at his farm, about a mile from Markham on the Midland railway.

MESSRS. NICHOLSON BROS.' SALE

is fixed for the 4th day of March, and will be held at their farm four and a-half miles south of Parkhill station, on the G. T. R. They have obtained quite a reputation of late for the excellent cattle they are breeding. They have been especially successful in showing calves. Apart from their knowledge of how to bring out their animals in good form, much credit is due to the last bulls used in their herd, Prince Albert and Imported Warrior, both of which are well known in the show ring. In addition to this Messrs. Nicholson are most painstaking and successful breeders. Their sale catalogue contains the pedigrees of twenty-six animals, all of which are offered for sale.

MR. ROBERT BALLANTYNE'S SALE.

We have also received the announcement of the sale to be held by Mr. Robert Ballantyne, Sebringville, further particulars of which will be given in our next issue. In the meantime see advertisement in another column.

THE HON. M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST, P. Q., has decided to close out all his Hereford cattle, eighty in number, and will sell in lots to suit the purchasers.

MR. JOS. B. THORNTON'S SALE

of imported Clydesdale mares and mares bred from imported dam and sire. All registered and in foal. Six in all. His post office is Sweaburg, Ont.

All interested parties are invited to write for the catalogue issued by any or all of the above named parties.

A Grand Stud of Hackneys.

Eleven premiums on nine horses. Such was the record made by the Hackney horses shown at Chicago last November by Mr. J. G. Truman, of the Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., one of the largest importers and breeders of Hackneys in America. And a grand lot they were, headed by Magestic (Vol. VIII.), a son of the famous English sire Norfolk Swell (545), and winner of second place in the aged ring. Magestic is a rich bay, with black points, and is a very powerful horse, standing 16 hands 1 inch, and weighing 1,500 pounds. He attracted a great deal of attention amongst Hackney fanciers, although some good judges preferred Truman's Wonder, a brown three-year-old, standing 15 hands 3 inches, and weighing about 1,300 pounds. This colt was awarded first place in the three-year-old ring, and was pronounced by the judge, Mr. Jno. Hope, of Brantford, Ont., to be a typical Hackney. He is a very thick, well-turned horse, with heavy bone and good action. Second prize in the same class went to Prince Victor, also from the Pioneer stud, a bay with three white legs, bred by Cole Ambrose, Ely Cambs, Eng., and got by Whitestock (1951), a son of the famous Confidence (161).

In the two-year-old class Prince George and Fireaway 2nd, a pair of browns, captured first and third respectively, while in yearlings first and second went to Highflier and King Cole, the latter almost a dead mate to Truman's Wonder, winner of first in the three-year-old class.

In mares this firm achieved a double success, their two mares, Mary and Elizabeth, winning first and second in their class as aged mares, and also first as a matched pair to a victoria. They are a grand pair; full sisters, four and five years old; bays, with black points, and so far have taken first and second wherever shown.

Altogether, Mr. Truman's exhibit of Hackneys was a very noticeable feature in the show. And, as this valuable breed of harness horses is coming more and more into favor, we are glad to be able to announce that a Hackney Stud Book was organized at a meeting of breeders held on Nov. 7th, of which Mr. J. G. Truman was appointed Secretary.

Fancy Points vs. Practical Worth.

In a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker Prof. J. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, in a very admirable article says:—

"By the end of the next century sheep will be as profitable as they were in olden times in Holland, when they produced six or seven lambs per year at two yearlings. No effort will be made to raise wool one-fourth of an inch long on the face and legs of the mutton breeds."

The rage for some time has been to breed Cotswolds, Shropshires and Southdowns and some other breeds with as much wool on their faces and legs as possible. This has been done at the expense of other valuable qualities. The Cotswolds were at one time much injured by carrying this fancy—this false notion—to the extreme; buyers demanded it, and breeders were compelled to produce sheep with wooly faces and legs, no matter at what cost to other valuable points. The same thing is going on to-day among the Southdown and Shropshire breeders. No sheep is better because it has its head and legs abnormally covered with wool. Let any careful breeder note just what ewes produce him the best and most vigorous lambs, those with the best constitutions and the best carcasses of mutton, and he will discover that it is the ewes

that have bright full eyes, long bony faces, usually thin below the eyes, broad muzzles and full large lips; these qualities generally go with a vigorous constitution and a well-covered back. Go out among your sheep and examine them and learn to breed for qualities that are of practical value. All changes must be begun by practical farmers. The breeders are compelled to produce just what buyers demand. Of what value is the wool on the head and legs? No useful quality should be sacrificed for it. A good constitution, a good fleece and a good carcass is what our farmers require.

Veterinary.

Tuberculosis.

Special attention is being given now to the wonderful discovery of Prof. Robert Koch, of Berlin, Germany, whereby that dread disease (consumption) can be arrested, and, if taken early enough, be completely cured. Doctors in hundreds are flocking to Berlin to learn at headquarters the proper treatment to be pursued, and to satisfy themselves, by personal observation, of the details of the process, and secure the lymph which is to restore health to suffering thousands. No other discovery in medical science can equal this, if it proves as successful as it now seems to be. Canada is not specially subject to this disease, yet annually 2,500 die of consumption in our land. From Toronto, by the liberality of one of her prominent men, Prof. Ramsay Wright, the eminent Bacteriologist of University College, has gone to Germany to get all the information possible, that it may be communicated to the medical classes in connection with Toronto University. He was followed by Dr. Thorburn and others, so that we in Canada will soon have, through our own Professor, the details of treatment. If the composition of this medicine be as simple as it is said to be, it will be cheap, within the reach of all, and also available, probably, for the treatment of animals as well. With this end in view, the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain are proposing to spend a considerable sum in testing the value of the discovery as a remedy for tuberculosis in cattle. While we have very little of this disease in Canada among cattle, it has been a source of considerable loss to breeders, both in Britain and the United States. It is very difficult to know to what extent it prevails. Dr. Heron, one of the physicians who is trying Dr. Koch's lymph in London, Eng., has recently issued a work on the "Communicability of Consumption," in which he states that about four per cent. of all the animals slaughtered for food in Great Britain are more or less affected by tuberculosis. There seems, from this writer, to be very little danger from the meat of these animals to consumers, provided it be properly cooked. Milk is a much more dangerous way of spreading infection. Milk from affected cows, not only when used experimentally but when used in ordinary practice, has repeatedly produced the disease in calves and pigs fed with it. Milk seems specially adapted for the spread of the bacillus, and it is said the only safety in such cases is to use only milk that has been thoroughly boiled. Much greater danger, Dr. Heron thinks, arises from the expectoration of consumptive patients; this, he says, in rooms upon handkerchiefs, or on the streets, is a source of grave danger to men and animals. Well authenticated cases are recorded of the dogs of consumptive men contracting

the disease in this way. Breeders should be careful not to allow any suspicious animals in their herds. They can not be too particular in the selection of sound and healthy breeding stock. Few would be foolish enough to breed from animals showing symptoms of disease. But they must also avoid any animals that show lumps, however small about the neck, glands or udder; any that have quickened or labored breathing, or that have a nasal discharge. Tuberculous subjects reproduce in their offspring a predisposition to the disorder, weakened constitution, and frequently faulty powers of nutrition. Low, dark stables, closely shut up all winter, make good breeding ground for the spread of the microbes. Careful attention easily keeps it under in the bovine race. We hope that Dr. Koch's remedy will shortly stamp it out from among the ills that humanity now dreads.

Enlarged Jaw.

What is the cause of enlarged jaw in cattle? How should it be treated?

C. J. McFARLINE, Yorkton.

The irregular tumors affecting the jaws of cattle are of a cancerous nature, and are due to scrofulous diathesis. On their first appearance their development may be permanently arrested by excision and cauterization, but if the tumor is of any magnitude it is incurable. This affection is of slow development, and an animal can be fattened while suffering from it; but it is questionable if the flesh of such is wholesome food.

A Sick Mare.

Mr. Nepven, of Yorkton P. O., owns a mare eight years old; good health and smooth skin up to a short time ago; losing flesh; hair becoming coarse; blood heated. Treatment required.

Have her teeth thoroughly examined, and see that there is nothing to prevent the proper mastication of food. If nothing of that nature is discoverable, feed the animal exclusively on bran mash for at least sixteen hours, and then give raw linseed oil, twenty ounces; turpentine, one and a-half ounces, at one dose. When this has acted on the bowels, give the following: Sulphate of iron, bicarbonate of soda, nitrate of potash, gentian pulp, of each one ounce. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give one in the morning and one at night, in a well-scalded bran mash, containing a teacupful of flax seed, until all are given. Give an occasional feed of carrots or boiled turnips.

Dairy schools appear to have rendered valuable service in Great Britain and elsewhere; but whether they can be applied with equally good results to our Canadian cheese factory system is a question deserving careful consideration by practical dairymen. Is the inspection system to be discarded? Can the dairy school, however good in its place, be substituted for the work of an efficient man going from factory to factory testing milk, and giving helpful hints, both to makers and patrons? Watering, skimming and stripping are still practised. Can a dairy school alone grapple with these abuses? Are factory-men prepared to undertake a system of paying for milk according to its contents in fat or total solids? These are serious problems, and it is a question if factorymen will not yet have to devise some plan whereby factories can be grouped in districts, each having the services of a thoroughly practical and efficient man who can perform the double function of inspector and instructor.

The Dairy.

Our Annual Dairy Prize.

Our dairy prize will this year again be offered at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Professor Robertson has again consented to take charge. He will meet the breeders and other interested parties to discuss and adopt rules, etc., at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, on the evening of March the 12th, at 7 o'clock. All are invited to attend. We hope all the breeds will this year be represented. At all former competitions the Jersey breeders seemed to have had more confidence in their favorites than the breeders of other sorts; yet at Ottawa, last fall, where the test was governed by the rules drawn by Professor Robertson, and adopted by us, the Holsteins were victorious.

Ontario Creameries' Association.

The large attendance and enthusiasm which characterized the Sixth Annual Convention of the Ontario Creameries' Association at the town of Berlin, Waterloo Co., on January 13th and 14th, indicate clearly that Canada is now making a forward movement in the production of butter. There was a large representation of thrifty and progressive Germans present. Speeches and discussions were pre-eminently practical, while the ADVOCATE'S suggestion that more discussion and enquiry should come from the "floor of the house," made the convention in that respect a marked improvement over the one held a year ago. President D. Derbyshire, of Brockville, made a grand chairman, Mr. R. J. Graham, of Belleville, doing efficient work as secretary.

Mayor H. L. Janzen, on behalf of the council and people, welcomed the dairymen to Berlin. Mr. Derbyshire, in reply, congratulating the place on its evident thrift and enterprise. He regarded the producer of milk as the real butter maker, as far as quality was concerned, and urged a thorough reform in the breeding, feeding and care of cows. He endorsed winter-dairying, and said the cost of keeping a cow milking in winter was not fifteen per cent. more than what was necessary to sustain her as a dry cow, so that she would do good work next season, while the profit on winter milk was over thirty per cent. greater than on summer milk. The day was at hand when milk delivered at creameries would be paid for according to its fat content. Ninety per cent. of our butter is still made on the farm, and he estimated that lack of skill in this business last year cost the country a loss of \$2,700,000—a terrible penalty to pay. Creamery butter was worth at least four or five cents per pound more than private farm butter. In reply to Mr. John Sprague, he cited a case north of Brockville where a separator creamery, in the midst of a group of cheese factories, took milk from the latter when their season was over. To make the butter cost the farmers 2½ cents per lb. and it netted them 19½ cents. They hauled their own milk and got the skim milk back. Discussion showed the view of the convention to be that union or co-operative factories are likely to give place to individual control, the latter being more profitable all round, and better adapted to Ontario conditions.

THE VALUE AND SOURCE OF NITROGEN.

Dr. Thomas McFarlane, Dominion Public Analyst, present with the permission of the Minister of Inland Revenue, explained the nature of the Fertilizers' Act, under which manufacturers are required to state the constituents of fertilizers they put upon the market, and the Department to make analyses and publish statements showing the relative values of the fertilizers, based upon the market values of their constituents. He regarded artificial fertilizers

in the nature of medicines required to stimulate the soil in supplying plants with food. The three chief manurial elements were potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, and if the first were worth 4 cents per lb. in the open market, the second would cost 8 and the third 16 cents on a rough estimate. Nitrogen was then the most costly and important element for consideration, and it went to make up muscle and cheese, but was not appreciably present in butter; hence a farmer could sell butter without impoverishing his land. Nitrogen was most abundant, constituting four-fifths of the atmosphere. As atmospheric pressure amounts to 15 lbs. to the square inch the value of the nitrogen pressing on one square foot was about \$288, estimating at 17 cents per lb., so that on 100 acres it would amount to a fabulous sum. How to utilize this vast store of fertilizing wealth was the farmer's problem. A German on a poor, sandy soil that failed to grow crops found that by applying cheap potash salts to one of the legumes he was able to produce large and profitable crops, and thereafter his rotation was nitrogen collectors one year and nitrogen consumers the next. Leguminous crops are such as clover, beans, vetches, lentils, etc., which have the power of appropriating nitrogen from the air under certain conditions, and storing it in their roots, stalks, etc. A certain part of the nitrogen, for instance, of a clover crop, on being fed, went to support the cow and make milk, but about 80 per cent. went into the manure. Nitrogen is not only hard to catch, but very ready to escape again into the air unless absorbents like land plaster are used in the stable gutter, or to trickle away in a yellow stream when the manure pile was exposed to rain and snow.

President Derbyshire warned farmers against leaky stable floors, or using lime or ashes instead of land plaster for manure gutters.

AN OLD DAIRYMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. John Sprague, of Ameliasburg, after a good many year's experience heartily endorsed the silo and ensilage in order to increase the capacity and profits of a dairy farm. He did not believe in trying to couple beef production with a butter cow. In buying milk he always considered its quality. In preparing for corn he recommended deep fall ploughing, the gang plough in spring, thorough pulverizing of soil, the use of a common grain seeder, with all but two spouts stopped for sowing, cross-harrowing when the corn plant appears, and thorough cultivation all season. He heartily endorsed winter dairying.

POINTS ON CORN CULTURE.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, said he had the reputation of being a "corn crank." It was a grand crop for Ontario, being hardy, free from disease and parasites. Corn being a deep feeding plant did not lessen the power of the soil to grow shallow or surface-feeding plants, though it requires plenty of manure itself. In addition to points on cultivation mentioned by Mr. Sprague, he advised deferring planting for a week if need be in order to get the soil in extra order and to escape early frost. He would plant from 18 to 25 lbs. of seed per acre, and give the plants plenty of room. In addition to the Mammoth Southern variety he recommended for this section of Ontario, Pearce's Prolific as an early variety, and Thoroughbred White Flint as both early and prolific. Corn should be wilted one or two days before being put into the silo. Corn cut too green made sour smelling ensilage. A cow fed on ensilage, with a proper grain ration, would give one quarter more milk the following summer.

At the Tuesday evening session a town glee club and orchestra furnished music, speeches being delivered by Mayor Janzen, Mayor-elect Staebler and Mr. Snyder, M. P. P.

Mr. Moses Moyer, from the standpoint of an extensive Toronto butter dealer, said he had customers that he dare not offer more than one out of 100 samples of farm butter. Good butter was in demand at 23 cents, but a low grade article was not wanted. He advocated the creamery or butter factory system as against private dairying. Coarse salt should never be used in butter making, nor turnips used to feed the cows.

IMPORTANT WORK FORESHADOWED.

Prof. Robertson said the work of the Ontario Creameries' Association was invaluable, and, as indicating what had yet to be done, he pointed out that while ninety-nine per cent. of our cheese was made in factories, only two per cent. of butter was so produced. Practically the English demand was unlimited for fine butter. Canada could produce better butter than Denmark, because corn ensilage was a superior food to sugar beet pulp. He explained the work of the Ontario Agricultural College and outlined the Dominion Experimental Farm system. All over Canada he found that the farms carrying the most cows were making the most money, and the best kept cows were giving the largest returns. In Quebec the Government next season expected to pay half the expenses of fifteen properly qualified, and duly authorized travelling dairy instructors. He also foreshadowed the probable establishment by the Dominion Government of two experimental dairies in Ontario, and one each in the other provinces. In these, during the summer, standard and fancy cheese could be manufactured, and experimental work carried on, but in winter they would be conducted as butter factories. The Government would doubtless undertake to bear the loss on trial butter shipments to Britain till a trade was established. Makers or farmers in the locality or from a distance could visit these experimental factories, so that each might become a centre of dairy improvements. Success being demonstrated, it would not be long before other factories, making cheese in summer and butter in winter, would begin operations. However, as half the butter of the country would for some years to come be made in private dairies, something should be done for their improvement, and he suggested that skilled makers with a travelling wagon and butter-making kit, go from one locality to another in every dairy township, holding meetings of farmers and their families, at which butter would actually be made and the whole process explained. As an immediate move, he recommended the women to "strike" work of all kinds till provided with a proper milk house, churn and other appliances. Passing on, he advised farmers against slaughtering all the calves, especially when good beef was in such demand all over the world. The raising of good calves, horses and hogs could be profitably coupled with dairying, and sheep should not be neglected. Having specially described the ideal dairy cow, which the farmer must select according to the work he has in view, Prof. Robertson emphasized the importance of well-ventilated stables, the immediate removal and setting of milk on being taken from the cow. As a grain ration for winter butter-making, he recommended: Pease, 2½ lb.; barley, 2½ lb.; bran, 2 lb., and oil cake or cotton-seed meal, 1 pound, given daily in two feeds. The finest dairy salt, having a velvety feel, should always be used for butter at the rate of about 1 oz. to the pound. He told how to build a cheap, durable silo of rough boards, tar paper and dressed lumber inside. Speaking of winter dairying, he said it was not hostile to summer dairying. The cow that ran dry in the winter would not milk as well in the summer as if the flow had been kept up about ten months. Heifers should be made to milk ten months the first season. Farmers should raise their own cows instead of buying. Cream should be kept cool till the day before churning and then be warmed up to 70 degrees, with a little sour cream or milk (not butter milk) added to develop acidity. In that way the farmer need churn but once per week during the winter season. Referring to the grand work of the Creameries' Association, he said it originated in the persistent advocacy of such an organization at the dairy meeting in Woodstock just five years ago by Messrs. Hannah and Moyer.

CREAM CANS AND BUTTER PACKAGES.

Mr. Aaron Wenger's advice was to use cream carrying cans so constructed as to be non-conductors of heat and cold. He recommended tinned butter tubs for export trade, and white-wood, paraffine-wax lined packages of various sizes, according to demand, for the domestic trade. The difference found in testing cream was due to the varying conditions under which it was raised. Patrons should never attempt to

sour cream before sending it to the creamery. The maker alone could regulate that properly. He suggested that butter should be entirely divorced from the grocery trade, and be bought like wheat, upon its merits.

THE INSPECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

The report of Mr. Mark Sprague, of Ameliasburg, Inspector and Instructor for the Province, showed that 39 creameries were under supervision in 1890, 26 of which were cream gathering. The daily average make in the 39 creameries was 14,500 lbs. A No. 1 quality butter. He secured 27 members and tested 1,064 samples milk. He congratulated the creamery proprietors on having so honest a patronage, there being but one conviction during the year. In a few cases warning was necessary, but in every instance that was sufficient. Patrons in heating up cream to sour it, especially in warm weather, injured it so as to be unfit at times for human consumption. The Ayton Creamery proprietor, Mr. Wenger, spent a great deal of money educating his patrons by circular, explaining the care of milk and cream, and consequently received the very finest quality of the latter.

A WINTER BUTTER SHOW PROPOSED.

The Secretary-Treasurer's audited report showed receipts \$2,106.50 and a balance on hand of \$765.25. Adopted. Prof. Robertson advised utilizing part of the surplus by giving prizes for dairy products at an exhibition to be held in connection with the next annual meeting. This idea will likely be carried out.

GREETING THE NEW MINISTER.

Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, received a cordial welcome from the Convention, on behalf of which President Derbyshire spoke, and Mayor Janzen for the town and town council. "We are proud of you," said Mr. Derbyshire, "and look for great things in the future from having so practical, upright and able man at the head of agricultural affairs in this Province." (Applause.)

Mr. Dryden thanked those present for their hearty greeting and said he liked the name they had chosen (Creameries' Association). He thoroughly believed in associated effort, or co-operation, on the part of farmers who were too much disposed to separate themselves from each other. They were working for the same object and could aid each other. He was heartily in sympathy with the effort to improve the quality of butter produced. Skill was required, and there could be no skill without knowledge. At this point the Government could very properly and advantageously aid in the spread of information on the subject of dairying. Notwithstanding the establishment of creameries, a large quantity of butter would be manufactured privately, and he asked their advice in devising and applying means whereby improvement could be made in that direction. Skill in breeding, feeding and marketing, he laid down as essentials to success in butter dairying. In conclusion, he said: "You will always find in me, as head of this Department of the Government, a fast and true friend. You have in your work my entire sympathy, and anything I can do to assist you in educating the people and raising the average standard of dairy and other agricultural products you may count will always be done."

A NEW PROFESSOR.

Prof. H. H. Dean, who has been appointed to succeed Prof. Robertson as Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Ontario Experimental Farm and Agricultural College, in his address advocated paying for milk according to its contents in butter fat. To determine that various machines now on the market are more or less meritorious, he mentioned specially the Beimling and Babcock test machines, having had some six weeks' experience in handling the latter. He found it rapid, simple, accurate and cheap, six or seven minutes being time enough for a test at a cost of one fifth of a cent per test. He pointed out the advantage of knowledge in compounding economical rations for cows, citing the case of two New York State farmers, one of whom made \$31.50 profit per head more out of his cows than the other by using properly constructed foods. He gave the result of his cream-

raising experiments and suggested hints in making and packing butter.

CANADA'S LIVE CATTLE TRADE.

The convention unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"Whereas, the trade in the export of live stock from the Dominion of Canada has been greatly extended during the past few years, and has been a source of profitable income for our farmers and carrying companies, we, the Creamery Association of Ontario, record our judgment that the robust health of our cattle of Canada, their freedom from all dangerous diseases, and their general excellence of quality, are proverbial, and that the people of England need not fear that the health of their stock will be injured by the arrival of our cattle on their shore. We regret very much that the weather has been so inclement that some of our cattle have perished. That does not establish the presence of any disease in Canada, and we hope Mr. Pittsoll will remain in Canada long enough to be convinced of this fact. It will be a very serious matter if the landing of live stock be stopped in England, as we cannot compete with the ranches in the West, where they can raise cheap corn, in the breeding of cattle."

ADVISING THE GOVERNMENTS.

The following, moved by Mr. John Hannah, seconded by Mr. John S. Pearce, was also adopted:—

"Whereas, the ever-growing magnitude of our dairy business is creating new problems and difficulties in the production of milk, and the manufacture of cheese and butter, which dairymen in their private endeavors are themselves unable to solve and overcome, and

"Whereas the Provincial Government in the past has given liberal assistance to the dairymen for the purpose of assisting in the dissemination of valuable information, and the giving of instruction through itinerant inspectors to both the producers and the manufacturers, and

"Whereas the Dominion Government has established the office of Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, charged with the duties of carrying on investigations into economical methods in the obtaining of the finest quality of dairy goods, and

"Whereas this Association in convention assembled heartily recommends to the farmers of the Province, the advisability of developing the practice of winter dairying, whereby they might add to their profits from cheese making in summer the enlarged profits from butter-making in winter.

"The Creameries' Association of Ontario respectfully request the Ontario Government to continue its financial assistance to this Association upon an increased scale, so that the work of the Association may be prosecuted with enlarged vigor and success. Resolved further, that this Association urge upon the Dominion Government the advantage and need for the extension of the work of the Dairy Commissioner by the establishment of branch experiment dairy stations under the direct supervision of Prof. Robertson, for the purpose of carrying on such investigations into the principles and practices of improved butter-making during the winter by fitting up these stations for that purpose, and by the making of trial shipments of fresh-made butter in suitable packages to foreign markets, in order to gain a reputation there, and to create a demand at the highest prices by demonstrating the excellence of its quality.

Resolved further, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, and the Hon. Minister of Agriculture for Ontario for their favorable consideration."

Mr. L. E. Bowman, M. P., gave an encouraging address on the possibility of farming, and Mr. J. T. Wilford reported that from May 20th to Oct. 30th the Crosshill Creamery made 24,379 pounds butter, part selling at eighteen cents, netting the patrons fourteen and a half, and part at twenty-two, netting patrons eighteen and a-half.

By means of the question box a great many points on the details of butter-making were brought out.

Resolutions of regret were adopted, on motion of Prof. Robertson, on the death of the late Wm. Weld, founder and proprietor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and by Mr. Aaron Wenger, on the death of the late James Miller, a director of the Association.

Thanks having been tendered the town council and people of Berlin for their hospitality, the convention adjourned.

OFFICERS FOR 1891.

President, D. Derbyshire Brockville; First Vice-President, Aaron Wenger, Ayton; Second Vice-President, John S. Pearce, London; Directors, John Croil, Aultsville; J. M. Burgess, Carleton Place; T. J. Miller, Spencerville; John Sprague, Amherstburg; Robt. Phillip, Cadmus; M. Moyer, Toronto; Geo. Harcourt, Guelph; W. G. Walton, Hamilton; John Harman, Seaford; Erastus Miller, Parkhill; J. N. Zinkham, Wellesley; T. Brown, Holstein; Arch. Wark, Wanstead.

The Queen and Dairying.

The need for improved methods in dairying has been frequently urged upon the farmers of Aberdeenshire, and in this respect the Royal Northern Agricultural Society has done not a little by means of lectures and demonstrations in the art of butter-making. The Society has appealed to the liberality of its supporters for means to enable it to inaugurate a series of lectures on subjects connected with the dairy, and it is a source of much gratification to those connected with the scheme to learn that the Queen has very considerably sent a donation of £20 to assist the Society in their laudable enterprise. The example which has thus been set might be emulated by others who wish to assist in objects which deserve liberal support.

Dairy Observations.

Do not churn a mixture of stale cream and fresh cream.

The keeping quality of butter will be improved if cows are supplied with salt every day.

If shot gun creamery cans are set in an open tank of water, where the latter is liable to freeze on top, see that the water stands a little higher than the milk in the can or you may get ice cream when you don't want it.

After many experiments, Messrs. Stevens & Mountfort, of Fielding, N. Z., have brought out an invention by which butter can be preserved without the addition of salt or any antiseptic compound. The process is as follows: The butter is placed in tin pans and covered with a lid to which an air-pump can be affixed. The lid is then soldered into its place, the air exhausted from the pan, and an automatic valve closes the orifice, which is covered up air-tight by a cap soldered to the lid. Samples of butter preserved in this way during three months have been examined by experts, and have been pronounced to be as fresh as on the day they were churned.

The farmer who makes first-class butter, and sells direct to consumers, ought to make more money than the creamery patron. It is a question of skill, and if the farmer does not know how to make and sell, and will not learn, he had better let some one else do the business for him.

If an export trade in Canadian butter is again to be built up, it must be by means of systematic factory dairying. If our butter is laid down in England in good, fresh condition, Canada should be exporting \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 instead of \$300,000 or \$400,000 worth.

J. H. Mourad, of Chicago, in his little work on dairying says, good average milk for cheese-making should contain 3½ per cent. butter fat and 3½ per cent. casein. Prof. J. W. Robertson contemplates some experiments on this much vexed question in his new experimental dairy.

The Dominion Dairymen's Association, which has twice assembled at Ottawa, will hold no convention this season. This organization is national in its character, having to do with the commercial and more general relations of Canadian dairying. The sessions are likely to be biennial. The same, we may add, is true of the Dominion Fruit Growers' Association.

How many holidays does a dairy cow need, anyhow? Some farmers seem to think 5 or 6 months, but these "half time" milk factories are about as unprofitable as all others that run in that style.

After two years experiments at Cornell Station, the Professors almost conclude that there is no profit in feeding grain to cows on good pasture.

In some of the famous Scotch dairies one man makes it his business to *oversee* the job of milking. Thoroughness, cleanliness, and the immediate removal of milk from the milking sheds are absolute requirements.

"The fact is, the chemist is not yet able to analyze milk correctly, for the fact that no two samples are alike. When we have a breed of cows all of the same temperament, fed and cared for alike, and that give the same quantity and quality of milk, then we may hope to get something like a correct analysis of milk. Until then the dairyman will have to content himself with the results of the churn."—*Jersey Bulletin*.

What foundation there may be for the above declaration we will not stop to discuss. It is, however, an absurdity to ask a factoryman, who proposes to pay for milk "according to value," to "content himself" with the churn, when such cheap, speedy and accurate results are available, as, for instance, with the Babcock test machine.

How Many Meals for the Cow.

Governor Hoard says:—"It may seem a small matter to discuss, whether a dairy herd should be fed twice or three times a day, yet if twice is enough, as many believe, it is not so very small a matter. No doubt that instance could be cited on either side, which, taken alone, would seem to settle the question. If a cow is underfed in two meals, or if her two meals are void of proper nourishment, even if in full quantity, the addition of a third feeding may increase the flow of milk or add to her weight of flesh. There is no doubt that cows may be fed so they will do about all they are capable of doing by either two or three meals a day. Both systems have been practised, and it can hardly be said that there is very much difference so far as the cow is concerned. She can take her food in two meals, or in three, according to the convenience of the feeder, and will do well either way if the food is sufficient in quality and quantity. It is a great convenience to have our stock accustomed to the two-meal system. It is especially convenient in the winter season, when the days are short and the cattle are taking but little exercise. In a very cold barn, possibly, cattle might need to be eating most of the time to get food enough to keep warm, but dairymen have no use for cold barns for their cows. Stables should be so warm that no excessive amount of hay and grain will be required for maintaining animal heat.

The cow has a stomach made to hold a large quantity of coarse, partially masticated food that can be remasticated at leisure. When confined to the barn, we are usually satisfied that two meals for average dairy stock are fully as acceptable to the cow and fully as profitable to the owner as three meals. We have been surprised to see how quickly the cows would adapt themselves to the two-meal system, and would lie and chew the cud at noon when persons were about the premises. They not only learn not to expect feeding, but soon learn not to care for it. The morning or night meal is not necessarily given at once, but is better given in small feedings continuously till enough is given."

The Farm.

Reply to "Our Seedsmen and Some Needed Reforms."

BY JOHN S. PEARCE.

Under the above heading Mr. W. A. Hale in the October number of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* takes the seedsmen to task for what he chooses to call or term the "intentional frauds or culpable carelessness of his trusted seedsmen." His article is somewhat ambiguous and indefinite, for while he blames his "trusted seedsmen" he does not tell us who these seedsmen are, that is, whether they are Canadian or American; neither does he tell us whether these seedsmen are regular seed dealers of good standing and with reputations at stake, or some one-horse or "Cheap John" affairs that do not know or care what they send out; for bear in mind there are plenty of so-called seed houses, both in Canada and the United States, who know very little about the seed business and care less, and are always ready to offer cheap seeds and make extraordinary promises about what they know and can do. But in any case it matters little to me, for what I shall have to say on this matter will take Mr. Hale and the readers of the *ADVOCATE* over entirely different ground from that over which he has been leading us. After giving the result of some tests of seeds from six different dealers, Mr. Hale goes on to say: "I would suggest that they be graded up to a fixed date." Now this grading of seeds may appear very simple and very nice to Mr. Hale in theory and on paper, but we venture to say that it will not work, and if Mr. Hale were a practical seedsman and in the business he would fully agree with us on that point, as we shall presently show him. He then goes on to say that by this means seedsmen would be able to guarantee their seeds, as this would give them a safe means of doing so. And just here, while on the question of guarantee, I would ask Mr. Hale would he be prepared to warrant and guarantee the growth of any of the ordinary farm seeds, such as turnip, carrot, mangold, etc., (to say nothing about the hundreds of delicate and tender sorts of seeds); sent to say one hundred farmers scattered all over the country and not one of whom he knows anything about, and whom he has never met, and who may be all honest or may not be such. Let Mr. Hale think this matter over carefully before saying he is willing to do this with thousands of customers all over the Dominion. If he did he would have a happy time of it with his correspondents, and would want a stenographer and two or three typewriters, to say nothing about lawsuits and threats of law. But to return to the question of the vitality of seeds, permit me to say that any first-class house knows and has a record of the growth and vitality of all the seeds in his or their establishments, but not one, with all this knowledge, would for one moment think of guaranteeing seeds to grow up to any named average or percentage, for the following reasons:—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed however good will fail; and we know of plenty of instances where this was the cause of failure and no other. But more failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of the seeds themselves. These

conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition and present no mechanical obstacle to the growth of the young plants. If heavy rains have compacted the surface or the soil and the sun has baked it into a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it and they may perish from this cause alone. Then, again, seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, peas, cross, carrot, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45 degrees, but if melons and other seeds of that family, also beans and other plants of a sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions and temperature they will be very apt to decay, for they require for their prompt germination a heat of at least 60 degrees. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing, and the seedsman is blamed. Again, proper moisture is most likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. Free access of air is all important and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds in which the air performs a most important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant which depends upon the contents of the seed for support until it has formed roots below and leaves above the ground to sustain itself. Then very often the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents, such as a sudden current of cold air, or continued drying, harsh winds. These causes may check their growth or destroy them entirely. Besides these there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plant, some of these being so small and others so very destructive that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. In addition to all these trials and difficulties that the young plants have to contend with, they still have the careless and the indifferent farmer or gardener, who virtually throws his seeds into the ground and then leaves them to their fate.

The failure of seeds to germinate may result from causes that the utmost care of the most experienced cultivators cannot control, and the maturing of crops also repeatedly fails, so as to be a total loss from causes that no human being can foresee or avert. Hence, to guarantee seeds to invariably grow or produce a perfect crop, is little short of the height of folly, and no sensible business man would do so.

Mr. Hale draws the comparison with illuminating oils, but I cannot see the slightest similarity. Illuminating oils, or any other manufactured product, is left and remains just as it has left the manufacturers' hands, and no change can possibly occur. Not so with seeds. One illustration and I am done: Suppose that Mr. Hale were a chemist, and I went to him and purchased a number of chemicals, which, when properly and carefully mixed and compounded, would combine and produce something very desirable and very useful; would Mr. Hale guarantee to me that the result of the compounding of these chemicals by me should be just what I wanted, not knowing whether I had the apparatus or ability to so compound these chemicals as to bring about the desired product? I don't believe he would. We think the same argument will apply to the seedsmen, for the very good reason that the seedsman has no more, and, perhaps, not as much control over the product of his seeds as the chemist who sells the ingredients to compound a certain article, but has nothing to do with the preparation or the compounding, nor any knowledge of the ability or integrity of the buyer of these goods who does compound them.

Experimental Farm at Agassiz, British Columbia.

In British Columbia it is generally acknowledged that what is known here as fern land (ours is of that class) is not good for much the first year after breaking, and, in fact, it takes about three years to subdue the ferns and get the land into good condition.

In a general way I might say that this year the following grains and roots of those tried under like conditions gave the most satisfactory returns:—Corn—Moore's Early Concord. Fall wheat, old varieties—Manchester; new varieties—Carter's Hybrids, A, B, F, H. Spring wheat—White Russian, Campbell's White Chaff and Rio Grande. Oats—Extra Prize Cluster, Victoria Prize White and Flying Dutchman. The best returns in this grain was from one pound of Golden Grains bought of J. S. Pearce & Co. that gave us 48 pounds, and we gave it no extra chance, only it was sown on old land, and it had to take its chances with wild buckwheat and other weeds. Barley—English Malting, Saale and Rennie's Improved Six-rowed, in the order named. But another year and a better chance might reverse all this. Mangels—Mammoth Long Red or the Yellow Globe. Field carrots—Only two varieties of field carrots were sown, Mitchell's Perfection and Orange Giant; both gave good crops. We did not have land in condition to give cauliflowers, cabbage, tomatoes or onions a fair chance, so did not go into gardening this last year.

THOS. A. SHARPE, Superintendent.

Seed Testing at the Central Ex- perimental Farm.

The past season has in many localities been unfavorable for the perfect maturing of grain. In some districts frost has touched it, in others it has been injured by rain during harvest, or from being stacked before fully dry, thus causing it to sprout or heat, while in other localities some varieties have been shrivelled and partly blighted by hot drying winds. Under each and all of these conditions cereals are apt to lose a portion of their vitality, or to have it so weakened as to produce, when sown, a puny growth. Seed grain, to bring the best results, should have its germinating power unimpaired, so that when placed in the soil the young plants may take a prompt and vigorous start. The character of the crop is much influenced by the quality of the seed, and for this reason it is important that farmers should ascertain whether the grain they are holding for seed possesses the necessary vitality. Provision has been made by the Government whereby this can be done without cost to the individual; any farmer in the Dominion who may have any varieties which he desires to have tested, may obtain the information he seeks by forwarding to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, samples of such grain or other agricultural seeds. A special testing house has been built for this work which affords ample capacity. Samples may be sent free through the mail, an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose, and about two weeks are required to complete a test. Since November, when the season opened for this work, the vitality of more than eleven hundred samples has been ascertained, and it is hoped that all those who desire to avail themselves of the provision offered will send in their samples early, so that there may be time to complete the work, and supply the needed information before seeding begins.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farm.

The Apiary.

Poultry at the Guelph Fat Stock Show.

There was a grand display of poultry at the recent Fat Stock Show held in Guelph, Ont.

There were sixty entries, all shown in pairs, and all spring birds except for the heaviest turkey. The principal exhibitors were:—Mr. Tomalin, from Brampton, who carried off the lion's share of the prizes, with as fine a lot of poultry as I ever saw in my life. Mr. Buchanan, my next neighbor, showed a pair of geese which weighed, dressed, thirty-eight pounds, a cross between the Chinese and Toulouse. Some fine specimens of turkeys were also shown. In fact, it was the best poultry show we ever had in connection with the O. P. F. S. Society. The other large exhibitors were, Messrs. Fyfe, Card, Laing, Young and Anderson. The judges were, Messrs. Goldie, Murton and Tolton, of Guelph, and they had a very difficult piece of business to perform, but seemed to give general satisfaction. The poultry was shown in the old Town Hall. The ladies took a great interest in the exhibition.—J. A.

Poultry.

Michigan State Bee-keepers' Convention.

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

It probably holds good with a gathering of all classes, as with bee-keepers, that when they gather with a determination to learn something they profit. We met at Detroit, and such eminent bee-keepers as Prof. A. J. Cook, A. I. Root, Doctor A. B. Mason, Senator R. L. Taylor, W. Z. Hutchinson and James Heddon, were present. The space in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is too valuable to give a detailed report of all the proceedings, only a few of the best points will be touched upon, the balance must go to educate the writer and assist him in giving the readers of the ADVOCATE better articles in this department. Senator Taylor gave an article on foul-brood. In it there was nothing particularly new, only the method of detecting the disease when the bees were not breeding was entirely novel to all in attendance at the convention. The method was as follows: Upon taking up the comb and holding it from you, with bottom bar away from you, the comb at an angle so the light could strike into the cells, ridges would be seen about the collar of the comb and partially drawn back from the mouth of the cell. This was caused by the decayed brood in part drying on the side of the cell, the balance breaking away and drawing to the cell bottom. Mr. Taylor exhibited a specimen of comb about three square inches in size, having in it a number of cells affected as stated. Another valuable point was the placing of honey in the hive for wintering. The method is particularly valuable for outdoor wintering. In preparing for winter one side of the hive should have full combs; next, combs with less honey, and so on until on the other side are the combs without honey or having the least honey. Towards this latter side the bees cluster, and as they require more honey they move towards the full combs. The importance and advantages of this method can be easily explained. We know in cold weather a colony with stores at either side often moves towards one side and after consuming that honey perishes for want of stores, the empty combs being between and the cold not allowing bees to stray away from the cluster. By placing the combs in the way described above the stores are never divided and the bees can move on them gradually. So much for the method advocated at the late convention. The article upon "Bee Spaces" will be resumed in the next number.

Garden and Orchard.

Growing Small Fruits for Farmers' Use.

BY W. W. HILBORN, LEAMINGTON, ONT.

Farmers are beginning to see the advantage of growing a good supply of small fruits for their own use. It not only lessens the cost of living for the whole year, but adds very much to the health of the family. Nice, fresh, ripe fruit may be had for the table for at least four to six months of the year, a luxury not enjoyed by those living in the cities and depending on buying from the market. Although the percentage of farmers growing small fruits for home use has increased very rapidly within the last few years, still there is a very large number that make no pretension to grow them. Such should not be the case when they are so easily grown. Good varieties can now be had suitable for any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes. Many farmers think they cannot spare time to grow small fruits; have already more than they can attend to! The fact remains, however, that the farmer who grows a good supply of small fruits and vegetables does not have to work as hard (other conditions being equal) as the other man must do to pay the extra grocer's bills. Strawberries begin to ripen in June, and a succession may be kept up with raspberries, currants, gooseberries and blackberries until the first of September, when grapes will be ready to take their place and may be kept in perfect condition for months with very little trouble, thus extending the period to nearly, or quite, one half the year that small fruits can be used in a fresh state.

STRAWBERRIES

are more easily grown than perhaps any other fruit, still more farmers fail with them than with any of the other small fruits. Not because they do not know how to plant and care for them, but because they do not plant often enough. It is the usual custom to plant out a plantation and let it remain until it has "run out" to such an extent that it will not produce a crop. Plants cannot be obtained from an old "run out" plantation suitable for a new plot, hence the strawberry patch is often allowed to go rather than buy fresh plants. The most practical method for farmers is to plant out a new plantation every spring. Less time will be required to plant out and to care for the new plantation than to clean out the old one; by this system the finest plants can always be obtained to form a new patch. The rows should be planted four feet apart, and one foot apart in the row for most sorts. Varieties that increase rapidly, such as Crescent, may be planted two feet apart in the row. Never make a ridge to plant on, but keep the rows on the level with the surrounding soil. Cut off all blossoms the first season, and also the first runners. When the plants have gained sufficient strength to send out three or four runners at once they may be allowed to run and form a matted row. Cultivate and hoe often, especially early in the season; do not let the weeds get a start, and it is but little trouble to take care of them. In the fall, when the ground has frozen about two inches in depth, cover with straw or coarse manure, putting most of the mulch between the rows with just enough over the plants to nearly cover them from sight. This covering must be raked off from the plants early in spring before growth begins, and left between the rows where it serves the double purpose of keeping the soil moist and fruit clean. If the mulch is allowed to remain on the plants until growth begins in spring the plants are almost sure to smother to such an extent that they will produce but a very small crop of fruit.

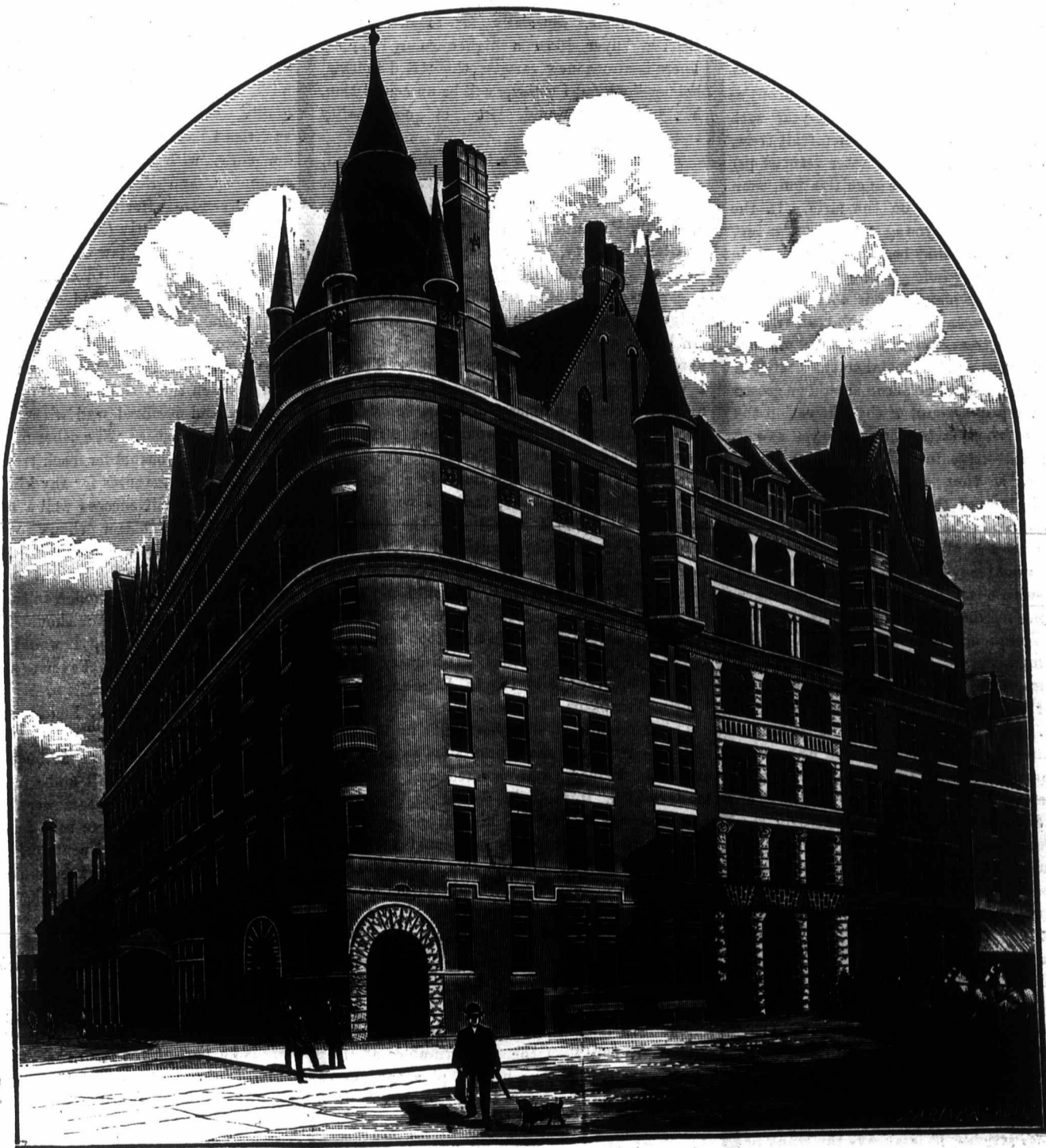
Plant such varieties as Crescent, Bubach, Wilson, Haverland and Woodruff, they will yield well and give a succession from the earliest to the latest.

The Manitoba.

This is the name given the magnificent new hotel now about completed by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, at the corner of Main and Water streets, Winnipeg. This is by far the most imposing structure in the city, being seven stories high exclusive of the basement, and extending two hundred and thirteen feet on Main and two hundred and twelve on Water street, forming a triangle, the base of

ment. On the first floor will be the Company's ticket offices and waiting rooms, bar and billiard rooms rotunda, and an elegant reception room for ladies, finished in the celebrated California red wood. On the second floor will be two dining rooms, one ninety by one hundred and fifty feet and twenty-six feet ceiling; also a smaller dining room, twenty by forty, also several parlors, kitchen, pantry, closets, etc. The third floor has two reception rooms, and the remainder

the foundation. From this tank the water is pumped to the sewers by steam, for which, and other purposes, two fine duplex steam pumps are placed in the cellar. The entire building and adjoining offices of the railway will be heated by steam, for which purpose there is placed in the basement four boilers. The walls of this building are two feet thick at the bottom and up to the third floor, and above that seventeen inches. The erection of this



THE MANITOBA HOTEL, CORNER MAIN AND WATER STREETS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

which is one hundred and seventy-six feet. The Manitoba will have two hundred and ten bedrooms, all of which will be of good size and elegantly furnished. Three stairways will run from the first floor to the top, the main one being nine feet wide, the others four feet six inches. A freight and passenger elevator will be used having two floors, one for freight and the other for passenger, and will be driven by electricity. The barber shop, baggage rooms, laundry, toilet rooms, Turkish baths, etc., will be in the base-

of the upper floors are chiefly bed rooms. The Manitoba is provided with three fire escapes, consisting of broad, cast iron staircases, with substantial hand-rails, which would admit of three persons walking abreast. A stand pipe will also run from the basement to the top, with hose connections on every floor. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining drainage, from the fact that the floor of the basement is two feet below the city sewers. To overcome this a cess-tank was constructed and drain pipes run into it from every part of

hotel means more to Manitoba than simply a convenience and improved appearance of the city. It shows that one of the strongest corporations on the continent, composed of some of the most shrewd and farseeing men of the day, have *unbounded confidence in Manitoba*, which is probably of greater importance than any other feature of the matter. The Manitoba is not being built for the trade of to-day, but will, no doubt, be required before many years roll round, and with the increase in travel that is likely from present indications to

take place, there is little doubt that even at the outset a paying business will be done. Just in the rear of the hotel is the station of this Company, which is the only covered one in Canada west of Toronto, and guests will be able to go from the hotel to the train, and vice versa, without being exposed to the elements, which of itself is a feature to be appreciated.

Will the Orchard Pay?

BY G. C. CASTON.

If we were to judge by the crops of the last two seasons we would say, decidedly, no. But in this, as in all other branches of agriculture, we must expect some bad seasons and poor crops as well as good ones; yet, taking one year with another, an orchard of well-selected fruit trees, properly cared for, will give better returns per acre, in proportion to expense of cultivation, than any other crop produced on the farm. In the first place, while the young trees are growing, and up to the time they begin to bear, they do not monopolize the whole of the area of the land on which they are planted, but a crop of roots can be grown between the rows each year without detriment to the trees, provided plenty of manure is used. In fact, it is essential to the health of the young trees that a hoed crop should be grown amongst them, on account of the cultivation the land receives thereby (no one ever yet saw a young orchard thrive in sod) until they attain bearing age, so that during this time we do not lose the use of the land. One point of vital importance is the selection of varieties, and to those who are about to plant out a new orchard I would say that herein is the chief secret of success and future profit. We have been growing too many varieties in this country, and the consequence is that in the fall of the year the markets are flooded with unsaleable or low priced fruit, which brings no profit to the grower and tends to lower the prices for good fruit. In the first place we must select varieties suited to the climate, and in no part of North America does the climate vary so much in a short distance as in this Province of Ontario. Several varieties which thrive in the counties bordering on Lakes Ontario and Erie will not succeed at all in the counties north and east of them. That is when grown as nursery trees. But I am satisfied from my own experience, that for the colder parts of Ontario wherever a Duchess or a Wealthy or a Talman Sweet will thrive we can grow almost any variety of apple we wish by following the plan I have advocated in this journal before, viz.: Plant nursery trees only of the hardiest varieties, and then plant a number of young native seedling or other hardy stock upon which to top graft the tender varieties; for, as I have pointed out in former articles, it is always the trunk or crotches that fail in a tender tree; therefore, if we have a native seedling or any other perfectly hardy tree and graft our tender kinds into the limbs above the crotches, we are going to succeed with many varieties which would utterly fail if planted as a nursery tree.

Now, as to varieties which may be planted as nursery trees, I would class the Duchess of Oldenburg as the hardiest and best of the hardy apples, on account of its early bearing and great productiveness. It is unequalled as a cooker, of very even size, thereby making very few seconds or culls, and its freedom from fungus scab, being always clear and bright.

That it will be a very profitable apple I have no doubt, as experiments have been made in shipping them to the British markets the last season with gratifying results. When packed in fancy cases and given cold storage while in transit they arrived in prime condition and brought fancy prices. The Yellow Transparent is a comparatively new and hardy Russian variety, an early bearer and of good quality, good for home market, but on account of its color will not likely ever equal the Duchess as a market apple, especially for export, as the British buyer likes a highly colored apple. There is also a new variety, the "Red Beithigheimer," which, I believe, will be an acquisition, hardy, highly colored, large, of good quality and clear skin.

The Alexander is also a hardy clean skinned, productive and profitable variety. In winter apples I would recommend the Golden Russet, Wealthy, Pewaukee, Scott's Winter and Baxter. The latter variety, however, spots badly in some seasons. I would not plant the Snow, as of late years it has been so badly affected by the fungus scab as to be almost useless. We have a far better apple in the Wealthy. It is more hardy and comes into bearing earlier. The list I would recommend would be as follows:—As nursery trees, summer varieties, only one, Yellow Transparent. I would not plant the Astrachan at all, nor the Tetovsky, except for stock to graft on. Autumn—Duchess, Red Beithigheimer, Alexander, and if I were to add another fall apple I would say the Calvert. Winter—The varieties mentioned above, viz., Golden Russet, Wealthy, Pewaukee, Scott's Winter and Baxter. Now, I would top graft on my seedlings or other hardy stock the following varieties, which are too tender to succeed in many localities as nursery trees, Gravenstein, Cranberry Pippin, Ribston Pippin, King of Tompkins, Northern Spy.

This list would give the best kinds for market, and, of course, the most profitable, as they are all clean skinned, well flavored and desirable kinds which, if properly picked and packed, would always secure the highest prices. The Baxter, on account of its occasional spotting, might be substituted by the Ben Davis, though the latter is a very inferior apple as to quality, but it keeps well and does not spot.

And now a few words as to marketing. I find it a hard matter to get farmers to pick and cull their fruit properly. The fruit is often shaken from the tree and bruised, windfalls and wormy fruit is all thrown in together and taken to market, and then the man grumbles at the price he gets, and says he will plant no more apple trees, as they won't pay worth a cent. What would be thought of a farmer who took his wheat as other grain to market without cleaning it—if he presented it for sale full of chaff, small grain, cockle and ches—yet that is just what many of them do with their apples, and then grumble at the prices obtained. I have seldom seen a sample of apples on the local markets presented for sale that were fit to ship, they could only be sold for local use, and at a low price. It will pay well to handle fruit properly, to carefully hand pick and select the best, and only the best, for home or foreign markets. It is well to make three classes, the first class to be the very best specimens, of even size, perfectly free from worms or bruises or any defect. These may be packed in small fancy packages and

shipped. The prices realized for the choicest fruit put up in this way will pay well for the trouble. Then the second quality should consist of the next best specimens, excluding small, or wormy, or bruised ones, and packing carefully in barrels, making an even sample all through the barrel. Put your name and address on all barrels or packages, and pack the fruit in such a way that people who buy will look for your name, and be satisfied when they see your name and brand that the goods are A1. The third class may be fed to cattle, pigs or horses, or made into cider. They are good for milch cows, and will improve the quantity and quality of the milk, so that none need be wasted, but all profitably used. But it will be found that in the varieties I have recommended there will be very few culls, with the exception of a few wormy specimens, and if the trees are sprayed with Paris Green just after the blossoms fall, and once or twice subsequently (if washed off with rain), there will be very few of these. I believe it would be much better to cultivate an orchard every year, and never seed down or sow grain among the trees, but after they attain bearing age no crop of any kind should be grown, as the trees require all the ground to themselves. The land between them should be kept loose by cultivation, and manured well with stable manure and hardwood ashes. The ashes may be applied at the rate of a bushel for each tree, and is one of the very best manures for any kind of fruit.

Where pears will succeed well a few trees will pay well—much better than apples, but in many sections they are a very uncertain crop. And from my own experience I would almost say the same of plums, though in some localities they pay well, and everyone should have at least a few trees. Of pears, I would recommend Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite and Duchess, as suitable to most localities, and of plums, German Prune, Lombard, Pond's Seedling and Imperial Gage.

Apples have ruled from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per barrel for good to best fall and winter varieties during this season, and pears were high in proportion, while plums were sold in the Collingwood plum district at 4½ cents per pound. Of course this has been an exceptional year, and shorter crops have produced high prices, higher than would be obtained in an average or full year. But there is no doubt that if the proper varieties are planted, and good care given to them as to cultivation, manuring and pruning, etc., and the fruit picked at the right time, carefully handled, culled and properly packed, there is no part of the farm that will prove as profitable in proportion to expense as the orchard, to say nothing of the economic value to the farmer of the fruit as a wholesome article of diet all the year round. Then, my advice is, if you have an orchard take good care of it; if you have none, plant one if your soil is suitable, select the proper kinds, take proper care of them, and you will never regret it.

When set for the rising of the cream, milk should be at a temperature of about 90° Fahr.

John Gould, of Ohio, thinks the average dairy farmer will succeed better with cows well graded up along milk-giving lines than with pure-breds. It is not necessarily so, but, of course, a pure-bred herd means a heavier investment to start with, and constant temptations to make sacrifices to the necessities of breeding. It takes a smart man to run both ideas profitably. Better start with a pure-bred sire. Walk first; then run.

Manure for the Orchard.

The question of how to keep up the fertility of our orchards is a most important one, and now in the winter season, when outdoor work is, comparatively speaking, slack, and the farmer and fruit grower are laying their plans for the coming season, is, I think, a good time to discuss it. Too many farmers, alas! seem to think that an orchard, particularly an apple orchard, needs little or no manure; yet they expect a yearly crop of fruit, and frequently a crop of something else besides between the rows of trees, and when the crop of apples fails or is of poor quality, they are the first to cry out "there is no money in apples." Certainly under those circumstances there is none, for an apple orchard, to be profitable, must be well pruned, properly cultivated, and well-fed. Who would expect to get a profit from a half-starved cow, or good work from an ill-fed horse or man, or a good grain crop from a worn out field? Now, it is true that the roots of trees derive a good deal of their nourishment from the sub-soil, and thus the land does not so quickly become exhausted, as in the case of grain crops; but in spite of this, if the upper soil is not properly fed the trees will soon begin to show it, both in their appearance and in their productiveness.

What, then, is the best manure for our orchards, and how should we apply it? First let us take the apple orchard. Now, apple trees draw in the main four things from the soil. I place them in order according to their importance: 1, potash; 2, nitrogen; 3, phosphoric acid; 4, lime. Potash can be applied in the form of wood ashes (which is the best and cheapest way in the opinion of the writer), or sulphate of potash can be used, nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, phosphoric acid in the form of bone dust. Lime is present in sufficient quantity in all manures, so we need not trouble about that. Of course barnyard manure contains all these substances, and so is a perfect fertilizer. The following is the amount recommended by Prof. James, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at the Fruit Growers' meeting held in Hamilton last December, as a yearly top-dressing for one acre of apple orchard:—Forty bushels unleached wood ashes, 100 lbs. crushed bones, 100 lbs. sulphate of ammonia. The writer adopts a slightly different system, which is spread over three years and is as follows per acre:—First year (applied in the early spring), 60 bushels unleached wood ashes, 200 lbs. nitrate of soda and 300 lbs. superphosphates. Second year, no manure. Third year, twenty good loads to the acre of barnyard manure, ploughed under. Either system accompanied by a regular rotation of crops, ought to give satisfactory results. And here I would give this word of advice, never take a crop of wheat or oats off an apple orchard, or, indeed, any orchard; and especially after the trees come into bearing. The crop of grain thus raised is obtained at the expense of the trees, and tells both on their growth and productiveness, not only for that season but for two more to come, and looked at merely from a money point of view is a distinct failure. The writer, after some little experiment, has adopted the following rotation:—First year, peas; second year, roots or corn; third year, barley and seed down; fourth and fifth years, grass, then repeat as before. Wood ashes are an especially valuable fertilizer for all kinds of fruit, and where obtainable at a cost of ten cents per bushel or under will pay their cost over and over again to the grower. It is a burning shame that the farmers and fruit growers of this province should allow thousands of bushels of these ashes to go over the line every year to enrich the land of the fruit growers of the United States. They can afford to pay twenty-five cents per bushel for them and then make a handsome profit out of their use. Cannot we afford ten cents and make a profit? I am sure we can.

The pear orchard requires a great deal of potash, hence it will pay to use wood ashes freely there. It does not need so much nitrogen as apples do, and I am very doubtful as to the benefit of applying much barnyard manure to it. My own idea as to the best treatment of pear trees, after they attain to bearing, is to keep them in sod and yearly apply, as a top-dressing

in early spring about 40 bushels unleached wood ashes and 200 pounds superphosphate per acre every second year; add to this 100 pounds nitrate of soda. With that treatment they are much less subject to blight, and yet bear abundant crops of good quality.

Plums, on the other hand, demand plenty of nitrogen, as well as a good supply of potash, consequently some mixtures of the following should be applied to them every year:—Wood ashes, barnyard manure, night-soil, mixed with dry earth or coal ashes, superphosphate, nitrate of soda, soap suds and soapy water. They are gross feeders and will respond readily to generous treatment. Much the same course will suit peaches, strawberries and raspberries.

Grapes draw very heavily on potash, consequently wood ashes or rotten wood, soap suds and soapy water should frequently be applied to them. They also require nitrogen and phosphoric acid in considerable quantities, so applications of bone dust, night-soil, mixed with earth or coal ashes, superphosphate and nitrate of soda will amply repay the grower for their use in the commercial vineyard. These fruits all demand clean cultivation, and which ever of these substances growers use let them not be afraid to apply them freely and regularly. Fruits, like everything else, as a rule, are only profitable when well fed, and extra feeding, intelligently done, simply means extra profit; therefore, whatever we keep or handle, let us have it of the best, feed it generously, and we shall prosper, ay! even in these so-called hard times of low prices and keen competition.

F. S. H. PATTISON.

Leicester and Lincoln Sheep.

BY W. WHITELAW.

In the December number of your journal you have an article stating that you have received a number of letters from subscribers in various parts of the Dominion asking if there is any difference in these two breeds, as bred in Canada, particularly as bred by Ontario breeders; also that a certain gentleman has been reported to you as saying that there are no pure-bred Leicesters in Ontario, and those who are anxious to purchase pure-bred Leicesters must send to England for them. Now, I would like to inform that gentleman, whoever he may be, that he is laboring under a very great mistake if he thinks there are no pure-bred sheep of the Leicester type in Canada. I am confident that there are breeders of Leicesters in Canada who are just as particular in keeping their flocks pure as any breeder of Shropshires or other breeds of sheep.

As one of the oldest breeders of Leicester sheep in Ontario, I will state that, unfortunately for the breeders of pure Leicesters, there has been too many sheep imported into Ontario from England under the name of Leicesters, that no breeder of them would attempt to exhibit at any show in Great Britain as pure-bred sheep. For many years in the past certain gentlemen were in the habit of importing Lincoln sheep from England (some of them I believe were prize winners at the Royal and other shows there) and exhibited them here afterwards as pure-bred Leicesters. Also quite a number of sheep were imported from England into Ontario as Leicesters and shown at our fairs as such, when they were known on the borders of England and Scotland as Yorkshire Long-wools or cross-breeds.

Now, to come to the point, what constitutes or what is considered a pure-bred Leicester sheep in Great Britain at the present time? In the first place we find there the English Leicester, or what may be called the Bakewell or Dishly breed, bred chiefly in Yorkshire. A number of such sheep were imported some twenty-five or thirty years ago; they were of fine quality, but rather too small and tender to suit the Canadian people. They were crossed with other long-wooled sheep and still called Leicester; but really it was impossible to tell what sort of a breed they were. I am not aware that any specimen of the old Bakewell type can be found in Ontario at the present time. Then we find the Border Leicester of the same origin as the Bakewell, but much larger and hardier. They are principally bred in Scotland and the border

counties of England, and they have been bred there for about eighty years with the greatest care, as to purity of blood, and if we take the number sold every year, and prices obtained at the public sales, they are undoubtedly one of the most popular breeds in Great Britain. At the great sale held at Kelso last September there were sold over twelve hundred shearing rams at very high prices. We find that thirty rams sold from the celebrated flock of Lord Polwarth averaged \$260, the top price being \$760. Another flock, belonging to Mr. Clark, also a very noted breeder of Border Leicesters, sold at an average of \$135, top price being \$468. Many other noted breeders might be mentioned such as Miss Stark, Messrs. Jack, Torrance, Dodds and Bosanquet. I may state that of late years quite a number of this breed of sheep have been imported into Ontario from the most noted breeders in England and Scotland. Amongst those who have imported them, I may mention Mr. John Kelly, of Shakespeare, who certainly has been a most successful breeder and exhibitor, and within the last twenty years I have imported some thirty in all, ten rams and twenty ewes. When I first imported them I found a very strong prejudice against them by many breeders of long-wooled sheep, but of late I think that prejudice has almost died out. The Border Leicester is now the recognized Leicester sheep of Canada, and I have no hesitation in saying that they will be in future. No other breeds called Leicesters can successfully compete in the show ring with them, and in proof of this I refer any one to the prize list of our Provincial and other large shows for some years back. Now, in conclusion, I wish to state that there is a very great difference between the pure-bred Border Leicester and the Lincoln, and any man who cannot see the difference must be as blind as a bat.

Shire Horse Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shire Horse Society of Canada was held on January 24th in the Agricultural and Arts offices in Toronto, a number of breeders and importers of Shire horses being present, the President, Mr. F. Green, jr., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the Secretary then read his report, which showed that fifty-six Shire stallions and mares had been recorded in the past year, a slight increase over previous years.

A number of questions were then discussed, such as the advisability of proceeding with the publication of the first volume of the Stud Book, and also of offering special prizes for Shires at the forthcoming spring stallion show, and it was finally decided not to bring out the first volume for another year, in order to admit more of the Shire stallions imported years ago before the English stud books were instituted, these horses being admitted, subject to the action of the revising committee, in the first volume.

As the treasurer's report showed a balance on hand sufficient for present needs, it was decided not to call on old members for any further subscription till Jan., 1892, and it was also decided to expend \$50 in giving a sweepstakes prize of \$20 for the best Shire stallion exhibited at the spring show, and in adding \$30 to the regular prize list for Shires, viz., \$5 to each of the three prizes in the first two classes.

The secretary's report was then adopted, and the meeting proceeded to elect the following officers for the ensuing year:—President—John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont. Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, John Donkin, Riverview, Ont.; Manitoba, Hy. Munn, Brandon, Man.; Quebec, J. V. Papineau, Barnston, P. Q.; Prince Edward Island, Thos. Robbins, Centreville, P. E. I. Directors—Messrs. J. Y. Ormsby, V. S., Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.; Wallie Glendenning, Elessmere, Ont.; J. G. Wardlowe, Downsview, Ont.; Robt. Mackness, Tullamore, Ont.; W. H. Millman, Woodstock, Ont.; E. M. Jarvis, Clarkson, Ont.; F. Green, jr., Toronto, Ont. Delegate to Central Farmers' Institute—J. Y. Ormsby. Delegates to Industrial Fair Association—The President and F. Green, jr. The name of Mr. James Addison, of Malton, was sent in to the Agricultural and Arts Association as a judge on Shires at the spring stallion show.

Family Circle.

A BIT FROM REAL LIFE.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

"Who wills to do and does his will,
Though barriers high as day
Obstructs his path, he leaps them all
And speeds him on his way."

The March wind was skurrying up the main street of the village, and a bevy of school girls skurried along with it, toward their homes.

"I don't see what made that teacher so cross all the afternoon," said Lillian Day, the tallest of the party. "Did you hear him snap me up, Helen, just because I happened to laugh the least little mite in the world?"

"Why, where upon earth are you? I'm talking to you, Helen Stearns!" and she turned on her heel, and walked backwards.

"Oh, there you are, lagging behind as usual. What in the world has got into you lately? You grow poky and pokier every day you live."

The girl addressed was slight in figure. She walked wearily, and one hand pressed her side, while the other carried a heavy satchel of books, which, with the wind, seemed greatly to impede her progress. Little rings of blonde hair were blowing all about her forehead and fair delicate face. She gave Lillian no reply, but the compressed lips would have shown one less thoughtless how the words hurt her.

"Come, hurry up," said Lillian.

"I can't hurry, I'm so tired."

"Tired! Pooh, you're always tired!" But here was the gate, and Helen left the party and turned to enter her home.

"Good-by!" called the remaining girls in a chorus. "And don't go off mad!" said Lillian Day. "Never mind her talk, it isn't worth a fig," said a pleasant voice, and the eyes of its owner looked sympathy toward the retreating figure of Helen, who turned and waved her hand as she closed the front door.

"You are too bad to talk that way to Helen Stearns, Lillian," said the pleasant voice, as Helen disappeared.

"Yes, that's so!" chimed the rest.

"And she's such a nice girl, and she's just killing herself studying so hard," added the first voice.

"Well, I can't take out all my words and look at them. If she'll kill herself just to keep at the head of the class, why, she's a bigger fool than I am, that's all!" and Lillian hurried along ahead of the rest.

"Well, she's the smartest girl in school, anyway," said the first voice. "But what does that amount to, if she kills herself to do it?" flashed Lillian angrily over her shoulder.

A few months later, had you entered the kitchen of Mr. Levi Stearns, you might have seen his granddaughter Kate at the table, kneading bread.

The old brown farm house has been the home of Mr. Stearns' orphan grandchildren, Helen and Kate, ever since their early childhood. Kate was the younger, a pretty girl, with bright face and plump figure; such a picture of health as in these days does one's heart good to look at. Her sleeves rolled above the elbow displayed a pair of fair arms working energetically.

Grandma Stearns, whose dumpy figure was very like that of an apple dumpling, sat at the window darning stockings; her lame foot resting upon a fat cushion, which Kate's thoughtful hand had made for this special use. Something like a tear glistened upon the cheek of grandma Stearns.

The cat on the window-sill at her elbow looked at her, and a shade of melancholy seemed to be in her yellow motherly eyes. An air of subdued sadness sat upon everything in that old kitchen, save Kate and the teakettle and teapot upon the stove: these sang, and the teapot even trotted itself merrily, as if keeping time to Kate's gay air.

"Hush-sh-sh! you seem to make a deal o' noise, Kate," said grandma. "Aint you afraid you will disturb Helen? Poor child! she seems terribly nervous to-day, more so'n common."

Kate ceased singing, and kneaded her bread more quietly, but a smile played about her mouth, as if something pleasant were in her thoughts.

"I'm glad, dear, if you can feel like singing. I'll 'low I'm dretful down 't the heel about Helen, this afternoon; and yer grand'ther, he's blue as a whetstone," continued the old lady mournfully. "Somehow it seems as if things was all goin' wrong. Dunno but the Lord's got agin us some way; if He has, 'tain't no use tryin' to prosper."

"O no, grandma, I guess not," said Kate cheerfully, giving her bread another slap upon the board.

"If we only do our part all right, I don't believe He objects to our prosperity."

"But what is our part's more'n I know," sighed the poor old lady.

A heavy step sounded in the back entry, and her husband entered. He was a stout, kind-faced old man, and as was his wont when trouble or anxiety weighed upon him, he was singing, in a low husky tone, a weird old minor tune. He drew his big arm-chair to his wife's side, and sat down heavily.

"Wal, what did the doctor say 'bout Helen to-day?" he asked in a dejected tone.

Grandma sighed as she drew her yarn through slowly. "He says the spine of her back's affected along with her lungs, and that she's liable to be a sufferin' invalid all her life, if she don't go into a decline;" and grandma wiped her eyes hastily with the woolen stocking she was darning.

Her husband said nothing; grandma's words had fallen very heavily on him, for Helen was very dear to his old heart. He did not "believe in pickin' favorites in a family o' children," he always said, "but Helen did look a master sight like Tom, poor boy." And as if to divert his mind, for he could not bear the wild fear at his heart, he arose and took a newspaper from the line, and slowly unfolded it.

"Who's been markin' this ere paper all over, mother?" he asked, carefully spreading it open upon his lap.

"Lor, who d'ye spose, father? Ye didn't think I'd taken to makin' posies n' butterflies n' angel's heads, at my time o' life, did ye?" and the good old lady looked over her spectacles.

"Kate," said he, "don't it kinder seem s'if ye hadn't orter mark up my very last Zion's Herald this way?"

Kate flushed. "Yes, grandpa, I know I oughtn't, but I had such a lovely face in my mind, and I couldn't find any paper just then, and I didn't want to lose it, you know, and I never minded till after I'd used that nice clean margin that it was the very last one. I didn't think, *truly*, grandpa."

"Come here, child!" said the old man.

Kate ran to him, her floury hands put out straight behind her.

"Kiss your old grand'ther," said he, taking her pink cheeks in his brassy hands.

"There, make all the picters ye want to, child. Massey knows ye've had to work hard enough, since Helen's been sick, and yer grandma lame. I'll buy ye some good nice paper if I can ever think on't."

"Oh, what a good old grandpapa you are!" cried Kate, and she patted his cheek with the back of one floury hand, kissed both the old faces, and returned to her work. She soon had the table set for tea, and was running to the garden for berries. With the closing of the door behind her, one at the opposite side of the room sprang ajar, unobserved by the old couple.

"Have you seen Squire Foster?" asked the old lady.

"Yes, and he says he's goin' ter foreclose on that mortgage right off, so the farm's got to go, I spose."

"Deary me! Deary me!" groaned grandma, "what ever'll become of us all the massy knows. Couldn't ye tell him what bad luck we've had—doctor's bills 'n everything? Mebbe he'd have a little compassion, and wait a spell. He knows you're honest."

"I did, mother, but it don't make no difference. He's a hard-fisted old customer. I've laid out a good deal on Helen's eddication—a good deal for me—not for I begreth it—I don't; but he does seem hard for things to turn out so," and he took off his hat and hung it upon his knee.

Through the half-open door these words directly fell on the ears of the sick girl, who lay upon her lounge in the next room. Her face, so pale when last we saw her, now wore a hectic flush, and the dilating pupils gave her eyes a look of blackness. She clutched the pillows convulsively with her thin white hands, and buried her face in it to stifle a cry of anguish.

A long time she lay thus, with her face in the pillow, heavy sobs shaking her whole frame, when the door noiselessly swung wide open, and Kate, her face bright with hope and health, came lightly into the room, bearing a tea-tray, upon which were temptingly arranged a plate of toast, a dish of luscious blackberries, and a glass of rich, creamy milk.

Having placed her light burden upon the stand beside the lounge, she stooped, gently lifted the frail form of her sister, and softly kissing the fevered brow, she asked, caressingly, "What's the matter, chicken?"

"Oh! I want to get well; and grandpa's got to lose his farm; and everything, *everything*!" and she moaned aloud.

"Well, you *shall* get well, and grandpa *won't* lose his farm, nor anything—nor anything!" and Kate sang the last words gaily.

"Oh! but Kate," sobbed Helen, "you don't know, you don't *begin* to know the castles I've built, the good I was going to do in so many, many ways. And now, here they all come tumbling down, crushin' my heart out. Oh such nights as I have! The doctor says I can't get well—did *you* know it?"

"Doctors don't know everything," said Kate, looking quite fierce. "Look at Mrs. Deacon Jones! Doctor King said a year ago she couldn't live a month, and she's pretty well now. You *can* get well!"

Helen lifted her face and looked at her sister.

"Come, now, eat your supper like a good girl," said Kate, and drawing up the big arm-chair, she shook the cushions, and helped Helen into its broad arms, and while the invalid listlessly tasted here and there, Kate drew from her pocket a paper.

"Just hear me read, and shorten up that face of yours," she said cheerfully, and announced her title—"The Physical Education of Girls."

As she proceeded with growing animation, Helen seemed to catch a little of her spirit, her face lit up with interest, and then with something akin to hope. The sterling sense of the ideas advanced, together with the smoothly elegant language in which they were set forth, attracted her.

Kate had reached the closing paragraph: "Since the physical life must be the foundation of all higher developments, that from which the mental and spiritual qualities must take their stamina, so the development of a healthful, vigorous body should be the first element of culture with our girls."

"True, true," said Helen sadly, giving a sharp cough, as Kate closed. "That's how I've failed. Study hasn't killed me—but not knowin' *how* to study. I've just plodded over my books, and never

at all thought of my health. Do you suppose, Kate"—she paused a moment, and then spoke the words desperately—"that it's too late?"

"Too late! No!" said Kate vehemently. "Why, I've been happy as a bird all the afternoon, just hurrying my work like mad, to get a chance to read this to you, just because I believe it's not too late."

"No! you are going now to study to live, and I'm going to help you do it. I'm going to see you well!" and she rolled the curtain high up, and threw open a window.

The crimson and gold sunset cloud sent its glory through the casement and flooded the room. Helen clasped her hands in rapturous delight, and whispered,

"Oh, Kate! if I only could go back to school again, and graduate. Just think! only a few months more, and I could have been ready to teach. Oh, if I could have somehow saved the farm for poor old grandpa!" and the light died out of her eyes again.

"We'll see, we'll see yet," said Kate, nodding her head sagely.

Helen smiled wearily, and Kate rattled volubly on until the poor invalid actually laughed at some of her funny sayings. "There! you are ten per cent. better than I found you!" Kate ended, and picking up her tea-tray, she walked off.

Left alone, Helen turned her face toward the sunset which threw its halo about her, and filled her hair with its golden light. With radiant face she gazed into the evening sky. "Yes, I must live! I must be well, and thank God, I believe I can be!" she said aloud, slowly and earnestly.

The next morning the sun shone, the birds sang, and the honeysuckle and the jasmine sprays sent graceful, dancing shadows over the grass and front steps in grandpa Stearns' yard. Yes, and over Helen herself, who reclined well wrapped, among a pile of cushions and pillows upon an old wooden settle placed close beside the steps.

"Was there ever so beautiful a morning, grandma?" she asked as the good old lady's anxious face appeared at the window to ask for the twentieth time. "Ain't ye the least mite cold?"

Kate looked out. "Have you taken your long breaths?" she asked.

Helen smiled wanly. "It hurts so and makes me so blind and dizzy!" she said, putting one hand to her chest.

"But you must do it a little easy—so—" and Kate illustrated. "Then stop, before it hurts *much*, and do it often—ever so often," and she brought a book and read some directions on "Chest expansion."

"So you must make it a regular business to attend to this, and do it systematically, as you would any other work—your lessons at school, for instance. You did not expect to accomplish the study of Algebra at one bound; and she stood on the top step postulating like a stump orator."

Helen laughed, and promised to do as bidden, and the speaker returned to her kitchen work.

After a whole day in the open air Helen had a night of sweet, natural sleep, her first for many weeks, and the next morning found her a new being in courage, and perceptibly improved in body.

"I shall get well, Kate," she said emphatically, as her sister was helping her to dress, "but the farm—how can we save that?"

"I've a project in my head," replied Kate.

"What?"

"Shan't tell you," and Kate, looking mysterious, waltzed off around the room, one shoe in hand, which she slipped upon Helen's foot as she stopped with a low bow at the bedside, and quietly proceeded to lace it.

That afternoon as Helen lay half asleep among her cushions, beneath the shade of the cherry tree in the front yard, the gate flew open, and Kate, breathless with excitement, rushed in. "I've done it! I've done it!" she cried, taking off her hat and fanning her flushed face with it.

"Done what?—what is it?" asked Helen, thoroughly aroused.

"I've saved the farm!"

"Saved the farm!—You!—How?—What do you mean?" asked Helen in amazement.

"Well, I've been up to Uncle Joe, and laid the whole case before him. I've told him you are going to get well, and that one of us can earn this money *certain sure*. And what do you think?—what do you think, Helen Stearns!" and she waved her arm around in the air.

Helen held her breath—"What—tell me quick!" she cried.

"Well, if you'll believe me, that dear blessed old saint has loaned me the money to pay off that mortgage!" and the rotating hand halted and unclosed close to Helen's chin, displaying a roll of bills, crisp and green.

"Oh, Kate!" and Helen's arms caught her about the neck, and the sick girl was sobbing for joy.

Then Kate rushed into the house to grandma, and then off to the barn to find grandpa, who at the pace of a younger man soon came through the long entry, followed by the excited girl. He opened the door and stared at his wife.

"Wall, wall, mother! d' ever yer see the beat o' them girls of ourn?" said he.

The old lady wiped one eye, then her spectacles, then the other eye, before speaking.

"I declare, I don't believe I can set another stitch to-day, I'm so frustrated," she said tremulously.

The remaining days of summer went by, and autumn, with its ripening fruits and golden grains, slid gently along. Helen gained rapidly. She had what she called her "gymnasium"—a trapeze and dumb-bells, and she exercised according to directions from a book on "Physical Culture," found in

the village library, most conscientiously day after day.

True, she had many weak and weary days, and her labor was often dull and irksome; but she turned her mind to the good ahead, and worked persistently on. With her out-of-door life, her cough disappeared as by magic. The color sat daintily upon lip and rounding cheek, and her form was fast becoming erect and symmetrical, while her gait was already firm and elastic.

She roamed the fields and woods like a nymph of the forest. She worked, she sang, she laughed, and the delight of all knew no bounds, to see her, as grandpa expressed it, "as chirp as a bird and as lively as a cricket."

Each day gave her added vigor, until she was able to return to school. What a delight to take her place in her classes, to study without weariness, and be assured she was what she called herself, "Kate's hope and Uncle Joe's security."

Time flew busily and merrily; graduation day had come, and with it a throng of spectators filling the hall of the Academy.

There sat Grandpa Stearns, his hands clasped over his cane and his chin resting on them; and close by, Kate, joy fairly flashing from her eyes. Out in the aisle, in a large arm-chair, her feet on a stool, a feecy shawl about her shoulders, was grandma, for Uncle Joe had insisted that this was "a family affair," this speech of Helen's.

We may imagine, however interested others were in the seven essays, there were three who waited impatiently for the time when the valedictory was announced, and Helen Stearns stepped forward.

She had always been a favorite with her townspeople, and such a sympathetic chord of gladness and pride ran through the audience, that they greeted her with a round of applause. Surprised and confused, the rosy flush that covered her face made her yet more lovely to look upon.

It is the strong who can best keep their own counsel, and not even Kate knew the subject of her valedictory.—"Make the Most of Life." The closing words—"Be as well as you can, and then you will do as well as you ought," were in sentiment worthy of the congratulations that followed.

It had been whispered about that Helen's "Most" meant a chance to teach, and it seemed a providence that the story came to the ears of a stranger present, who was looking for a lady to take charge of the girls' room of his school. He had been pleased with her thought of "more strength for girls," and her own heroic endeavor to conquer physical weakness. After a conference with the Principal, he was introduced, and secured her services at a good salary.

Eighteen months have passed away. It is the first day of the New Year. Within the home of Grandpa Stearns, all is hurry and expectancy. Grandpa has recovered from her lameness, and is helping to prepare an unusual feast.

Evergreens are festooned all around the old kitchen walls, the table is spread with the "company dishes" grandpa had when a bride, old-fashioned, big blue-edged dishes.

There are five plates; Kate has counted them over and over, to make sure that Helen is really coming home. The dear Helen! how she has missed her all these months, and how the knowledge of her success and her happiness has cheered her own homely labors!

"They're a comin'," said grandpa. "I hear the sleigh-bells."

Grandpa took off her glasses and put them on the shelf. "Pears like I kin see 'bout," she said. "I'm nothin' like as old as I was three years ago, when that morkize was a hanging over our heads. An' you, grandpa, are gittin' young too, and all chirkin' up a 'walkin' off 'bout your cane, like a young man."

There was a little consultation between the girls when the greetings were over, and the platter laid for Uncle Joe hid a roll of bills very like those that "saved the farm."

Uncle Joe and grandpa had a secret too, for under Kate's plate was a sealed letter addressed to herself.

When the blessing was asked, there were two people who were very much surprised, Uncle Joe at the entire amount of the loan—six hundred dollars; and Kate!

"Read your letter aloud," said grandpa. "It's just New Year wishes."

Kate thought at first that she would cry, then concluded to laugh, and ended the little drama by coming up behind Uncle Joe and putting her arms about his white head.

It wasn't any wonder, for this is the letter:—

"MY DEAR NIECE, KATE STEARNS.—
"The good book says, 'She that tarried at home divided the spoil.' You helped 'save the farm,' by taking care of it, just as much as Helen by earning money. I want to do my part, and so please accept this check of two hundred dollars, to help you study the art of being the very best art in the world. And remember the good, faithful, cheerful worker you have been. With the best New Year's wishes of
"UNCLE JOE."

"Seems like singin' Old Hundred's the properest thing we can do," said Grandpa Stearns.

Wrongly Translated.—The story is an old one of the party of tired travellers who entered a house decorated by a peculiar sign and demanded oysters. "This is not a restaurant," said the courteous gentleman who met them. "I am an aurist." "Isn't that an oyster hung outside the door?" "No, gentlemen, it is an ear."

Minnie May's Dep't.

John's Wife.

If I say "Yes" to thee, John, can I thy love retain?
For I'm no beauty, dear; there's plenty call me plain.

Lilies and roses don't blend their tints in my face;
I have no witching blue eyes, no wonderful grace;
But I have health, and truth, and youth, and I love
no other but thee,
John, thou must take me all in all, or else thou
must let me be.

I am no scholar, John; of art I could not speak;
I could not pose or dress, and look like an ancient
Greek;

I'm not aesthetic at all; I do not paint or play;
Nor could I write tale or poem, no matter what the
pay;

But I can keep the house-place bright, and I love
no one but thee;
John, thou must take me all in all, or thou must let
me be.

Come to my heart, dear girl! Give me thy sun-
browned hand.
Fairer art thou to me than the fairest in the land.
Dear little womanly woman! Love shall be my
share—

Love is better than witching eyes or sunny hair;
Love is better than beauty or wit; love is better
than gold.

For love is not found in the market-place; love is not
bought and sold.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Many complain of the lack of social enjoyment in their neighborhood, but, perhaps, they do not reflect how little they have ever contributed to it themselves. Now that the long evenings afford an opportunity of enjoying social intercourse with friends and neighbors, many a happy evening can be spent with little expense or trouble. Apart from dancing, which is well enough in its way, there are other ways of amusing a party of friends, and sometimes more acceptable, as other persons can join in the fun.

First on the list comes charades, and if there is any talent for acting among the young people it will come to the front. If there is none, charades may not be attempted as they require to be well done to be pleasing. Tableaux are easier to get up, and require the exercise and display of some artistic taste in posing and grouping. Single figures might be attempted at first, and as the young become more practised, groups might be tried. Take, for instance, "Ceres," goddess of the harvest. A bright-haired girl is required, and if not very tall stand her on a box or footstool. Take off the bodice as the neck and arms will be required bare. A wreath of wheat ears and red poppies is placed on the head. (The poppies can be made from dark red tissue paper.) Take two white sheets, holding one against the back and another in front of the figure to be draped, pin them together on the shoulders, bring the arms out between them and pin the sheets under the arms also; tie a cord around the body close under the arms or just below the bust, let the rest of the drapery fall in graceful folds to the floor covering box and all; in one arm is carried a sheaf of wheat, and in the right hand a reaping hook which can be cut from bright tin. A long garland of wheat and poppies falls from one shoulder across the front of the drapery. It will be better for beginners to copy from a picture until more familiar with draping and posing. I have given but a rough description of this one so as to give a general idea how to work.

Now, let us take two figures, that scene from Longfellow, with which almost every grown person is familiar, where John is sent to plead the cause of the captain, and stands before the sweet Pricilla in awkward bashfulness when she says, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Pricilla is dressed in a short, plain gown of grey,

black or white. A white kerchief crosses her bosom, and a white, close fitting cap and white apron completes her costume. John wears a full Quaker suit, long coat, long pocket flaps, deep cuffs, and white ruffles at neck and wrists, shoes with buckles, and long stockings with short breeches complete his costume. In his hand he carries a "broadbrim." A spinning-wheel, some wool and a stool, are some of the necessary furnishings of the room. A novel that a number in the same neighborhood have read will furnish any number of scenes and will require no costuming beyond every day dress. Now, to show these pictures properly, a door must be near where the participants can get to and fro behind the scenes; so the readiest way is to screen off an end of the room where a door is, by stretching a wire across and hanging a pair of curtains upon the wire by rings which will readily slip backwards and forwards when the tableau is ready to be shown.

Several pretty tableaux would be a very pleasing variety to an entertainment for a Sunday School or Church social, and may be taken from scenes from Scripture if preferred.

A novelty, in the form of a pumpkin party, was recently given by an American lady. The invitations were written on yellow paper, all the lamp shades were of yellow tissue paper, the lady's dress was ornamented with yellow flowers, so was the refreshment table; they were made of yellow tissue paper also, and pumpkin pie was one of the dishes on it. At the close of the evening a large pumpkin was brought in on a tray. Each guest was given a blank card and pencil, and was requested to guess the number of seeds which the pumpkin contained. A prize was given to the one who guessed nearest, and another prize to the one farthest away. The nearest guess was within sixty-nine of the correct number.

You see my dear nieces how many and varied are the ways which we can spend a few hours in innocent and harmless amusement.

MINNIE MAY.

Prize Essay.

Minnie May offers a prize of \$2.00 for the best article on "Good Manners." All essays to be in our office by the 15th March.

Fashion Notes.

This is the season when the tasteful woman adds pretty accessories to her more or less worn winter costume, and by skilful combinations of fabric or garniture, renders them as attractive as new gowns. Sleeves of novel color or shaping, wide hip-pockets added to the lower side fronts of the basque, and a few deft and dainty touches about the shoulders and throat will give a most surprising air of newness to a toilette.

An almost universal crusade has been inaugurated against earrings, while glittering finger-rings are more favored than ever.

Black plush mantles are worn in all lengths. They may be perfectly plain or decorated with applique of braid, silk or satin. Sometimes the sleeves are made of brocade the color of the wrap.

Velvet cloth is a handsome fabric for jackets and wraps, but the slightest exposure to rain or snow will injure its beauty.

Blue jackets with gilt buttons are now fashionable, and they will be now more generally worn either *en suite* or with contrasting colors.

Tallow, applied warm, will soften and finally cure corns and bunions.

Our Literary Table.

The *Cosmopolitan*, published in New York, is one of the best magazines in this or any other country. The engravings are superb, artistic in design, and instructive. Elizabeth Bisland has given a great number of excellent articles of her trip around the world; but they have so many good contributors, it is difficult to say which is most pleasing.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, published at Springfield, Mass., "in the interests of the higher life of the household, in the homes of the world," is a good live publication, and does honor to its editor and contributors.

THE DELINEATOR is one of the best journals to be got, treating upon fashion, culture, etc. A most helpful magazine to young ladies who do their own dressmaking, etc. Published at Toronto, Ont.

How to Carve a Turkey.

Fix the fork firmly into the breast, cut slices from each side of the breast down to the ribs; then slip the knife under the legs, and lay it over and disjoint; divide the thighs from the drum-sticks, which are dry and tough; the thighs are often considered by those who prefer dark meat the choicest part of the bird. Detach the wings in the same manner with a good slice of the breast. The dressing is generally put in the breast of a turkey. When the merry-thought has been removed (which it may be by slipping the knife through at the joint of the breast) and the neck bones divided, the trunk may be turned over and the knife thrust through the backbone. To carve neatly and easily requires a little practice, and it will be well to watch the operations of a good carver.

Tested Recipes.

Boil one teacup of rice until very soft; drain it free of water, and bruise well with a spoon. When nearly cold line a plain mould with it, using a spoon. When the inside of the mould is evenly covered, fill up with plum preserve; cover with rice on top and set to cool; turn out of the mould when required, and serve with sweet cream.

COLD POTATOES.

Mash cold potatoes smooth; add one well-beaten egg, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a little salt and pepper; heat a round basin with hot water; put your potatoes firmly into the bowl, then turn them out on a baking-pan and place in the oven until a light brown.

BREAKFAST BISCUITS.

One quart of flour, into which rub a quarter of a pound of butter; add two teaspoons of baking-powder, or one of soda and one of cream of tartar; mix with sweet milk, enough to form a soft dough; roll half an inch thick, then roll up the sheet of dough into a long roll; cut it in slices about two inches thick and set them to bake in a slow oven.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

When beef has a suspicion of toughness, a good way to cook is to put it into a close saucepan without cutting, cover with water, and let simmer until tender; then add a small piece of butter, rubbed in flour, to thicken the gravy, with a little salt and pepper. The gravy should be just enough to serve with the meal. As it is nearly done do not add more water, but take care it does not singe. Old fowls can be made into very savory dishes by cooking in this manner.

BEEF STEAK.

This simple dish is, in nine cases out of ten, improperly cooked. Instead of being thrown into a frying-pan and allowed to simmer in grease, it should be placed upon a gridiron, and the grease thrown into the fire to create a blaze to cook it with. Turn it often, and when sufficiently done remove to a hot dish, and serve with stewed cranberries. All the gravy will be retained in the steak and leave it tender and juicy.

Prize Essay—Entertaining.

BY MISS R. MILLER, ST. MARYS, ONT.

The long evenings of the fall and winter months, and how best to enjoy them; and the festive season just past brings this subject more forcibly before our minds. The Divine command: "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares," is as much a duty of the present day as it was more than eighteen hundred years ago. Pope tells us that:—

"True friendship's laws are by this rule express,
Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

We all know how far the welcome we receive, which we read, not from the Berlin wool motto in some conspicuous place, but from the faces of our host and hostess, goes to make everyone feel at ease. A cheerful face, a pleasant smile, the kind enquiry about some ill or dear one—these are the little things which help to lessen the trials and vexations of every-day life.

The secret in entertaining is to keep the golden rule in mind and see that each one is enjoying himself, and that no one is neglected. Few people understand how to be all things to all men—to say and do the right thing at the right time—but experience, observation and the habit of thoughtfulness for the wishes and feelings of others will teach us a great deal. Tact is indispensable, and most women possess it in a greater degree than men.

Our conversation, for it is the exponent of the heart—"out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh,"—forms also a very important part; but it is an art which is let severely alone, and consequently in which there is much room for improvement. Very little of what passes is deserving of the name, and how often it ends in nothing but a useless waste of time. How much is said that should be left unsaid, and, alas! how much that is untrue and uncharitable. Well might Thomas Carlyle, with his high-souled principles of honor, say:—"Thou who wearest that cunning heaven-made organ, the tongue, speak not, I passionately entreat thee, till some meaning lay behind it. No idlest word which thou utterest but is a seed cast into time and grows through all eternity."

There is a class whose entrance into any circle is always hailed with delight, because they seem to know at a glance the things we dislike, and avoid them, and do not differ just for the sake of differing, and seem, in fact, to understand how to make the best of every situation, but this class is largely in the minority.

How pleasant it is to converse with those who can discuss any leading topic of the day with intelligence and liberality. As steel sharpeneth steel, we go from their presence cheered and refreshed.

Others will talk you blind, as the saying is. The talented Miss Agnes Strickland was an example of this. She one day called to see a lady friend who had been ill and remained two hours.

During that time she poured forth a steady stream of talk, and on her departure she expressed herself kindly as to the agreeable time she had spent. Some one entering the room shortly after asked the lady what she did to entertain Miss Strickland for so long. She replied: "I assure you I did not speak half a dozen words all the time she was here." But good listeners are generally scarcer than talkers.

Those who have enjoyed the advantage of travel can sometimes describe sights and scenes so vividly one is almost transported to the spot. Some have an endless fund of humorous anecdotes and stories, which they relate with so much drollery as to keep every one's interest and attention unflagging, and thus while away many a pleasant hour. Each one has some talent which only wants development.

Music, too, hath charms. This is usually a safe resort, for who is it that cannot perform on some instrument, or try to; but in this, as in all things else, it is quality, not quantity, which tells the world over.

A good deal of amusement can be derived from games such as chess, checkers, authors; but those played without cards, and suited to groups of a dozen or more, are sometimes to be preferred.

Last, but not least, a word about the refreshment part, which can by no means be overlooked, as every good housekeeper knows just how much this contributes to the geniality of the occasion. The table linen should be spotless and glossy, the silver and china sparkling, or in the absence of these, a few pretty dishes will make the plainest table glow. Flowers and ferns are nice for decorations, when you can get them. (Let us get what we can of the poetry of things into our lives; there is so much that is all dull prose.) The viands should be daintily served and of variety to suit different tastes and appetites, but not in too great profusion. The wit and wisdom of Scott is seen in the following lines:—

"Give no more to every guest,
Than he's able to digest;
Give him always of the prime
And but little at a time;
Carve to all but just enough,
Let them neither starve nor stuff,
And that you may have your due
Make your neighbor carve for you."

Lord Byron records in his diary, after two evenings spent at brilliant London parties: "Deplorable waste of time and something of temper, nothing imparted, nothing acquired, talking without ideas. Heigho: and in this way half London pass what is called 'Life'."

Carlyle writes: "I have been at Mrs. Austin's, heard Sydney Smith guffawing, others prating and jargonizing to me through these thin cobwebs of time. Death and Eternity sat glaring."

In these days of modern extravagance which is ruining hundreds, and of which we every day see such disastrous results, the spirit of living up to and beyond one's means cannot be too strongly condemned. Nothing is more wanting in good sound sense, nor is more contemptible than doing things merely to make a display—merely to outshine one's neighbors, or in conforming to the customs, just because it is the fashion to do so. When will people appear what they really are and stop reaching after the unattainable?

Remembering always that our example and influence are imperishable, and that we have all a "stewardship" for which we must some day render up an account, we should therefore try to do all in the name and spirit of Him who said, "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily."

Uncle Tom's Department.

The Beggar Who Beguiles Us.

Such a pretty little beggar
As waylaid me on the street!
Such a state of the exchequer
When at last I beat retreat!

She had but to hold her hand out,
And the dollars seemed to go
As tho' drawn there by a magnet,
And despite the debts I owe.

Not in rags and not in tatters,
With a voice that told of tears,
Did my beggar girl beguile
But with diamonds in her ears.

Not with weeping and with wailing
Of her woes did she assail
A poor helpless man and brother:
But from out a dotted veil,

Two bright eyes did execution
On my pocket and my heart;
One was empty, t'other missing
When she exercised her art.

True, she asked but for my money;
But my heart I'll swear she took,
Tho' mayhap she didn't know it,
With the first appealing look!

Yet she cared no more for me than
For the little bird a-perch
On her pretty winter bonnet—
She was begging for the church!
—Boston Globe.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS,—A whole month of the new year has already gone, and rough old February, with his frost and ice and snow, with his skating and his freezing, his drifting and his sleighing, his snow-shoeing and his curling, is upon us. With him, too, closely following the trail of his pure snow mantle, comes the warmer and stronger sunshine—bright harbinger of coming spring days. To be sure old March comes yet, but his rough days cannot affright us, for we know there is too much that is warm and kindly within him, even though his looks be stern.

The other evening I heard some of my little grandchildren repeating over the old, old rhymes we knew when even Uncle Tom was a child: "Old Mother Hubbard" came first, and her poor dog had not yet got his bone; then came "Little Bo-Peep has lost her sheep" and neither had they come home, "bringing their tails behind them." And, as I listened, I wondered at the truth of the old rhymes they glibly repeated. How many who have said that, have gone, at the closing of life, to look over treasured memories in the cupboard of the past, to find only shelves empty of all that made it pleasant to look within? There were lost opportunities and many "might have beens," but few golden treasures of good deeds done and happy hours made for others. Some of my nieces and nephews, too, who, once in awhile, think they know better than father or mother, or elder sister, who, looking forward to manhood or womanhood, think the good old home ways old-fashioned and slow, and long for life and gaiety and freedom, so called. They, too, after facing the world alone and getting wounded in the strife, will, like Bo Peep's sheep, "come home" to the good old ways of truth and honesty and godliness, and find therein "a peace which the world can neither give nor take away." Then, carrying me back again to childish days, when the old clock sweetly and softly told that eight o'clock had come, that another day had passed away down the stream of time, and that it was bedtime, came the quaint rhyme of:—

"Wee Willie Winkie runs through the town,
Upstairs and downstairs in his night-gown.
He taps at the window and touches the lock;
Are the wee ones in bed, for its now, eight o'clock?"

These were the nursery rhymes, and following them I wonder what there is in the minds of my nieces and nephews. We stand to-day, as the poet Tennyson expresses it, "heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time," and all that has been written, said or sung is a mine into which we may explore and dig, and bring forth treasures new and old. What an array of poets, historians, novelists are ours, with their life stories of toiling, working and suffering for the name or the fame, for the love of it, or better still, for the good of others. We, who may if we will, reap the reward of their struggles. What are we doing, how using these gifts? In these long winter evenings in the family circle, before the long, busy spring and summer days of sowing and harvesting come, I trust my nieces and nephews are storing their busy minds with

Halley's Diving Bell.

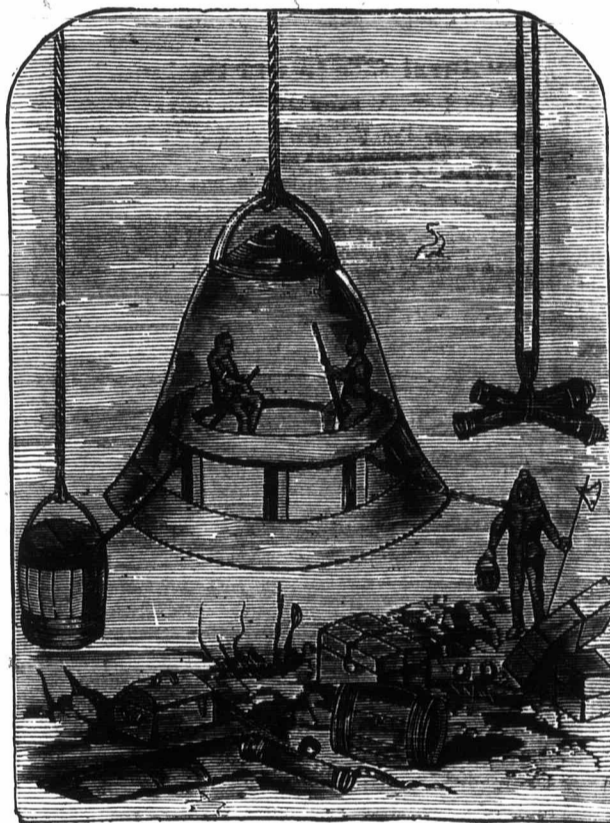
Many of the readers of the ADVOCATE have been shocked by the terrible loss of life, and have read of the wreck of the "Serpent." Illustrations of the wreck with the rocks around, and the waters dashing over her have been made familiar to us. We on land can hardly realize the awful thing it is to be wrecked, with death before, and nothing but cold, cruel waters all around. Then there are the homes of each of these, where the hour of dread and uncertainty is followed by the wail of woe, and the remembrances of the past, the last farewell, and the difficulty of realizing that life is passed away, and that on earth the dearly loved and loving will never meet again.

Our illustration shows the bottom of the sea after a wreck, trunks, boxes, barrels strewn as if by some angry whirlwind, belongings of high and low, rich and poor, all in one mighty sepulchre, while the owners each by each have passed away through that portal each of us must pass alone.

Halley's Diving Bell, like all great works, is but the added improvements of man after man, one building on the improvements of another, until now, like the steam engine, and the self-binder, we see what to us seems almost perfection.

This machine or apparatus is in the form of a bell or an inverted cup, and by its means persons—divers they are called—descend below the surface of the water and remain for some time without injury to the health while working below. Breathing is sustained by compressed air being conveyed to him. Thus mail matter which has been lost is sometimes returned, and thus the divers in the pearl fisheries brings these treasures to the light.

As the diver leaves the air and sunlight and goes under the water, he has but one object before him, obtaining that he gives the signal and again he is breathing the free air of heaven. So we, with one object in view, should dive into life's work, searching diligently as for hidden treasures, for the moments are flying, the time is almost measured, and the tale nearly told.
K. R. M.



HALLEY'S DIVING BELL.

beautiful thoughts which will become a part of themselves and make their lives beautiful and fragrant with sweet thoughts and good deeds, even as pleasing as the aroma of the flowers of spring, of the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley.

Wishing my nieces and nephews a great deal of play sandwiched up with school lessons, and may the mustard of enjoyment in each leave ever a good hearty appetite.

Yours, ever sincerely,
UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—No pleasanter work has fallen to my lot for some time than the reading of the little stories for which prizes were offered in January. Strange that the two prizes should be both won by girls. If the boys do not look sharp the girls will come out ahead; it was different in the puzzles. I hope to hear from a great many more this month. Either write a story or send some puzzles (see January number), and obtain some of the prizes. Write on one side of the paper only.
UNCLE TOM.

Grains of Gold.

It is better to have a faith you can define, than define a faith you haven't got.

Vice is infamous though it be in a prince, and virtue honorable though it be in a peasant.

Temperance, by fortifying the mind and body, leads to happiness. Intemperance, by enervating them, leads generally to misery.

Nothing is so great an instance of ill-manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company you please none; if you flatter only one or two you affront the rest.

Do not hurt yourself or others by the pursuit of pleasure. Consult your whole nature and consider yourselves, not only sensitive but rational. Not only as rational but social, and not only as social but immortal.

The hope of future happiness is a perpetual source of consolation to good men. Under trouble it soothes their minds; amidst temptation it supports their virtue, and in their dying moments enables them to say, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

First Prize Story—How We Got to Rapid City.

BY MABEL E. M'NAUGHT (AGED 13), RAPID CITY, MANITOBA.

One beautiful bright morning in May, 1881, we (father, mother and the seven children,) left our home in Ontario for Manitoba. We had a pleasant trip to Winnipeg, with the exception that my father and eldest brother had to stay behind with the stock and outfit at St. Paul, leaving mother and us little ones to shift for ourselves. On our arrival at Winnipeg, about two o'clock in the morning, as there was a great rush to Manitoba that year, the accommodation father had engaged in the hotel was full to overflowing, had even overflowed on to the floor. The bus was full of emigrants, and we drove from one place to another trying to get in for the night, and were almost in despair when suddenly we came to a haven of rest called the Farmer's Home, a small wooden shack on the corner of Portage avenue and Main street. Here we found shelter until daylight; then mother went out and found better accommodation at the Northwest Hotel, where we stayed a week waiting for the arrival of the stock and household effects.

We here took passage on the Northwest steamer up the Assiniboine to Currie's Landing. This steamer brought up the lumber which built the first houses in Brandon. We made the trip from Currie's Landing in five days, part of which time was occupied by the male passengers and crew who, with the aid of long ropes, walked up the banks of the river and hauled the boat up the rapids. The nights being dark and the river terribly crooked and abounding in shoals, they were compelled to tie the steamer to a tree every night, or we might have found ourselves back in Winnipeg in the morning. I enjoyed sleeping in the berths very much, and as I was quite young at the time I used to call them shelves, my sister and I sleeping on the top shelf, while mother and baby occupied the bottom.

In Winnipeg we were told we had about 10 or 15 miles to go after leaving the boat. When we got to Currie's Landing we were told we had 20 miles to go, but before we got to Rapid City we thought we had driven 30 or 40 miles.

It was a real Manitoba May morning when we left the Landing, bright, clear and bracing, and we were in high spirits at the prospect of being so near home. Mother, baby, sister and I in the buckboard—my sister driving—and father and the boys coming in a wagon with the trunks. We had not gone far, however, till we came to a slough. As this was our first experience we were rather backward in going through, but before we got to the end of our journey sloughs were an old tale. We drove till noon, then stopped for dinner, and in the afternoon resumed our journey. Pretty soon a heavy thunder storm came up, and the remainder of our journey was anything but pleasant. We reached Rapid City about seven o'clock and put up at the Caldwell House, where we received every attention. As the baby was very sick father went immediately for the doctor. When they came in they apologized for the mud on their boots, by saying that they had got off the sidewalks and that the street lamps had not been lighted. This gave us an exalted opinion of the "city," which was rudely dispelled the following morning, however, when we saw it by daylight.

Although the buildings were poor and few in number, the location of the city itself was beautiful. The bright, green grass which covered the slopes of the valley of the Little Saskatchewan was relieved by the bluffs of poplar just bursting into leaf, and the sparkle of the river as it wended its way down to mingle its waters with the Assiniboine; and at short distances small rivulets, sparkling over their gravelly beds, made the view a thing of beauty never to be forgotten. After remaining in the hotel a short time, our furniture having been hauled up in the meantime by the city freight agent, while having our house built we moved into the terrace, which consisted of one room down stairs and one up, and which had done duty previously as a printing office. The specimens of work done still adorned the walls. However, that fall father had a very comfortable stone house put up and also a stone stable. Last year a great deal of building was done and more going on all the time, and we hope Rapid City will soon be a large manufacturing centre.

"Rural Life in Old England."

A TRUE STORY FROM ACTUAL OBSERVATION.
Written for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by H. P. Brinkworth.

Away back in the fifties, on one of the large mansion farms of Mid-Somerset, there lived a family whose name was a household word in that and adjoining county of Wiltshire, where these and their ancestral line can be traced for many generations back. Well can we remember one of the old-fashioned towns whose name still bears the cognomen of this illustrious family. The farm was one of the old "Manor" farms, containing over 500 acres, and its nearest agent was living only 2½ miles distant in the staid old town of Wells, with its grand old cathedral of exquisite ancient and modern architecture, dating back to the Norman Conquest, its abbey for the dean, its moat of old, and shady trees and lanes, with spectral waters deep and wide, its driveways and causeways, its churches of Episcopal design, and those belonging to the Dissenters form one of the characteristic old towns of Southwestern England. Among the hills and valleys of this country, surrounded by quaint old villages with thatched roofs of straw, and out-houses, stables, etc., of stone, with massive barns and sheds for cattle, etc., stood the large stone farm house, with wings on either side for cellars, school-room, and dairy and cheese lofts, and a large lawn with bright green grass, and stone pavements, with steps leading up to the front gate, where the yard containing the herd of dairy cattle was kept. In this staid old country farm house lived a farmer and his wife with the servants attached necessary to run a large dairy, live stock and arable farm. The family was of no mean dimensions, thirteen bearing the original name, and ten of them being reared to manhood and womanhood and now living in the western wilds of the far Western States of Kansas and Nebraska. During the summer months over twenty men and women found employment on this large old mansion tract, and many are the remembrances of big harvest homes that occurred as the last load of grain was hauled in, clothed with the branches of trees an insignia of its being the end of that year's harvest gathering. Then the large fires were built in the fireplace with rolling logs, the settles were drawn up and the sturdy yeoman, surrounded by

his men of hard and sinewy muscles and women who hand-raked the hay and gleaned the fields after harvest, sat down to a table well-laden with the best and choicest of earth's richest fruits, meats and dainties, and wines of viands old and tried, until conviviality reigned supreme, and the jolly crowd vied with each other in singing songs, quaffing at the bowl, smoking the best of tobacco with the long conventional pipe that figured back to the introductory days in China and Eastern countries. A game of ball sometimes preceded the evening supper, called in that country "rounders," and sometimes cricket. Many are the old-time remembrances of such scenes in this neck-o'-the-woods which always called forth merriment and good-will between the sturdy old yeoman and his employees. This was a general custom, but carried out more especially on the large domains and manor farms. Once each year there generally came from London the Commissioners, who looked over the estate; noted its state of fertility, and, in company with their home agent of Wells made arrangements for any improvements or suggestions as to the best interests of the corporation who were the owners of this colossal farm in that Old Country. We have them in our mind's eye as they steadily stroll down through the gravelled walks of that old stone walled garden, with its large laurels towering over 50 feet in the air and spreading branches that the school-boys used to climb and puncture the leaves with pointed sticks, imitating the writing of letters in ancient times. They wandered over the different paths, past the rhubarb patch, the long rows of black, red and white currants, with gooseberry interspersed, then over to the stone wall on the southwest side, where the strawberry patch with its luscious fruit half covered by the leaves, lends an inviting touch to the weary traveller; who would not partake of some must indeed be devoid of good taste, even though the table may be spread, and under glass covers the beauties again appear, this time swimming with the choicest cream from well-bred stock of Durham breeds; the choicest of grand old sirloins of beef, roasted, an occasional roasted goose or turkey with cold ham besprinkled with parsley, and vegetables served in old-fashioned style constituted the repast, with desserts of bread and good old cheddar cheese and wine, with grapes, oranges, puddings, raisins, etc., etc., constituting the finishing touches to a meal which could do credit nowadays to more of us were we permitted to set the same, and would not come amiss to your unworthy scribe were he invited to share the patronages of the same. Five large orchards constituted the apple growing propensities of this farm, averaging about three acres each, making of a good year in the neighborhood of 100 to 150 hogsheads of cider.

On a large farm some boys are always required as helpers, as the carters and horsemen plow with three horses all hitched up ahead of each other in a line, and the boys with whip in hand drive whilst he plows. "Haw" and "wug" or "come hither way" are used instead of American phrases to guide the horses as was desired, the noble beasts responding, as they always do, with only bread or provender as wages, and good keeping and good care as attendants. The average plowing was three-quarters of an acre, and it was considered all that was necessary for a man and boy with a three

horse team. The land is generally heavy clay soil, sometimes underlaid with stone and sometimes with a bluish clay soil, very fruitful for wheat, peas, beans, vetches, mangold wurtzels, turnips, swedes or grasses, such as clover, red and white, hungarian, alfalfa or millet. These crops, or some of them, were folded off with 500 or more or less thoroughbred sheep of the Hampshire Down breed, and the fertility has been enriched with the aid of salt, as top dressing in spring, until forty to fifty bushels of grain was often realized. One field of five acres once was known to raise seventy bushels, but it was experimented with, and brought up to its highest state of fertility at a very fair cost to the farmer, and a good No. 1 seed sown. This, though, was kept a secret amongst the farmer's family, else the landlord would soon increase his desires in the shape of solid sovereigns demanded for rental purposes, etc. Oats and barley also constituted a large acreage of the 200 arable acres, and the last article constituted the bulk of the feed for the swine fattened on the farm. Sheep husbandry is one of the most profitable—two crops being secured, first wool, then lambs, and lastly the carcass, fetching good prices as fat mutton. Sheep shearing is a great industry, and the shepherd tending about 10 or 12 men and boys as they clip the wool off their fleecy backs is a sight to be remembered as long as one lives. The wool is washed on the sheep's back, the sheep brought perfectly clean on the large tarpaulin cloth, and the fleeces are removed quickly and tied up so as to be ready for the packing in large wool sacks and being shipped a few days later. An average flock is generally clipped Spenceran style, three blows below the shoulder and above "round;" below this it runs straight the whole length of the sheep, making even the poor ones look more inviting than here where they chop and clip every way, and the sheep look like scarecrows in a field of wheat lately sown. There should be system in shearing, as in everything else in a farmer's life; and how few follow it as they should!

Our sheep in winter were fed on hay in low sheep racks, so that the sheep held over and pulled the hay up, a great improvement on the way now in vogue, of having racks and sheep having to reach up, and thereby fill the back of the neck, head, ears and eyes with chaff, dust, &c., &c. Mangal wurtzel was hauled out in winter and scattered between the racks of hay; this, with the grass in that generally wild winter climate, was all that was necessary. The under shepherd helped in the busy seasons, the attendance and attention paid to this line of stock being greater than in this country, and when the folding season was at hand in the fall, it required a great deal of work to pitch the necessary folds for feed and for night lodging, it being desired to fold them so that the ground should be covered completely with manure, droppings, &c. This would insure the farmer for a good crop, other advantages being equal. And now, dear reader, take a pause, a rest. I may have occasion to renew this article and continue anon.

What was Overheard.—"Mamma, I know the gentleman's name that called to see Aunt Ellie last night, and nobody told me either." "Well, then, what is it, Bobby?" "Why, George Don't. I heard her say George, Don't, in the parlor four or five times hand-running. That's what his name is."

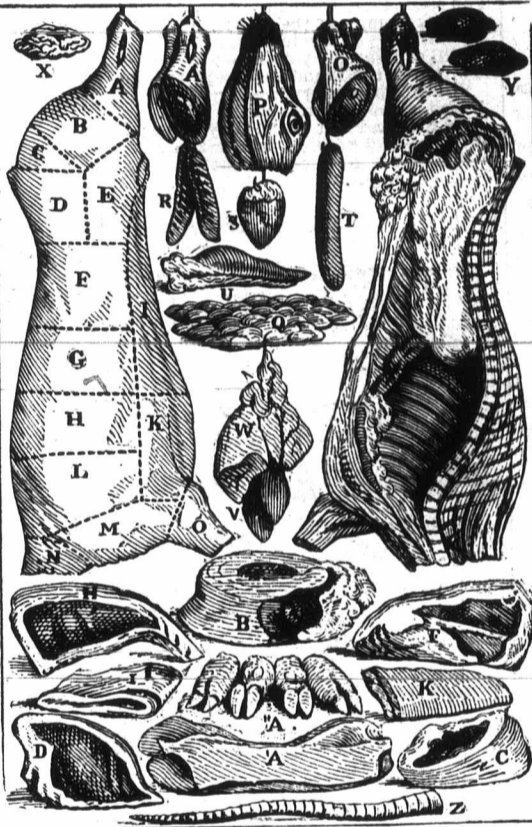
Before and After.

When he came to woo her,
This was what he said,
As he raised the shining tile
From his manly head:
"How is sweet Evangeline?"
Here he'd bow, polite,
"Sweetest though, and ownest own,
How's my pet to-night?"

Now he, like a plunger,
Calls in different tone,
As he stalks about the house,
Seeking "ownest own"
"Eva Jane McGilpin Smith,"
Shouts he in a pet,
"Where in thunder are you now?
Is supper ready yet?"
—By his Mother-in-law.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mr. William Holden, of Monck, asks us to describe the best way of cutting up a carcass of beef, and as this will be of interest to many of our readers, we have had the following diagram made, which will indicate much more plainly than words can the information desired:



A, leg of beef; B, round; C, sitch-bone; D, rump; E, thick flank; F, sirloin; G, fore-rib; H, middle ribs; I, thin flank; K, brisket; L, clinck and leg-of-mutton piece; M, clod; N, sticking; O, shin; P, cheek; Q, suet; R, skirt; S, heart; T, melt; U, Tongue; V, liver; W, lights; X, brains; Y, kidneys; Z, tail; A', tripe; A'', cowheel.

Corn Beef and Spiced Beef.

Make a brine of salt and cold water strong enough to bear a potato, add a pinch of saltpetre, but this must be used sparingly as it makes the beef hard. Two ounces of saltpetre is sufficient for a barrel of beef. Lay your beef in the brine, turning it occasionally for two or three weeks, or until required. To have corn beef all summer make a brine as above and boil it down in proportion, say from three pailfuls to two pailfuls, and this will keep sweet and good until late in summer. To spice, add a quantity of allspice, cloves, etc., to the brine. This gives it a delicious flavor.

When packing away furs, they should be sprinkled liberally with camphor gum, and enclosed in paper bags, which should be pasted up. Plush cloaks may be treated in the same manner or sewed up carefully in a sheet.

Second Prize Story—Once Upon a Time.

BY MISS ANNIE MAUSER, CROSSHILL,
WATERLOO CO., ONT.

There was a German family who moved into the wild woods of Waterloo county, when Waterloo was young. Their name was Lübeck, and they were a good, honest, industrious couple. At that time very little of the land was cleared, and when, one evening in summer, the eldest boy, a lad of about five years of age, was sent to a neighbor's, he strayed away and was lost. The parents searched for him for months in every way then known to them, but the search proved vain. Little Jacob was lost, and they mourned him as dead.

But Jacob was not dead. On the evening he strayed away a farmer and his wife driving along the road in their rough wagon, drawn by Buck and Bright, spied a little boy sobbing by the wayside. They stopped and spoke to him, but his only reply to their questions was "Nine." Nothing could be ascertained of his home or parents, although his newly-found friends did not cease making inquiries until they could no longer hope to hear of his friends, if friends he had. So they took him to their home near Niagara, and to their hearts, and till they died he was to them as their own son.

After their death Jacob, now about twenty-four years of age, while speaking with friends he mentioned the fact that he came from a part of Canada where a peculiar language was spoken.

He was told that it might possibly be Waterloo county, and he at once came to Waterloo town, called at the registry office to see if the name Lübeck was on the list. The name was there, Jacob was directed to Bomberg where he found his long-lost parents. His mother at first doubted; this could not be the boy she had lost, but a birth-mark on his arm proved beyond a doubt that this Jacob was her little Jacob. About the time the above incident happened our country was almost a dense woods with only footpaths through them; scarcely any roads fit for conveyances were then known. The woods at the present time are not to be compared in size with that of former times, and such was the condition of our Canada when the pioneer, first settled, and began clearing the forests to prepare homes for themselves and families. Compared with our buildings now, those then erected were comfortless and crude. Yet with all these discomforts many were the happy hours spent around "ain's ain fireside."

Our hut is small, and rude our cheer,
But love hath spread the banquet here."

was the language of each heart, in the days when each one was as good as his neighbor, and was looked upon as a brother.

One Jury too Many.—"Three kinds of juries figure prominently in trials now," remarked McCorkle. "What are they?" asked McCrackle. "Grand jury, petty jury and perjury."

Miss Langham:—You Americans use the name of George Washington very frequently, do you not? Mr. de Yank:—Yes, indeed. Why, "George Washington" has been on every one's tongue since postage stamps were invented.

A body of sailors from an American vessel, stopping at Samoa, went to the German Consulate and demanded dinner. "This is not a hotel," said the offended domestic official who met them. "Well, if it isn't a restaurant, what's that black fowl hung out for? Ain't it a sign?" inquired the spokesman. The "sign" was the German eagle, the Consular coat-of-arms.

A Curious Trunk.

The following puzzle is said to have been composed by the Bishop of Oxford:—I have a trunk with two lids, two caps, two musical instruments, two established measures, and a great number of articles a carpenter cannot dispense with; then I have always about me two fine fish, and a great number of smaller ones, two lofty trees, fine flowers, and the fruit of an indigenous plant, two playful animals, and a number of smaller and less tame breed, a fine stag, some whips without handles, some weapons of warfare, and a number of weathercocks, the steps of a hotel, the House of Commons on the eve of a division, two students or scholars, and some Spanish grandees to wait upon me.

ANSWER.—The human body, eyelids, knee caps, drum of the ear, feet, nails, soles, muscles, palms, tulips, hips, calves, hair, heart, lashes, arms, blades, veins, insteps, eyes and nose, pupils, tendons.

Apple Curiosities.

The virtues of the apple as a fruit have been celebrated from time immemorial, and few fruits have so many legends associated with them. The garden of the Hesperides was the garden of the golden apple, just as our Avalon is the Isle of Apples. "Of all fruits," it has been written, "the apple seems to have had the widest and most mystical history. The myths concerning it meet us in every age and country. Aphrodite bears it in her hand, as well as Eve. The serpent guards it; the dragon watches it. It is celebrated by Solomon; is the healing fruit of Arabian tales. Ulysses longs for it in the gardens of Alcinoüs; Tantalus grasps vainly for it in Hades." In the prose Edda it is written: "Iduna keeps in a box apples, which the gods, when they feel old age approaching, have only to taste to become young again. It is in this manner that they will be kept in renovated youth until Ragnarok—the general destruction." Azrael, the Angel of Death, accomplished his mission by holding it to his nostrils; and in folk-lore Snowdrop is tempted to her death by an apple, half of which a crane has poisoned, but recovers life when the fruit falls from her lips. The Golden Bird seeks the Golden Apples of the King's garden in many a Norse story; and when the tree bears no more, Frau Bertha reveals to her favor it that it is because a mouse gnaws at the tree's root. Indeed, the kind mother goddess is sometimes personified as an apple tree, but oftener the apple is the tempter in northern mythology and sometimes makes the nose grow, so that the pear alone can bring it to a moderate size.

"Are you fond of Wagnerian opera, Mr. Flint?" "Yes; I never cared for music."

The softening effect of carbonate of soda in hard water is greatly increased if a half hour is allowed to elapse before the water is used. This gives time for the separation of the lime and the magnesia.

Persons who have had new windows to wash will be sure to recollect the botheration caused by the streaks of putty-oil and drops of paint. More than half the labor of removing these may be saved by taking a wet cloth, dipping it into ordinary baking soda, and rubbing the paste thus made thinly over the glass. After this has been suffered to remain about fifteen minutes, it can be easily removed by washing in warm soft water, without soap, bringing oil and stains with it. If the glass is then rubbed dry, and afterwards polished with dry whiting and chamois skin, the most fastidious eye can discover no blemish.

Puzzles.**1—RIDDLE.**

- In my recesses, dark and deep,
Are many treasures hid.
- I'm good to eat, in fact a treat
Unto the average "kid".
Ere you thus far have read, my friends,
The answer will be known,
But pray do not cry "Total"
Or my puzzle I'll disown.

ADA ARMAND.

2—CHARADE.

To keep our puzzles, "Uncle Tom"
Has decided very wise;
For don't you FIRST we'd all feel lost
Without this exercise.

Now, puzzling doth give food for thought,
And thought expands the mind;
The mind expanded TOTAL gives,
As those who study find.

Within the *Advocate*, I hope
That "Uncle Tom" will try
And keep a LAST, whereon we can
Our puzzles always lie.

FAIR BROTHER.

3—DOUBLE ARCOSTIC.

First is a blossom as white as snow
With a pistil all of gold;
The second a covering by women worn
For keeping out the cold;
My third, if you are in a fright
Will overspread your face;
My fourth the laundress keeps in mind
While toiling every week;
A bird, a near relation to the crow,
My fifth and last will clearly show;
My initials and finals, if you not mistaken,
Will show a pretty wight and his weapon of
might.

HENRY REEVE.

4—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.**5—RIDDLE.**

Though small I seem I useful am, and many things
can do,
Don't think me egotistic if I mention here a few.
All injury by me is changed to delight and magic
power.
A man's name I can make into what we may all
devour:
Out of a float of timbers will spring dexterity;
Part of a whip a carriage is as soon as touched by
me;
A grain-box I will stand beside, a dwelling springs
to view,
But place me near a measure and a prison waits for
you.
The ragged urchin off the street by me is clothed;
but now
To tell you more would futile be, so I shall make
my bow.

ADA ARMAND.

Answers to January Puzzles.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 5—CAPACCIO | 1—Wholesome. |
| HYMENIAL | |
| RELEASED | 2—Badinage. |
| IDIOTISH | |
| SERAGLIO | 3—The letter E. |
| TEETOTUM | |
| MITIGATE | 4—Faults indulged are
little thieves that let in
greater. |
| ABSONOUS | |
| CHEMIST | |
| DIOPTRIC | |
| ACALEPHA | |
| YARDWARD | |
| Christmas Day,
Old Homestead. | |

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Jan. Puzzles.

Elsie Mason, G. F. Hodgins, Minnie Loucks
Harry Ferguson, Dorothy Fox, Ada Armand, Ella
R. Clarke, Ed. A. Fairbrother, Maggie Burns, I.
Irvine Devitt, Henry Reeve, Louisa Arnold, Elinor
Moore, Geo. Marshall, Chas. Gibson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

John A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis.—Seeds.
M. Cook & Sons, Aultsville, Ont.—Holstein Sale.
Dike & Co., Louisiana, U. S. A.—Nurseries.
Sears & Co., Toronto—Watches.
Geo. J. Manison, Winnipeg—Farm Lands.
W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth—Shropshires.
Geo. Keith, Toronto—Seeds.
A. F. McGill, Hillsburg—Shorthorns & Yorkshires.
Donaldson & Carmichael, Hillsburg—Stallions.
Fruit Hill, Tonganoxie, Kans.—Fruit Farm.
W. A. Wright, Wanbaushene—Jersey Bulls.
Mrs. Starkey & Palm, Phila.—Oxygen Treatment.
Patterson & Jolly, London—Wagons.
Samuel Wilson, Mechanicsville—Seeds.
John S. Pearce, London—Seeds.
Thos. Irving, Sr., Montreal—Clydesdales.
Jas. Henderson, Belton—Clydesdales.
E. Laidlaw & Sons, Glanworth—Carriage Stallions.
John Idington, Stratford—Shorthorn Bulls.
Fred Rowe, Belmont—Cleveland Bay & Shire Horses.
R. W. Frank, Kingsbury, P. Q.—Jersey Bull.
Bunbury & Jackson, Oakville—Yorkshire Pigs.
T. E. Bramell, Oakville—Jersey Bulls.
T. E. Bramell, Oakville—Lakehurst Stock Farm.
Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.—Trees.
J. F. Miller & Son, Morrisburg—Harrowes.
Robt. Ballantyne, Sebringville—Auction Sale.
Thos. Good, Richmond—Combination Sale.
H. G. Arnold, Maidstone Cross—Auction Sale.
Steele Bros. Co., Toronto—Spring Wheat and Oats.
Geo. Dudgeon, Guelph—Seeds.
Wm. Rennie, Toronto—Oats and Seeds.
Belleville Business College, Belleville.
R. Gibson, Delaware—Shorthorns and Yorkshires.
John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton—Seeds.
Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge—Public Sale.
Annual Meeting—Holstein Breeders' Association.
Jos. B. Thornton, Swesburg—Auction Sale.
Thos. Ballantyne & Son, Stratford—Shorthorns.
T. C. Patteson, Toronto—Sale of Shorthorns.
Mid-Continental Nursery Co., Fairbury—Shrubs.
F. H. Cady, Providence, R. I.—Wall Paper.

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—OF—
SHORTHORN CATTLE
—AT—
MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM,
—ON—
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891

On the above date we will sell by public auction about twenty head of choice Shorthorn cattle, consisting of young bulls, cows and heifers. More particulars next month. Catalogues out soon.

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MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT. 302-a-OM

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
ABOUT FORTY HEAD OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE
—ON—
ON FEBRUARY 25th, 1891,

Including twelve imported cows, bred by Mr. Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; four two-year-old and nine one-year-old heifers, also one Campbell and one Cruickshank, both imported bulls, and ten yearling bulls. At the same time, three imported Clydesdale stallions and three imported Clydesdale mares.

TERMS OF SALE:—On cattle, nine months credit on approved notes; on horses, one-half cash; balance, nine months' on approved notes.
My farm is one and a-half miles from Markham Station, G. T. R., and about two and a-half miles from Locust Hill Station, on the C. P. R., twenty miles from Toronto. Teams will meet trains on morning of sale.
Catalogues ready after 16th February.

JOHN ISAAC,
302-a-OM KINELLAR LODGE, MARKHAM.

GREAT COMBINATION SALE
—BY—
PUBLIC AUCTION
—ON THE—
SECOND DAY OF APRIL, 1891.

Clydesdale Stallions from one to seven years old. A choice lot of Brood Mares, all in foal; breeding first-class, and includes Macgregor's greatest son, Little Jock Elliot (3788), and Queen Vic. 410, one of the best, if not the best, Clydesdale mares on the Continent. Also the imported racing stallion "Astronomer," by the great "Eclipse." (See Bruce's stud-book.) A number of choice bred Shorthorn Cattle, and a flock of Southdown Sheep, to which is added a number of grade animals of each breed. Everything will be sold.

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AUCTIONEER. RICHMOND, ONT.
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IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
—OF—
26-Head of Shorthorn Cattle--26
—ON—
March 4th, 1891, at Sylvan Lodge,

4 1/2 miles southwest of Parkhill Station, G. T. R., consisting of bull calves, cows and heifers. The cows are the get of the renowned stock and prize bull Prince Albert. They are in calf to the equally well-known bull Imp. Warrior. The heifers are sired by Warrior, and are in calf to the superb young bull Nonpareil Chief. They are as well bred as the best, and we are confident they are the best lot, individually, offered at public sale in Canada for a number of years.

TERMS:—Twelve months' credit.
Teams will meet trains the morning of and evening before sale at Parkhill. Catalogues sent on application after Feb. 1st. Sale will be held under cover if weather is stormy.

R. & S. NICHOLSON,
301-b-OM SYLVAN P. O., ONT.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF SHORTHORN BULLS & DAIRY COWS
—ON—
FEBRUARY 19th, 1891,
—AT—
KENILWORTH STOCK FARM

(3/4 miles from Maidstone Cross, on M. C. R., and 3 miles from Elmstead, on C. P. R.).
Consisting of 7 young Bulls and 10 Dairy Cows. The bulls are a choice lot of calves, from 8 to 12 months old, from good cows sired by Hercules 2nd. Terms: 12 months' credit, on approved joint notes. Teams met at Maidstone Cross morning of sale. For further information regarding stock apply by mail.

H. G. ARNOLD,
302-a-O MAIDSTONE CROSS, Essex Co.

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SALE OF SHORTHORNS

Registered Cows, Heifers and young Bulls. Several fine cows with calves at foot, by the Waterloo Bull, Duke of Vittoria - 8286-, son of 54th Duke of Oxford, from Imp. 3rd Duchess of Vittoria, bred by Mr. Murray, of Chesterfield, Ont. Most of the young stock are Adelizea descendants of that well-known Bow Park Cow Adelizea 19th, by the matchless bull, 4th Duke of Clarence, and are by Waterloo Duke 16th, Duke of Vittoria, and other A 1 Bates' Bulls. Catalogues on application.

SALE AT 1 P.M., SHARP, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26th, 1891,

At the buildings on Dundas St., opposite Eastwood P.O., and almost adjoining Eastwood Station. Eastwood Station is on main line of Great Western (G.T.R.), 4 miles east of Woodstock. Trains run conveniently, arriving at about noon, and leaving at 3.30 p.m.

N.B.—At same time several fine half bred young mares, broken to saddle and harness, by imported Strachino and Sharpcatcher, will be offered; and a selection of registered Shropshire ewes and rams, chiefly shearlings. Address—

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ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF MY ONLY SON, AND HAVING SOLD MY FARM, I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th, 1891,
—MY ENTIRE HERD OF PURE-BRED—

SCOTCH -:- SHORTHORN -:- CATTLE
—CONSISTING OF—

Seventeen Cows and Heifers, Three Bulls from 15 to 18 Months Old, and the imported Cruickshank Bull Prince Royal = 6418 = (56349).

All of the cows and heifers old enough to breed; will have calves at foot sired by imported Methlick Hero = 2723 = (a son of the \$1,000 cow, Mademoiselle, imported by the Experimental Farm, Guelph), and Prince Royal, a winner and sire of winners, both at Toronto and London shows last fall. There will also be sold eleven head of High-Grade Cows and Heifers. The farm is three miles from Sebringville, a station on the Goderich branch of the G. T. R.; four miles from Stratford, Perth Co., Ont. Catalogues sent on application, containing full particulars. Address—

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302-b-OM Langside Farm, SEBRINGVILLE, ONTARIO.

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PUBLIC SALE OF SHORTHORNS

—AT THE—
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When they will offer a fine selection, consisting of:

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—OF—
2 Imported Clydesdale Mares
4 Registered Clydesdale Mares

—ON—
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1891,
on Lot 4, Concession 2, West Oxford.

The sale consists of two imported mares and four mares bred from imported dams. The six are in foal to the imported stallions, Norseman and Ploughboy, and all are registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book. Also the following choice bred roadster mares, fillies, horses and colts. One six and one four-year-old mare, both by Chicago Volunteer. Four other roadster bred mares, the above being in foal to imported Young Grover Wilkes, sire Grover Wilkes, record 2.20; dam by Rysdyke's Hambletonian, record 2.27. A half interest in Young Grover Wilkes will also be sold. A lot of very choice road horses and colts are included; in all twenty-three will be sold. Also five pure-bred improved Yorkshire boars and three sows. As my farm is let for a number of years all must be sold. Terms: A credit of ten months on approved paper.

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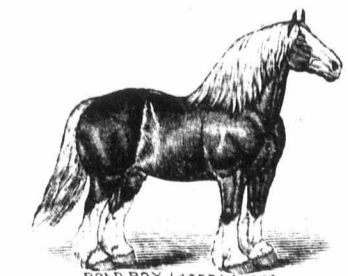
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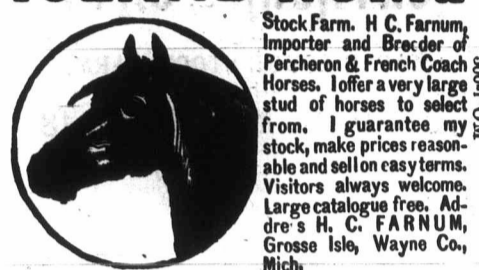
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SIRES OF CHAMPIONS.

STALLIONS:

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Well bred and good animals. Ages 9 to 13 months. At farmers' prices. Apply to

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My Shorthorn herd, consisting of Imp. Lady Violet Lustre, her daughters, and granddaughters, a choice family of superior form and quality, and two daughters of Imp. Beauty 15th, will have a fine lot of calves; ready to ship soon; good calves and grandly bred, at reasonable prices. Write for details. 302-y-OM

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Of the highest breeding and good individuals. **BERKSHIRES**—Three young Boars ready for service; also sows. **YORKSHIRES**—Two Boars and two Sows, bred by Sanders Spencer; price, \$15 each, or \$25 a pair. Berks. the same. Apply to—

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Fit for service season of 1891; eligible for registration in D. S. H. B.; of good milking strain. Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

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FOR SALE.



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SHORTHORN BULLS

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED

Shropshire Sheep.

The imported 2-year-old Aberdeen Hero



And a choice lot of young bulls of our own breeding. Some No. 1 imported Ewes & Lambs FOR SALE. **SHORE BROS.,** WHITE OAK, ONT. 298-y-OM

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Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE prices, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

EXCELLENT CLYDESDALES OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE.

New Catalogues for 1891 will be ready for delivery about February, 1891. Send for one. My motto: "No business no harm."

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SHORTHORN COWS, BULLS AND HEIFERS.

A few choice Berkshire Boars, fit for service; a number of grand young Boars, three months old, all sired by an imported Berkshire Boar, and out of imported and registered Sows. A few good Sows, in pig, about 8 or 9 months old. Prices reasonable.

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Bulls and heifers, sired by Laird of Kinellar, of the Campbell-Buchan Lassic family, from which we have some fine show animals, several prize takers at the Provincial Show, 1889.

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T. E. BRAMELD, Proprietor, offers for sale, at very reasonable figures, choice **A. J. C. C. Jerseys** from his prize-winning herd; also a few extra good high-grade Cows and Heifers, and registered Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Write for prices. P. O., Station and Telegrams, Oakville, on G.T.R. 302-f-OM

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Pearl Diver Pogs 24541, calved Oct. 10th, 1889; sire Rambler Pogs 18458; dam Pearl of St. Lambert 28142. A grand young bull; fit to go into any herd. Also Bull Calf, calved Nov. 20th, 1890; sire Mighty Dollar 24051, winner of first at the Industrial Fair, Toronto; dam John Bull's Paintress 62551, by Canada's John Bull 8388, and Bull Calf, calved Dec. 20th, 1890; sire Mighty Dollar 24051; dam Jetsam 32883; imported direct from Island of Jersey. For prices and particulars address,

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Dropped 18th September, 1888; solid silver-grey, dark shadings; black tongue and switch; sired by Albert's John Bull 18330, by the famous Canada's John Bull 8388, dam Albert's Queen 20631, a granddaughter of Eurotas.

—ALSO A PURE-BRED—
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Pure Native Wine.
Write for prices. 298-y-OM

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PURE-BRED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS
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ESSEX PIGS.
Prince of Oaklawn (Imp.) 12851, heads the herd. Young stock for sale. Also a few choice unregistered and high grade cows.
Farm one mile from Streetsville Junction. **J. H. SCARLETT**, Streetsville, Ont. 297-y-OM

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Two nicely marked Yearling Bulls of the best milking strains.
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I have one of the oldest herds of Holsteins in Canada, founded on the best blood in America; also registered Clydesdales and Carriage horses.
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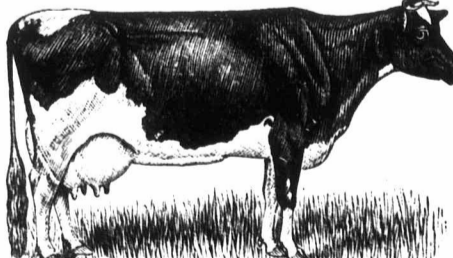
PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
The sweepstakes herd at the Toronto Industrial Fair, where my stock bull Woodbine Prince (6712) also took the first prize and sweepstakes silver medal. I keep no cattle that are not of the highest standard.

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THE CHOICEST AND MOST UNIFORM HERD IN CANADA.
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STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
All my stock I have carefully chosen for their extra fine breeding and large milk records, and are all registered in Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. A visit, or correspondence solicited.
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THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,
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This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 291-y-OM

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All imported or bred from imported stock. "Sir Mac," of the famous Aaggle tribe, heads the herd.
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During the next sixty days. A change in our business makes it necessary to reduce our very choice herd one-half before March. Come and examine the stock and prices. Railroad stations—Tavistock and Hamburg, on G. T. R.
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Grand Clearing Sale of the oldest established herd of
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IN CANADA. MUST BE SOLD.


Together with one of the choicest stock farms in Eastern Ontario, containing 170 acres, highly improved and in an excellent state of cultivation; water supplied by spring and wind-power; close to railway station and steamboat landing on River St. Lawrence; residence located in a thriving village with churches, schools, etc., at door. A rare opportunity for investors. Our herd of Holsteins is one of the best in the Dominion, and includes representatives of the choicest milk and butter families of both sexes and all ages. Must be sacrificed in three months without reserve. Write for prices, or come and see our herd.
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FOR GOOD HEREFORD CATTLE
—WRITE TO—
F. A. FLEMING
Address, **WESTON P. O., ONT.,**
Or 15 Toronto-St., Toronto, Ont.
Mention this paper. 300-g-OM

Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs, MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWLS.
We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 26, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.
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This herd took all the first prizes in Quebec in 1887 and 1888, and in Ontario in 1889, in competition with all the leading herds. Young stock for sale, all of which is from the celebrated bull **ROB ROY** (3971), which is at the head of the herd.
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I have at present one of the largest & best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.



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Imported and Canadian-Bred


AYRSHIRES AND GLYDESDALES FOR SALE.
I have on hand a large herd of finely-bred Ayrshires of splendid quality. My Clydesdales are also first-class. Stock for sale. Prices and terms liberal.
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Prize Winning Ayrshires for Sale.

GURTA 4th (1181)
Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address
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HILLHURST HERDS
ABERDEEN, ANGUS, HEREFORD,
—AND—
A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE.
Choice Young Bulls and Heifers of the above breeds for sale at moderate prices at all times. A few fine, young Hereford Bulls, by Cassio, at low prices if taken at once.
M. H. COCHRANE,
298-y HILLHURST P. O., Compton Co., Q.

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JUST IMPORTED.
I have just arrived from England with forty-six Shropshire Yearling Ewes and a number of choice Ewe Lambs & Rams, all selected by myself from six of the leading British flocks. The ewes are all in lamb to noted English sires. My flock now numbers over 70 head. Parties wishing to found a flock, or buy choice specimens at fair prices, are invited to write for particulars. Come and see me. Visitors welcome. Satisfaction guaranteed. 291-tf-OM
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SHROPSHIRE--SHEEP.



This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.

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ENGLAND.
289-y

SOUTHDOWNS!

My sheep are imported from the flocks of Henry Webb, Geo. Jonas, J. J. Coleman and W. Toop. Will now sell a few ewes from the above in lamb to imported rams, also a few ewe lambs of my own breeding.



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296-y-OM

YORKSHIRES ONLY!

MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON, Oakville, Ont., have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock imported from the best herds in England. Orders booked now for spring pigs. P.O., Telegrams and Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 302-y-OM

"We lead. All others follow."

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

MESSRS. ORMSBY & CHAPMAN, the pioneer importers and breeders of these famous pigs, have a choice selection of imported and home-bred stock for sale. The kind the bacon trade calls for—lengthy, deep-sided pigs, combining size with quality. Send for catalogue. The Grange Farm, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations—Streetsville, on the C.P.R., and Pt. Credit, on G.T.R. 297-y

SHROPSHIRE

I have on hand a splendid lot of

IMPORTED EWES

from the best English flocks, and are now being bred to a first prize imported ram.

S. C. MILLSON,
GLANWORTH, ONT.
295-y-OM



TAZEWELL & HECTOR,
Importers and breeders of Dorset Horned Sheep and improved Yorkshire Pigs. JOHN TAZEWELL, Indian Village farm, Port Credit, Ont. THOS. HECTOR, The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations—Pt. Credit, on G. W. R., Streetsville, on C. P. R. 298-y-OM

DORSET HORN SHEEP

MY SPECIALTY.

These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every satisfaction.

THOMAS CHICK,
Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England.
295-y-OM



SHROPSHIRE

—AND—

Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

A choice lot, imported by ourselves. Sheep from the flocks of H. J. Sheldon, F. Bach, R. Mansell, J. Thonger.

Yorkshire pigs from last year's prize winners.

W. MEDCRAFT & SON
SPARTA, P. O.
and Telegraph Station
297-y-OM



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

DAVID BUTTAR,

Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland

Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-y-OM



Green Grove Stock Farm

Jersey Cattle of the very best butter strains. Choice South-down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Fancy Poultry. Young Stock for sale.

J. W. BUSSELL & SON, LISGAR P. O., ONT.
Stations—Streetsville and Lisgar, on C. P. R. 297-f-OM



PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

My flock was founded in 1870, and has been bred with the greatest care since, none but rams of the choicest strains of imported blood having been used. "Halton Hero," winner of 8 1st prizes, now heads the flock. I have some grand ram lambs that I will sell at farmers' prices.

JOHN. W. ALTON,
297-f-OM Cedar Grove Farm, OAKVILLE, ONT.

PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS

—AND—

Shropshire Sheep

Now ready for shipment. Imported and Canadian bred Rams, Ram and Ewe Lambs, the get of the choicest imported sires. Good heads, good carcass and good fleece. None better in the Dominion. Write for prices. Address—



289-1f **JOHN DRYDEN,** Brooklin, Ont.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs. Best herd of the size. Patronized by Dominion and Ontario Government. All stock pedigree. Also Dorset Horned Sheep. These breed twice a year. Write for prices. 291-y-OM **E. M. JARVIS,** Clarkson.



Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.

Entire breeding stock of Yorkshires are imported; specially selected from stock of F. Walker-Jones and Sanders Spencer, Eng. Registered sows and boars supplied not akin. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described. **J. E. BRETHOUR,** Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 300-y-OM



THE-GLEN-STOCK-FARM

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,

SHIRE HORSES,

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs.

Our pigs are specially selected from the prize-winning herds of Sanders Spencer, Ashforth, Charnock and F. Walker-Jones, who won upwards of \$10,000 in prizes in three years. Orders now booked for young registered pigs. Shorthorns and Shire horses for sale.



GREEN BROS., INNERKIP, Oxford Co., Ont. 282-y-OM

IMPROVED - YORKSHIRE - PIGS

OF THE BEST QUALITY CAN BE OBTAINED AT MODERATE PRICES, FROM

C. E. DUCKERING,

THE CLIFF, Kirkton, Lindsay, England,

the oldest and most successful herd in the country, having gained since 1856 nearly 3000 prizes. All pigs supplied either entered or eligible for entry in the herd book. 300-y-OM

Improved Large Yorkshires.

We have animals of all ages for sale, of good breeding and excellent quality.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, ONT. 301-f-OM



R. H. HARDING,

Mapleview Farm,

THORNDALE, ONT.

Importer and Breeder of Improved Chester White Pigs. First-class stock for sale at all times. Also a fine Carriage Stallion, rising two years old, for sale cheap; sire imported. Inspection invited. 301-l-OM



H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.,

Importers and Breeders of Ohio Improved Chester White SWINE.

ALSO REGISTERED POLAND CHINA SWINE. Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd prize at the Toronto fair this fall.

Young Stock for Sale. Single rate by express. 298-y



E. D. GEORGE

PUTNAM, - - ONT.

Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

Four fine large Young Sows, bred to Free Trade 4350, Uncle Sam 4361; 12 Boars, three to five months, that are extra. Pairs not akin. Special rates by express. 293-y-0



BORNHOLM HERD OF OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITES

This herd received more first prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1890 than any other herd shown of that class.

Young Stock always on hand and for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Prices away down. Mitchell Station on G. T. R. 293-y-OM **DANIEL DECOURCEY, Prop., BORNHOLM, ONT.**



POLAND CHINAS

All pure-bred and registered. From the very best strains in America. First come first served. Write for prices. I mean business. 298-y-OM **W. S. HARRIS,** Homer, Michigan, U.S.

SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE PIGS
From imported stock, \$8 each, \$10 pair. Address
293-y-OM F. J. Ramsey, Dunnville, Ont.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Seventeen choice Berkshire Pigs, male and female, from eight to ten weeks old, eligible for registration. Shipped by express, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars.

R. RIVERS & SON, Springhill Farm,
293-y-OM Walkerton, Ont.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

Imported and home-bred;
from the best strains

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

at Right Prices. Apply to—
Richard Debridge,
299-y-O WINCHELSEA, ONT.

BERKSHIRES

—AND—
COTSWOLDS.

J. G. SNELL & BRO.

EDMONTON P. O.,
Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.

For forty years we have led all others in these lines, both in the show yards and breeding pens.

We now have a choice lot of young pigs, varying in age from six weeks to six months; all are descended from fashionable bred, prize winning English stock. We also have a grand lot of Cotswolds, a large number of which are yearlings. Good stock always for sale. Visitors welcome. Write for particulars. 298-y-OM

The Great AMERICAN HOG
Two-thirds more raised than all breeds in the United States. Rapid growth. Most Pork for food consumed by actual test. Pedigreed. 200
FOR SALE. 299-j




G. M. ANDERSON, Tyneside, Ont.

A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange P. O.,
Ont., Cheltenham Station, C. P. and G. T. Railways.

The Centennial - Sweepstakes herd of **SUFFOLK PIGS**, being the oldest, largest, and most successful prize winners in America. The boar 1-am-First, at the head of this herd, is 17 months old and weighs 440 lbs.

Shorthorn Cattle of the Cruickshank blood. Young bulls for sale, got by Baron Camperdown = 1218 =, imp., (47889) and Baron of the Grange = 10954 =. 294-y-OM

PROVINCIAL Spring Stallion Show

TO BE HELD MARCH 11 and 12, 1891.
For prize lists address
HENRY WADE,
302-a-OM Col. Queen & Yonge, Toronto, Ont.

CONDIMENT

For HORSELS, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOGS and POULTRY.



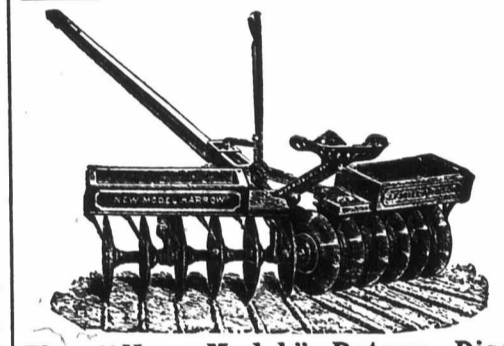
A delicious combination of Tonic, Stimulant, Nutrients and Fattening Food, which Purifies the Blood, prevents and cures Disease, and improves the health of all animals by its use. One trial will prove its usefulness and economy. Send for testimonials, prices, etc., etc. 298-y-OM

FOR SALE.—An eighty-acre fruit farm, well improved, near best markets. A bargain. Address, Fruit Hill, Tonganoxie, Kas., U.S.A. 302-a-O

Dominion Holstein Breeders' Association.

A meeting of the above Association will be held in the city hall, Stratford, on Wednesday, the 18th of February, 1891. A business meeting will be held at 10 a. m., and an open meeting at 1 p. m., at which the following papers will be read and discussed.

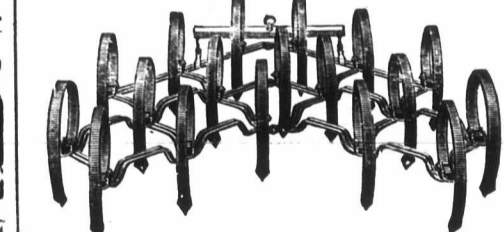
- 1st. The dairy farm and silo.
 - 2nd. Are the Holstein-Friesians a general purpose breed?
 - 3rd. The best method of breeding, feeding and rearing calves profitable for the dairy.
 - 4th. Obtaining a wholesome milk supply for cities.
 - 5th. The individuality in relation to the breeding and performance of dairy cows.
 - 6th. The progress of Holstein-Friesians in America, and what made them prominent.
- The public are cordially invited to attend the afternoon meeting.
302-a-O PETER STEWART, Secretary.



The "New Model" Rotary Disc Jointed Pulverizing Harrow.

All Steel Discs with Patent Automatic Scrapers. The only Disc Harrow made with Scrapers that will keep discs clean without any attention from the driver. No Disc Harrow is complete without this great improvement. Receives everywhere highest commendation, because very effective in work, simple in construction, durable in wear, convenient in handling.

The Celebrated Stevens (Patented) All Steel, Arched Frame Spring Tooth Harrow.



Away ahead of all others; all steel frame; no wood to decay and wear out; lightest draught spring tooth harrow made; teeth quickly adjusted—only one nut to loosen; will not clog or bury. On stony land its work is perfection; in sticky ground there is none like it.

Good live responsible agents wanted in every part of Canada. Write for circulars and prices. 302-OM
J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg, Ont.

GEORGE WHITE & SONS, FOREST CITY MACHINE WORKS, LONDON, ONT

GENUINE WHITE THRESHING ENGINE,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
For wood or straw. Our Straw-burning Engine has given thorough satisfaction. It is the only straw-burner with back water space in boiler. Light and Heavy Traction Engines, Special 16, 20 and 25 H. P. Semi-Portable Engines, strong and compact for saw mill purposes, same style as our Threshing Engines.

We now have on hand a limited number of second-hand Portable and Traction Engines (not our own make) in good order for sale cheap. 297-1f

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

A decree issued by the French Minister of Agriculture forbids the importation into France and the transport of cattle, sheep and pigs from Belgium and Holland, either by the land or sea frontiers till further notice.

The Committee on Agriculture, of the Quebec Assembly, has recommended a grant of \$6,000 a year for five years to the Haras National, and of 50 cents a ton, to the extent of \$12,000 in one year, to encourage the cultivation of the sugar beet.

In Germany an association of horse breeders and dealers is being organized, with headquarters at Berlin. The objects are the promotion of horse-breeding in Germany, the insurance of horses, and the maintenance of good selling prices by keeping the members informed upon market fluctuations, etc.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., writes:—"The following are some of my recent sales of Chester White pigs: To Mathew Flaherty, Thorndale, Ont., one sow; R. M. Richmond & Co., Creemore, one boar; W. B. Harding, Thorndale, one sow; J. G. Barr, Cromarty, one boar and sow; C. E. Harding, Ballymote, Ont., one sow, and Fred Harding, Ballymote, one sow, with inquiries on hand yet to be answered."

GOOD WAGES for GOOD AGENTS

to canvass for the Ladies' Home Journal.
299-a-OM CURTIS PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

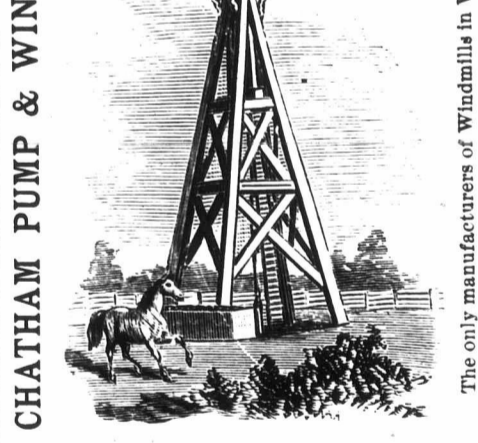
SEEDS

5 packets of Choice Flower or Vegetable Seeds, 15c. Illustrated Catalogue free.
GEO. DUDGEON,
302-a-OM Guelph, Ont.

JOHN SMITH,

Live Stock Auctioneer, Brampton, Ont. Sales conducted in all parts of Canada and the United States. Pedigree stock a specialty. Write for terms. References:—J. C. Snell, Brampton, Ont.; M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Quebec.; T. C. Patteson, Eastwood, Ont. 297-y-O

CHATHAM PUMP & WINDMILL CO.



The only manufacturers of Windmills in Western Ontario.
C. TICKNER, Chatham, Ont.
298-C

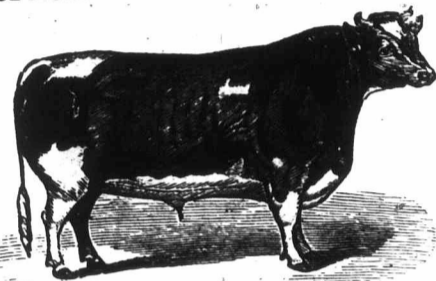
NO SOIL in the world with **BEST PAYING MARKETS** right at the door for farmers in Michigan. How to get a long time, easy payments, and full information address **O. M. BARNES, LANSING, MICH.** 302-10E

OUR SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS

FOR 1891

A Cash Commission will be allowed to all who are not prize-winners:—From 10 to 20 names, 25c. each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each.

A SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION PRIZE.



We have bought, to be given as a special subscription prize, a very promising young Holstein Bull of the famous Aaggie family. His dam is a very fine cow, and an extra heavy milker. The following is his pedigree:—Sir Ollard of Aaggie, thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian bull, bred by R. Howes Crump, the Waldrons Stock Farm, Masonville, near London, Ont. Calved January 10th, 1890. Sire Sir Archibald of Aaggie (H. F. H. B., Vol. I., No. 598). Grand Sire Sir James of Aaggie, H. F. H. B. 1425. Dam of Sir James of Aaggie is Bles, with a record of 64 lbs. of milk in a day on grass. Dam of Sir Archibald of Aaggie is Aaggie Ida (H. F. H. B. 2600), with a record of 75 lbs. of milk in one day, and 20 lbs. butter in one week. Dam of Sir Ollard of Aaggie is Imported Doralice 2nd (H. F. H. B. 204), who has a milk record of 49 lbs. in one day as a two-year-old, on grass alone. Sire of Doralice 2nd is Jakob 2nd, whose dam has a milk record of 82 1/2 lbs. in one day. Grand dam of Doralice 2nd has a milk record of 92 1/2 lbs. in one day. This grand young bull will be given as a subscription prize for 100 new names. We will ship the bull at any time, and allow the canvasser six months in which to send the names.

STOCK.

For 150 new names, a Shorthorn Bull (fit for service), bred by James Graham, Port Perry, Ont.
 For 100 new names, an Ayrshire Bull (fit for service), bred by Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont.
 A Heifer of any of the above breeds will be given for from 100 to 150 names, according to quality of animal.
 For 35 new names we will give a pair (or single animal for 20) of Improved Large Yorkshires, from 6 to 8 weeks old, bred from imported English stock by Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.
 For 30 new names, a Shropshire Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., or Hon. Jno. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.
 For 30 new names we will give a Cotswold Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Mr. J. C. Snell, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
 For 30 new names we will give a Leicester Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont.
 For 25 new names we will give a Berkshire Sow or Boar, 6 to 8 weeks old, bred by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., or by Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont.
 We will give as subscription prizes young animals, either male or female, of any of the following breeds:—Short-horns, Herefords, Galloways, Ayrshires, Jerseys, a bull or heifer (of fair quality), purely bred, for 100 new subscribers, accompanied by \$100. We can also supply home-bred or imported stock of any desired breed, age or quality. In all cases we will guarantee satisfaction as to the quality breeding, and value of the animal. We will give very liberal terms to agricultural and other societies, and farmers in new sections, special inducements in sheep and poultry. Write for particulars.

For 10 new names we will give a pair, or for 5, a single bird, of any of the following breeds:—Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Langshans, Black Red Games, any variety of Leg-horns, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Spanish, Bantams, Ducks, etc. Eggs will be given as prizes, when desired, from the yards of Wm. Hodgson, Brooklyn, Ont.
 For 12 new names we will give a registered Chester White Sow or Boar Pig, 6 to 8 weeks old, or a pair for 20 new names. A young Sow in pig or a young Boar (fit for service) will be sent for 40 new names. All our Chester prizes will be sent from the herds of Messrs. E. H. George, H. George & Sons, R. H. Harding, or D. Decourcy, all of whom advertise in our columns.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

For 110 new names a Bain Farm Truck, value \$75, manufactured by Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock, Ont.
 For 65 new names a Patent Iron Frame Section Spring Tooth Cultivator, value \$36, manufactured by J. O. Wisner & Son, Brantford.
 For 110 new names we will give a first-class wagon, value \$75, manufactured by the Chatham Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.
 For 75 new names we will give one of the celebrated Westward Ho Sulky Plows, value \$40, manufactured by Copp Bros., Hamilton, Ont.
 For 125 new names we will give one of Haliday's Standard Wind Mills, value \$75, manufactured by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, Ont.
 For 140 new names we will give a Hay Loader, value \$75, manufactured by Matthew Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
 For 100 new names we will give a large Straw Cutter with Carriers attached, value \$55, manufactured by B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.
 For 40 new names we will give a large Agricultural Furnace, value \$22, made by the Gowdy Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
 For 65 new names we will give a new Fanning Mill, value \$35, manufactured by Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont.

We will give Reliable Guns for New Subscribers.

GUNS.

For 43 new subscribers we will send a Winchester Repeating Shot Gun. This is the newest and best shot gun made. The famous Winchester Arms Co., who make it, describe it as follows:—"This gun is made of the best rolled steel barrel, case hardened frame; the 12-inch gauge has a 30-inch barrel; the 10-inch gauge has a 33-inch barrel. This is a well-finished and beautiful gun. It will shoot six shots without reloading. It is one of the strongest, most durable and best shooting guns made, irrespective of price."
 For 40 new names we will give a Breech-loading English Shot Gun of latest design and of good quality.
 Our guns are like our watches, made by a reliable firm.

RIFLES.

For 30 new names we will send a Winchester Repeating Rifle, either round or octagon barrel, of any of the following calibres:—22, 32, 38, 44. These are all first-class guns. They will be securely packed and shipped by express to the winner. If any prize winner prefers Marlin or Colt's Rifles instead of Winchester, we will send either on the same terms. Every gun is guaranteed satisfactory.
 For 10 new names we will send an imported Breech-loading German Rifle.

In sending subscribers for subscription prizes, send in your names weekly, and the cash as frequently as convenient. Every canvasser will be held responsible for \$1.00 for each yearly subscriber he sends in. In all the larger prizes we will give from three to six months in which to send us the required amount of cash and names. When you commence to canvass, let us know for what prize you are working. As soon as any reliable canvasser sends us one-fourth the number of names required to win the prize for which he or she is working, we will ship the prize if desired, and allow the canvasser a suitable time in which to send us the number of names specified, but we must be furnished with suitable evidence that such parties are reliable. All watches and jewellery will be securely packed and sent, post-paid. The guns will be sent by express, safely packed, but not prepaid. The safe arrival of all prizes is guaranteed. Write for agent's outfit.

RAMSDELL'S EXTRA SEAT.



For 4 new yearly subscribers we will express one of Ramsdell's Extra Seats. This seat is used only when a third person is to ride on one seat of the conveyance. It can then be taken from under the regular seat and put in position by the loop passing around and in under the cushion, entering the cushion on the back side. Pull it forward until the bend touches the back of cushion. It is then ready for use. It can be used on all conveyances that contain a cushion, such as buggies, carriages, carts, surries, sleighs and cutters. It does not cut the cushion, and has no extra attachments whatever. The seat is 8 inches wide on top, and 10 inches long, leaving about one foot of open space behind for hips and dress. All the space that is taken up in this seat is 11 1/4 inches. It sits firmly on the cushion when in use, and the same comfort is given the occupants as though there were only two on the seat. It is manufactured by the Ideal Manufacturing Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Retail Price, \$2.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

No. 1—For 6 new yearly subscribers we will give a nickel case, open face, stem-wind and stem-set watch, a good, reliable time-keeper. Guaranteed for one year. This watch retails at \$5.
 No. 2—For 10 new yearly subscribers we will give a solid coin silver, open face, stem-wind and stem-set watch. Jewelled movement. Guaranteed for one year.
 No. 3—For 12 new yearly subscribers we will send No. 2 in a hunting-case.
 No. 4—For 20 new yearly subscribers we will give an open-face, screw bezel and back stem-wind and set watch, with genuine American movements. Guaranteed for 5 years.
 No. 5—For 30 new yearly subscribers we will give the same works in a beautiful gold-filled case. Guaranteed for 15 years.

LADIES' WATCHES.

No. 6—For 10 new subscribers we will give a lady's solid silver, open face, stem wind and set watch. Movements Jewelled. Guaranteed for one year.
 No. 7—For 12 new yearly subscribers we will give a hunting case, the same as in No. 6.
 No. 8—For 24 new yearly subscribers we give a solid silver hunting case stem-wind and set watch, with fine American jewelled movements, guaranteed for five years.
 No. 9—For 34 new yearly subscribers we will give the same works in a filled gold case, guaranteed for 15 years.
 Our watches are all guaranteed by the makers. If any prove unsatisfactory they may be returned, and will be at once replaced by another.

OUR JEWELLED GOLD RINGS.

For 4 new subscribers we will give a 10k lady's bright gold ring set with real stones and garnets.
 For 6 new subscribers we will give a 10k lady's bright gold ring set with pearls and garnets.
 For 11 new names we will give a lady's 15k (yellow) gold ring set with six pearls and diamond, real stones.
 For 6 new names we will give a gentleman's ring, nicely engraved by hand, design of Noah's ark and dove, 90 dwts.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. C. E. Park, Moosomin, has two superior Shire stallions, imported by him last May from England. F. W. Park, Esq., Headon-Manor, Retford Notts, England, is a breeder of Shires, and his son, Mr. C. E. Park, has thus an excellent opportunity of securing the best animals. It is the intention of Mr. Park to return to England the coming spring if he disposes of his present stock.

Messrs. Wm. Cowie & Son, Valens, Ont., have recently purchased from F. W. Stone, Guelph, the Hereford bull Guardsman, 1 year, by Picture 11th, dam Moreton Governess 3rd, by (imported) Duke of Manchester 4470 (5308), descended from the celebrated cow Governess 1301, who bred thirty calves, the last when upwards of thirty years old, and was sold to the butcher when thirty-three.

During the past season the Kerry cows, "ripe little mountain blackberries" as they are sometimes called, have, like the Jerseys, been much in demand in England. The Dexter may be roughly described as a Shorthorn-Kerry, but is not so hardy as the Kerry, and will fatten more easily and grow to greater weight. The Dexter-Kerry is the result of cross breeding, the object of which was to produce a small domestic cow better suited to the low lands.

Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, the well-known breeders of Shorthorn cattle and successful showmen, write us to the following effect:—"In your last number, Messrs. R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, say that they have performed the before unaccomplished feat of winning, for two years in succession, first prize for four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor. Not wishing to detract from the many honors gained by the Messrs. Nicholson, yet we must correct their statement, as in 1882 and 1883 we won that much coveted prize, and sold those eight calves (seven bulls and one heifer) for \$2,525, an average of \$315 each, every one of which gave satisfaction to their purchasers, and several of them at about four years old sold for more money than what they originally cost."

Green Bros., of Innerkip, report the following sales of Improved Yorkshire pigs:—Boar and sow to R. C. Osborne, Bowmanville; boar to J. G. Lindsay, Maplewood; boar and sow to Jas. Rhodes, Chatham; boar and sow to John Cornish, Holstein; boar to J. G. Clarke, Ottawa; sow to R. J. Carrick, Roseville; sow to W. Goodger, Woodstock; boar to L. Price, Mount Elgin; boar to Geo. Reeder, Ridgetown; boar and two sows to Isaac Kipp, British Columbia; sow to J. J. Higgins, Clinton; boar to Jos. Featherstone, Credit; boar and sow to Mrs. Broughton, Eastwood; sow to A. F. McGill, Hillsburg; boar to A. C. Bowman, Mannheim; sow to W. Hewitt, Mannheim; boar to Jonathan Cowing, Innerkip; boar and sow to Cecil French, Truro, Nova Scotia. Short-horns—They have also sold to A. F. McGill, Tilsonburg, the fine red heifer Jewess, she is by imported Earl of Mar (4785) out of imported Jewel. Since her arrival she has won 1st prize for her owner, and also presented him with a fine heifer calf.

The Bollert Bros., of Cassel, write:—"Our stock has gone into their winter quarters in better shape than ever before, and are now enjoying the bountiful supply of ensilage which we laid in for them. We lately sold our silver medal winner, Barnston, to Mr. H. Lippert, of Tavistock. In very thin flesh he weighed 2,430 lbs. Mr. Peter Rosenberger, Cassel, took a very fine heifer of good breeding; Mr. D. O'Machony, Renton, a bull and heifer. These will make a grand foundation for a valuable herd. The bull in his pedigree discloses the richest breeding of any Holstein bull in Canada. We lately had quite a compliment, made by Prof. Robertson, through him selecting Bonnie Queen 3rd from our herd as a representative of the breed for the Nova Scotia Experimental Farm. Outside of calves, she is the only animal in our herd of our own breeding. Considering the many fine imported cows we have, we think this a great compliment. However, we refused to part with her, thinking her of greater value to our herd than the price would be (though a handsome one), which he saw fit to offer."

Mr. S. C. Johnston, Manilla, Ont., whose advertisement begins with this issue, has made quite extensive importations of Clydesdales and Hackneys this season. In referring to part of these, the North British speaks of them as follows:—"To Mr. S. C. Johnston, Manilla, Ont., Mr. Park has sold three grand big two-year-old colts of choice breeding. One was got by Top Gallant, out of the well-known Ardgowan prize mare Jenora, and, from his weight and substance, he is likely to prove a valuable horse. His dam's own sister, Annot Lyle, was never beaten when a yearling, and Leonora was also well-known in the show ring. Another of the three was got by the big breeding like horse Skelmorlie, and was himself a prize-winner at Bishop's show this summer, and at shows in Ayrshire last season. The third colt was got by the useful breeding horse Calendar, and was a prize-winner at Sterling show. With these he also takes the richly-colored, thick, handsome horse Manilla Boy, also purchased of Mr. Park. He is three years old, and is a horse of superior breeding, with splendid free action. He gained fourth prize at Maryhill in 1889. These colts are likely to command a ready sale in Canada, and it is a cheering sign of the trade that this is Mr. Johnston's second trip this season. From Mr. Lang, Carneyland, Paisley, he also at this time purchased a big three-year-old stallion, of good breeding and great substance."



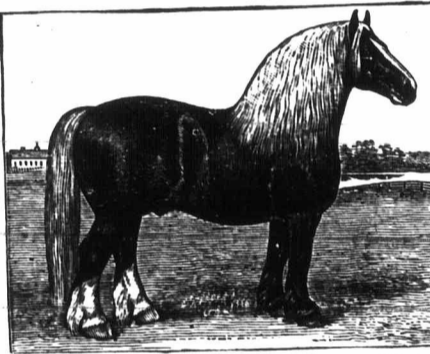
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

—AND—
COLLIE DOGS.

A choice lot of Ewes bred by Mr. David Buttar, Couper, Angus, Scotland; two Shear Ewes, imported last season, and their produce. Also Collie Dogs just imported. 296-y-O-M
W. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Ont.

REMEMBER! The place to purchase Percheron Horses or Jersey Cattle is at the Log Cabin Stock Farm. Every Animal will be sold at a price profitable for the purchaser. Those that don't suit us (they may suit you) will be sold for the first offer we can afford to take. Address, LOG CABIN STOCK FARM, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

K O - 4 - 86



BLAIR BROS., Aurora, Ill.

—IMPORTERS OF—
CLEVELAND BAY, GERMAN COACH HORSES,
English Shire and Clydesdale Horses.

TWO NEW IMPORTATIONS THIS SEASON.

We have a choice lot, selected with reference to style, action, and quality, combined with good pedigrees. We have winners at many of the greatest shows of England, including the great London and the Royal Shows. We offer first-class animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogues on application. Stables in town. Address as above. 301-e-O-M

Catarrh

Is a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint, and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

292-y-O

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.

Made of steel, lighter, stronger, cheaper, more Power, everlasting and competition distanced.



Address for circulars and location of Storehouses and Agents: P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Dederick's Works, Albany, N. Y., or Montreal, P. Q.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s
Breakfast
Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

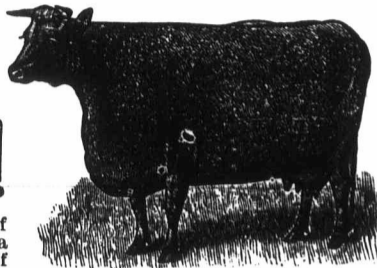
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

K O - 4 - 86

301-e-O-M

H. CARGILL & SON,
CARGILL, ONT.,
BREEDERS OF SCOTCH-BRED
Shorthorn Cattle!



With Campbell, of Kinellar, bull, imp. Albert Victor, at the head of the herd; also several imp. Urys, also bred at Kinellar, and a daughter, and grand daughters of the sweepstakes cow Rose of Strathallan 2nd, and other useful sorts. A nice lot now on hand for sale. 283-y-OM

HEADQUARTERS FOR **Booker Brook Farm,** Our aim is to combine size and quality with speed & style.
Goldust Stock, Eminence, Shelby Co., Kentucky.
THE HOME OF **T. & J. HORNSBY,** We have sold more horses into Canada than any other breeder in the State.
Lexington Coldust, sire of Sir Rodger, 2.23½; Indicator, 2.23½, made in a fourth heat when 19 years old. Trotting-Bred -- Horses OF THE BEST STRAINS.
Write for Catalogue and References of former purchasers. 300-f-OM

Silver Lake Stock Farm, **PRETENDER 1453**
Frankfort, Ky. AT THE HEAD OF OUR STUD.

S. BLACK & SON,
BREEDERS OF—

Trotting-Bred = Road = Horses

This is one of the best bred sons of the famous Dictator, and is himself sire of Beuoni, three-year-old record 2.28¼; Hermitage, 2.23½; Blue Dick, 2.30, etc.

We have a choice lot of young Stallions and Fillies sired by Pretender, Onward 1411, and others for sale at reasonable figures. We keep none but the best, and do not look for fancy prices. Send for illustrated catalogue and prices. 300-f-OM

DR. CARVER 7369, **Rideau Stock Farm** **PALM LEAF 7634,**
two-year-old record 2.40. Kingston, Ont. Foaled 1887.

By New York Dictator, (trial) 2.25¾. Standard-bred Trotting Horses, Registered Holstein (H.F.H.B.) and Jersey Cattle (A.J.C.C.)
Dam—Kitty Morgan, Sire of Patron, 2.14¾, Dam—Augusta, 2.20¾, Dam of Chanter, 2.20¾, Dam of Shalleross, (trial) 2.23, 2nd dam—Dolly Mills, Dam of Orange Girl, 2.20, Walkhill Chief, etc.
Dam of Nannie Talbot, 2.29¼. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. F. A. Folger, Box 579. Send for catalogue. 283-y-OM

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares for Sale.

Highest Prize Winners in the Leading Shows of Scotland and Canada, AND THE GET OF FAMOUS SIRE

Such as Lord Erskine, Darnley, Old Times, McCammon, Prince Lawrence, Lord Hopton, Bold Magee, Sir Wyndham, Good Hope and Fireaway.

Prices Reasonable. Catalogues Furnished on Application.



ROBT. BEITH & CO.
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Bowmanville is on the line of the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 294 west of Montreal. 289-y

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS & MARES,

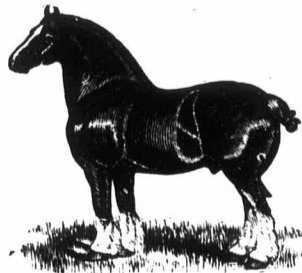
Shetland and Welsh Ponies on hand and for Sale.

My last importation consists of a large number of Stallions and Mares from one to four years old, and the gets of such noted sires as Darnley (222), Macgregor (1487), Top Gallant (1850), Prince Gallant (6176), Knight of Lothian (4489), etc. Also a few choice thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle.

A call solicited. Visitors always welcome.

T. W. EVANS, YELVERTON P. O., ONT.

Pontypool Station and Telegraph Office on C. P. R., fifty miles east of Toronto. 300-f-



STOCK GOSSIP.

In writing advertisers please say that you saw their advertisement in the Farmer's Advocate.

A. C. Hallman & Co., breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, New Dundee, Ont., write as follows:—“Our Holstein-Friesians are wintering splendidly; they all appear healthy and vigorous, and are improving nicely. We have the finest lot to select from we ever had. We have extra choice in young cows and heifers in calf. Our calves are coming fast, of excellent quality and breeding. One of our Aaggle heifers just dropped a fine bull calf, sired by our young herd bull, Royal Canadian Netherland. This is the first calf we have had by that bull, and if this is a sample he is going to be a valuable sire, stamping his rich inheritance on his progeny, being a son of the 'world's champion butter bull' (Netherland Prince) he cannot help but make a valuable sire. He took first prize at Toronto and London in his class in 1890, already making a bold march to prominence, besides being highly commended by all parties for his fine quality. The demand for choice Holsteins is very strong, and we have just nicely begun this season's trade with two sales. The imported cow, Mina Rooker, we sold to Colonel Blair, Experimental Farm, N. S. Prof. Jas. W. Robertson selected the cow, and afterwards brought the Colonel along, who was highly pleased with her fine quality, and at once bought her. We sold the fine young bull, Netherland Marcus, son of our Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, and grand son of Netherland Prince, to Mr. John Wright, Dutton, Ont. This is a bull of fine quality and excellent breeding, and Mr. Wright has made good choice in selecting him. He has a few grade Holsteins, which made such a favorable impression, which encouraged him to this purchase. We have a fine lot of young bull calves on hand yet.”

W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., sends us the following:—“In writing you recently we overlooked giving you our stock notes. Our Shorthorns and Ayrshires are all doing well, and the season's crop of calves coming in good form. We have now new and very much improved buildings for each of these herds, and we are also trying the experiment this season of feeding some seventy-five steers for export. Our feed is ensilage roots, hay, straw and ground grain and bran. We have for four years grown and cured ensilage with great success, and we can confidently recommend it as the cheapest and best food for stock. At same time we consider that it is fed with best results in conjunction with other feeds, ensilage, however, being the great bulk. We have in all some eight silos, and our present idea is that the number will be increased rather than reduced. As yet we have not fed ensilage to horses, sheep or pigs, but we intend doing so this winter. Our Shropshire sheep are doing well, and we have had a fair demand for our young rams this season from local farmers, showing that there is a growing feeling in favor of this popular and useful breed of sheep. Last year our flock won, at the Central Exhibition, Ottawa, the silver cup given by the Shropshire Association, of England, and we now have at the head of our flock the celebrated ram sent over by Thomas Dyke Esq., Dominion Government Agent in London, England, to be competed for at same exhibition. We are also getting into a fine herd of Berkshires, our foundation stock coming from the Messrs. Snell, of Edmonton, and we have in our herd both male and female stock from their best importations. In all the lines of stock in which we breed we have on hand for sale fine young animals, both male and female. Our sires are all imported, and are of the best herds and flocks in England and Scotland, and in all lines we have more or less imported females, and our flock of Shropshire ewes, with some three or four exceptions, are all imported.”

NOTICES.

We would direct the attention of farmers desiring information regarding farm lands in Michigan to the advertisement of Mr. O. M. Barnes, Lansing, Michigan.

The question of purity in food is a matter of the greatest importance, and deserves most careful and constant consideration; yet so ingenious are the methods nowadays adopted to adulterate, and the processes employed to cheapen manufacture, that it is often very difficult to determine the merits of any particular article of food. With W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, however, no such difficulty arises, for it is produced from the finest cocoa seeds only. The result is that W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is not excelled in solubility, and it still remains, as for over one hundred years past, the standard of purity and excellence.

MESSRS. STEELE BROS. & CO.'S NEW SEEDS.—In our last issue Messrs. Steele Bros. & Co., seedsmen, Toronto, Ont., advertised Steele's White Cave Oats, Thoroughbred White Flint Corn, Duckbill Barley and a number of other choice varieties of grain and other vegetable seeds. Members of our staff have had several years experience with the White Cave Oats. Two years ago we sent out several hundred four ounce packages, and received from the growers many letters, all of which spoke in high terms regarding them. One which yielded at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. Several of the writers claimed yields varying from 70 to 80 bushels per acre. Grown on our own experimental plots, we considered them the best oats tested by us. See Messrs. Steele's advertisement in last issue, and also in this number on page 74.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Ont., writes us that he captured the gold medal given by Sheriff Hager for the best five dairy cows of any breed. There were four breeds competing, viz.: Guernseys, owned by J. E. E. Abbott, of St. Ann's; Jerseys, owned by W. A. Reburn, St. Ann's; Ayrshires, by Mr. Drummond, of Petite Cote, Montreal, and Holsteins, by Fletcher Bros., Oxford Mills. The milking was done under the supervision of Mr. Rodden, Plantagenet, and milk handed over to the Dominion Analysts, Mr. Macfarlane and Prof. Robertson, of Experimental Farm. They made their awards on the following basis: The butter fat was valued at 16 cents per pound, other solids at 24 cents per pound. The result was as follows: Holstein, total value, \$1.29; Jersey, total value, \$1.19; Guernsey, total value, \$1.10; Ayrshire, total value, \$1.00. Messrs. Fletcher had only three milking cows at Ottawa, therefore had to put in two three-year-olds milking their second year.

We have just received the following from J. E. Brethour, Importer and Breeder of Improved Large White Yorkshire pigs and Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Oak Lodge, Burford, Ont.:—My advertisement in your paper has been a most satisfactory investment, not only in Ontario, but through the Manitoba edition I have received numerous enquiries. I wish to report the following sales of Improved L. W. Yorkshire pigs: Geo. Beanfort, Valleyfield, P. O., one sow; B. Geer, Canning, Ont., one boar; Albert Peet, Brantford, one sow; Robt. Addison, Otterville, one boar and sow; Geo. Baker, Simcoe, boar and sow; Robt. Snillington, Harley, boar and sow; J. & T. McKenzie, Scotch Block, boar and sow; Geo. Abbott, Trenton, boar; Thos. P. Smyth, Oungah, boar and sow; Daniel Burt, St. George, boar and sow; Jno. A. Hankinson, Grovesend, boar; Rev. R. Ashton, Brantford, boar and sow; Malcolm Hepburn, Union, boar; Joseph Kitchen, Glenmorris, boar; Daniel O'Mahoney, Renton, boar and sow; Messrs. Ridout & Percival, Sologrith, Manitoba, boar and five sows. I have also sold the following Berkshires: To Geo. Green, Fairview, boar; Geo. Baker, Simcoe, boar; Geo. Jull, Raulagh, boar; H. E. G. Roy, Burford, sow; Wm. Thirlwall, Kentville, N. S.; Yorkshire sow in farrow, Wm. Thirlwall, Kentville, N. S.; Yorkshire sow, Joseph Kitchen, Glenmorris; Yorkshire sow in farrow, Wm. R. Hill, Paris Station; Yorkshire boar, Wm. R. Hill, Paris Station; Yorkshire sow, Elmir Turner, Burford P. O.; Shorthorn bull, Joseph Kitchen, Glenmorris. Four of my imported Yorkshire sows have recently farrowed, and have given a total of fifty-two pigs, and they are a grand lot. One of these sows has given fifty-six pigs when at the age of two years and one month.

Says an English Exchange:—Whatever may be said of the demand for Clydesdales from the United States, there can be no complaint of any lack of appreciation of them on the part of our friends in Canada. Both in respect of numbers and quality the demand this season has been exceptionally good, and has been well sustained. Recently, Mr. Ferguson, Renfrew, sold and shipped the strong black colt Githero Chief (7771) to Mr. Agnew, Montreal; Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery also shipped, per the Allan liner Siberian, nine well-bred, richly-colored fillies to Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., being the second shipment made by that firm this season, and one very fine two-year-old colt, named Elevator, to Mr. Ben Churchhill, Clinton, Ont.; and Mr. William Taylor, Parkmains, Paisley, per the Donaldson liner Alcides, shipped three stallions and one filly for Messrs. Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll, Ont. The colt sold by Mr. Ferguson has a lot of gaiety and good substance, and is by a valuable sire out of a particularly well-bred mare owned by Mr. Jas. Smith, Pittengardner. The colt Elevator, which Mr. Churchhill has bought, is the animal-winner of six first prizes and two championships—purchased last week from Mr. Simpson, Westmains, Falkirk. He is a first-rate horse for the Canadian market, strong and well grown, but full of quality, and from the great excellence of his breeding likely to make a very valuable breeding and prize horse. Of the fillies bought by Graham Bros., two are two-year-olds, got respectively by Macgregor and Belled Knight, the former a prize-winner at leading shows in 1889, when shown by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, and the latter an extremely well-bred thick mare of good pedigree. The yearlings are a thick, useful, well-bred lot, got by the Macpherson, the Mackay, the Macdermott, Master of Blantyre, Strathdee, and Almondale, and thus representative of the best strains of blood amongst Clydesdales. There is a good demand at present for well-bred Clydesdales in Canada, Graham Bros. having disposed of almost all of those they took out in August, and those now shipped are of a character to meet a ready and remunerative sale. The horses shipped by Prouse & Williamson are got by the prize horses Ardnacraig, Macpherson, and the celebrated Old Times, and the filly is a promising youngster got by the renowned Sir Everard. The Old Times colt is a strong-boned, thick, heavy horse, and the other two colts are characterised by all the Clydesdale merits and type for which their sires are famed. The filly inherits the rare quality and matchless substance of her sire, and her dam is of splendid pedigree.



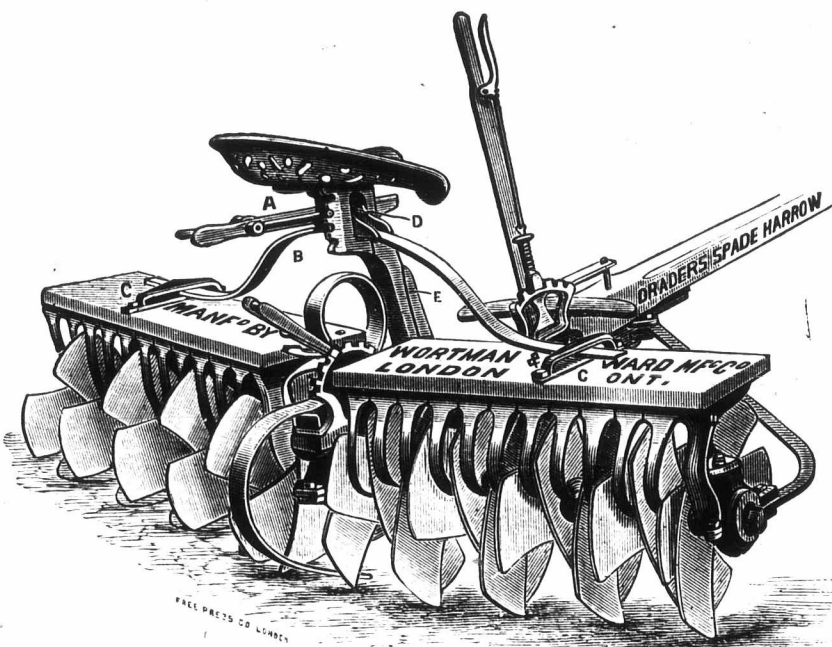
FLASH OF LIGHTNING
 TURNS THE AIR TO OZONE,
 MAKES IT VITALIZING.
 THE SAME THING HAPPENS TO THE
 COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.
 IT IS MADE OF NATURE'S OXYGEN. IT IS CHARGED WITH
 NATURE'S ELECTRICITY. YOU INHALE IT: AT ONCE A WARMING, GENIAL GLOW
 PERVADES THE SYSTEM. DISUSED AIR CELLS OPEN UP TO RECEIVE AND RETAIN
 THIS NOURISHMENT. THE CHEST EXPANDS. THE HEAD GETS CLEAR. YOU CAN
 THINK. BETTER STILL YOU CAN TURN YOUR THOUGHT TO ACTION. THIS IS
 GETTING WELL IN NATURE'S WAY. YOUR VIGOR BECOMES YOUR REMEDY.

A BOOK OF 200 PAGES WILL TELL YOU WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH
 AND STRENGTH IN THIS WAY. IT IS FILLED FROM COVER TO COVER WITH
 SIGNED ENDORSEMENTS.

THIS BOOK WILL BE SENT ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY ONE WHO
 WILL WRITE TO

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 120 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 58 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, CANADA.

DRADER'S SPADE HARROW



The Greatest Pulverizer and Cultivator Ever Made.

The Spades are set two inches apart and have 168 sharp cutting edges, which literally chop the ground into a fine soil. The bearings are all hung on pivots, and will swing perfectly free no matter what position the Harrow is in. The boxes keep out the dirt, and each has a covered oil cup. By means of the Evener Spring and Lever under the seat the driver has perfect control of his own weight over the Harrow, and can make the machine work level over any kind of ground. The Disk Harrow ridges the ground; the Spades leave it smooth and level. The Cutaway Harrow Disks break; the Spades never do. The Spade is the only Harrow that will pulverize ploughed sod without turning grass up. The Spade Harrow will not clog in sticky ground; all other rotary harrows will.

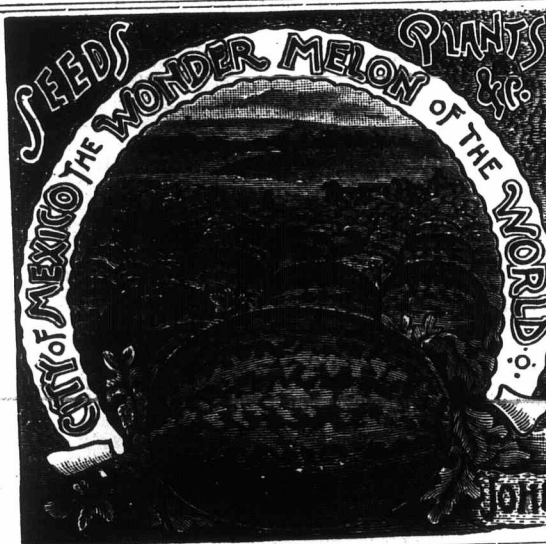
N. B. We also manufacture Drader's Solid Disk Harrow, Peck's Patent I X L Windmill, the celebrated Wortman & Ward Hay Forks and Sheaf Lifters, Chamber's Patent Hay and Grain Sling, Cistern, Well, Force and Windmill Pumps, Grain Grinders, and the popular Revolving Barrel Churn. Sold in Manitoba and the Northwest by Wm. Johnston, Brandon, Manitoba, and in the Province of Quebec by R. J. Latimer, Montreal, Que.

Send for Descriptive Circulars and Prices. Good and responsible Agents wanted every where.

—MADE ONLY BY—
THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO.
 LONDON, ONTARIO.



ADDRESS, **John S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont.**



Every FARMER Boy
Will hail with delight my new Wonder Melon, City of Mexico, and will be glad to send 15c. for a package from which to grow 200 great, glorious, early melons.

FARM SEEDS.
How would 124 bu. of Oats (my Bonanza Oats took the American Agriculturist prize of \$500 in gold for the biggest yield, cropping 124 bu. per acre), 40 bu. Wheat, 60 bu. Barley, 100 bu. Corn, and 200 to 500 bu. Potatoes suit you at present high prices. SALZER'S Northern-Grown Seeds produce them every time.

60,000 Bushels Seed Potatoes Cheap.
35 Packages Earliest Vegetables, sufficient for a family, postpaid, \$1.00. My new Catalogue is elegantly illustrated, and contains several brilliant colored plates painted from nature, which when framed, would make fine parlor ornaments. Send 5c. for same, or we will send Catalogue and grain samples upon receipt of 8c., or Catalogue and package of City of Mexico Melon for 15 cts.

JOHN A. SALZER & CO. (ROSSE, WIS.)

ROSEDALE OATS

One of the Earliest and Most Productive varieties ever introduced.
This new selection of White Oats has caused a great stir in parts of Canada, where thoroughly tested the past season, and has proved to be one of the earliest and most productive varieties ever introduced. The grain is large, plump and very attractive in appearance, with thin, close-fitting husks. The straw is stiff, stands up well, and is entirely free from rust or smut. The heads differ from any other variety, being neither a branching nor a side oat, but growing closely and evenly all around the stalk. As our stock this year is limited, early orders are requested. **TRUE ROSEDALE WHITE** per lb., free by mail, 20c., or 5 lbs. for 60c.; per peck 50c.; bushel, \$1.50. 10 bushels or over, at \$1.25 per bushel. (Bags extra.)

Rennie's Illustrated Guide for 1891—Mailed Free upon application
WM. RENNIE, TORONTO, CAN.



THIS cut represents the most convenient Wagon ever put on a farm, because it is suitable for all kinds of work, and always ready, no changes being necessary.

THIS WAGON was invented and first introduced in Michigan, U. S., and is now very extensively used by leading farmers in the United States.

AND EVERY WAGON made and sold by us in Canada is giving entire satisfaction. For further particulars and prices

Address, **BAIN WAGON CO., Woodstock, Ont.**

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, Ont., breeders and importers of Southdown and Shropshire sheep, send the following report of sales from their flock:—We have been very successful at the leading fairs of Canada, having taken 65 prizes in all, 30 of which were firsts. Our flock, though much thinned, go into winter quarters in good shape. The following is a list of our sales:—To Mr. Geo. McKerrow, of Sussex, Wis., nine Shropshire shearing rams; to Mr. A. N. Carr, Lyons, Penn., five ewes and two rams (Shropshires). In Southdowns—To Mr. Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., one ram lamb; to Mr. A. N. Carr, two rams and two ewes; to Mr. Franklin Loomis, Harmony P. O., N. York, one ram lamb; F. M. Barrett, Greigsville, N. J., four ewes; to W. L. Bate & Son, Brighton, Ont., one ram; to Richard Rivers & Son, Walkerton, one ram lamb.

In a business letter from Messrs. Smith Bros. Churchville, they state that after looking through several of the best herds of Holstein cattle in America they have succeeded in getting Tirannia 2nd's Prince Castine, a young bull of great promise, excellent breeding and a grand individual. His dam is Tirannia 2nd, who gave 22 lbs. 8 oz. of butter in a week as a two-year-old, the best two-year-old butter record of the breed; her dam gave 36 lbs. 11 oz. of butter in a week, also gave, in 1889, in a public test 3.12 lbs. of butter in a day on the show ground, and won the gold medal, and \$100, the Holstein-Friesian Association's prize for the largest butter yield made in public competition in 1889. His grand dam on sire's side, Castine, gave 98 lbs. 10 oz. of butter in 30 days as a four year old, and his great grand dam Flora Clifden took the butter test in Ohio this year. This excellent butter cow was bred to the great Mercedes Prince, and her calf was called Flora Clifden's, Mercedes Prince, who was bred to Castine, whose calf was called Castine's Mercedes Prince, and this was the sire of our young bull. The young bull was never beaten in the show ring, his dam was never beaten in the show ring, and his grand dam took 1st prizes at Tri-State, Ohio, Illinois, Northern Indiana, Southern Michigan, and the great St. Louis Fair. Milk records in pedigree are:—Tirannia 2nd, as a two-year old, 53 lbs.; Tirannia, 91 lbs.; Castine, 74 lbs., as a three-year-old; Mercedes, 88 lbs.; Odine, 90 lbs.; Lady Clifden, 77 lbs. each in one day.

BRITISH SHORTHORN SALES OF 1890.—A resume of the English sales of pure-bred Shorthorns during 1890 shows that a much larger number were sold than in 1889, and while for some choice animals higher prices were realized, the general average was lower than 1889. The following comparative table is of interest:—

Year.	No. sold.	Average price.	Total realized.
1890	3,375	£29 12 9	£100,034 0 8
1889	2,323	32 19 3	76,570 14 6

During the past nine years the sales of Shorthorns have run as follows:—

Year.	Average Price.
1882	£34 7 7
1883	43 18 0
1884	43 16 9
1885	37 10 0
1886	30 9 1
1887	27 12 6
1888	27 15 8
1889	32 19 3
1890	29 12 9

The highest average of the year was at the sale of Mr. H. Loney's herd, when £65 18s. 6d. was realized. The highest price of the year for an individual animal was 600 guineas, for a young bull, Pinacle, bred at Great Rissington by Mr. Garne.

Mr. F. W. Stone, jr., Holms Hill, Ridge Farnet, Herts, England, made in November what is believed to be the first exportation of pure-bred Herefords from this continent to England for breeding purposes, consisting of one bull, eleven cows and heifers and a bull calf, from the herd of Mr. F. W. Stone, sen., Guelph, Ont., viz.:—Graceful 43rd 18908, 5 years, and bull calf; Graceful 70th, 11 months. A. H. R. These represent the tribe descended from Graceful 545, imported (the dam of the noted bull Sir Charles 543 (3434) from the herd of Lord Berwick in 1860. "Sweetheart 22nd 36369, 2 years, and Sweetheart 23rd 36370, 2 years, also of Berwick blood; Moreton Blossom 13695, 3 years (out of imported May Blossom 13695 by The Grove 3rd 2470 (5051), sold for \$7,000, who is also a Blossom bull), her sister; Moreton Blossom 11th, Vol. XI. A. H. R., 1 year, and Moreton Blossom 13th, A. H. R., 11 months, a granddaughter of May Blossom; Cherry 24th, 3 years, 35257, out of the successful show cow Cherry 13th 13854 by the unbeaten Regent 9197 (5532); Cherry 30th 44357, 1 year, from Cherry 19th, another prize-winner. These Cherries and Blossoms contain the best blood of The Grove and Cronkhill herds, from which they are descended. Morella Cherry 8th 36346, 4 years, from Morella Cherry 2nd (imported) 9232, by Graceful 2572 (4622), first prize and special prize as the best Hereford bull at the Kilburn International meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1879, and champion prize as the best bull of any breed at the Oxford meeting of the Bath and West of England and Southern Counties Association, 1878, and three other special prizes as the best Hereford bull at the Herefordshire Show in 1877, and the Shropshire and West Midland Society's meeting in 1877 and 1878; Morella Cherry 11th 44370, 1 year, same tribe as M. C. 8th, and bull; Bean 30th, 11 months, who promises making a very fine animal, worthy of his breeding.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

CANADIAN RECORDS FOR SHEEP.—As this question is to be brought forward at the meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association to be held in Toronto, Feb. 6th, this will afford a favorable opportunity to take this matter up—for comparing notes as to its rules that govern existing associations. Some believe that one Flock Book for each breed of sheep is enough for the whole of America. Others hold different views. If existing records are satisfactory to breeders generally why multiply them? If they are not, and cannot be made so, then there is plenty of room for more. Opposition often does good. Breeders of Shropshire sheep, I believe, are generally well pleased with the liberal treatment dealt out by the American Shropshire Association, and it is not hard to see why this should be so. The headquarters of this Association is at Lafayette, Ind. The fee for membership is \$5; this entitles the members to the volumes of the Flock Book as they are published. The fees for recording sheep are \$1 for an imported animal and 50 cents for American bred animals, and with these they don't lack for funds. Why should it cost so much more to record one breed than another? Compare the American Southdown Association, with headquarters at Springfield, Ill. For membership, etc., \$10 (but as this is capital stock it don't matter so much); the fee for recording is \$1 for each sheep, and if imported (only) \$5. This Association has several members in Canada, but, notwithstanding this, if that is the best deal we can get the sooner we quit the game the better. We have been told that this excessive fee of \$5 would be taken off. Why was it ever put on? Simply to tax importers. If Southdowns are going to possess the earth they must have a fair show for it. It is quite expensive enough to bring sheep from England without paying an extra duty on them to get them in the Flock Book. And they are too widely scattered to be easily "cornered." Let us have a Flock Book that will benefit the Southdowns.

SHEPHERD.

Mr. Robert Anderson, Wyoming, Ont., reports that the three head of Shorthorns purchased last spring at the sale of Frank R. Shore & Bros. have been quite successful in the show ring in his locality.

Wm. Stewart Jr., Seymour, Ont., writes:—"I desire to report that my stock of Ayrshire cattle and Berkshire pigs are doing splendidly. I have opened my silo, and am feeding contents to stock with a marked effect on the condition of animals, and an increase in the quantity and quality of the milk. I have made the following sales of Ayrshires: A bull calf, winner of second prize at Toronto, to T. Macfarlane, Shannonville, Ont.; bull calf, Tam Glen, to Elias Young, Pictou, Ont.; heifer calf to D. Gunn, Belleville, Ont.; bull, General Middleton 438, to Mr. John Douglas, Percy, Ont. Berkshires—One sow to R. R. Ross, Rosmore, Ont.; sow, to Robert Burns, Chatham. I have bought from Mr. D. Morton & Son the bull calf Dainty Davy, from his imported bull Royal Chief, and out of the imported cow Primrose. This is a calf of great promise, and will, no doubt, be heard from again. I have also bought Berkshire boars from Messrs. Snell Bros., Edmonton, Ont.; he was a prize winner at Toronto. I have some good young bulls and heifers for sale.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., calls attention to the announcement that at the recent show of the Smithfield Club, London, England, the champion plates, open to all breeds of pigs, have again been carried off by the Berkshires. Mr. N. Benfield, having won the coveted honor for best pen of pigs, and also the herd cup for best pen of Berkshires. Mr. T. P. Mills had the champion single pig of any breed (a Berkshire). The London Live Stock Journal of December 12th, commenting on the show, says: "To the Berkshires belong the honors of the show, and this is by no means uncommon, as the Berkshire pig has no superior, if an equal, for fat stock show purposes. It will stand any amount of forcing after it is six months old without becoming patchy or soft or breaking down. It also retains its cylindrical form and its even lines far better than most breeds of pigs."

We invite breeders of the various sorts of live stock to send us such spirited pointed notes as the above. Mr. Snell is an intelligent, capable man, and keeps himself and his patrons posted concerning the success of his favorites.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., reports the following recent sales of Cotswolds, which shows that these sheep are in demand over a wide extent of territory:—Rams—To X. McKee, Cadiz, Ohio; Robt. Patterson, Emerald, Ont.; J. B. Barker, Mt. Vernon; Y. Fitch, Oriel; Geo. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. (6); J. B. Harkless, Knightstown, Ind. (4); T. Pearen, Stanley Mills; J. H. Ferguson, Brampton; William Edwards, Glen Ross; M. Zant, Port Elgin; W. W. Wilson, Muncie, Ind.; 4 ewes and 1 ram to J. H. Green, Atwater, Ohio; 5 rams and 3 ewes to A. Bachman, Buchanan, Mich.; ram lamb to T. Col'ey, Castlederg, Ont.; 1 ewe to A. F. Brown, West Liberty, Iowa; 2 ewes to I. Henderson, Dromore, Ont. Among his swine he reports recent sales of Berkshires to J. Whittaker, Stone Bank, Wis.; Wm. Douglass, Caledonia; W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland, Ont.; Hon. A. A. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.; Dr. Jefferson, Hampton, Tenn.; E. W. H. Laidlaw, Aylmer, Ont.; D. K. High, Jordan, Ont.; Palmer & Theis, Mendota, Ill.; imported sow; Homer Bros., Greenville, Pa.; Thos. Ronan, Newmarket; James Dillon, Osgoode, Ont.; Chas. Ray, 3d, Palmerston, Ont.; C. F. Saunders, Franklin, Ky.; imported sow; S. Goist, Girard, Ohio.



NEW SPRING WHEAT

CAMPBELL'S WHITE CHAFF

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This remarkable new variety has now been grown in Canada for several years, and has proved itself admirably adapted to our climate. It originated in Simcoe County, one of our finest wheat growing districts. Mr. David Campbell, the originator, selected it eleven years ago; for some years it changed somewhat in character, but the type has now become fixed. We have secured the whole stock of this **GRAND NEW SPRING WHEAT**, and feel that we are offering a wheat that will give our customers the greatest satisfaction. Campbell's White Chaff is a hard wheat, club shaped, with a compact and rather heavy head, well filled to the top, and is a very good, thrifty grower, stooling profusely, for which reason 5 pecks of seed is quite sufficient for an acre. It grows a strong straw from 2 1/2 to 3 feet high, and of a deep green color which it maintains till ripening, matures from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than other standard varieties. The grain is white, thin-skinned, and very plump. Our engraving shows the wheat as it appears from two sides. As the supply of Campbell's White Chaff Wheat is limited, we advise early orders, as we cannot fill any orders after the stock set apart for sale this season is exhausted, and we advise every person who wants to make the most money raising wheat to get a start this season. We claim that this is one of the earliest Spring Wheats grown.

Prof. Saunders writes from Experimental Farm, Ottawa, December 29th, 1890:—

GENTS.—We have had two years' experience with Campbell's White Chaff, and it has yielded the heaviest crop of any of our spring wheats. Last year the crop was 36 1/2 bush., when our best crop of any other variety was 30 bush. I have examined this grain very closely for the past two years in all stages of its growth, and I think it is the most promising spring wheat for Ontario in the east we have handled.

PRICE:—By mail, post-paid, 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00. By freight or express, 1/4 bush., \$1.25; 1/2 bush., \$2.00; 1 bush., \$3.75; 2 bush. or over at \$3.50 per bush. Bags 20c. each.

See our advertisement in January issue of this paper for *New Oats, Corn, Barley, Carrots, Swedes and Potatoes*. If you are a farmer or gardener, it will pay you to remit 20c. for copy of our new Illustrated Catalogue, which amount may be deducted from first order. When writing mention this paper. 302-a-0M

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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 Saws 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, 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.

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Call at our factory and examine ours, or write us before purchasing.

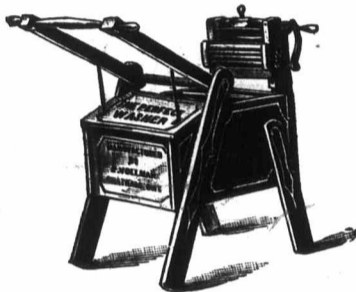
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WASHES EASIER, QUICKER AND CLEANER THAN ANY OTHER.

The Ideal Washer is undoubtedly the best washer made; it is the only washer having revolving rollers inside, thus preventing any friction of the clothes; it will wash a batch of clothes in from two to four minutes perfectly clean. Thousands in use all over Canada. Good responsible Agents wanted everywhere. Now is the time to begin. Write for circular and prices.

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Salesmen wanted; special aids; magnificent outfit free. Stark Nurseries, Co., Louisiana, Mo. Founded 1835. Oldest in the West. Largest in the World. BEST of everything. Nearly 600 salesmen sell our stock in almost every State and Territory; volume of annual sales now exceeds that of any other Nursery. We sell direct through our own salesmen, without the aid of tree dealers or middlemen, and deliver stock, freight and all charges paid.

NO TREES

like whole root trees; or like plum, prune and apricot trees on Mariani, the best plum stock grown. Idals and other New & Old Fruits (by mail); ornamentals, root grafts—everything. No larger stock in U.S. No better. No cheaper. 302-b-OM

Advertisement for a sewing machine, featuring a circular logo with text: 'THIS IS GOOD FOR \$200 ON A MACHINE. WE WILL ACCEPT THIS AS \$200 ON THE MACHINE. SEND IT & 3¢ STAMP FOR PARTICULARS. F. A. 297-eot'.

YOU PAY NOTHING IT'S FREE

Advertisement for a pocket watch, featuring an illustration of the watch and text: 'To examine, cut this ad out and send to us and we will send the watch to you by express, C. O. D. (all charges prepaid), without paying one cent. You can examine the watch at the express office and if you do not find it all and even more than we claim for it, leave it, and you are only out your time in looking at it. But if perfectly satisfactory, pay the express agent our special Cut Price of \$5.98 and take the watch. No watch like this was ever advertised in a paper before. No such bargains ever offered. This is a Genuine GOLD PLATED WATCH, made of two heavy plates of 18 karat solid gold over composition metal, and warranted in every respect. It has solid bow, cap, crown and thumb pieces, beautiful knelling style, elaborately engraved and decorated by hand. Joints, cap, crown, bezel and center are all accurately made, fitted and warranted. Beware of imitations. The movement is a fine WALTHAM style, richly jeweled, quick train (18,000 beats per hour), expansion balance, patent pinion, patent escapement, full plate, beautifully finished, accurately regulated and adjusted, and warranted an accurate time-keeper. A guarantee is sent with each watch. These watches are sold everywhere for \$25.00. As a guarantee that this is the greatest bargain ever offered, that the watch is worth FAR more than the price asked, that nothing like this was ever offered before. We refer you to any WHOLESALE HOUSE IN TORONTO. Order note, it's YOUR ONLY CHANCE. Address, SEARS & CO., 115 YORK ST., TORONTO, CANADA.'

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., writes:—"In calling attention to our sale of Shorthorns, advertised in this issue, we would like to say a word regarding their breeding. What we call a good pedigree is this: The statement of the breeding of a good animal, descended from a long line of good animals and anchored on a good foundation. This is exactly how our present offering is bred, and to show 'that like begets like,' allow us to state that animals bred by us have taken more prizes at the leading shows in Ontario, during the last four years, than those bred by any other breeder. We are convinced that no better lot of cattle was ever offered at public sale in Canada. We extend to all a cordial invitation to come to our sale, whether as buyers or not."

Messrs. Elliott & McLeod, of South London, had the highest score in Plymouth Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes at the Ontario Poultry Show held last month at Bowmanville. They have a choice lot of birds.

Mr. James Phin, Hespeler, Ont., writes us that he has been breeding Shropshire sheep since 1881 and that he has recently sold to Mr. McRoberts, Lucan, Ont., four very fine ewe lambs and two ram lambs to be fitted for show purposes.

Mr. A. D. Chisholm, Oakville, Ont., writes:—"The Victoria hogs are rapidly gaining ground. All those that have tried them speak highly of them. The following is a list of sales made the last two months: William Buttler, Dereham Centre, sow; Belyra Bros., Bronte, sow; Fred C. Taylor, Gorrie, two boars; Mr. Penit, Burlington, boar; Mr. Haslep, Nelson, sow and boar; C. Brown, Drumquin, sow and two boars."

Messrs. Tazewell & Hector, Port Credit, Ont., writes us that 100 yearling Dorset Horned ewes and two yearling rams, which they have imported ex steamship Ontario, arrived safely, and in good condition without losing a sheep. They came into Portland on the 14th December, and reached their new home nicely. These gentlemen have the largest and best flock of Horned Dorset sheep in Canada, and probably the best flock in America. We wish them every success.

Mr. Geo. Weeks, Glanworth, Ont., has recently imported a few very fine Cotswold yearling ewes. They were selected personally from the flock of Robert Game, Gloucester, which he considers one of the best in England. He came to this conclusion after carefully looking over several of the most noted flocks. Mr. Weeks considers his own flock superior to those owned by several English breeders, and we are quite willing to accept his statement, for we know him to be a most careful, honest man, and a good judge.

W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont., recently returned from England with forty-six Shropshire yearling ewes all in lamb to noted sires, such as Rictor Prince and Woolstapler. The first was by The Rictor, which was let for the season for \$1,000; the latter is the noted sire which Messrs. Bach & Son have been using for some seasons past with unusual satisfaction. These sheep were carefully selected from six different British flocks, and are a very good lot, possessing size, quality, and abundance of wool. Since landing several of them have given birth to fine lambs. Mr. Hawkshaw's flock now numbers over seventy head, all imported, none of which are over three years old. His stock ram is said to be one of the finest in America.

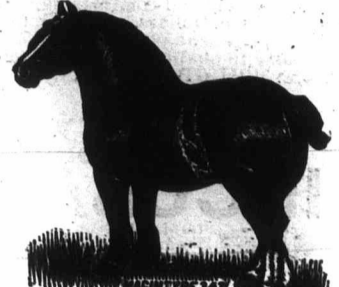
H. George & Sons, Crampton Ont., write us:—"That their herd of Ohio Improved Chesters and Poland China swine are wintering in good shape, and that the demand for good, straight youngsters is on the increase, as they are now booking orders for spring pigs. Their sales for the last few weeks are as follows: Jos. H. Lethbridge, Southburn, Ont., boar; S. Walling, Haliburton, Ont., boar and sow; H. T. Winterbottom, Henrysburg, Que., boar; Bernard Kelly, Pheasant, Ont., boar; Reilly Day, Ealing, boar; P. G. Walker, Westford, Ont., boar and sow; Albert Dundas, Putnam, Ont., boar; William Dundas, Putnam, boar; Rubin Nanskivel, Ingersoll, Ont., boar. We have still on hand a few choice fall boars and sows, and expect something good in spring pigs, as we have bred several of our best sows to Royal No. 1251."

Messrs. Miller & Shibley, Franklin, Pa., write:—"Twenty-one head of our choice Jerseys were purchased by the Log-Cabin Stock Farm, Detroit, Mich., of which Senator T. W. Palmer is proprietor. The experience and good judgment of the Superintendent, Mr. G. T. Van Norman, enabled him to select the twenty-one animals in half a day's time. Had he taken a week for the job he could hardly have done better. The bull to head the herd is June Pogis 19872, by Stoke Pogis 5th 5987 out of May Dee 18958. He is a full brother to the cow May Dee Pogis, which tested for us as a four-year-old 20 lbs. 5 oz. His dam on her sire's side is a descendant of Eurotas through Duke of Darlington and Euclid. On her dam's side she has much of the blood found in Jersey Belle of Scituate, 705 lbs. of butter in one year. The cows are mostly daughters of Ida's Rictor of St. L. 13656 and Stoke Pogis 5th 5987. Among them are Ida Twinkle, test 25 lbs. 2 1/4 oz.; May Dee Pogis, 20 lbs. 6 1/2 oz.; Princess Aurea Pogis, 17 lbs. 7 1/2 oz.; Rho A. Pogis, 14 lbs. 15 oz. The breeding on the dam's side is also rich. All that have yet had calves have proven themselves first-class milkers. Several of them have given upward of 40 lbs. per day."

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OUR SHOWING FOR 1890 WAS UNEQUALLED IN AMERICA,

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This ring is made of Two Heavy Plates of SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD, over composition metal, and is WARRANTED to wear and retain its color for years. A bona fide written guarantee is sent with each ring; also a blank which you can fill out and return with the ring any time you become dissatisfied and get all your money back. The regular price of this ring is \$2, and it cannot be sold from a \$10 ring. To introduce our watches and jewelry we will send the ring to any address, together with our Wholesale Catalogue and Special Terms to Agents, etc., on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Such a ring was never advertised before. Order immediately; it is your last chance. (Send a slip of paper the size of your finger. Address, SEARS & CO., 113 Yonge St., Toronto, O. N.)



WILSON'S WINTER PINE APPLE MUSK MELON, the greatest 19th Century. You can HAVE DELICIOUS MUSK MELONS ALL WINTER.

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In 1887 there were under crop,	683,764—acres.
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Thrive wonderfully on the nutritious grasses of the prairie, and, in fact, MIXED FARMING is now extensively engaged in all over the Province. There are still

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