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LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 16, 1897.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPTRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

No. 436.

# EDITORIAL.

#### A Hint to the Government.

The article on "Outlets East and West for Agricultural Products," and the letter from Mr. Larke, at present in Australia, on this subject will be read with general interest by Canadian farmers Amid all the talk of a Canadian boom, opening new markets, subsidizing steamships, building railroads, mining and agricultural development, we do well not to get excited, but to have regard to economy and individual enterprise, and the Dominion Government will require to so hold the reins that the great land and water transportation companies will at least share the cream of increased trade with the humble producer and consumer. As dealt with more fully elsewhere, we look for largely increased trade with Britain under the preferential tariff arrangement, but despite the 121 per cent. reduction this year on British goods (to be followed by another 122 per cent. in 1898) we learn from an extensive importer that the goods he was receiving were actually costing him the same as they did before the reduction, by reason of increased freight charges. The explanation of this was the extra demand for shipping space, but it emphasizes what has frequently been urged for some strong, effective supervision of transportation matters, so that the people who pay the subsidies will share in the accruing benefits.

#### Discoloration of Cheese.

A live question, as has been noticed in looking through the agricultural papers of Scotland and England during the past year or so, particularly with the cheese dairymen of Scotland, was that known as the "discoloration of cheese." In the latter country a Cheese Discoloration Committee has been at work, and investigations were carried on by various Dairy Institutes and Associations. The results, briefly stated, point to bacterial origin, and to strict cleanliness as the main remedy. In an account of the results of work conducted by the Midland Dairy Institute this discoloration is stated as due to the displacement or abstraction of the coloring matter, not only injuring the appearance of the cheese, but reducing its value, the cheese in the discolored parts being moister and showing signs of breaking down. It also appears that once the bacteria becomes established in a factory or dairy it is difficult to eradicate. While all the Scottish dairy experts concur in regard to the advantages of cleanliness, there has been no little divergence on other points; the investigations of Mr. Campbell, B. Sc., being favorable to the use of what is called a "pure culture" in order to produce a uniformly fine cheese; while Mr. R. J. Drummond, of Kilmarnock, asserts, without hesitation, that it is unnecessary to use a pure lactic culture to correct discoloration, though he admits that by using a pure culture in preparing the "starter," which he has used, a finer flavor is more likely to be obtained, and it so happened that every cheese made with it in connection with certain experiments last year was correct in color. On the other hand, Mr. Campbell had set about discovering a pure ferment that would combat the deleterious ferments found in the bad cheese, and he believes that he has succeeded. At this distance, there would seem to be a considerable element of hair-splitting controversial rivalry for public credit, and another writer on the subject, Mr. H. Johnston, a practical dairyman, we judge, declares, in the Scottish Farmer, that some of the experts have simply been re-stating old truths, known for twenty years past, in a new form.

In a quiet way, the above subject has been under consideration in Canada for a couple of years back, and the net result, as shown by an interesting summary of the investigations con-Dairy Commissioner Robertson, which we give in between Australia and British Columbia have to Japan, pressing invitations for a personal visit by

our Dairy Department, is that the particular bacillus (Rudensis) causing the reddish-yellow discoloration noticed in some cheese made in a Leeds Co. (Ont.) factory had its origin in filthy gutters about the establishment, and that the trouble was stamped out by making and keeping the premises clean. The Scottish and Canadian investigations clearly re-emphasize most emphatically the virtue of cleanliness in the dairy, though it is not clear that the two discolorations are the same, the former having a dark, mottled appearance.

#### Danish Dairying -- The Other Side of the Picture.

The achievements of Denmark in butter dairying during recent years have been continually held up to others as an incentive, and the British Dairy Farmers' Association recently went on their annual excursion for pleasure and information to that country. While in the aggregate their butter trade makes a great showing, the individual dairy man is probably far from being as well situated as those of Britain or Canada, particularly the latter. On this subject we note the following in the Agri

cultural Gazette, of London, Eng.: "We have been informed that some of the Danish papers have found fault with the gentlemen in Denmark who welcomed the British dairy farmers for showing them too much of the methods under which the butter industry in that country is conducted. They may reassure themselves upon that point, for the visitors saw nothing new in the manufacture of butter, and are not at all likely to imitate the Danes in their only peculiarity of refraining from washing the granules, while they certainly are not disposed to go back to the bad old practice maintained in Denmark of making up the butter with the hands. Nor has what was learned of the returns of buttermaking realized by the well-appointed co-operative dairies in Denmark or Sweden disposed the Englishmen to follow the Danish example to any great extent. The Danes make the best of a bad business by their care in breeding and feeding their cattle, their skill in buttermaking, and their economy, by means of co-operation, in direction of their produces but the pet results in disposing of their produce; but the net results would not satisfy the great majority of British farmers, who, bad as times are, can do better with their land than use it for the production of milk at 3½d. to 4d. a gallon. Our dairy farmers can make a better return by selling milk for town use, making cheese, or selling butter by retail, and it is only those who are very unfavorably situated who can be recommended to co-operate like the Danes to carry on butter factories for the wholesale market Few branches of farming pay well nowadays; but we doubt whether any pays worse than the production of butter to sell at about 11d. a pound. Our Danish friends, then, may rest assured that the visitors who told them that they need not fear British competition on such terms spoke the simple truth. Our farmers cannot compete with them in the whole sale market without adopting their low standard of living and their laborious method of doing nearly all their own work with the help of their wives and children, and this they will not do unless driven by circumstances even more unfavorable than those at present in existence."

#### Outlets East and West for Canadian Agricultural Products.

Perhaps no material subject, barring the actual operations of the farm, is of greater importance at the present time to the Canadian farmer than that of markets for the products of our farms, our dairies, and our herds and flocks, and it is decidedly encouraging to find that outlets in different directions are opening for extended and improved markets.

The letter just received from Mr. Larke, Canada's Commercial Agent in Australia, which we give elsewhere, will be read with special interest throughout the Dominion. Judged by the prices which he quotes, there ought to be trade openings there, if transportation charges do not consume all the profits, but there are surely some remarkable fluctuations, else why the tremendous efforts the Australians have been making to land their products in England? The fact that steamers running

buy butter at ports of the former for the return trip from Vancouver, because British Columbia butter will not keep, suggests the need for an immediate dairy awakening on our Pacific Coast. What with Australia and gold mining there ought to be a boom in British Columbia in butter and egg production. We also get a hint of live-stock possibilities in the Antipodes where Mr. Larke tells us of pure-bred rams selling at over \$5,000, but on this branch he promises us further details.

Our trade with Great Britain, in certain lines, has made rapid strides in the last decade, for while in 1889 the export of Canadian cheese was 88,534,887 lbs., by 1894 it had increased by nearly fifty per cent., and in 1895 was about \$1,500,000 greater than 1894. The value of Canadian butter consigned to Great Britain in 1889 was only \$174,027, while in 1895 it had risen to \$536,797, and in 1896 showed a still further advance of over \$100,000, and as was pointed out in our last issue this year still further advances. Relatively to the vastarea and pastoral resources of Canada, it is readily recognized that these figures fall far short of expressing the capabilities of our country in these lines. Canadian cheese has already made itself a permanent market in Britain, but in view of the fact that out of 340,250,064 lbs. of butter imported from abroad last year Canada sent only 9,895,984 lbs. it need not be wondered at that our people are not satisfied with their attainment in that direction, but will put forth vigorous efforts to capture as large a proportion of the butter trade and also of the dressed meat, poultry, egg, and fruit trade as we have of the cheese trade. Our exports of live cattle to Britain for the present year are already over 10,000 in advance over the corresponding period last year, and our exports in this line have increased from \$1,577,072 in 1867 to \$14,253,002 in 1895.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Fisher, has made good progress and shown a commendable industry in arranging for cold storage on our railways and steamship service for the carriage, in good condition, of our dairy products, and also for dressed beef, the inaugural shipment of 100 quarters of which from Montreal has reached the British market, and Prof. Robertson, who has been such an earnest advocate of this scheme and who has rendered Canadian dairying signal service, is now in the Old Country, having gone over on the same vessel on which the trial shipment of dressed beef was despatched, so that he might observe every detail of the transportation and be in a position to correct the defects which cropped up, as well as to study the best means of putting our products on the market in the Old Land. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE still inclines to the belief that the Canadian Government will do well to see that every facility is retained so that our export live cattle and sheep trade with Britain is preserved in its integrity. As far as the Canadian feeder is concerned we regard that as of first importance, though if the dressed meat business is made a success as a second string to the bow, all well and good.

While the outlook in the East is thus encouraging, the possibilities of a profitable outlet to the West is daily becoming more hopeful, and efforts are being made by the Dominion Government to open up trade in food products with Japan and China, as well as with Australia and South America. We learn that Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has sent a Mr. Anderson, of Toronto, to Japan to investigate the prospect for trade with that country, and there is talk of Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, going some time later in the season for the special purpose of investigating the possibilities of a market there for our food products, and to cultivate closer and friendly relations with the Government, from which, and high officials of

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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the Minister have been received. In this connection, it is significant of the probabilities of a profitable outlet for a portion of the great wheat production of Manitoba and our Northwest Provinces that we learn that the Government and the prominent business men of the United States are paying special attention to the trade in wheat flour with China and Japan, and last winter four large flouring mills were erected at Seattle, Spokane and North Yakima to produce flour largely for the Oriental trade, and that nine vessels are now carrying flour from Puget Sound ports to China and Japan; that 27 new vessels will this year be added to this line, making a total of 36 ships plying in the newly-developed trade, each of which is capable of carrying 40 carloads, and of making six round trips a year. It is said that men are scattered over China and Japan introducing wheat flour into the dietary of the people, and it is reported that the Japanese are taking to it very kindly, and that even the Chinese are not unwilling to try the experiment of mixing a proportion of white bread with their regulation diet of rice and beans. If the 500,000,000 people in those countries become consumers of bread the export trade in that direction may be regarded as almost unlimited.

The reports made to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in response to enquiries instigated by the Secretary of Agriculture, indicate that Japan and China offer the most favorable fields for the disposal of the surplus wheat crop of that country. Statistics indicate that the capacity of those countries for wheat production has not increased commensurately with the growth in population, and show increasing dependence on the wheat of other countries for their supply. It is said that in addition to the export trade in wheat there is likely to be a large demand for canned and evaporated fruits, and for this trade not only Ontario but also British Columbia might well cater, the climate and conditions in the latter Province being well adapted to fruit growing. This, together with the increasing home market which is sure to follow the opening up of our mining industries, both in Ontario and British Columbia and in the Yukon country, by the influx of population which is assured will have a very marked influence upon our markets, and will, in all probability, help largely to develop a consumptive demand for the large and increasing output of food products which is almost certain to follow the settlement of our farm lands in the Northwest, and more thorough methods in farming in the older sections.

#### Our Australian Letter.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM CANADA'S COMMERCIAL AGENT.

To the Editor Farmer's Advocate:

SIR,—The wholesale price of best butter here, as I write, is 37 cents per lb. In Vancouver it is 22, in Ontario 20. There is plenty of margin to ship butter here, and at a better profit than sending it to England. This may occur often, and here is a trade to be pushed if Canada has the proper butter to send. to be pushed if Canada has the proper butter to send. This latter, however, is an important condition.

After enquiring I cannot ascertain that we have butter, at least in British Columbia, that will bear transhipment. The Canadian steamers, in spite of the very much lower price in Vancouver, buy butter in Sydney for the returning as well as the outgoing trip. Their experience is, that the Caoutgoing trip. Their experience is, that the Canadian butter, though excellent when fresh, won't keep. One of the pursers bought a quantity in Vancouver a little time ago and put it off at Victoria. The special qualification of the butter of this colony is that it will keep, while the pursers state Canadian will not even in a cool chamber. The Eastern greeneries must have solved this The Eastern creameries must have solved this problem, and those of B. C. should do so.

A Practical Point.—While on this subject, to show the care that is being taken here over the conditions of production, let me say that the Government requires all producers of milk (remember that every producer who sells milk to a factory or to any person must be registered) to place or to any person must be registered) to place concrete or other impervious floors to their cattle "bails." Where there is now a hardwood floor, tightly put together, it is permitted to remain for the present, but such floors of pine and other soft woods must be replaced. The cattle bail is not a stable, but simply a milking stall. The sort of floor on which so many of the milch cows stand night and most of the day in winter in Canada would be regarded as abominable here. This action is taken because earth or porous floors produce germs detrimental to good butter production.

Trade Possibilities.—Eggs are quoted wholesale at 30 to 33 cents per dozen, about twice the price at which they can be bought at Vancouver, but no quantity sufficient for shipment can be bought there just now. Here are some other quotations: Prime Cape barley, 81 cents per bushel; oats, 60 cents per bushel of forty lbs.; blue peas, \$1.12 to \$1,37 per bushel. Compare these with the prices in the Northwest and in the Province of Ontario, and it will be seen that there is a good margin. I advised produce dealers last October that there was likely to be a rise in prices that would warrant shipments here, but had not a reply from a single person. It is probable that it would have been difficult to have got space on the steamers, as the rush of Canadian wheat and flour has not only filled these steamers, but more than they bring is now coming here via China and New York. These figures indi-cate the possibilities of future trade with these colonies and how absurd were the ideas that the result of the line would be to swamp the farmers of Canada by the importation of cheap Australian produce. Some day or other there will be a large exchange of food products, but up to the present, with the exception of wool, and that has not been very much, the ships have brought more Canadian produce in one voyage than they have carried back

I occasionally get letters from Canadian farmers asking for information and sometimes making com-ments. One or two of the latter expressed opposition to any scheme for subsidizing steamships for any other purpose than carrying farmers' produce to the English market, holding that manufacturers should be compelled to take care of their own business. As there may be a number of Canadian farmers holding the same view, you may perhaps give publicity to a note or two of my replies. Aside from the rather narrow view of the case, it is a very mistaken one in regard to the farmer's own interest The export of Canadian manufactures is simply the export of Canadian farm products in another form. At least three-fifths of the value of any Canadian article at the port of embarkation goes into the pockets of the Canadian farmer. The value of the article is made up of wages, raw material, cost of management, interest on capital, etc. Of the wages two-fifths go for food, one-fifth for house rent, onefifth for clothing, and one fifth to sundries. Of the two-fifths nearly all is expended for articles of Canadian growth and produce. The rent is largely payment for cost of constructing a house, which resolves itself again largely into food as before. The item of clothing in similar manner is composed of part of cost of wool bought from the farmer, and wages, etc., in spinning, weaving, etc. The raw materials are the manufactured product of other factories, and these when analyzed become wages and in the end largely food. So it is with cost of management, interests, taxes and freight, and to a large extent the fuel is the product of the farm. Without following this up it will be seen that three-fifths of the value at the Canadian port of embarkation for Australia, and that is considerably more than the manufacturers' price, goes to the Canadian farmer. If a shipment, say of twenty-five hundred dollars' worth of machinery, is reduced to its elements, it would be found to consist of something like this: Wheat, 1921 bushels oat and other meals, 2,000 lbs.; meat, 5,000 lbs.; butter and cheese, 700 lbs.; eggs, 100 doz.; milk, 700 gals.; apples, 70 bush.; wood, 30 cords; some hay and oats, etc.; in all, farmer's products to the hay and oats, etc.; in all, farmer's products to the large and cheese as margarine and the such at least the educational work conducted by the Dominion Agricultural Department and the large about 6 from hundred dollars. When the large area grounds made.

intelligent farmer thinks this out there will come to him several reflections. He will conclude that the export of his products in the shape of manufactured goods enables him to send abroad some articles which he could not do in any other way.
For instance, the Ontario farmer cannot well export hay, cordwood, early fruit or vegetables in any other form. That it enables him to ship some products to countries to which he could not otherwise ship them. It would seem absurd to think of wise ship them. It would seem absurd to think of sending Ontario mutton, beef or butter to a New South Wales farmer. Yet any plow or binder sold here is in reality a sale of some Canadian mutton, beef and butter. That it enables him to ship his products economically. The weight of the manufactured goods would be about one-eighth of the weight of the farm products represented in them Thus freight is paid on one pound instead of eight.

He will probably conclude that he is as much nterested in the development of the export of Canadian manufactures as the mechanic or the manufacturer. Perhaps more so than the latter. The manufacturer will not infrequently do business abroad without much profit, but the farmer is likely to get the regular market price for the share he has contributed in the shape of food and other products.

Pure-bred Live Stock.—I anticipated sending you by this mail an account of the sales of thoroughbred sheep now in progress in this city, but they are not yet concluded. The highest price paid was \$5,110 for a Merino ram of Vermont strain. One was withdrawn because the same amount was not offered. Several have brought from five hundred to a thousand dollars each. In the sales yesterday one flock of sixteen averaged \$560 each, one of nine \$200 each, one of severaged \$500 each, one of nine \$200 each, one of severaged \$195 each, another of nine \$325 each, one of five \$250, one of six \$535 each, and one of eight \$745 each. These were all Merinos. The long-wools, chiefly Lincoln, do not bring anything like these high figures. I hope to ask your readers in a later letter whether Canadian breeders cannot share in this trade. I have some hopes that the head of the largest firm engaged in these sales may yet be induced to visit the Cana-dian September exhibitions and judge whether Canada has the thoroughbreds for this market. When I last saw him he was much inclined to do so, but he has since been ill. Should he see his way to go over, I will write you, as his visit would be a useful one to Canadian breeders. J. S. LARKE. Sydney, July 10th, '97.

## Why Britain Should Buy Canadian Food

Products. A representative of the London (Eng.) Daily News, by all odds one of the most widely circulated and influential journals published in the English language, has been interviewing Prof. Jac. W. Robertson, Canada's Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, on the subject of Anglo-Canadian trade, and a few points which we reproduce from the article in the News will be of interest to our

readers: "Now, Professor Robertson," said the News representative, "putting sentiment on one side, and looking at the matter from a hard commercial standpoint, why should English people buy Canadian dairy produce?"

"Because Canada can supply them with articles superior to the best foreign imports. The nature of our climate enables very highest quality. The further north things are grown the better their keeping qualities, richer their flavor, and the higher their percentage of nourishing properties. Take the leading food products consumed in England. First come wheat and grain. Well, our Manitoban Number One Hard is admittedly the best in the world, as any one acquainted with the grain market will, I think, admit. It took the first prize at the Chicago Exhibition, with American judges, against all comers. Next come animals: we are in the home of the buffalo, its natural ground. With cheese, the fact that we supply you with so large a quantity and the price our supply secures speaks for Our bacon has risen in estimation till itself. certain brands of it now rank above the finest Irish. Our butter has so grown in favor that in one year the trade in it with you has increased three-fold; our eggs surpass in quality and size the best French, So I might go on through other articles. There are two or three things in our favor. First comes, as I have already said, our climate. Next is the fact that our farmers, coming as they do from good English and French stocks, are naturally clean in habit and person. No matter how good your methods of production or your food stuffs may be, if the farmers as a class are dirty their produce must, to a certain extent, suffer. A third thing in our favor is that our farmers are educated and intelligent. Russia can perhaps equal us in climate, but it will take three hundred years for the Russian moujik to be sufficiently developed to trust each other and work together with sufficient intelligence to carry on co-operative cream eries, as our Canadian farmers are now doing. The purity of our goods is strictly maintained, and such articles as margarine and stuffed cheese are

value of about fifteen hundred dollars. When an cold storage arrangements made.

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"In what articles do you hope for most develop-

ment?" he was asked.
"We think that our poultry trade should become considerable. It is impossible to send dead birds across the ocean, outside of a cold chamber, withacross the ocean, outside of a cold chamber, without their quality suffering; but with cold chambers they can reach here in prime condition. It is expected that there will be a good trade in turkeys and young fowls. Our farmers will be satisfied if

#### Sheep Ranching in the Northwest.

From the pen of Mr. John I. Hobson we gave in our last issue an able review of the agricultural



LIVE STOCK PARADE, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

their turkeys fetch sixpence a pound wholesale on the London market. That means they will get about five pence a pound for them. Then our labout five pence a pound for them. Then our labout five pence a pound for them. Then our labout five pence a pound for them. Then our labout five pence a pound wholesale on Guelph Mercury some interesting details of the Sarnia Ranching Company, not far from Walsh, in Alberta. Government is making special trial shipments of grapes, pears, peaches, and tomatoes. We mean to see if it is practicable to develop a profitable trade in these with Grant Poits " trade in these with Great Britain.

"And now, how are you going to get your things on the English market?"

"Through the regular trade agencies. There will be one or two agents of our department always here learning all they can about the changing needs of the British markets, the mistakes made in catering for you, and anything that will help.
This information will be circulated among our farmers. We want our Canadian exports to be

known as Canadian, not palmed off on British conpalmed off on British consumers as English, as we have them branded as Canadian. We are convinced that they have sufficient merits to win their way if they are given a fair trial; if they have not they must perish. not, they must perisb. Our Government does not propose to bolster up trade by means of bonuses or the like. Looking at the matter from a political point of view, it is of the highest importance that Great Britain should patronize her colonies rather than foreign lands. Our market with the United

Mr. Grant is the managing partner, and the ranch is the largest sheep ranch in the Territories. A pleasant drive of six miles took us to one of the loveliest homes I had ever seen in this western country, and I had seen a good many on this and on my former trips through this country. On the road from the station we were driving through his pastures all the way, passing as we went along a flock of 2,000 fat sheep, which were sold and which were going to be shipped in a few weeks.

between Medicine Hat and Maple Creek. between Medicine Hat and Maple Creek. Mr. Grant puts the whole cost of a large number of sheep—say 8,000 or 10,000 head—at 40 cents per head per year, or, putting it another way, that the fleece will a good deal more than pay for the whole cost. The fat sheep are now bringing about 3½ cents per lb. An abundant supply of hay is provided for winter. If the weather is severe considerable is required if not it is carried over for siderable is required, if not it is carried over for next winter's use. During the whole winter the sheep are housed at night, and as in the summer in lots of 2,000 each in one corral 225 feet square, covered in, with large yard attached.

We enjoyed to the fullest extent the drives we had during the day always within the confines of

had during the day, always within the confines of this ranch — now up on the high ground, where in this clear atmosphere one can readily see twenty or thirty miles—again away down into a deep dell rank with luxuriant growth of tree and bush, across streams the banks of which were lined with berry-bearing bushes laden at this time with ripe fruit. As we drove along we crossed many old buffalo trails deeply sunk in the ground. These were from divergent ways, but all meeting near one point where strong springs gave an abundant supply in summer and open water in winter.

In the evening sixteen sat down to dinner, a happy crowd. As we chatted away until nearly

midnight we felt that an air of comfort, and, we may add, refinement, permeated this home on the ranch. Here were to be seen in this plain home the best magazines and reviews of the day; not much style, but much that tends to refine and build up strong character.

#### Points in Horse Breeding and Care.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, in a talk to the agricultural students in Cornell University, recently, said:
"In breeding horses, don't try to breed the largest—their limbs give out and they go all wrong. Exceptions, draft horses, and in smallest ponies. A 2,000-pound draft horse will bring twice as much as one of 1,300 pounds; but they are very hard to breed. Never get overstocked with horses

twenty to forty, when eight to ten are enough for your land. Remember that half the success of farming lies in the business part of it. If you lack in business sense you will probably be a financial failure. Have a plan in your breeding. There is as much in having the right kind of a horse in the right place as in the hired man. If you love horses, breed coach horses. If not, breed draft horses, which are easy to break and train. Roadsters come from the trotting class of horses. The hackney naturally belongs to the truck farm, and every farmer ought in a way to be a

closed; the Dingley tariff
has killed it. We want
to develop mutual trade with England to the
benefit of both, for every pound England spends on
Canadian produce brings her a large return in the
return trade for your manufactures."

STOCK.

ought in a way to be a
trucker. Low horses, and
thusiasts in this work. They seem to have reduced
their business down to a very fine point—not the
slightest matter of detail but is apparently carefully
attended to. General principles are not enough—
attended to. Genera streets \$2,000,000 worth of horses. The blue-grass country produces horses because of the phosphates in the soil. In caring for horses remember that the farm horse doesn't want his skin made too sensitive by over-currying. He perspires freely. What he does need is to have his feet and legs taken care of. Put your chief care upon him at night, after his day's work is done. Clean out his feet thoroughly, leaving no mind to day in the gets shaumatism. leaving no mud to dry in. He gets rheumatism



PARADE OF CATTLE BEFORE THE GRAND STAND, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

## Summer Care of the Flock.

If the lambs have not been weaned by the 1st of August it is high time they were separated from their dams, as the lambs will do much better on a bit of fresh clover, and the ewes will have a chance to pick up in condition on the oat stubbles, free to pick up in condition on the oat stubbles, free from the drain upon them of nursing big lambs. Presuming that the lambs were docked at the proper time, when they were about two weeks old, they should be trimmed—that is, their tails squared off neatly and straightly—when taken from the ewes, water being supplied them and a shady place to lie in during the hot days. If clover is plentiful they will do very well on it alone till the rape is large enough to turn on, when they will make a fresh start and go forward gaining flesh and weight rapidly till the snow falls. There is no stock more easily provided for than sheep, and none which pays better for the amount of labor bestowed on them, which is indeed very little, and they need but little. Still, it pays to look them over every day to see if any need a little attention, such as the paring of a lame foot, which, if attended to in the early stage may prevent a troublesome lameness. paring of a lame foot, which, if attended to in the early stage, may prevent a troublesome lameness.

We have found it profitable to keep a little phial of powdered bluestone on hand for such cases, and a single application generally gives permanent relief. Keep the ewes improving by giving them a change from one field to another every week or two if possible, as they will come in season earlier and bring a larger number of twin lambs if in and bring a larger number of twin lambs if in fresh condition when coupled with the ram. The stock ram should be separated from the ewe flock until the breeding season comes round, and may run with the lambs or with a few old cull ewes which are to be sold to the butcher. Later on, when there is danger of the ewe lambs coming in season, of course they should be separated from the ram lambs, and both will do better for being kept quiet.

The land occupied is very extensive. We had driven six miles through his land when driving driven six miles through his land when driving from the station on the north side, and the most of his sheep were pasturing on land fifteen miles beyond the buildings on the south, leaving all the grass on the nearer stretches for winter feed. The sheep are all divided up into bands of 2,000 each. Each band is attended to by one man, who watches over them and is responsible for their good man-



A FEW OF THE SHORTHORN HERDS IN THE JUDGING RING, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

agement. The shearing is done by the Mormons under contract. The price paid is usually about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents per head. The average number clipped per man per day is seventy-five, taking weather wet and dry. Good shearers, however, will often do their hundred and over in a day. This sheep ranching under proper management in very profitable in the country, speaking in a general way, lying the country, speaking in a general way, lying the force of the first an old broom, and finish off with a wisp of straw. rubbing legs and feet well, hard and quick. Cut off the fetlock if you like; the feet, without it, dry off more quickly. To keep him clean and free from dust, a light blanket of cotton or jute cost's less than the time for cleaning. Then, too, the blanket keeps the hair straight, and helps to keep

it from growing. Never blanket a horse in the stable, while he is warm, unless you give him a dry blanket shortly after. The driving horse must not be fat, but lean and hard, be well curried, sensitive in mouth and skin. . . . The first great mistake in caring for horses is feeding too much hay; the second, is not feeding often enough. A horse should be fed four times daily, and half the day's feed should come after 6 o'clock at night. More horses are hurt by overfeeding of hay than grain. A horse should not work over five hours without feed, and different horses require different food. Some horses do better on straw than hay."

#### Have Foals Come in the Fall.

To the man who is breeding only one or two mares, and who wishes to work them a part of the year, having them foal in the spring is a real in-To such the advice given by a writer in the National Stockman will be of interest. It is as follows: "We hear much of the decrease in the number of sheep during the last few years, and it has been great. I am certain that within the limit of my acquaintance there has been a greater decrease in the number of colts raised. Business cannot be carried on without horses. It seems certain that before 1900 there will be a scarcity of horses in this country. The newer countries compete with us in the production of meats and wool, but horse breeding seems never to have reached great proportions in the countries where these products can be grown so cheaply. The dangers and expense of shipping afford reasons why they will not. The American horse market will remain for the American farmer to supply. I do not believe in the cry of a general over-supply as the cause of the present depression in business, but there is no doubt that the comparatively high prices of horses a few years ago stimulated the buisness of breeding so that an increased number of horses were thrown upon the market at a time when buisness was contracting. These two influences working together have forced prices away below the line of profit. A reaction will come in this business as it does in every industry. The scarcity of horses will force prices up With the almost universal lowering of values, it is not necessary that prices should return to their former high level to make horse breeding

"It has been an almost universal custom to have colts foaled in the spring. There are very many considerations that make fall a more favorable time, especially with mares required for farm work. In the late fall, where a warm box stall can be provided a foal may be dropped with the least possible risk or trouble. The mare need not stop work during the spring or summer, when she is needed, and she has no youngling to worry her or her driver. Under the very best management there is a good deal of risk and annoyance in working a mare with a young foal. The mare cannot do so much work, she must have extra care and feed, and it is not possible for the colt to grow as well as though its mother were not worked. When contrasted with the advantages of raising fall colts there seems no explanation for the common practice of having them in the spring only that it is the custom. During the winter season farm teams, as a rule, do very little work. A mare can raise a colt at this time with the least possible interference with her work. She is not heavy enough in the spring to endanger her, and her cold may be weaned the following spring by the time she is needed. The first of November is the most favorable time for foaling. Mare and foal should then be placed in a box stall for the winter. If reasonably warm the colt will grow faster than it would during the extreme heat and annoyance from flies of summer. Another advantage is that the colt can be weaned upon young grass. Hence, no change in its growth need follow this change in its life. The objection is sometimes made that the mare is thus weakened for spring work, but I do not think it need be so. With the same care I am sure she will be in better condition for work than if carrying a heavy foal or with a young one at her side.'

#### Inoculation for Rinderpest a Failure.

Mention was made in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently of the employment of Dr. Koch, the German expert, by the British authorities to attempt to discover a remedy for rinderpest in South Africa. His method of inoculation is now reported to be an utter failure. From Cape Town the news comes that it has become almost impossible to bury the cattle as they die. In such a state of things, farmers have now no alternative but to allow the disease to take its course, which means the early extermination of cattle throughout a great part of South Africa, the absolute ruin of a large and important industry, and a disastrous revolution in the food supply of the Colony.

#### Why Not Get the Best?

A reliable agricultural paper is now an indispensable adjunct for the farmer. True to its name, the Farmer's Advocate, published at London, Ont., Canada, and edited by practical men, fills the bill in many respects. An examination of its pages will show that it overlooks no department of farming, giving probably double the serviceable, up-to-date reading matter of any other paper of the class at so reasonable a price. We do not wonder at its increasing popularity and immense circulation. Write for a sample copy.—Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

#### FARM.

# Winter Wheat Experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—One hundred and eighty-nine plots have been devoted this season to winter wheat experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College. Owing to the late harvest and the exceedingly wet season no "Winter Wheat Bulletin" can be issued this year in time to be of service before the winter wheat seeding is reached.

In an experiment with ninety-three varieties of winter wheat, grown under similar conditions in 1897, it is found that the seven varieties which stand highest in yield of grain per acre are the same seven which have given the largest yield of grain per acre among eighty-six varieties grown on the experimental plots for four years in succession. These seven varieties have yielded at the following rates per acre in the average of four years' experiments: 1, Dawson's Golden Chaff, 53.4 bushels; 2, Early Red Clawson, 50.6 bushels; 3. Egyptian, 50.2 bushels; 4, Early Genesee Giant, 50.1 bushels; 5, Reliable, 49.2 bushels; 6, Golden Drop, 49.0 bushels; and 7, Imperial Amber, 48.8 bushels. It is earnestly hoped that the interested reader will carefully consider the large amount of valuable information embodied in the two preceding sentences written in italics.

Distribution of Seed for Testing Purposes.—The following three sets of winter wheat varieties will be sent free by mail in one-half pound lots of each variety to farmers applying for them who will carefully test the three kinds in the set which they choose and report the results after harvest next year. The seeds will be sent out in the order in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

Set 1—Dawson's Golden Chaff, Early Genesee Giant, Early Red Clawson. Set 2—Dawson's Golden Chaff, Pride of Genesee, Poole. Set 3— Dawson's Golden Chaff, New Columbia, Imperial Amber.

Each person wishing one of these sets should write to the Experimentalist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, mentioning which set he wishes, and the grain, with instructions and blank forms on which to report, will be forwarded free of cost to his address until the supply of grain for distribution is exhausted.

C. A. ZAVITZ,

Experimentalist.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Aug. 11th, '97.

#### Wheat on Sod or Stubble.

Where wheat is to be sown on sod the plowing should be done, if possible, about six weeks before seeding time, and the plowing followed by the roller and harrows within a day or two—the sooner the better, as the work of fining the soil and solidifying it will be much more effectual than if delayed beyond a day or two after plowing. Then after every shower of rain let the harrowing be repeated to break up the crust and conserve the moisture in the soil. In a long experience we have found that such timely tillage greatly increases the wheat crop, and many times repays the cost of the work. If the plowing has been delayed till near seeding the same cultivation should be followed as far as practicable.

Wheat after oats is not to be recommended as a rule, yet on land that is in good heart we have seen very good crops of wheat in this rotation, but to make it a success the tillage must be thorough. The ground should be plowed as soon as the oats are removed, the roller and the harrow following the plow immediately, or not later than the following day. Having it all plowed, cultivation should follow every few days, and especially after every shower of rain or rainy spell as soon as the land is dry enough to work right. No crust should be permitted to remain on the surface, and this cultivation will effectually kill all weed growth and also the growth of oats from seed shelled out in harvesting, and which, if allowed to grow, will rob the wheat of just so much moisture and plant food as they take up. The disk harrow or the spring-tooth cultivator may be used to good advantage in such tillage, or, if thistles are showing, a cultivator with broad feet may be used to advantage, but should be followed by the harrow to level the ridges made by the former implement. Of course, much will depend upon the weather, or the amount of rainfall, whether such land can be got into fit condition for wheat. If plowing has been delayed till late in August there will be little time for the preparation outlined, and unless rain comes to moisten the soil to the depth of the plowing before the wheat is sowed the outlook for a successful crop will not be very encouraging, but even if the plowing cannot be accomplished till near seeding time, if rains come and the land is thoroughly worked and a good seed and prepared there may be reasonable grounds to be crop. Wheat may well follow bariey it the land is rich enough to reasonably expect a raying crop, and the preparation will be entirely similar to that outlined for oat stubble, but the playmet and cultivation should be commenced sible after the removal of the cravailable it is better to be applied and worked into the soil by use in

#### A Trip Through Manitoba.

(EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.) Leaving Winnipeg the trip to Portage la Prairie occupies some two hours, most of the way through flat, heavy land, with here and there many natural hay meadows. The crop this season is light, and will not produce more than about a ton per acre. Approaching High Bluff, some six miles east of Portage, the first extensive wheat fields come into view. This is the border of the long-settled and rich Portage Plains, occupying about 300 square miles of good wheat land. These were driven over and carefully observed. Very few farmers here have less than half-sections (320 acres), while there have less than half-sections (520 acres), while there are many whole-section farms, nearly all fenced with barbed wire and furnished with comfortable but smallish dwellings, stables, granaries, and, in many cases, good-sized stock barns. These are usually neatly painted with reddish-brown, trimmed with white, while a number of the houses are resisted white and hear a general evidence of their painted white and bear a general evidence of thrift and prosperity. True, there are many slovenly farmers, who have as a reward poorer crops and less comforts, but these are the exception on the Portage Plains. This must have been a bleak district a few years ago, but now in every direction are to be seen quite strong-growing bluffs planted on the north and west sides of the houses and outbuildings. Those making the best growth are planted in rows 12 to 15 deep, some six feet apart each way, and cultivated between for the first few years. Owners of some of the best bluffs say that good protection can be secured from blocks of Manitoba maples, five to six years planted. It was indeed refreshing to talk to such hopeful, well-to-do men as many of the young "Portage" farmers are. A number of our old acquaintances declared they would not return to Ontario to farm except they owned a good block of well-equipped land in a favored locality. Most of them complain of the long winters and lack of social advantages, but the ease with which a home can be secured more than offsets these drawbacks. Perhaps we visited them at a specially favorable time, as they were soon to commence a very good harvest of wheat, which is generally heavy, with some exceptions on poorlycultivated farms. The oat crop is generally light and dirty owing to the late spring frosts. We found capital gardens on many of the farms. Potatoes, onions, peas, beans, beets, cabbages, cauliflowers, etc., were generally looking fine, while the small fruit crop was good, except in a few exceptional cases.

Carberry was our next stopping place, some 50 miles west. There is considerable waste land between these points, including huge sandhills, on which very little grows. Carberry, however, is another elevator center much like the Portage Plains, but newer. The crops here are a little lighter because of less rainfall. A day was spent at the summer exhibition, which reminded one of a well-to-do Ontario county fair. While there was considerable well-fitted stock competing that had been shown at the Winnipeg Industrial, also, especially among the horses, some well-brought-out local exhibits. The large proportion of intelligent and hopeful young people of the rural population is worthy of remark. There were also strong evidences of a rapidly-increasing population, as large families of robust children were notably

Some 28 miles further on Brandon, the "Wheat City," is situated. It is picturesquely placed on the southern bank of the extremely crooked and swiftly flowing Assiniboine River. It was a great treat to find here some respectable hills to break the monotony of the stretches of almost level prairie land passed farther east. Brandon is a prosperous looking city of some 5,000 inhabitants. Its business blocks and public buildings are magnificent structures; in fact, the Central School is as good as any we have seen on the continent. The soil here is very light in the immediate vicinity southward. This condition does not extend far north, as just across the river, some two miles away, the Manitoba Experimental Farm is situated. A pleasant and profitable half day was spent here, where a great deal of valuable work is being done. The numerous grain and grass plots were in evidence of this. Here, as on every farm we saw in Manitoba, there are evidences of the late spring frosts in weedy crops. These pests commence to grow as soon as the seed is sown, while the grain has to wait for more congenial conditions. In this way they got the start. Much attention is being given by Mr. Bedford to arboriculture, the lessons from which should be of great

value to Western farmers.

The Brandon Summer Fair was in progress at this time. It is the exhibition of greatest importance west of Winnipeg. There was much of the Industrial prize-winning stock here, as well as some good exhibits from the surrounding locality, which will very soon be able to export some capital horses. The show was well patronized, there being some 10,000 admission tickets sold during the second day. There must be nearly 100 acres in the grounds, which, while very good, are unnecessarily extensive. Most of the visitors gave the impression of their being a thrifty, prosperous class. Many drove in with good horses and covered buggies, while large numbers came in by rail.

From here we ran down to Souris, some 25 miles shalf. We drove over this road, and regretted smally light crops. The rainfall since the show went off has been nothing to speak of, perless not two inches during the entire season.

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Some wheat and oats were being plowed up, but the crop may safely be estimated at 12 to 20 bushels ing parts was continued for several days. per acre. South of Souris showers have been fairly regular, and the crops are good.

Oak Lake was our next stop. It is some 32 miles west of Brandon, and is surrounded by good wheat land. High hills were crossed on the banks of the Assiniboine River in a drive some 14 miles north. This is quite a new district, and bears excellent wheat crops this season. Among the good lands here are alkali flats, which are not broken but left for pasture. We found many old Ontario acquaintances here who are all "built up" in Manitoba. The land is somewhat rolling, and among a range of shale hills are situated some productive hay flats, besides occasional wet sloughs which are year by year drying up. Our visit to this district was cheered by a swim in Salt Lake, which is strongly alkali. It occupies some 90 acres, and on its bosom swam a large number of wild ducks. It is said that no animal life exists in its water. From here we proceeded to Virden, and visited its first summer fair. It may be compared to an Ontario township fair in point of exhibits and attendance. The stock was, as a rule, thin and rough, with the exception of a few well-brought-out Shorthorns and Berkshires, and two or three horses. This is a sandy district, but within a short distance north and east good rich soil and good crops are the rule.

We are about to take the train through the Territories and into the ranching district near the foot of the Rockies, of which you will hear later.

J. B. S.

2nd. The defective wooden drain was taken up and replaced by an iron one, communicating directly with the gutter in the factory floor. Orders were given to flush this drain daily with several college of heiling mater. gallons of boiling water.

3rd. The floors, presses, vats and other utensils were disinfected by washing with water to which one pound carbolic acid to ten gallons water had been added. This washing was followed by washing with boiling water, and this last was ordered to be repeated daily.

4th. The walls were thoroughly brushed down. A coating of whitewash was ordered to be applied to the walls.

As will be seen by these details, the treatment consisted entirely in making and keeping the factory and surroundings CLEAN. Cleanliness meant in this case the removal and the prevention of further formation of the vast amounts of bacterial life hitherto flourishing unchecked except by the amount of food supplied. Thus by cleanliness the discoloration in the cheese has in the factory been completely stamped out. There can be but little doubt that by cleanliness many other "evil" conditions in cheese (bacterial or fermentative in nature) could also be eradicated. Cleanliness should be as essential to the proper making of cheese as it is to the proper making of bread, and more so, for in the former we have complicated fermentative processes to control.

#### Co-operative Creameries.

production so high that very little profit is left for

the dairyman.

If we, as Canadians, hope to have as good a name for our butter in foreign markets as is now held by the cheese manufactured in this country it will be necessary to resort to the same method of co-operation, at least for the bulk of the butter. In a number of cheese factories throughout the country appliances for the manufacture of butter have been placed, and it would be well to adopt this plan wherever it is practicable. Butter can be manufactured cheaper by this system of co-operation than by the individual farmer providing himself with his own appliances. The work would self with his own appliances. The work would be done by practical men who make a specialty of the business and a superior product manufactured. Farmers coming in contact with those engaged in the export trade would become more interested in the business, especially where factories are owned by joint stock companies, and we may add that with few exceptions these companies are in a flourishing condition.

In dairying, as in other industries, method is one of the chief features essential to success, and as there never was a time in our history when competition was so keen as at present, it necessitates the Canadian people to use every possible means to secure a reputation for their products in the markets of the world.

#### A Fault of the Udder.

The most common fault of the cow's udder, as commonly seen, is its inferior development in front. Often the hind part is well rounded out and carried well up behind, while the fore quarters are small and poorly developed, and instead of being Discoloration of Cheese Investigation.

As far back as 1893, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, now Supt. of the Kingston (Ont.) Dairy School, observed reddish-yellow spots or streaks in white served reddish-yellow spots or streaks in white cheese in a Huntingdon Co. factory, P. Q., and discolored samples of cheese were received by Dairy Commissioner Robertson in 1894 from Mr. H. J. Foster, Knowlton, P. Q. and

mation as to the relation of the yield of milk to the conformation of the udder, sixty-five different cows, representing several types of udders, were milked under supervision, and the general yield from the hind parts was found to be 16½ per cent. greater than from the fore parts. With thirteen cows having defective fore udders the difference was fective fore udders the difference was about 57 per cent., whereas with nine cows having well-developed fore udders the difference was only about 4 per cent. Commenting on these figures the experimenter savs:

The practical bearing of this matter The average cow has an inlies here. The average cow has an inferior udder, and notably in its fore If now a judicious selection is practised in breeding, may not a material gain in milk flow be secured by develop-ing the fore part of the udder? It will be safe to say that there will be. The greater the development of the fore udder, the more perfect will the entire organ be likely to be, and the larger the relative amount of milk it will yield.—
Farmer and Stock Breeder.

That Kicking Cow.

Commenting on a letter from O. D.," published recently in the FARM-ER'S ADVOCATE, Hoard's Dairyman says: "This is the way we do: Before beginning to milk put a strong rope or strap around the cow just up tight

ber, back of the hip points, not in front, for it would do very little good there. Now go to milking gently. She may try to kick, but she positively cannot. The rope is around her tight, it comes down her flank just in front of the stifle joint. The moment she raises her foot this joint pushes forward under the raises her foot this joint pushes forward under the rope. It is like driving a wedge under it, making it so fearfully tight she can't stand the pressure and she will put her foot down before she has had it high enough to kick. She may now hop up with both feet at once, but she cannot get either foot forward. She will not try to kick but once or twice because she punishes herself saverely average. twice, because she punishes herself severely every time she does. Now be gentle with her and milk as carefully as possible, and the cow will be broken of kicking by the use of skill and strategy instead of brute strength."

# Objects to Putting Milk Down the Well.

A reader takes issue with advice given on the subject of home dairying in a short article contributed by Mrs. Stanlake in our July 1st issue. claims it is both filthy and dangerous to put milk cans in a well that is not used, as the water is sure to become tainted and would affect the milk. He considers it much better to have a vat or box made on purpose to hold the cans, and then have the water changed frequently. He also thinks that the lady would do much better if instead of putting sugar into her butter, where it is perfectly useless, she would put it in her cup of tea.

from Mr. H. J. Foster, Knowlton, P.Q., and A. A. Ayer & Co., Montreal, but the cause of the discoloration was not discovered, owing to deficiencies in apparatus at the Central Experimental Farm laboratory. Subsequently a report of discolored cheese Subsequently a report of discolored cheese was received at the Department from the Escott factory, in Leeds Co., Ont. At this time Mr. W. T. Connell, M. D., M. R. C. S., pathologist and bacteriologist at Queen's University, Kingston, was delivering a few lectures at the Dairy School, and, in conjunction with Mr. Ruddick, was requested by the Commissioner to conduct a thorough by the Commissioner to conduct a thorough investigation and make a report thereon. This has been done, and the following is a summary:

1st. An outbreak of discoloration (reddish-yellow) in cheese occurred in Escott factory, in May and June, 1896. In the discolored areas, a bacillus, which has been termed the bacillus Rudensis, was constantly present and has been isolated in pure

2nd. This bacillus Rudensis was found in vast amounts in the gutter leading from the factory, and all the evidence points to the fact that the discoloration arose from the milk being se bacilli during manufacture within the factory itself.

3rd. Bacillus Rudensis has been experimentally proven capable of producing the typical discoloration of cheese as noted in

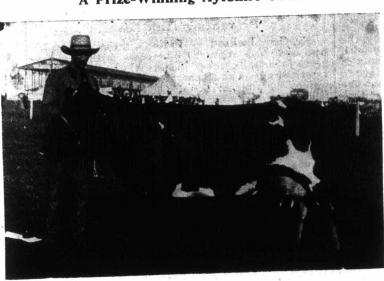
4th. Making and keeping the factory thoroughly clean has stamped out the discoloration by destruction or removal of the cause, viz., Bacillus Rudensis.

Dr. Connell was not able to identify the micro-Dr. Connell was not able to identify the micro-organism with any described species, hence he named it bacillus Rudensis (after Mr. Ruddick). It is found as short, straight rods, though at times somewhat curved. The ends are rounded, occasionally somewhat pointed; may be joined in twos, but do not grow out into long filaments. Experiments with several small animals proved that the bacillus did not produce any disease proc-esses in them, and it is regarded as highly probaesses in them, and it is regarded as highly proba-ble—in fact, practically certain—that it would produce no inflammatory disturbance in man.

By experiments it was most clearly and positively shown that bacillus Rudensis, obtained from cheese in Escott factory in June last, grown in the laboratory for over five months, and then reintroduced into milk during its process of manufacture into cheese, could produce in such cheese discolored areas corresponding in all particulars with those noted in the Escott cheese. This definitely establishes the casual relationship between bacillus Rudensis and this reddish-yellow discoloration of

The following treatment was adopted in the Escott factory and was followed by disappearance of the discoloration in the cheese:

1st. The slime was removed from the sides of the gutter. The gutter and the earth immediately surrounding it were then disinfected with boiling water to which one pound crude carbolic acid to pound to one pound to ten gallons water, might be twelve cows are kept it must raise the cost of



MAUD, OWNED BY JAS. S. COCHRANE, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

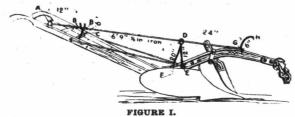
The handsome Ayrshire cow, Maud, portrayed above, is the property of Jas. S. Cochrane, Crystal City, Man. She was bred by Mr. Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., and was winner of first prize in the Ayrshire class for aged cows and the sweepstakes prize of \$25.00 for the best milch cow of any breed at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1897.

considerable improvement can still be made in the way of producing an article that will find ready sale. The time-worn custom of each farmer manufacturing the surplus milk from his herd into the surplus milk fr facturing the surplus milk from his herd into butter and trading it at the grocery stores for household provisions, or spending half a day every week in going to the nearest market town with from ten to twenty pounds of butter must year. from ten to twenty pounds of butter, must very soon sink into oblivion.

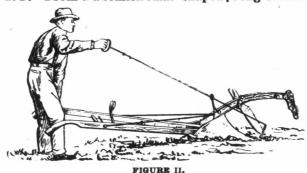
Now, I would not discourage private dairying where it can be carried on profitably, but, as a matter of fact, private dairying has been carried so far that it has ceased to return a good profit to those who are engaged in it. In order to produce an article that is fit for export we require a uniform an article that is nt for export we require a unform grade. It makes very little difference how much care has been given to the milk, what pains are taken to raise the cream, what attention is given to have it at a proper temperature for churning, or what trouble is taken in preparing it for market, unless we produce a sufficient quantity of a uniform grade for shipment to the large markets the highest price cannot be obtained. Then, again, the cost of manufacturing must be taken into consideration. In the average farm dairy the system has been to raise the cream either by deepsetting or shallow pans. This plan is becoming unpopular on account of the loss of fat in the skim milk unless great care is taken to keep the temperature right. The hand separator has been introduced in a few dairies, but it is doubtful if it will prove a success, as it is tiresome work to operate this machine. Of course, it may be attached to a tread power or windmill, but where only ten or

#### THE HELPING HAND.

Plow Cleaner.



The accompanying engravings illustrate a plow cleaner in use on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and which the farm foreman, Mr. John Fixter, to whom we are indebted for the photos and description, says the plowmen would not be without, especially in plowing long stubble or strawy manure. It is also very handy for knocking a stone from between the plowpoint and the point of the colter. The long arm is made of ½-inch round iron and the one described is 6 ft. 9 in. from A to G, and moves freely within the circle at D, which is supported by two iron braces, one (12 inches high) fastened on the plow beam at E, and the other (20 inches high) fastened to the inside of moldboard at F. From G a semicircular shaped prong extends



some 6 inches to H. From D to G is 24 inches C is an upright iron about 6 inches high, split, spur-like at top, and in which the long arm of the cleaner rests. The two round knobs B B, 3½ inches apart, are to prevent it slipping backward or forward. A is the circular handle, grasped by the hand of the plowman. Fig. 1 shows the plow with cleaner lying on it at rest, and fig. 2 in the act of knocking out a stone, for which the horses have to stop and the plow is raised at the front; but the man does not need to go from between the handles. A bunch of stubble or straw is shoved out similarly, but can be done without stopping the plow.

#### POULTRY.

Sunlight and White Plumage.

Exhibitors of white fowls should bear in mind the effect of sunlight upon white plumage. Such birds as are designed for the autumn and winter exhibitions should be cooped or penned where they are shielded from the strong glare of the midday sun, and where they cannot wallow in any clayey soil. A clean dust bath of sand and ashes is best for health and looks. The penning should begin with the growth of the feathers after moulting. The yellowish tinge given by a strong light will be almost appearing; and there is no time when the plumage is more susceptible to change of color than in the early stages of growth, while the feather is yet soft. The difficulty of cleansing soiled plumage is well known; and with a very little ordinary care and precaution the necessity of this measure may

be spared.—Poultry.

Shade is one of the requisites too often overlooked in farm poultry yards. Especially is it needful in the hot glare of summer sunshine. Plenty of low bushes and trees should be provided for the birds. We were very much struck with this feature about the yards of Wm. McNeil, a poultryman of continental fame in the showrings, on the occasion of a recent call at his place in London, Ont.

#### Fattening Turkeys.

Successful Rhode Island growers as a rule feed their turkeys from start to finish on northern white flint corn, which they grow themselves. They take great pains to use nothing but well-seasoned old corn, because they have found that new corn causes bowel trouble, which is more to be feared in a turkey than any other fowl, and is liable to be fatal. Diarrhæa seems to be more prevalent among turkeys than any other disease, and a bird that gets sick is very apt to die. Foraging in a field of green oats may give them diarrhœa and cause much loss.

Turkeys not only like northern flint corn best and fatten best on it, but it makes their flesh more tender, juicy and delicious. That given the little ones is coarsely ground and mixed with sweet or sour milk, or made into bread that is moistened with milk. This is gradually mixed with cracked corn, which, when they are about eight weeks old, is fed clear or mixed with sour milk. In the fall

whole corn is given. Turkeys which can be given full liberty from the first on a dry pasture lot, and after a few weeks allowed to roam and roost wherever they

choose, thrive the best if they escape accident or enemies. Two turkey-hen mothers and their broods will then generally join forces apparently for mutual protection from hawks and other enemies. Where they cannot be given full liberty they should be given footh gross procture of liberty they should be given fresh grass pasturage daily, and milk curd, corn gluten and wheat, as well as corn, to take the place of insects. Great pains well as corn, to take the place of insects. Great plants should be taken that they are not overfed, and that they are given as much liberty for exercise as is possible. The brood may be prevented from leaving a certain field by shingling the mother turkey, so she cannot fly over the wall or fence.

This, however, places her at the mercy of dogs.

After June 1st those at full liberty are usually fed but twice daily. They are hunted up and fed in the fields, that they may stay away from the farmyard and outbuildings. Many give the turkeys no food from August 1st until cool weather; they get their own living until they come up from the fields in September or October. We know of cases where those not fed in either August, September or October, but fed well in November, have been larger and plumper at Thanksgiving time than lots fed the season through. The principle seems all right. Doubtless those to be marketed in August and September, if fed corn right along will be plumper and mature earlier, while those allowed to get their own living during the three months will exercise more and secure more nitrogenous or growing food, and grow larger frames. Much depends, however, upon the range, the quantity of insects, and the number of turkeys that run on it. Some fields will support more turkeys than others. number of turkeys may be so large as to almost exterminate in two or three seasons the insects

upon which they feed.

Turkeys that have been fattened soon grow thin if not killed when "fit," and do not fatten readily for some time. The grower must use some judgment as to whether he should feed them grain all through the summer and fall months.—S. Cush-

man in Farm Poultry.

#### VETERINARY.

#### Preventing Milk Fever.

Mr. Geo. Jackson, of Indiana, a Jersey breeder who had lost some 20 odd cows within a few years from milk fever despite the best available veterinary skill and the most careful nursing, describes in the *Breeders' Gazette* the treatment which "at once and forever" checked the disease, for in the herd of 50 breeding cows not another case appeared in the six or seven years before closing out the business. His treatment is as follows

"A pound of Epsom salts, an ounce of ground ginger, a pint of black molasses, all dissolved in about three pints of warm water, given the cow as a drench, beginning ten days or two weeks before expected parturition and repeated as often as required to produce and prolong a gentle but decided purge, did it for me when all else had failed, and thenceforth no veterinary advice was ever needed or sought for milk fever, as there has since been no case of milk fever to treat. The old saw that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" never applied with greater force than it does to this very subject; it was the bridge that carried me safely over, and I have nothing but praise to say of it.

"A number of post-mortem examinations made by the surgeons in attendance developed conclusively that a great deal of the trouble was traceable to the failure of the third stomach, or "manifold," to work properly. This organ was "manifold," to work properly. This organ was impacted with hard, dry material in a partially digested condition, as brown and devoid of moisture as though baked in an oven; no passage through it, either natural or mechanical, was within the possibility. It was too late for the purge to be effective and it became only a matter of how long the animal would continue to live and suffer, for death within a short time was certain. The other serious development was a badly-congested brain, which if not checked or relieved ended in apoplexy. To counteract this, however, always proved to be easier than to restore the impacted stomach to its natural functions. A loose condition of the bowels at such a time is all-important; and if this is brought about solely by the food in quantities necessary to produce the effect, too much blood will accumulate in the system, overtaxing and clogging the circulatory machinery, that will end in paralysis of the brain, which is equivalent to total collapse and ends all hope; hence the necessity of artificial purging.
"I have known cows due to calve come in from

the pasture with paunches filled with grass, their bowels literally as loose and free as water, which within thirty-six hours, parturition having occurred, were dead with milk fever in spite of all that could be done for them. A violent reaction in the shape of costiveness had set in, causing fever and inflammation of the bowels and of the mani fold. Injections and drenches were then of no avail; it was too late; no passage through the bowels could possibly be brought about, and death was the inevitable issue.

"It will be seen, therefore, that a lax condition of the bowels of itself is not sufficient in every case to insure safety; for if it is the result of the

to a certain extent it is possible to control the condition of the bowels and the system generally by the food, it is not to be relied upon solely as a safe guard against milk fever. Careful and judicious feed. ing a few weeks before calving and a week after is a powerful aid in the right direction, but it all failed of its end for me unless supplemented by mild purgation produced by the salts. This thins the blood, cools the system, and prevents a tendency to fever and inflammation.
"I have found this course to

have found this course the only absolutely safe one to follow, and have noticed that when the bowels were working freely at the time of calving, as a consequence of the purgative, no case of milk fever ever followed; while on the other hand those that were attacked with it and died before the preparatory system was introduced, all without exception gave unmistakable evidence of severe costiveness, which it is fair to presume could have been overcome and corrected had proper measures. afterwards used, been employed in time.

"Free evacuations from the bowels, a low lax. ative diet, comfortable surroundings, and freedom from excitement, and if all the dangers of an attack of milk fever are not entirely removed they are infinitely lessened. The treatment will save the lives of more cows at the time of calving than all the combined skill of the best veterinarians and the most approved remedies known if the case is left unattended until the symptoms of the malady have become apparent. In a large proportion of instances no warning of the approach is noticeable, and when it comes very little relief can be given.

"For some reason or other young cows with first and second calves seem to be exempt from the disease and it is very rare that an attack comes to a cow before she is five or six years old; after that the dangers increase each year."

#### GARDEN AND ORCHARD

#### Modern Fertilizing of Orchards.

BY E. E. FAVILLE, DIRECTOR OF THE NOVA SCOTIA SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

(Continued from page 341.) The source of our fertilizers comes in two general ways, known to us as natural and artificial fertilizers. In the former are the solid and liquid excrements of animals, refuse vegetable matter, composts, muck, peat, marl, and green crops when intended for turning under. As to exact proportions of plant food these natural fertilizers may contain is unreliable, for barn manures vary greatly, depending upon the kind of animals, their age, food and litter used, fermentation and exposure to rain causing loss in drainage, thus producing an unbalanced food ration, apt to be too ducing an unbalanced food ration, apt to be too high in nitrogen, causing an abnormal wood growth liable to injury by extreme cold in winter, making poor fruit food for shipping, with bad keeping qualities. Weeds are also disseminated largely through farm manures. Extravagant application is liable to result in using two loads of manure where one would suffice. Although the value of stable manure is an uncertain quentity value of stable manure is an uncertain quantity, yet where strong barnyard manure may be obtained cheaply and applied judiciously, followed by thorough cultivation, it adds humus from the litter and tends to give lightness and warmth to cold, clayey soils.

The analysis of domestic manures by chemists and experiment stations shows a wide range of fertility in a ton of yard manure, ranging from 8 to 15 lbs. of nitrogen, 6 to 10 lbs. of potash, 4 to 8 lbs. of phosphoric acid in well-prepared yard manure

In all orchards where manures from different animals are used the greatest care should be exercised in not overfeeding the plants. A very unique method is employed in the large fruit sections of Germany in the utilizing of both liquid and solid manures, which are deposited in tanks, and at different periods of the season carted on to the soil and placed in holes one foot deep, three to a tree, about five feet from the trunk. Of the green crops grown for manures, the clovers, peas, and buckwheat are chiefly employed. The first two are highly recommended, and should be sown after cultivation ceases in the spring, turning them under in the fall. These plants are the so-called "nitrogen collectors," which if sown occasionally add sufficient quantities of nitrogen and humus The chief value of buckwheat sown in the same manner as the nitrogenous plants or legumes is to break up the fertilizing ingredients and furnish additional humus to the soil. Every orchard should have a compost heap for the reception of refuse material, where all rubbish from the orchard may be dumped throughout the season.

The artificial fertilizers are either complete, containing the three elements, nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid, in large or small quantities, or incomplete, containing one or two of the three constituents. As a commercial ingredient, nitrogen comes chiefly from nitrate of soda, and should be applied as a top dressing after the spring rains have ceased, harrowing it into the ground. In young orchards and in treating nursery stock this product may be used for forcing growth or where no other nitrogen feeder is applied. An application of from 100 to 150 lbs. per acre is a liberal droping and all the statements of the statement dressing and suitable in most cases. Among small food supply, the difficulty is not overcome but rather aggravated, for the reasons stated; and while trees and plants are liable to drop their foliage; a AUGU plant

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light sowing of nitrate of soda is beneficial and adds to the general health and strength of the plant.

POTASH.

Potash, which is of the greatest importance in orchards of bearing age, comes chiefly commercially from unleached wood ashes, which contain from five to eight per cent. of potash. Aside from the fertilizing element it contains it adds a certain mechanical property to the soil. Forty to fifty bushels of wood ashes per acre are recommended, being about one bushel per tree, worked into the soil in the late autumn.

Muriate of potash contains about eighty per cent. of muriate of potash or about fifty per cent. of actual potash. This is the most reliable source of securing potash at the present time. About 250 to 300 lbs. per acre — a portion applied in late fall, the remainder in early spring, cultivating thoroughly into the soil—is the usual amount ap-Kanite is an impure form of potash, being one of the reformed potash salts, bearing from 12 to 14 per cent. of potash. The value of all potash salts is determined by the potash these salts may contain.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The phosphoric acid of our commercial fertilizers as used in fruit growing comes principally in the forms of phosphates, superphosphates, and in bone compounds. The former are obtained from mineral phosphate rocks, which are ground, and contain from 20 to 30 per cent. phosphoric acid. Only a part is available as plant food at once. In superphosphate we have an immediately available food, which should be applied in the spring at the

rate of 250 lbs, per acre, working it into the soil.

Bone meal or ground bone is the form of phosphoric acid found in general use. The finer the product is ground the better, consisting of from 20 to 23 per cent. of phosphoric acid, with 2 to 3 per cent. of nitrogen. This compound should be applied in the late fall, as it is made up of available and unavailable parts, requiring a certain amount of decomposition to make the whole available. From 500 to 800 lbs. per acre usually proves a satis-

Thomas' phosphate powder is a waste product of steel factories, comprising a basic slag now coming into use as a substitute for bone meal and the factory ration. superphosphates, and is meeting with approval and good results. Used as a fertilizer on nursery grounds and lawns at the Wolfville Fruit Station, it has taken the lead in competition with other brands of phosphate fertilizers in a series of plot tests. This fertilizer contains from 20 to 22 per cent. phosphoric acid, readily available and well suited for clayey and heavy loams. The ration used in common practice is from 300 to

The fertilizers just described are those most common in use to-day, all of which are subject to Government inspection and sworn guarantees,

excepting wood ashes.

Whatever substance is used to fertilize the orchard, the readily available form is best. From experience covering a period of three years, a number of fertilizing experiments have been carried on in Nova Scotia orchards in different stages of growth, where commercial fertilizers only have been used, bringing orchards into a most thriving and productive condition. The following formula applied yearly has proved effectual in most cases:

150 lbs. nitrate of soda. 250 "muriate of potash. 800 "bone meal.

These orchards are planted on the intensive plan, with large and small fruits growing together, utilizing every available foot of land.

In orchards where the extensive method has been followed a less food ration has been used, as follows:

100 lbs. nitrate of soda. 200 " muriate of potash. 550 " bone meal.

Where the growing of nitrogen-feeding crops has been substituted as a source of nitrogen, the following ration is meeting with good results where the Thomas' phosphate powder has been used:

200 lbs. muriate of potash. 450 "Thomas' phosphate powder.

These formulas have been modified but slightly, covering a large range of soils, returning most satisfactory crops, by far exceeding in yield similar orchards where yard manures were used.

orchards where yard manures were used.

In conclusion, then, in soil fertilizing of all orchards the converting of raw material into plant food requires thought, judgment, experience, and skill in the utilizing of the principles reviewed pertaining to soils—their necessary drainage, tilth, and fertility, which forms the basis for the production of satisfactory crops, giving nature an opportunity to put into effect her vast powers. an opportunity to put into effect her vast powers

#### The Use of Onions.

A well-known medical authority on nervous dis-"Onions make a nerve tonic not to be eases says: "Onions make a nerve to the despised. No other vegetable will so quickly relieve despised. No other vegetable will so quickly relieve despised. No other vegetable will be and they should be and tone up a worn-out system, and they should be eaten freely, particularly by brain workers and those suffering from blood or nervous diseases." those suffering from blood or nervous diseases. The strong flavor of onions that is so objectionable to many is removed if they are soaked for a short time in warm salt water before being cooked. It is claimed that if, after eating uncooked onions, one eats a sprig of parsley dipped in strong vinegar, no unpleasant tell-tale odor will annoy.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all eases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

#### REMEMBER THE ADDRESS.

Notwithstanding the constant intimation at the head of this department requiring the names and post office addresses of enquirers, letters frequently reach us in which this is overlooked. We do not insist upon this in order to publish them, but as an evidence of bona fides. In writing this office the name and address should always be given. A nom de plume will be used in publishing when de sired. We have now before us an enquiry about irrigation, and another about diseased fowl. If the enquirers will send in their names we will cheerfully answer these questions to the best of our ability. our abilit**y**.

our ability.

Recently "W. C., Simcoe Co.," wrote asking what treatment should be prescribed for a weed, an incomplete specimen of which was sent in, but of which we particularly desired a whole plant, including root. Without the address we could not write for it. "W. C." and others to whom this applies will therefore understand how it is their applies will therefore understand how it is their queries have not been dealt with. We spare neither trouble nor expense to obtain and give our readers trustworthy information; but in order to do so we desire full particulars in the statement of the questions, on whatever subject.

#### Legal.

BUILDING PATENT FENCE.

P. G. IRELAND, Northumberland Co., Ont.: Can a man legally build a patented fence on his own farm without paying the man who holds the patent for the privilege?

[Assuming that there is a bona fide patent, no.] CHATTEL MORTGAGE-AGISTMENT.

York Co., Ont :- "In August, 1895, A left with B a colt to be pastured and kept by B at a fixed price. Bhas kept the colt ever since. A has now gone away to the States to remain. In the spring of 1896 C came to A and said he had an interest in the colt, but did not say what interest, but in fall of 1896 he told A he had a chattel mortgage on the colt. A now has kept the colt for two years, and has not received anything for it in any way, and has never worked the colt, but has relied on getting his money by retaining or selling the colt. C now threatens to close his chattel mortgage and to take the colt from A. What are the legal rights of the parties?"

[Unfortunately for B he is not entitled to a lien for the keep, and C can take the colt. B of course has a valid claim against A for the money due to him, but this remedy is probably worthless since A is out of the country; but C would probably be held liable to B for reasonable charges of A for the keeping of the colt since that time when C found out that A was keeping it and did not disclose his exact position. B should have the chattel mortgage examined by a lawyer, and see that it really includes the colt, and that it has been properly renewed, and is a bona fide transaction.]

#### BULL BREAKING INTO FIELD.

Oxford Co., Ont :- "In October, 1896, my neighbor's scrub bull got over the line fence and served two pure bred cows of mine. I then sent the bull home, and my neighbor promised to keep him tied up. In November the bull broke through again and served two pure-bred heifers, and it has caused me considerable damage. My line fence is a good and lawful one. Have I any remedy?"

Yes, you have a good action, and should recover all damages sustained, at all events subsequently to the first trouble in October.]

#### NOXIOUS WEEDS.

G., Middlesex Co., Ont.:—"A has a farm on which there are noxious weeds, and he is doing all which there are noxious weeds, and he is doing all he can to destroy them. B on the adjoining farm allows the weeds to go to seed, and he pulls them and throws them over the fence on the farm of A. What remedy has A?"

By statute the owners of farms are required to cut and destroy certain noxious weeds. If the weed in question is one of those named, A can proceed against B under the statute, but in any event it is a trespress by B to throw his weeds on A. And for that A can recover damages, and have B restrained from doing it by injunction, and B would be ordered to pay all costs.]

#### STALLION AT LARGE.

M., Algoma, Ont :- "1. A stallion followed my horses from an Indian Reserve to my gate. I left the horse on the road, and he went to a neighbor's and got into his field. My neighbor then tried to shoot the horse, but failed. If he had injured the horse would anyone be liable for damages, and who? 2. Are hogs allowed to run at large in an unorganized district?"

[1. Your neighbor, no matter how much aggravated, had no right to shoot and injure the horse, and he would have been liable. 2. Yes. Unless there is some restraining by-law or provision having local effect in the district referred to.]

#### Miscellaneous.

MILKWEED - PRIMROSE - CINQUEFOIL.

P. G. Robson, Northumberland Co., Ont.:—"I enclose you herewith three plants for identification."

The plant with the bright orange flower is one of the milkweed family, Asclepias tuberosa or but-terfly weed; grown on dry spots in Canada and the United States. Not troublesome so far as we know.

The plant with the yellow flower is Enothera iennis or common evening primrose; common in fields and waste places in Canada and the U.S.

The third plant is Potentilla norvegica or cinque-

foil. A larger specimen of the same weed was sent in by another reader, Mr. Wm. T. Gibbons. See reply to his enquiry.]

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT CROSS-BREEDING CATTLE. ENQUIRER, Icelandic River, writes: —"1. I should like to hear the opinion of any who have tried crossing Holstein bulls on common cattle, as to the results, and whether such a cross is an advisable one to make? 2. Has any one tried crossing the Shorthorn with the Holstein? Should also like to hear the result of such cross.

SWEEPSTAKES HOGS AT ONTARIO FAT STOCK SHOW. T. B., Monck Co., Oat .: - "Will you kindly anwer through the ADVOCATE which breeds of swine have won the sweepstakes over all breeds in the sow and barrow classes at the Guelph Fat Stock Show for the last six or eight years?"

[We can only find the records for the last five years. In some of these years some breeds were not represented, and in some the sweepstakes prizes were not open to pure-bred animals, but were for the best grade hog. In 1892 the sweep-stakes for best barrow was won by a Yorkshire stakes for best barrow was won by a Yorkshire shown by Mr. Pike, and for sow by a Chester White owned by Mr. Harding. In 1893 the sweep-stakes for best barrow was won by J. G. Snell with a Berkshire, and that for best grade hog by Mr. Austin, breeding not stated. In 1894 the sweep-stakes for best grade hog, any age, went to J. G. Snell for a Berkshire grade. In 1895 the sweep-stakes for best grade hog was won by Mr. Agnew for a Berkshire and Yorkshire cross. In 1896 the sweep-stakes for best pure-bred barrow, any age. sweepstakes for best pure-bred barrow, any age, was won by H. Deddels, Kossuth, with a Yorkshire, and that for best pure-bred sow, any breed, by J. G. Snell, Snelgrove, for a Berkshire.]

POTENTILLA NORVEGICA — SPECIMEN PLANT RE-QUIRED - WILD MUSTARD.

QUIRED — WILD MUSTARD.

WM. T. GIBBONS, Renfrew Co., Ont.:—"1. Will you kindly identify enclosed weed and advise as to its destruction? 2. Give life habits and method of destroying wild tares. 3. Do charlock and wild mustard belong to the same family?"

[1. Potentilla norvegica, or cinquefoil, found in old fields and thickets. Deep cultivation in dry weather and increased fertilization recommended. Should not prove troublesome.

Should not prove troublesome.

2. As there are several plants of the genus Vicia, differing very greatly, yet commonly called "tares," to attempt to answer this question without having a specimen of the plant to which Mr. Gibbons refers before us would be largely guess work. Would he oblige by sending us one at an early date?

3. Charlock, wild or yellow mustard (Brassica Sinapistrum) are one and the same.]

YELLOW CLOVER.

J. W. H., Peterborough Co., Ont :- "Find enclosed a weed which I find growing on my farm.

Re kind enough to let me know in your next issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE what it is-if a bad weed or hard to get rid of?" [The plant received is Trifolium procumbens

(yellow clover), usually found in dry soil. It is not considered troublesome, and ordinary cultivation should remove it.]

## Veterinary.

ARTHRITIS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—"I have a Standard-bred colt which was foaled ten days before time and was apparently all right. About three weeks and was apparently at right. About three weeks ago it started swelling at gambles and stifles, and can only get up by being helped. Has always been stabled at night, and the last two days. Please Have kept it stabled this last ten days. Please

advise me through your paper what to do for it."

[Your colt is suffering from a form of arthritis, caused by pyæmic or septic infection. The germs of the disease are supposed to enter the system through the unhealed navel. It is a disease quite common colts and is usually fatal. The common among colts, and is usually fatal. The treatment consists in the administration of antitreatment consists in the administration of antiseptics and tonics, such as hyposulphite of soda and quinine, with the application of an anodyne liniment to the affected joints. Proper attention to the navel at birth would to a great extent prevent this malady; i. e., cleanliness should be scrupulously observed, and a strong solution of carbolic acid, say one part acid to three or four of water, applied two or three times to the raw parts.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

MARE WITH COUGH—COW LOSING SALIVA—PARTIAL PARALYSIS IN CALVES.

Subscriber, Wentworth Co., Ont :- "1. I have a four-year-old mare that has had a bad cough for this month past; is on pasture when idle and at

night.
"2. A cow seemingly in good health, but chewing the cud makes the saliva run from her mouth,

sometimes nearly one-quarter of a pailful. Can any-thing be done for it, or is it caused from the effects

thing be done for it, or is it caused from the effects of eating a weed of some kind.

"3. I have a yearling steer calf; was altered last spring, but the cut was long in healing and flies troubled him; so to make the sore heal and keep flies off, I kept the sore clean and washed it with soft water and a few drops of carbolic acid. Was that advisable, or would the acid produce proud flesh on he injurious to the parvous system? Durflesh or be injurious to the nervous system? ing last summer his hind legs turned stiff, especially when turning sharp. I fed him well all summer on ground oil cake (scalded) and a little new milk and skim altogether twice a day. Still he did not thrive. During winter he was well cared for: plenty of turnips, a little chop and straw; still stayed about the same, long, thin, naked hind legs and a poor body. He has grown well on grass, but no fatter. His dam is one-half Jersey, his sire Durham. The same cow had a good heifer this spring from the same bull, so I undertook to raise it; gave it all the new milk it could drink for about six weeks, then introduced a little oil cake; by and by gave less milk and more cake. But I notice lately it is showing signs in the hind quarters of being afflicted the same as its brother. Instead of being active on its hind legs it inclines to rather pull or drag them along.

[1. If the mare is in good health and condition the cough may be only temporary and may pass away without treatment. If the trouble-seems to be in the throat, a mustard blister may help it. Take say 1 lb. mustard, mix with vinegar enough to make a paste, and rub it freely into the hair over the part affected. If the mare is strong and in good condition, give the following mixture: Fleming's tincture of aconite, 5 to 8 drops; laudanum, 2 tablespoonfuls; sweet spirits nitre, 2 tablespoonfuls. Mix in a pint of cold water and give as a drench twice a day for three or four days.

2. A broken or a diseased tooth may be the cause. A balling iron may be used to keep the jaws apart while an examination is made with the hand. In a case of caries or ulceration of the tooth the animal will be unable to masticate with that side of the mouth, and if an advanced stage has been reached the affected tooth will have an offensive smell. In such case the diseased or fractured tooth should be removed with tooth forceps. Any excessive growth or unevenness of the teeth may be removed by the tooth shears or rasp. Where an examination reveals nothing beyond an excessive secretion of saliva, that may be checked by taking a tablespoonful of powdered alum, mixing it with a quart of water, and syringing about half a tea-cupful of this solution into the mouth three times a day. It is possible the trouble may be caused by some irritant plant in the pasture; or the trouble may originate in the stomach, which would seem probable, as the salivation occurs when she is chewing the cud. For the latter a physic twice a week would be advisable.

3. If, as we understand it, the stiffness in the legs or loins of the steer occurred previous to castration, it would appear that the trouble was congenital or hereditary, since both calves showed it at about the same age, and it appears to affect the spinal chord. If the affliction in the case of the steer occurred after castration the operation may have had something to do with it. The application of a weak solution of carbolic acid would be helpful rather than injurious in such case. If the operation was unskillfully performed and the opening not made well down to the bottom of sack to allow free drainage, the accumulation of pus would be liable to cause derangement of the system. It is difficult to suggest a remedy on such meager in-formation in either case. It would be well to bring the case before the personal attention of a competent veterinary. Oil cake should be fed very sparingly to such young animals. We would prefer bran and oats fed dry, and a moderate amount of milk fed warm.]

ORGAN OUT OF PLACE.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, P. E. I.:—"I have a very superior young boar, five months old, with but one testicle in sight. Would he be condemned in a prize ring? If so, is there any means of bringing the other into its proper place?"

[Since a boar with this defect will generally prove a stock getter, we do not see why he should be condemned in the showring, but if the competition was very close probably most judges would rule in favor of the animal fully balanced in this respect. We do not think there is any means of bringing the other down to its proper place, and we would not advise breeding from an animal with this defect, as it is liable to be transmitted to his offspring, and such pigs are a nuisance, since they cannot be castrated and the meat from such a pig is as strong as that from a boar pig; besides this, a partially castrated pig is generally a restless and unthrifty one.

#### Montreal Markets.

Export Cattle dropped 1 cent, highest price paid 41c. No

Export Cattle dropped 4 cons, ingesting the choice offerings.

Butchers' Cattle.—For best, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Export Sheep.—Trade slow, 3c. top price; butchers', \(\frac{2}{2}\)c.50 to \(\frac{3}{2}\).50 per head. Calves.—Each \(\frac{1}{2}\)c. 55.85.

Live Hogs.—For choice, \(\frac{5}{2}\).909; mixed lots. \(\frac{5}{2}\)c. 575 to \(\frac{3}{2}\)c.85.85.

Stock Shipments.—Totals to date:—Cattle, 59,939; sheep, 23,560; horses, 5,220.

Stock Snymens,—10ctal 23,560; horses, 5.220.
23,560; horses, 5.220.
British Markets show an advance at Liverpool in cattle \$c. to 1c. per 1b., bringing choice Canadians up to 11c. and U. S. steers 11½c. Sheep also advanced 1c. to 1½c., making 11c. for Canadians, Argentines 12c.

## SHOWS AND SHOWING.

American Notes on the English Royal. Mr. F. S. Peer, of Mt. Morris, N. Y., in the course of a

etter to the Country Gentleman, says: "The Royal Show is in every respect a most creditable one, as are also the Bath and West and Royal Counties, which in most respects are quite equal to the Royal. The only fair in America that can be compared to the Royal is the Toronto Industrial, of Toronto, Can., which, to my mind, is hardly second to it from an agricultural point of view, while in point of attendance the Royal must take second place. This is probably accounted for from the fact that the Toronto Exposition furnishes great attractions not purely agricultural. The average attendance at the Royal has been in round numbers about 27,000 daily for the past five years. The Toronto Exposition has averaged more

than double that number.

"The Royal is a show divided into classes-five shilling day, first class; two-and-a-half-shilling day, second class one-shilling day, third class. You can see as much on the third day as the second. Of course, the great difference in the receipts at the gate on the shilling-day is not all there is to say in favor of the cheaper admission, where dollars and cents are the prime factor. There are sixty times as many people in the enclosure on the shilling-day as on the five-shilling day. There are that many more people to patronize the grand stand; the privileges and licenses are worth sixty times as much on the shilling day as on the five-shilling day — so that the increased profits of the oneshilling day are only partially apparent in the gate receipts. At the Royal the great interest centers in the exhibition of live stock. The judging is all done on the first day in an immense ring about 700 feet long and 250 wide, with a grand stand the entire length of one side of the ring, capable of seating eight or ten thousand. The ring itself is divided into numerous smaller rings where the horses and cattle are judged simultaneously. Each day (after the first) all the animals are brought out on parade in this enclosure.

The grand stand is well filled, besides a crowd ten or
twelve feet deep standing all around the railing.

"I mention this as showing the great interest taken by

the general public in the awards, and not so much in the awards perhaps as in the stock generally. It is rather the animal-loving instinct of the Britisher that keeps him there for hours watching the live stock parade as well as the judging. It is in the breed of the people. No Englishman is contented without some domestic animals about him. It does not matter much whether it is dogs or cats, rabbits or race horses, he must have them. It is a rare home in England that has not some variety of domestic animals that are being bred with care and attention. In the humbler homes it is usually rabbits or dogs. As a class, the English and Scotch as well are natural-born breeders of domestic animals. In this respect they outrank the combined nations of the world. I need only to point to the great families of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, pigeons, dogs and cats that have originated in England and Scotland

to establish the fact.'

#### Canada's Great Jubilee Fair.

Famous the world over for the excellence of its live stock exhibition, Canada's Great Victorian Era Exposition and Industrial Fair, to be held from August 30th to September 11th, promises to more than sustain the reputation earned by previous fairs. We are advised that several large breeders in the United States intend to be represented in the Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire and Guernsey classes, while it is more than probable that a noted horse breeder in New York State will be represented. Word has been received that a number of buyers will be present, including probably some experts from England, at the auction sale

live stock that will be introduced for the first time. Up to date the entry both for sale and exhibit is more than usually satisfactory, while the demand for space in the main building and the annex, although entries of manufactures, as well as live stock, do not close until

Saturday, August 7th, is now almost equal to the supply. Yearly it is said that the exhibition then approaching will be superior to those that have gone before, and yearly does the statement prove true, for there is always some wonder that appeals exceptionally vividly to the imagi-nation and sense of appreciation. Last year there were the elephants and the cinemetograph. This year there will be. if negotiations conducted by Manager Hill, in New York. are successful, at least two novelties that will exceed those in cause for astonishment. There will be no ballet, but there will be a spectacle that will be unapproachable in beauty, splendor and magnitude. It is hardly necessary to say that reference is here made to the proposed repro duction of that brilliant pageant, the London Diamond Jubilee procession.

Mr. Penson, who is acting as purchasing agent for the Fair in England, has again been heard from. He is most enthusiastic over the prospects, saying that in travels all over the world he has never seen such beautiful scenery as Mr. Leolyn Hart has painted, whi'e the costumes are exact in thair gorgecusness and glitter. Every arm of the Empire's military and naval services will be represented, while there will be a full company of princes from India, and to all intents and purposes an exact repetition of the scenes outside St. Paul's Cathedral and Buckingham Palace, in addition to a long series of tableaux illustrative of the leading incidents in Britain's domestic history. It is even likely that eight cream-colored horses will be secured to draw the gorgeous State carriage, in which will be seated a lady who is as nearly as possible an exact likeness of the Queen in face and figure. Her escort will be as brilliant as imitation can make it, while the colonial premiers, of whom so much has been written, will not be overlooked. A together, it appears justifiable to predict that when the Toronto Exhibition of 1897 has to be reckoned with the eighteen that have preceded, the unamines verdies will be that it was worthy of the times in hear the weater

best on record.

Montreal's Jubilee Exhibition

Everything points to this year's Exhibition, Aug. 19th to 28th, being one of the best yet held. In the industrial department there are a number of new entries, and some department there are a number of new entries, and some of our prominent industries will be again represented for the first time for years, including the large white and colored cotton and woollen mills. In the agricu tural, live stock, dairy and poultry departments there will be a show that cannot fail to be interesting and instructive to all. The working dairy is always watched with great interest. The much-talked-of motorcycle, or horseless carriage, will be in full operation for the first time in Canada, and cannot fail to interest everyone, as an object of curiosity, though it will never displace the carriage horse.

While the management are not losing sight of the educational and instructive benefits of the Exhibition, they find that some amusement is expected also, and they have provided a very interesting and novel programme, including balloon races for the championship of the world, a lady riding a bicycle to the clouds, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Cinemetograph representation of the Queen's Jubilee, a yoke of oxen weighing 7,300 lbs., and the smallest horse in the world. There are also horse and pony races and highjumping contests. Those intending to exhibit should lose no time in making their entries so as not to be crowded out.

Mr. Joseph Ladue, the Klondyke millionaire and owner of Dawson City, who is now at his former home near Plattsburg, will visit the Montreal Exhibition and show some of the nuggets that are found on the Klondyke.

One of the necessary and important parts of an agricultural exhibition is to have competent and impartial judges. Great care is always given to this point at the Montreal Exhibitions, and among those secured for this year's fair are the following well-known gentlemen: L. G. Jarvis, of the Agricultural College, Guelph; Rich'd Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; F. A. Lovelock. Lynchburg, Va.; J. M. Hurley, M. P., Belleville, Ont.; Dr. Grenside, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; John Brennan, Sand Point, Ont.; Jacob Erratt, ex-Mayor of Ottawa; Dr. Couture, Que.; Robert Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; F. S. Peer, New

The Western Fair -- Everything in Order.

The Directors of the Western Fair made an official visit to the grounds on Saturday, Aug. 7th, and inspected the buildings and improvements that have been made by the Grounds and Buildings Committee. The most important feature is the new swine building, which is situated on the south-west corner of the grounds. This building has been finished after the plan which appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for July 1st, and is really a model swine building, everything being provided that is required to make the animals and exhibitors comfortable. The space formerly occupied by the swine has been divided between the cattle and sheep. The feed and sleeping bunks have been lowered and ladders placed at every third stall so that it is quite easy of access. The feed boxes have been greatly improved. Ventilators for each stall have been cut. The gates for the sheep pens are swung on hinges, and everywhere the aim has been to make things convenient. The building will be whitewashed throughout for the express purpose of disinfertion, although some objections have been made by exhibitors in the past to whitewashing on account of it marking the black animals. Still, lime, and plenty of it, is a useful application from a sanitary standpoint, certainly a most important consideration at exhibitions as well as elsewhere. Accommodation is provided for preparing cattle food in one compartment of a building adjoining, to be known as the "Stockmen's Pavilion." In this building In this building also a large room is provided with seats, where meetings can be held or where breeders can confer with each other; an apartment for the storekeeper who supplies feed, etc.; the office of the Fair Superintendent, so that every necessity is as handy as it can be made. Some of the principal objects for this outlay on the part of the Association is to prevent smoking and the use of fire in any form in the stock buildings.

The machinery building is reported as more than filled again this year, and nearly every portion of available space on the grounds in its neighborhood has been allotted to the implement men and other manufacturers. The carriage building will be full to overflowing, and it was practically decided that next year additions would be built to the machinery and carriage buildings of considerable proportions, in order to accommodate every one of the exhibits under cover. The horse barn, next in order, was visited, and everything pronounced satisfactory. The Secretary explains that he never had so many horses entered at so early a date as he has for the coming Fair, and the pros-

pects are simply immense. The grand stand was inspected on the rounds, and one ery necessary convenience has been added to it in the shape of a pair of additional entrance gates, also a stairway down to the paddock on the south end, and the lowering of the front rail of the upper deck that in a measure obstructed the view last year. A closet two stories high has also been erected at the south end of the stands, and connected thereto by a landing and promenade entrance for ladies to the upper flat and the ground floor for men.

A large amusement platform has been built about 120 feet long, with eight dressing-rooms underneath for the accommodation of the performers, which are easy of access for them but fenced off from the outside world. It will be readily seen from the foregoing improvements that the management are desirous of having everything of the best,

and in this they are to be commended.

The Western, besides enjoying pre-eminence as a live stock and agricultural show, holds its own in the amusement line, and this year will only be an exception in that the special features provided will be appreciated more than ever. Such, at least, is the expectation of the management. Hassan Ben Ali, the Arab Prince, brings a very large aggregation with him, all being selected artists — his Zoug Zoog Arabs; Achillie Philion, the spiral globe artist; the Russew Modget Acrobats; the wonderful Rube Bicyclist, Syra Tore Pert Lon Ricl Bell Boy Ott

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Shields; the three Doltrallis; the Musical Clowns; Carlos Fernandeze, the Cuban trapeze performer; Roy Burton, the swinging-wire rifle shot and equi ibrist; Powell & Powell, the cemedy acrobats; Ozav, the French clown juggler; and others. This array, together with the speeding events and the cinemetograph. or living-p'cture machine, the gondolas, etc., should be sufficient entertainment for the amusement loving public. The Fair dates are Sept. 9 to 18 and four evenings, and the date of positively closing entries, Sept. 9. If we are to judge by general indications throughout Western Ontario and the present optomistic outlook for farmers and breeders, the approaching show in London (Ont.) will, with fine weather, be a record-breaker in more respects

#### Summer and Autumn Exhibitions.

Stanstead, QueAr	ugust 18th and 19th.
Montreal, Que	" 19th to 28th.
Syracuse, N. Y	" 23rd to 28th.
Sherbrooke	" 30 to Sept. 4.
Toronto	" 30 to " 11.
Columbus, Ohio	" 31 to " 3.
Three Rivers	ept. 2nd to 11th.
Grand Rapids, Mich	6th to 10th,
Minnesota, Minn., St. Paul	" 6th to 11th.
	" 7th and 8th.
Perth	" 8th to 10.h.
Des Moines, Iowa	" 9th to 18th.
London	" 9th to 18th.
	" 13th to 15th.
Vankleek Hill.	" 14th to 16th.
Belleville	" 14th to 17th.
St John	" 14th to 24th.
Guelph	" 15th and 16th.
Renfrew	" 16th and 17th.
Bowmanville	" 16th and 17th.
Ottawa	" 17th to 25th.
Peterborough	" 21st to 23rd.
Gederich	" 21st to 23rd.
Gcderich	" 21st to 24th.
Collingwood	" 21st to 24th.
Prescott	" 21st to 24th.
Stratford	" 23rd and 24th.
Tyendinaga, at Shannonville	" 25th.
Kemptville	" 27th and 28th.
Whitby	" 27th to 29th.
Kildonan and St. Paul	" 28th and 29th.
Almonte	" 28th to 30th.
Springfield, Ill	" 27th to Oct.2nd.
Halifax, N. S	" 28th to " 1st.
Maxville, Ont	" 29th and 30th.
Birtle	" 30th.
Reachburg	" 30th to Oct. 1st.
BeachburgSt. Louis, Mo	et. 4th to 9th.
Wapella, Man	" 5th.
Russell, Man	" 6th.
Springfield, Man	" 6th and 7th.
New Westminster, B. C	" 5th to 8 h.
Markham	" 6th to 8th.
Neepawa	" 12th and 13th.
Malita Man	
Melita, Man	Nov. 2nd to 13th.
New York Horse Show.	" 15th to 20th.
Ontario Fat Stock Show, BrantfordI	Dec. 7th to 9th.
Ontario Fat Diook Onon, Disabilitativa	

#### MARKETS.

#### Toronto Markets.

The progress of the market shows an upward tendency; all stock on offer cleared up. Exporters more pleased at the outlook than for some time past; everything was sold a little after ten o'clock in the morning that showed any quality; only the rough class remained for late comers. The total receipts for the week were: Cattle, 3,468; sheep and lambs, 2,569; hogs, 2,249.

Export Cattle.—The market was brisk, but showed very little change in prices from the last two weeks. The quality of the cattle was a little better, and sales were reported at 4\frac{3}{2}c. per lb., but could not be verified. The general run was from 4c. to 4\frac{1}{2}c. per lb.; a few extra choice brought \$4.60; all cleared off early.

Butchers' Cattle.—There was a brisk demand for butchers' cattle; the choicest brought 3\frac{3}{2}c. to 4c. per lb.; the general run was from 3c. to 3\frac{1}{2}c. per lb., while a very few choice sold at 4c. for Montreal.

Bulls.—Good export bulls scarce, and sold as high as 3\frac{3}{2}c.

at 4c. for Montreal. Bulls.—Good export bulls scarce, and sold as high as 33c. per lb.; general run about 3c. to 34c. per lb.; only a very few on

offer.

Stockers.—The market was quiet for stockers; prices ruled from 3c. to 34c. per lb.; choice, handy weight, 850 lbs. and upward, sold at 4c. per lb.; not many on sale to-day; good demand for next week by Ontario farmers.

Feeders.—Only a very few on offer; the country about cleared up of this class of cattle. The Buffalo buyers were not present.

cleared up of this class of cattle. The Bunard Suyer was not present.

\*Calves.\*—Only a very few on offer, and these of very inferior quality. Prices a shade lower; they sold from \$2 up to \$6.50. according to size and quality.

\*Sheep.\*—About 300 on offer; good inquiry from outside points; 3c. per lb. for ewes, 2½c. per lb. for bucks. Messrs. Dunn Bros. shipped out two carloads. Mr. Verrall shipped out four carloads for export; if any quantity on offer next week the price will go down. Not many butchers' sheep on offer.

offer.

Lambs.—The market for lambs was overloaded, and prices were easier; about 1,000 on offer, at prices from \$2.25 to \$3 per head. Mr. Kinnear held over about 400 head for Tuesday's market; best quality.

Milk Cows.—There were several head of good milch cows, and they were soon bought up at good prices; one extra choice dairy cow fetched \$35.00.

Hogs.—The market was firm at 6c. per lb. for best singers, a trifle more weighed off cars. The run was very light for the week, not with standing the advance in price; if there is not a better supply next week we expect this price to hold, so that we again advise our readers to market their hogs without delay; the prospects are still good, but cannot last; only 2.569 on offer, about 2.000 short of actual requirements. No variation for other grades.

offer, about 2,000 short of actual requirements of the grades.

Dressed Hogs.—Light, lean hogs are quoted at \$6.75 to \$7.

Shipments of smoked meats are being made freely to Ontario points. Demand quite unprecedented from this market.

Wheat.—The decrease in the visible supply of wheat was followed by a short rise. Locally the tone is strong. New followed by a short rise. Locally the tone is strong. New followed by a short rise. Locally the tone is strong. New followed by a short rise. Locally the tone is strong. New followed by a short rise. Locally the tone is strong. New followed by a short rise. The totally the tone is strong. New followed by a short rise. The supplies that the control of the contr

Oats.—Only one load of oats on the market; sold for 28c. per bushel.

Hay.—Half a dozen loads new hay per day at from \$7 to \$9 per ton, and \$11 to \$12 for old hay. There is still a good quantity of hay in the farmers' hands of last year's crop. Baled hay is quoted at \$10.

Straw very scarce: only four loads this week: it advanced

Straw very scarce; only four loads this week; it advanced \$1 per ton; \$7 to \$8 50.

Butter.—Export demand for creamery is reported less ken; the demand for good dairy stock for local consumption is very fair; in one pound rolls, 14c. to 15c. was asked.

Cheese.—Steady; small lots of new make sell at 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market about steady; supplies fair; demand good for export; offerings of choice stock only moderate. Strictly new laid, 11c. per dozen.

Hides.—This market shows considerable strength. No. 1, green, 8½c.; heavy steer hides, over 60 lbs., 8½c. per lb.; No. 2, 7c.; No. 3, 6c.; No. 1, cured, 8½c. per lb. Skins—Calf skins, No. 1, green, 10c. per lb.; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 25c. each. Lamb skins, 50c.

1, green, 10c. per lb.; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 25c. each. Lamo skins, 50c.

Wool.—The market continues quiet; nearly all the surplus wool is shipped, and a quiet season is looked for. The heavy shipments of wool we have lately forwarded to the United States are the last of any consequence that we will be likely to make to that market for some time. Further sales there are prohibited by the new duties. Farmers' lots are quoted 19c. to 20c. for washed and 124c. for unwashed. Pulled supers, 22c. to 23c.; extras, 24c. to 25c.

#### Apple Market Prospects.

Apple Market Prospects.

Lawrence & Co., Boston, Mass., write us as follows:—
"We now enclose you our annual letter regarding the coming season's apple crop. The only sections of which we can learn where there will be surplus crops are Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Virginia, and Canada. [Note.—Canada's apple crop will be very light.—Editor.] In the other apple sections of the country there are only fair crops, which will about equal the local demand. New York and New England will probably be obliged to call on other sections for their supplies before the season is over. New England and New York State will export some apples this season, as there are a large number of growers and operators who always make this disposition of their apples; their brands have become well known in the foreign markets, and they can obtain better results there than at home.

at home.

Messrs. D. Crossley & Sons, of Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, after a careful study of the situation on the Continent and in Eugland, report a fair crop in these countries; but in face of the fact that there will be only a limited quantity exported from this side, they report the prospects as favorable, and during the winter months the English markets must depend wholly upon American apples for their supply.

Nova Scotia will have an under average crop of apples, and most of these will be sent to the foreign markets. There will be an excellent opening this season for apples from Missouri, Iowa and Virginia in the Boston and also in the foreign markets.

will be an excellent opening this season for apples from Missouri, Iowa and Virginia in the Boston and also in the foreign markets.

We look forward to a very favorable season, both in the export and home trade. As far as we can learn, the quality will be good in nearly all sections, and this will help prices. We believe that prices during the coming season will rule better than for some seasons past, although the exceedingly low prices of last year will have a tendency to keep values down. The season just passed was one of valuable experience, and important also from the fact that new markets for our apples were opened, and these markets from now on will be an important factor in the apple trade, especially the exporting. We speak especially of the German and Dutch markets, to which large quantities were shipped direct during the past season. So far superior are our apples to their native fruit that the largest German receiver of American apples (whom we have the pleasure of representing), when here a short time ago, emphasized the fact that from now on the German and Dutch trade would depend wholly upon our apples when they could obtain them.

Although the outlook is favorable, we must impress upon the shippers the importance of operating conservatively. The packing and sorting cannot be too carefully attended to.

#### Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Following are the current and comparative prices for the various grades of live stock:—

-Top prices-

- 1		Pr	esent	Two	week	3	
- 1	CATTLE.	Range	f Pric	<b>68</b> •	ago.	1896.	1895.
- 1	1500 lbs. nn		65 to	5 25	<b>\$</b> 5 10	<b>\$4</b> 50	<b>\$6</b> 00
	1950 @ 1500	9	20 00	o zo	5 15	4 60	5 85
.	1200 @ 1350		95 to	5 05	5 00	4 55	5 80
	1050 @ 1200		85 to	5 00	4 60	4 45	6 00
	900 @ 1050		75 to	4 85	4 40	4 30	5 30
	Stillers		00 to	4 80	4 60	4 35	5 60
1	Stks. and F		75 to	4 50	4 25	3 60	4 10
١,	Fat cows and heifers		25 to	4 40	4 30	4 15	3 75
,	Canning cows		60 to	2 60	2 60	2 00	2 50
	Bulls		00 to	4 00	3 80	3 50	3 75
			75 to		5 65	5 40	6 00
,	Calves Texas steers		75 to	4 05	4 15	3 10	4 35
- 1	Texas C. & H		2 35 to	3 35	3 05	2 40	3 05
3	Texas C. & H		75 to	4 35		3 85	5 10
L	Western		90 to	8 95		3 25	4.00
,	West. cows		2 00 00	0 00			
	Hogs.			0.00	3 671	3 55	5 15
ı	Mixed		s 65 to	3 90	3 65	3 45	5 10
L	Ucovy		s ou to	3 00	3 75	3 65	5 40
1.9	Light		5 10 00	3 342		5 65	5 15
	Pigs		2 25 to	3 80	3 70	9 09	0 10
ı	QUEED						
	Motived		2 25 to	4 10	4 15	3 25	4 25
L	Wootorn		5 20 to	4 00	4 00	3 15	3 50
L	Tovos		3 DU 100	3 40	3 75	5 85	5 65
l	lambo		LO		5 30		
	Decembly light hos	ea anid as	high	ag \$4.	124. and	heavy	up to
t	\$4.05. but the improve	ment in	ther	narke	t was 1	oo mu	ch for
•	a sa un due une improve	THI OHO IN	Outo 1		_		

\$4.05, but the improvement in the market was too much for country shippers to withstand, and one day when dealers were expecting 20,000 to 25,000 hogs they sent in 35,000, and this caused a sharp down-turn in prices. The general trend of the hog market seems to be higher. Prices are not far below the high point of the year so far, and indications point to a comparative scarcity of ripe fat hogs until the big crop of little pigs can have time to mature. The hogs have been marketed very closely during all of the year. This year Wisconsin has had plenty of corn to fatten all the hogs and other stock she had. The result has been that not only Wisconsin but other States have kept the pigs and growing hogs fattened to a hog.

to a now.

The general opinion regarding the hog situation is that receipts will be fairly large, but the demand larger. There is surely a great broadening of the demand for both hogs and

Chicago receipts of live stock for the year to date with

comparisons were as follows Receipts- Cat Hogs. Cattle. 4,873,700 4,415,482 4,306,617

Receipts—Cattle. Hogs. Sneep.

1897 to date ... 1,434,400 4,873,700 2,000,000
Same period 1896 ... 1,510,740 4,415,482 2 085,748
Same period 1895 ... 1,613,648 4,306,647 1,690,677
A good many Canadian feeding cattle of good quality sold here lately at \$4.25 to \$4.40, and were easily the best of the thin cattle offered.

Exporters bought more cattle than usual the past week. The list was as follows: Swift, 854; Schwartzschild, 1,303; William's & Hall, 68; McIntosh, 143; Bickerdike, 31; Blackshere, 99; Shamberg, 2,082; Morris, 641; Hathaway, 364; Lunness, 51; Rawlins, 180; Epstein, 100; Sherman, 300; Coughlin, ..., making a total of 6,246, against 4,016 the previous week and 4,616 a year ago.

Range feeding cattle in the Southwest are selling higher than at any time since 1882-3. Then the cattle business was on

the pinnacle of a boom, while now a majority of people think it has only begun to get "good." They are paying at the rate of \$25 per head for good three-year-old Pan-handle feeders.

Practically the first Western range cattle for the season of 1897 arrived August 2, nearly a month late. The first shipment of the Keeline cattle this year sold at \$4 for 1,192 to 1,304-lb. steers, and \$3.90 for 1,056-lb heifers, against \$3.65 for 1,166 to 1,183-lb. steers, and \$3.35 for 1,000 to 1,050-lb. heifers a year ago. The steers sold 35c. higher, while the heifers sold 55c. higher than in 1896. The Western Union beef steers, 1,212 lbs., sold at \$4, and 1,095-lb. heifers at the same price, against \$3.50 for some 1,294-lb. Wyoming steers and \$3.25 for 1,092-lb. Texans a year ago. The Marvel Horsey steers, 37 head, 1,329 lbs., at \$4.05, with 13 at \$3.35, against \$3.40 for 1,224-lb. steers a year ago. Receipts of cattle the first week in August were the largest of the year so far, and only included 2,400 Western rangers at that, against 12,400 a year ago and 17,000 two years ago.

rangers at that, against 12,400 a year ago and 17,000 two years ago.

As usual at this season of the year, the supply of cattle shows an increase in all of the Western markets. A good share of the increase was on account of the dry weather in certain sections of the country and the beginning of the range cattle season. Buyers are neglecting the heavy cattle, those above 1,400 lbs., that are merely "good." A few that are strictly fancy met with ready sale at good prices, but not in comparison with the choice 1,250 lb. steers.

It is certainly a great mistake to ship any kind of cattle before they are in proper condition for the market, especially where feed is plentiful and cheap, and until the fall demand for feeding cattle takes place we do not think the prospect favorable for the fair to good light and medium weight range cattle. At the same time cattle should be marketed as soon as they are ripe and before they get so heavy as to be above the most active competition.

It is reported that by a recent decision of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas, cattle from the fever district of Texas may be admitted into Kansas after they have been "dipped." The experiments of dipping cattle for the destruction of ticks were undertaken at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Mo., and have proved entirely successful. Also exhaustive experiments have been made with the Texas fever tick at the Santa Gertrudes ranch, and more than 50,000 have been dipped in this experimental vat, which is nine feet deep and is never filled to a greater depth than five feet, at which point it holds 2,500 gallons.

Buffalo Flarkets.

#### Buffalo Markets.

rect deep and is never filled to a greater depth than five feet, at which point it holds 2,500 gallons.

Buffalo Tlarkets.

Cattle.—The general condition of the market remains strong; good cattle seem to be in light supply, and the few that are coming are bringing good prices. We sold on Monday some 1,200 averages at \$4.75. The general supply of stock here Monday was about the worst in point of quality that we have had in a year, there being not over ten loads of really good cattle in the yards. There was a very large percentage of cow and helfer stuff, which consequently sold considerably lower than the week previous, the decline all the way from 15 to 25 cents per hundred. Some steers partly fat and green sold 10 cents lower—there was a rather fair sprinkling of this class of stock on sale also. The nice handy steers or anything weighing 1,000 lbs. and upwards, dry fed, as said before, sold strong and was in good demand; in some cases for the right kinds prices 10 cents higher than the week previous. The heavy cattle, however, sold steady to strong, with no change, but in good demand; quite a good many more could have been sold at steady to strong prices.

Stockers and feeders steady for the good kinds, a shade easier for the common ones. The supply was light, both from Michigan and Canada; the demand, however, was fairly active, quite a number of Pennsylvania buyers being here that have not been coming heretofore. The Western demand, however, has let up somewhat owing to the high prices. We do not look for any particular change to speak of for the near future. We quote as follows:

Prime to fancy steems, \$3.00 to \$4.25 to \$4.25 to \$4.50. Prime to fancy helfers, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Them heavy fat cows, \$3.76 to \$4. Buils, prime to fancy, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts light. Market strong and higher. Lambs—The offerings have been very light and prices are due to light receipts and an urgent demand from the local butchers. Full loads cannot be sold over \$5.75. Yearlings—There is an exceptionally good de

#### Canadian Live Stock Export.

The following are the live stock exports for the week ending Wednesday. August 4th, as prepared by R. Bickerdike,

of the Live Stock Exchange, Montreal:				
Inly 29 — Fremona London	283 cattl	e :	224	sheep
30 —Cervona	19 11			
Aug. 1.—Montezuma	11 058			
1.—Ormidale	20 11	:	313	**
July 29.—Lake HuronLiverpool	38 "		142	11
31.—Carthiginian "8	13 "			
Ang 4 — Lake Ontario "4	04 11			
Inly 30 — Memnon Bristol 3	16 "			
29.—ConcordiaGlasgow4	10 "			
Aug 3 — Sarmatian 4	21 "			
1.—RuperraCardiff1	63 "			
		-	-	
Total 4,	344 catt	e.	679	sheep
Total 4,		e.	679	sheep
For week ending Wednesday, Aug.	11:		679	sheep
For week ending Wednesday, Aug.	11:		679	sheep
For week ending Wednesday, Aug.	11: 374 catt	le		sheep
For week ending Wednesday, Aug. Aug. 6.—Iona London	11: 374 catt 340 ''	le	407	
For week ending Wednesday, Aug. Aug. 6.—IonaLondon	11: 374 catt 340 ''	le	407	
For week ending Wednesday, Aug. 6.—Iona London London	11: 374 catt 340 '' 874 ''	le	407	sheep
For week ending Wednesday, Aug. 6.—Iona	11: 374 catt 340 " 874 " 675 " 419 "	le	407	sheep
For week ending Wednesday, Aug. Aug. 6.—IonaLondon  8.—Parkmore	11: 374 catt 340 " 874 " 675 " 419 "	le	407	sheep
For week ending Wednesday, Aug. 6.—Iona	11: 374 catt 340 " 874 " 675 " 419 " 417 " 238 "	le	407	sheep
For week ending Wednesday, Aug. Aug. 6.—Iona London 8.—Parkmore 7.—Ottoman Liverpool 9.—Baltimore 5.—Merrimac Bristol 5.—Amarynthia Glasgow 9.—Alcides 10.—Sardinian	11: 374 catt 340 !! 874 !! 675 !! 419 !! 447 !! 238 !!	le	407	sheep
For week ending Wednesday, Aug. Aug. 6.—Iona London	11: 374 catt 340 !! 874 !! 675 !! 419 !! 447 !! 238 !!	le	<b>407</b> 183	sheep

Total..... 4,808 cattle.

784 sheep



#### THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE. (Continued from page 345.)

"Which I don't see as that has anything to do with it, Barb'ry Aleshine," said Mrs. Lecks, "for the steamship people don't generally throw in desert islands as part of the accom-

When we had finished our dinner, Mrs. Lecks pushed back

When we had finished our dinner, Mrs. Lecks pushed back her chair, and sat for a few moments in thought, as was her wont before saying anything of importance.

"There's another thing," said she, "that I've been thinkin' about, though I haven't spoke of it yet, even to Mrs. Aleshine. We haven't no right to come and eat up the victuals and use the things of the people that own this house, without paying for them. Of course, we're not goin'to sleep on the bare ground and starve to death while there's beds and food close to our hands. But if we use 'em and take it, we ought to pay the people that the place belongs to—that is, if we've got the money to do it with; and Mrs. Aleshine and me has got the money. When we went down into our cabin to get ready to leave the ship, the first thing we did was to put our purses in our pockets, and we've both got drafts wrapped up in oil silk, and sewed inside our frock-bodies; and if you didn't think to bring your money along with you, Mr. Craig, we can lend you all you need."

I thanked her for her offer, but stated that I had brought

it hanked her to her other, but satisfact that I thanked her in her order, but satisfact that we with me all my money.

"Now," continued Mrs. Lecks, "it's my opinion that we ought to pay our board regular every week. I don't know what is commonly charged in a place like this, but I know you can get very good board where I come from for six dollars a

week."
"That's for two in a room," said Mrs. Aleshine; "but havin' a room to himself would make it more for Mr. Craig."
"It ain't his fault," said Mrs. Lecks, somewhat severely, "that he ain't got a brother or some friend to take part of the room and pay part of the expense. But, anyway, the room isn't a large one, and I don't think he ought to pay much more for havin' a room to himself. Seven dollars is quite enough."
"But then you've got to consider," said Mrs. Aleshine, "that we do the cookin' and housework, and that ought to be counted."
"I was comin' to that," said Mrs. Lecks. "Now. if me and

be counted."

"I was comin' to that," said Mrs. Lecks. "Now, if me and Mrs. Aleshine was to go out to service, which you may be sure we wouldn't do unless circumstances was very different from what they are now—

"That's true!" earnestly ejaculated Mrs. Aleshine.

"But if we was to do it," continued Mrs. Lecks, "we wouldn't go into anybody's family for less than two dollars a week. Now, I've always heard that wages is low in this part of the world, and the work isn't heavy for two of us; and so, considering the family isn't here to make their own bargain, I think we'd better put our wages at that, so that'll make four dollars a week for each of us two to pay."

"But how about Mr. Craig!" said Mrs. Aleshine. "He oughtn't to work in that garden for nothin'."

"But how about Mr. Craig!" said Mrs. Aleshine. "He oughtn't to work in that garden for nothin."
"Fifty cents a day," said Mrs. Lecks, "is as little as any man would work for, and then it oughtn't to take all his time. That will make three dollars to take out of Mr. Craig's board, and leave it four dollars a week, the same as ours."

I declared myself perfectly satisfied with the arrangements, but Mrs. Aleshine did not seem to be altogether convinced that they were just.

"When a woman goes out to service," said she, "she gets her board and is paid wages besides, and it's the same for

gardeners."

"Then I suppose, Barb'ry Aleshine," said Mrs. Lecks, "that we ought to charge these people with our wages, and make 'em pay it when they come back!"

This remark apparently disposed of Mrs. Aleshine's objections, and her friend ccatinued: "There's a jar on the mantel-plece there, of the kind the East Indy ginger comes in. It's got nothin' in it now but some brown paper, in which fish-hooks is wrapped. We came here on a Wednesday, and so every Tuesday night we'll each put four dollars in that jar, under the fish-hook paper; and then if, by night or day, the family comes back and makes a fuss about our bein' here, all we have to say is, 'The board money's in the ginger jar,' and our consciences is free."

back and makes a fuss about our bein' here, all we have to say is, 'The board money's in the ginger-jar,' and our consciences is free."

Mrs. Lecks's plan was adopted as a very just and proper one, and at the expiration of the week we each deposited four dollars in the ginger-jar.

In some of the books in the library, which were English and French in about equal proportions, with a few volumes in German, I found written on the blank pages the names "Emily" and "Lucille," and across the title-pages of some "Emily" and "Lucille," and across the title-pages of some "French histories was inscribed, in a man's hand, "A. Dusante." We discussed these names, but could not make up our minds whether the family was French or English. For instance, there was no reason why an English woman might not be called Lucille, and even such a surname as Dusante was not uncommon either among English or Americans. The labels on the boxes and tins of provisions showed that most of them came from San Francisco, but this was likely to be the case, no matter what the nationality of the family.

The question of relationship of the three persons, of whose existence we had discovered traces, was a very interesting one to Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine.

"I can't make up my mind," said the latter, "whether Emily is the mother of Lucille or her daughter, or whether they are both children of Mr. Dusante, or whether they are both children of Mr. Dusante, or whether he's married to Lucille and Emily is his sister-in-law, or whether she's his sister and not hers, or whether he's the uncle and they're his nieces, or whether Emily is an old lady and Mr. Dusante and Lucille are both her children, or whether they are two maiden ladies and Mr. Dusante is their brother, or whether Mr. Dusante, or whether he's the uncle and they're his nieces, or whether Family is an old lady and Mr. Dusante and Lucille are both her children, or whether they are two maiden ladies and Mr. Dusante is their brother, or whether Mr. Dusante comes back with two nieces, or a wife

Not far from the little wharf which has been mentioned Not far from the little wharf which has been mentioned there stood, concealed by a mass of low-growing palms, a boathouse in which was a little skiff hung up near the roof. This I let down and launched, and found great pleasure in rowing about the lagoon. There was fishing tackle in the boathouse, which I used with success, the lagoon abounding in fish.

fish.

One afternoon, as I was returning in the boat, I was surprised to see Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine standing on the end of the little wharf. This was an unusual thing for them to do, as they were very industrious women, and seldom had

to do, as they were very industrious women, and cover an idle moment.

When I had rowed near enough to hear them, Mrs. Aleshine remarked with cheerful placidity:

"The Dusantes are coming."

The tide was quite low, and I could not see over the reef; but in a few moments I had grounded the skiff and had sprung upon the wharf. Out on the ocean, about a mile away, I saw a boat apparently a large one, approaching the island.

"Now, then, Barb'ry Aleshine," said Mrs. Lecks, "you'll

soon see whether it's his two nieces, or his daughters, or his wife and sister in-law, or whatever of them other relationships which you've got so pat."
"Yes." said Mrs. Aleshine, "but what's more, we'll find out if he's going to be satisfied with the board money we've put in the ginger jar."

#### PART III.

When the boat which we saw approaching the island had come near enough for us to distinguish its occupants, we found that it contained five persons. Three sat in the stern, and two where rowing. Of those in the stern, we soon made one out to be a woman; and after putting our eyesight to its very best efforts, we were obliged to admit that there was only one femals on heard.

only one female on board.
"Now, that's disapp'intin'," said Mrs. Aleshine, "for I've wondered and wondered which I should like best, Emily or Lucille; and now that only one of them has come, of course I an't tell.

The boat came on, and it was not long before the two women had been able to decide that Mr. Dusante was an elderly man, and that the lady was moderately young, and in

all probability his daughter.
"It may be," said Mrs. Aleshine, "that the mother, whether she was Emily, or whether she was Lucille, has died, and for that reason they are comin' back sooner than they

whether she was Emily, or whether she was Lucille, has died, and for that reason they are comin' back sooner than they expected."

"Well, I hope you're wrong there, Barb'ry Aleshine, "said Mrs. Lecks, "for they'll see lots of things here that will freshen up their affliction, and that won't make them any too lively people to be with."

"On the other hand," said Mrs. Aleshine, "it may be that Emily, or else Lucille, has got married, and has gone away with her husband to travel, and by the time she's got a little baby she'll come here to live on account of the sea air for the child; and that will make the house pleasant, Mrs. Lecks."

"I'd like to know how long you expect to live here," said Mrs. Lecks, regarding her friend with some severity.

"That's not for me to say," replied Mrs. Aleshine, "knowin' nothin' about it. But this I will say, that I hope they have brought along with them some indigo-blue, for I nearly used up all there was the last time I washed."

During this dialogue I had been thinking that it was a very strange thing for the owners of this place to visit their island in such a fashion. Why should they be in an open boat? And where did they come from? Wherever they might live, it was not at all probable that they would choose to be rowed from that point to this. From the general character and appointments of the house in which we had found a refuge, it was quite plain that its owners were people in good circumstances, who were in the habit of attending to their domestic affairs in a very orderly and proper way. It was to be presumed that it was their custom to come here in a suitable vessel, and to bring with them the stores needed during their intended stay. Now, there was little or nothing in that boat; and on the whole, I did not believe it contained the owners of this is-land.

Without communicating my doubts to my companions, I hurried into the skiff, and pulled as far as possible into the passage through the reef. The bars, of which there were more than I at first supposed, were so arrang

"Hello!" cried several men at once.

"Hello!" cried I, in return. Have you the key to these

bars?

bars?"
A steut man with a red beard stood up in the stern.
"Key?" said he. "What key?" said I. "Who are you?"
"Then you do not belong here?" said I. "Who are you?"
At this, the gentleman who was sitting by the lady arose to his feet. He was a man past middle age, rather tall and slim, and when he stood up the slight rolling of the boat made

him stagger, and he came hear falling.

"You'd better sit down, sir," said the man with the red
beard, who I saw was a sailor. "You can talk better that way."
The gentleman now seated himself, and thus addressed

"I am, sir, the Reverend Mr. Enderton, lately missionary "I am, sir, the Reverend Mr. Enderton, lately missionary to Nanfouchong, China; and this is my daughter, Miss Enderton. We are returning to the United States by way of the Sandwich Islands, and took passage in a sailing vessel for Honolulu. About two weeks ago this vessel, in some way which I do not understand, became disabled——"
"Rotten forem'st," interrupted the man with the red beard, "which give way in a gale; and strained and leaky besides."

besides."
"I did not know the mast was rotten," said the gentleman, "but since the occasion of our first really serviceable wind, she has been making very unsatisfactory progress. And more than that, the whole force of seamen was employed night and day in endeavoring to keep the water out of the tea thereby causing such a thumping and nounding that sleep. night and day in endeavoring to keep the water out of the tea, thereby causing such a thumping and pounding that sleep was out of the question. Add to this the fact that our meals were irregular, and were sometimes entirely overlooked—"
"Prog was gettin' mighty short," interpolated the red-

bearded man.

"You can easily discern, sir," continued the gentleman, 
"that it was impossible for myself and my daughter to remain longer on that vessel, on which we were the only passengers. I therefore requested the captain to put us ashore 
at the nearest land, and, after more than a week of delay 
and demur, he consented to do so."

"Couldn't do it," said the man, "till there was land nigh 
enough."

enough. enough.
"The captain informed me," continued the gentleman,
"that this island was inhabited, and that I could here find "that this island was inhabited, and that I could here find shelter and repose until a vessel could be sent from Honolulu to take me off. He furnished me with this boat and three seamen, one of whom," pointing to the red-bearded man, "is a coxswain. We have been rowing ever since early this morning, with but a very moderate quantity of food and much discomfort. Now, sir, you have heard my story; and I ask you, as one man to another, if you still intend to bar your water-gates against us?"

"I did not bar the gates," I said, "and I would gladly unlock them if I could. I belong to a shipwrecked party who took refuge here some two weeks ago."

"And how did you get in?" hastily inquired the red-bearded coxswain.

bearded coxswain.
"Our boat sunk when we were within sight of the island, and we came here on life-preservers, and so got under the

bars."
The two men who had been rowing now turned suddenly and looked at me. They both had black beards, and they both exclaimed at the same moment, "By George!" "I won't stop here to tell any more of our story," said I. "The great point now is to get you all ashore, and have you

cared for."

"That's so!" said the coxswain. And the two sailors murmured, "Ay, ay, sir."

The bar which stopped the progress of the larger boat was just under the surface of the water, while another a foot above the water kept my skiff about six feet distant from the other boat. There was some loose flooring in the bottom of the coxswain's boat, and he ordered two of the boards there are not even with them a bridge was made one and restricted.

of the coxswain's coat, and he ordered two of the boards taken out, and with them a bridge was made, one end resting on the bow of the larger boat, and the other on the iron bar by my skiff.

"Now," said the coxswain, "let the lady go first."

The elderly gentleman arose, as if he would prefer to take the lead; but his daughter, who had not yet spoken a word, was passed forward by the coxswain, steadied over the bridge by one of the sailors, and assisted by me into the skiff. Then her father came aboard, and I rowed with them to the

Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine came forward most cordially to meet them.

"Mr. Dusante, I suppose?" said Mrs. Lecks. And Mrs. Aleshine hurriedly whispered in my ear, "Is it Lucille or Emily?"

Aleshine hurriedly whispered in my ear, "Is it Lucille or Emily?"

As quickly as possible I explained the situation. For a few moments Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine stood speechless. Nothing which had happened to them, the wreck of the steamer, the sinking of the boat, or our experience with life-steamer, the sinking of the boat, or our experience with life-steamer, the sinking of the boat, or our experience with life-steamer, the sinking of the boat, or our experience with life-steamer, the sinking of the Dusante family. But, in spite of this sudden blow, the two good women quickly recovered themselves, and with hearty and kindly words hurried the missionary and his daughter to the house, while I went to bring over the men.

I found the three sailors busy in securing their boat so that it would not be injured by the rocks during the rise and falling of the tide. When they had finished this job, they had to do a good deal of scrambling before they reached my skiff.

and falling of the tide. When they had finished this job, they had to do a good deal of scrambling before they reached my skiff.

"We thought at first, sir," said the coxswain, as I rowed them across the lagoon, "that it was all gammon about your not livin' here and havin' no keys to them bars; but we've come to the 'pinion that if you'd been able to unlock 'em you'd have done'it, sconer than take all this trouble."

I now related my story more fully, and the men were greatly astonished when they heard that my companions in this venture were two women. Upon my asking the coxswain had heard that people lived on it, although he knew nothing about them; and that, as it would be almost impossible to get his brig here with the wind that was then prevailing, and as he did not wish to go out of his course any way, he made up his mind that he would rather lose the services of three men than keep that missionary on board a day longer.

"You see, sir," said the coxswain, as we went ashore, "the parson wouldn't never take it into account that we were short of prog. and leakin' like Sam Hill; and because things were of prog. and leakin' like Sam Hill; and because things were of prog. and leakin' like Sam Hill; and because things were uncomfortable he growled up and he growled down, till he was wuss for the spirits of the men than the salt water comin' in, or the hard tack givin' out, and there was danger if he wasn't got rid of that he'd be pitched overboard and left to take his chances for a whale. And then, by sendin' us along, that give the crew three half rations a day extry, and that'll count for a good deal in the fix they're in."

When I reached the house, I took the men into the kitchen, where Mrs. Aleshine already had the table spread. There were bread and cold meat, while the teakettle steamed by the fire. In a very short time three happy mariners sat round that table, while Mrs. Aleshine, with beaming face, attended to their wants, and plied them with innumerable questions. They had not finished eating when Mrs.

questions. They had not animed eating when Mrs. Lecks entered the kitchen.

"I put that minister and his daughter in the two front bedrooms," said she to me, after hospitably greeting the three men, "which me and Mrs. Aleshine had run and got ready for the Dusantes, as soon as you went in your boat to meet em. The young lady was mighty nigh worn-out, and glad enough of the tea and things, and to get into bed. But the gentleman, he wanted a soft-boiled egg, and when I told him I hadn't come across no henhouse yet on this island, he looked at me as if he didn't half believe me, and thought I was keep-in' the eggs to sell."

"Which it would be ridiculous to do," said Mrs. Aleshine, "in the middle of an ocean like this."

"If he lets you off with soft-b'iled eggs, ma'am," said the coxswain very respectfully, "I think you may bless your stars."

coxswain very respectfully, "I think you may bless your stars."

"Ay, ay, sir," said the two sailors with black beards. Miss Ruth Enderton and her father did not make their appearance until next morning at breakfast-time. I found the young lady a very pleasant person. She was very slight in figure, inclined to be pretty, and what might be called a warm-colored blonde. Her disposition was quite sociable, and she almost immediately stepped into the favor of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. Mr. Enderton, bowever, was a person of another sort. He was a prim and somewhat formal man, and appeared to be entirely self-engrossed, with very vague notions in regard to his surroundings. With his present condition he seemed very well satisfied, and it was quite plain that he looked upon Mrs. Lecks, Mrs. Aleshine, and myself as the proprietors of the establishment, having forgotten, or paid no attention to, my statement in regard to our coming here. As soon as she thought it fit and proper, and this moment arrived in the course of the first forenoon, Mrs. Lecks spoke to Mr. Enderton on the subject of the beard which should be paid to the Dusantes. She stated the arrangements we had made in the matter, and then told him that as he and his daughter had the best accommodations in the house, each occupying a large, handsome room, she thought that he should pay fifteen dollars a week for the two.

"Now, if your daughter," she continued, "can do anythin' about the house which will be of real help, though for the life of me I don't see what she can find to do, with me and Mrs. Aleshine here, somethin' might be took off on account of her services; but of course you, sir, can't do nothin,' unless you was to preach on Sundays; and not knowin' what denomina-

services; but of course you, sir, can't do nothin,' unless you was to preach on Sundays; and not knowin' what denomination the Dusantes belonged to, it wouldn't be fair to take their money to pay for the preachin' of doctrines which, perhaps, they don't believe in."

they don't believe in."

This financial proposal aroused Mr. Enderton's opposition.
"When I came here, madam," he said, "I did not expect to
pay any board whatever; and I think, moreover, that your rates
are exorbitant. In Nanfouchong, if I remember rightly, the
best of board did not cost more than two or three dollars a

best of board did not cost more than two or three dollars a week."

"I don't want to say anythin', sir," said Mrs. Lecks,
"which might look disrespectful, but as long as I've got a conscience inside of me I'm not goin' to stay here and see the Dusantes lose money by Chinese cheapness."

"I don't know anything about the Dusantes," said Mr. Enderton, "but I am not going to pay fifteen dollars a week for myself and daughter."

The discussion lasted for some time with considerable warmth on each side, and was at last ended by Mr. Enderton agreeing to pay board at the same rate as the two women and myself, and each week to deposit in the ginger-jar eight dollars for himself and daughter.

"You may not care to remember, sir," said Mrs. Lecks, with cold severity, "that Mr. Craig, and me, and Mrs. Aleshine puts in services besides, although, to be sure, they don't go into the jar."

go into the jar.

"I only remember," said Mr. Enderton, "that I am paying an unjustifiable price as it is." an unjustifiable price as it is."

Mrs. Lecks had an interview with the coxswain on the subject of board for himself and his two companions. This affair, however, was very quickly settled, for the three mariners had among them only one dollar and forty-three cents, and this, the coxswain explained, they would like to keep for to-bacco. It was therefore settled that, as the three sallors could pay no money, as much work as possible should be got out of them; and to this plan they agreed heartly and cheerfully.

"There's only one thing we'll ask, ma'am," said the cox-swain to Mrs. Lecks, "and that is that we be put in a different mess from the parson. We've now eat two meals with the passengers, and me and my mates is agreed that that's about as much as we can go." cheerfully.

After this, therefore, the three men had their meals in the kitchen, where they were generally joined by Mrs. Aleshine, who much delighted in their company. But she made it a point sometimes to sit down with us in the dining-room, merely to show that she had as much right there as anybody.

"As to the work for them sailer men," so id Mrs. Aleshine.

"As to the work for them sailor men," said Mrs. Aleshine, "I don't see what they're goin't to do. Of course they don't known nothin' about gardenin', and it seems to me that the best thing to be done is to put 'em to fishin'."

[TO BE CONTINUED:]

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#### The Swallow.

A marked characteristic of the swallow is its attachment to man. In the unsettled parts of the country it builds its nest in overhanging cliffs and rocks, but so surely as a house is built in the neighborhood it leaves the old nesting places and builds under the roofs or eaves of the dwelling, to which this nest makes a picturesque addition.

As a rule swallows are very sociable birds, two or three pairs being generally found together. Some species build their nests in huge colonies, and it is quite an uncommon thing to find them in single pairs. Their food consists chiefly of small insects caught on the wing, such as mosquitoes, flying ants, and small beetles. Most of them are either injurious or irritating, and were it not for the prodigious numbers consumed by the swallows, the annoyance we should suffer from these myriads of insects which swarm in the air would be con-

So untiring and indefatigable are they in their efforts that one rarely sees a swallow at rest, except at the time they are ready to migrate, when they throng on roofs of buildings and telegraph wires, seeming to deliberate on the route they will take to their Southern home.

#### The Sparrow.

row to be found in Canada, though one seldom finds more than six varieties in the same locality. Of these the snowbird and the tree sparrow are the most num-erous. They are all more or less mi-gratory in their habits, and that part of the country where the sparrow does

not thrive has yet to be found. They are noted seed-eaters, but are not on that account injurious to the grain crops, as grass and weed seeds are pre-ferred by them to all others; and of these they consume an immense quantity.

If we average ten sparrows to a square mile, each bird consuming one-fourth of an ounce of seed daily, and remaining in their winter quarters for six months, they would have eaten at the end of that time more than 850 tons of weed

seeds—a very large quantity for one season.

As sparrows are very hardy little birds, there are vast numbers of these seed-consumers working diligently throughout the cold weather, thus considerably lessening the number of injurious weeds and useless plant, which would otherwise cumber the ground the ensuing season. We are accustomed to estimate the value of birds by the number of insects they decrease but when their important of insects they destroy, but when their importance

#### THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

#### In the Tub.

The wind came fresh across the sand And tossed the leaves and flowers, It blew the storm clouds up the sky And promised heavy showers.

"Come Willie! Willie, where are you?"
Cried mother at the door,
"Dear me, how black the sky has got,
I know it's going to pour."

But Willie, hidden in the tub, His bread and butter ate, And said, "I know if I stay here I shan't get very wet."

Both loud and long the mother called, But Willie made no sound,



THE SWALLOW.

From Farmers' Bulletin, No. 54, by F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Assistant Ornithologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

#### Why Minnie Could Not Sleep.

She sat up in bed. The curtain was drawn up, and she saw the moon, and it looked as if it were

laughing at her.
"You needn't look at me, moon," she said, "you

"You needn't look at me, moon," she said, "you don't know about it; you can't see in the daytime; besides, I am going to sleep."

She laid down and tried to go to sleep. Her clock on the mantel went "tick-tock, tick-tock."

She generally liked to hear it, but to-night it sounded just as if it said, "I know, I know, I know," "You don't know, either," said Minnie, opening her eyes wide, "You weren't there, you old thing! You were up-stairs."

You were up-stairs."

Her loud voice awoke the parrot. He took his head from under his wing, and cried out, "Polly did!"
"That's a wicked story, you naughty bird," said Minnie. "You were in Grandma's room, so now!

Then Minnie tried to go to sleep again. She lay down and counted white sheep, just as grandma said she did when she couldn't sleep. But there was a big lump in her throat. "Oh, I wish I hadn't."

was a big lump in her throat. "Oh, I wish I hadn't."

Pretty soon there came a soft pattering of four little feet, and her pussy jumped upon the bed, kissed Minnie's cheek, then began to pur-r-r. It was very queer; but that too sounded as if pussy said, "I know, I know, I know." "Yes, you do know, kitty," said Minnie; and then she threw her arms around kitty's neck and cried bitterly, "And—I—guess—I—want—to—see—my—mamma!"

Mamma opened her arms when she saw the little weeping girl coming, and then Minnie told her miserable story:

"I was awful naughty, mamma, but I did want

miserable story:

"I was awful naughty, mamma, but I did want the custard pie so bad, and so I ate it up, 'most a whole pie, and then, I—I—oh! I don't want to tell, but s'pect I must; I shut kitty in the pantry to make you think she did it. But I'm truly sorry, mamma." Then mamma told Minnie that she had known all about it, but she had hoped that her little daughter would be brave enough to tell her all about it herself.

"But, mamma," she asked, "how did you know it wasn't kitty?"

it wasn't kitty?"
"Because kitty would never have left a spoon in

the pie," replied mamma smiling.

#### Sorrows of an Ex-King.

He wore a crown of golden curls, this little ex-He wore a crown of golden curis, this little ex-King, with so pitiful a face. I saw him lying under a tree on grass too dew-wet for health, and coaxed him to me. Then I saw that his face and general attire bespoke unusual neglect at home. Little by little, as his heart and body grew warmer, he di-vulged his grief, often choked by sobs, poor little misunderstood, miserable King. "Dere's a new



THE SPARROW. From Farmers' Bulletin, No. 54, by F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Assistant Ornithologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.



THE GOLDEN ORIOLE.

Bulletin, No. 54, by F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Assistant Ornithologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

as weed exterminators is more widely known their presence around the farm and garden will be considered an incalculable benefit.

## The Golden Oriole.

A great contrast to the sparrow is the oriole, whose beautiful plumage and sweet song make it a most welcome addition to our feathered favorites. It seems to make its appearance just about the time the apple trees are in blossom, where it will be seen diligently searching for caterpillars, which constitute its principal food. It also consumes beetles, grasshoppers, wasps, spiders, and bark and plant lice: the latter, being very small, are seldom noticed by the other birds, so it is fortunate for us that they do not escape the bright eyes of the oriole, as they are most injurious to our flowers and foliage

Its nest is almost inaccessible, as it hangs from the outermost point of the highest branch of an elm, or some other tall tree, to which it is so firmly fastened that it is safe from the most violent storms, or even from that more constant danger, the thievish fingers of the small boy who delights in robbing the nests of our blithe little birds.

- " If I go in she'll make me work, And drag that baby round.
- "It's nicer far here in the tub. And here I mean to stay Until the rain is over quite, And then I'll go and play."
- So Willie stayed, and when at length He sought his mother's side, "Where have you been? I called and called, But called in vain," she cried,
- " For uncle Thomas wanted you To go with him to town And see the show of elephants And bears, black, white and brown,
- "The monkeys with their funny tricks,
  The dog that fires a gun,
  The camels with their ugly humps,
  And every sort of fun.
- "But as we couldn't make you hear, He's taken Fan instead; They won't be back till late, so you Had better go to bed."
- And Willie, as he crept away
  With sober face felt sure
  When mother called him in he'd hide Oh never, never more

baby ov-a dere—an'—an' my mamma do-ntie love me any more—cause papa told me so. Papa showed me the baby an' mamma said, Rexie, you must love baby, an'—an' she kissed baby, but she didn't kiss her Rexie. Rexie don't love that nasty red-baby; it's cross, ky-baby; tain't pretty, neiser."

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#### True Love.

Here is part of an old Scotch tradesman's address to his old wife after forty-two years' marriage, expressing to the full the feelings that often live on to the golden wedding.

- e golden wedding.

  A welding heat o' strong young love
  Will last through winters many;
  The frosts of years but tend to prove
  The links that bind to Nannie.
  Though teeth are field and locks grown gray,
  She's yet sackind and cannie,
  Love that outlasts young life's heyday
  Is the love I bear my Nannie.
- "Mid a' the thoughts that trouble me,
  The saddest thought o' any
  Is wha may close each other's e'e,
  May it be me or Nannie.
  The ane that's left will sairly feel
  Amid a warld uncannie;
  I'd rather face auld age mysell
  Than lanely leave my Nannie."

#### MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES,-

It is said that the sons of great men are never the equals of their fathers, which may be accounted for, perhaps, by the lack of that self-education and other developing circumstances which formed the characters of their parents.

What is true of the sons of celebrated men is

sometimes equally true of the daughters of women who were notable housekeepers, and the reasons are not difficult to discover.

It may be supposed that girls brought up in the country know how to do everything; but experience has taught me that many of them are sadly lacking in domestic training. Quite recently a lacking in domestic training. Quite recently a woman who was born and brought up in the country said to me: "When I got married I knew practically nothing about housekeeping. I could not even cook beefsteak, and the mistakes I made would now be laughable to recount, but were then to me a matter of serious annoyance and much

Why this incompetency? Sometimes the vigorous, efficient mistress of a household, who through long experience has become expert in the management of every detail of the household, makes the mistake of exacting no assistance from her daughters, thus depriving them of much valuable knowledge which would prove of untold benefit to them in later years. Or, perhaps, she thinks it easier to do the things herself than to take time to show another.

Some mothers think they are wonderfully kind to exempt their daughters from all housework and let them enjoy society, or they think it is enough for them to learn music, painting, languages, etc. Is it a kindness? The future will disclose.

They unselfishly desire their daughters' girlhood to be a period of perfect happiness, and fondly imagine that their intelligence will develop every

necessary qualification for model housewives when they are compelled to assume those duties. Alas, it too often happens that the short-sighted kindness of these mothers proves the vain regret of the daughters in after life.

It is a mistake to fancy that this period of life should be devoted merely to intellectual culture or pleasure, to the total exclusion of all other neces

sary knowledge.
I think I hear some mother exclaim,
daughters will never have to work." Ah! i daughters will never have to work." Ah! if you are relying solely on any such possibility you are again making a grave mistake. How often is the wealthy - or supposed wealthy - man of to-day

the bankrupt of to-morrow.

Granted that they may not have to work, still, if they don't know how things should be properly done, how are they going to direct the work of the very many incompetent servants with whom they will doubtless have to deal?

The girl who is fitting herself to earn her living in any way will be benefited by a preliminary course of domestic training, and the girl who looks forward to matrimony as her natural vocation is handicapped and unfitted at the very outset of her career by her lamentable ignorance regarding the care of a household.

How many women, in some critical domestic situation, would gladly part with some of their "book learning" for a little skill in nursing a delifant, or some practical knowledge as to how its food should be prepared, a lack of which knowledge might, perhaps, result in losing a loved and precious life!

Let the girls be taught to sew, also. Finger-tips have within them possibilities which often lie dormant for the want of exercise. The hands that can manage a needle with celerity have necessarily received a training that will be useful in many

other ways besides mere sewing.

The value of this finger-training is greater than might be at first imagined. Through the hands the mind and character are influenced.

Lessons of patience are learned while the diligent ties with a continued progression toward perfection.

Valuable habits of perseverance and self-control are acquired, which leave a lasting and beneficial

impression on the character. It may seem an exaggeration to attribute so much to the mere learning to sew, but a little reflection will readily prove that there is something in it. The perfecting of oneself in any knowledge has an effect on the mind which is distinctly good. It promotes clearness of thought and vanishes that slovenliness

which is analogous to a frayed garment. The acquirement of skill in some handicraft brings with it an upward influence which leads further in the direction of self-improvement.

Let the girls have all the education that can be afforded them, as they should thereby be the better enabled to work intelligently and well, but at the same time let them be equally well trained in domestic science and the proper management of all household details; for, after all, such knowledge may prove the mainspring of their happiness

#### Apple Fritters.

Make a batter with one cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful sugar, two eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately), two cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder mixed with flour. Chop some good tart apples, mix in the batter, and fry in hot lard. Serve with maple syrup.

#### Puzzles.

Like Annie H., I got the sack,
And started out to journey back.
So hunted up, to meditate,
Old numbers of the ADVOCATE,
That I might learn the puzzling mind,
And not appear too far behind.
New friends, I see, have joined the Dom,
And family of Uncle Tom.
'Tis my delight their names to greet,
And offer them a welcome meet.
The girls are bent to hold their own:
There's Jennie S. and Edith Brown,
Hattie, Adda, May McNie,
And Ethel, making six, you see.
If I've forgotten some, I may
Mention them another day.
''A puzzleistic cousin," too,
Of name or sex there's not a clue,
With Rolph has joined our happy crew.
The old friends, 100, have faithfully
Their service rendered in the fray.
Miss Clara R., a brilliant star,
Sends forth her bright and cheering ray,
Though shining in the light of Day.
Oh! Lily, faithful little heart,
You've nobly done an honest part;
Our gratitude we offer you,
Receive my homage, and your due.
T. W. Banks, where do you hide?
Your seat is vacant, though beside
Your friend and puzzler Harmond B.,
Your namesake, Willie Banks, I see.
A. Snider is among us yet,
But Ada Smithson's sun is set.
I've left Miss Hampton to the last,
Her fate is sealed, her die is cast.
I had a compliment or two,
Which were to be bestowed on you;
But when in April's number I
Read your infamous 'spiracy,
All kindly thoughts forsook my pen.
Prepare, my TOTAL cousin, then!
For Two, ONE, THREE a pun to see;
And pun-ish-ment is waiting thee.
Perhaps you thought to make a laugh,
And spoke about the "fatted calf,"
But in the next breath, lo! I see
That you have formed designs on me;
And, savage-like, you purpose, too,
To have none deft when you are through.
Well, you have made a great mistake, 1-CHARADE. Like Annie H., I got the sack And, savage-like, you purpose, too,
To have none left when you are through.
Well, you have made a great mistake,
For I'm as thin as a garden rake;
So you had better "fry your fish,"
And live awhile upon that dish.
CHAS. S. EDW CHAS. S. EDWARDS.

2-Cross Puzzle.

A pronoun; thoughts spoken quickly; a number; flags; a country in Asia; an interpreter; past tense of eat; seated; every. 0000\*0000

ADDA WHETSTONE.

3-Transposition. Giltenicnele nda yetsocur otn ysawla ear dinbecmo. Foent ni a newodo useoh a negodl ormo ew nifd. ADDA WHETSTONE.

4-ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



5-ANAGRAM AAAAAHHHNNPPETZ. No name of nation or of place But if you do them rightly trace, And put each letter in its place, And put each letter in its place,
A word may then be seen.
To show you where these letters dwell,
Read your Bible, for it will tell,
And when you've searched the Scriptures round
It only once can then be found.

EDITH BROWN 6-CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in old, but not in new.

My second is in white, but not in blue.

My third is in teach, but not in learn!

My fourth is in bake, but not in churn.

My fifth is in west, but not in east.

My sixth is in east, but not in west.

My total is a well known city in Canada.

NELLIE FERGUSON.

7-DOUBLE ACROSTIC. Initials—"What some papers are."
Finals—"What the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is."
1, a laborer; 2, to flow gently; 3, a form of government; an article of furniture; 5, to annoy; 6, glasses for magnifying; a riddle; 8, to direct; 9, a county in England.

F. W. ROLPH.

8-CHARADE.

My first is a dog of low degree;
My second small in number you'll see;
My whole, with me, you will agree,
Is something in cities quite necessary.
Thos. Gray Phelan.

#### Answers to July 15th Puzzles.

The four seasons. 2.—Ham—il (l)—ton. 3.—(See next issue.)

What is past is past forever, Let all fretting be re-igned; It will never help the matter, Do your best and never mind.

L A V E A V O W O R A L V O T E MATS

SOLVERS TO JULY 15TH PUZZLES. J. S. Crerar, Mabel Ross, "Kit," Edith Brown, Maggie Scott, Mrs. T. P. Hart, Annie P. Hampton, F. W. Rolph

Amanda Wardle, Thos. Wilson, Annie C. McLennan, Sadie McRae; also Ethel McCrea, Sadie McRae, and A. P. Hampton for July 1st puzzles.

COUSINLY CHAT.

"Hope H."-Congratulations. Contributions should be in earlier.
"Essex."—Welcome back; do not desert again.
Amanda.—Was it you who sent answers without name

Yes, U.T. is always glad to welcome new faces.

N. F.—1 es, U. I. is always grad to welcome new races.
Come often.
A.W.—Puzzles must be original to compete for a prize,
Edith B.—Answers can be sent on a postal, but puzzles
should be written on a sufficiently large sheet of paper.
Leave envelope open and it will only cost one cent to mail.

#### Recipes.

PEACH RICE.

Half fill a pie dish with stewed peaches, or any preserved fruit. Boil some rice till it is quite tender, and cover the fruit, laying it on lightly; sift over the top with white sugar, and brown slightly in the oven; serve with plenty of cream.

MACAROON CREAM.

One-quarter pound macaroons, one-quarter pound grated chocolate, one dozen almonds chopped fine. Mix all with one pint of thick cream, whipped, sweetened, and flavored with lemon juice. The chocolate should be first thoroughly mixed with a little of the cream. Put in a glass dish, piling it up in center and garnish with whole peaches or pears.

SPANISH CREAM.

Dissolve one-half box gelatine in pint of milk add the yolks of two eggs beaten with half a tea-cupful of sugar, and boil. As soon as it boils remove from the stove, and add the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth, and the flavoring. Turn out in a shape and garnish with cream or thin

## THE QUIET HOUR.

#### Prayer.

Prayer.

Lord, what a change within us one short hour Spent in thy presence will prevail to make! What heavy burdens from our bosoms take, What parched grounds refresh, as with a shower! We kneel, and all around us seems to lower; We rise, and all, the distant and the near, Stands forth in sunny outline, brave and clear; We kneel, how weak!—we rise, how full of power! Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this wrong, Or, others, that we are not always strong, That we are ever overborne with care, That we should ever weak or heartless be, Anxious or troubled, when with us is prayer, And joy, and strength, and courage are with thee?

—Archbishop Tren

-Archbishop Trench.

#### The Power of the King's Word.

"Where the word of a king is, there is power."

Then the question is, Where is it? "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly," and "there," even "in you," will be power . . . for in proportion as the word of the King is present in the heart, "there is power" against sin. Then let us use this means of absolute power more, and more holiness will be ours.

"His word was with power" in Capernaum of old, and it will be with the same power in any place nowadays. His word cannot fail; it "shall not return void"; it "shall prosper." Therefore, when our "words fall to the ground," it only proves that they were not His words. So what we want is not merely that His power may accompany our word, but that we may not speak our own at all, but simply and only the very "word of the King." Then there will be power in and with it. Bows drawn at a venture hit in a way that astonishes ourselves, when God puts his own arrows on the

There is great comfort and help in taking this erally. Why ask a little when we may ask literally. Why ask a little when we may assume that ought write a "word for Jesus" (and of course that ought to be to-day), let us ask Him to give us not merely a general idea what to say, but to give us literally every single word, and "they shall be withal fitted

For He will not say, "Thou hast asked a hard thing," though it is far more than asking for the mantle of any prophet. He says, "Behold I have put My words in thy mouth." This was not for Jeremiah alone, for soon after we read "He that hath My word, let him speak My word faithfully" (for we must not overlook our responsibility in the matter); and then follows the grand declaration of its power, even when spoken by feeble human lips: "Is not My word like as a fire? saith the Lord; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces?" "Behold I will make My words in thy mouth fire"

If we are not even "sufficient of ourselves to think anything as of ourselves" how much less to speak anything! "Have I now any power at all to say anything? The word that God putteth in my mouth, that shall I speak." We would rather have it so, "that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us" Our ascended King has said, "All power is given unto Me. Go ye therefore."
That is enough for me; and "I trust in Thy word."

Resting on the faithfulness of Christ our Lord, Resting on the fulness of His own sure word, Resting on His power, on his love untold, Resting on His covenant secured of old.

F. R. HAVERGAL,

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#### GOSSIP.

Mr. W. Thompson, of Derwent, Ont., who ffers Dawson's Golden Chaff Seed Wheat for

offers Dawson's Gotten Chair Good wheat for sale in an advertisement elsewhere in this issue, reports threshing on Aug. 12th and 13th, the crop yielding 44 bushels per acre. Wm. Rennie, Farm Superintendent of the Ontario Agricultural College, announces fall wheat for sale in this issue. Drop a post card for his price list.

wheat for sale in this issue. Drop a post card for his price list.

At a joint sale of Poland-Chinas on August 4th, at Springfield, Ill., 76 animals sold at an average of \$114; the top figure being \$555, for the bear, Heyl's Chief; and on the fifth two other lots were sold at an average of \$45.

Oldrieve & Wilkinson, of King-ton, Ont., offer for sale in this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE their fine poultry establishment with stock of birds. Our readers interested should at once note their advertisement, as the offer will no doubt attract prompt and widespread attention.

should at once note their advertisement, as the offer will no doubt attract prompt and widespread attention.

J. S. Cochrane, of Crystal City, Man., who has a nice herd of Ayrshires, showed at Winnipeg the cow Maud, bred by Jos. Yuill, of Carleton Place. This cow won lat in the aged class of Ayrshires against very strong competition; W. M. & J. C. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, having forward their grand old Gurta cow that won 2nd place at Chicago. Mand also won the sweepstakes prize of \$25 offered by the Hon. Thos. Greenway for the best milch cow, any breed, or age. In addition to winning these handsome premiums, this cow gave during the week of the exhibition 53 gallons of milk, which was sold to the dining hall, netting the nice sum of \$9.5i. Her portrait appears in another column.

# GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS....

WATSON, OF AYR

The John Watson Manuf'g. Co. (Limited), of Ayr, are now running full blast, and manufacturing the

Largest Line of Implements in Canada See their...

Ensilage Cutters (4 Styles), Feed Cutters (7 Styles), Grain Grinders (4 Styles), Root Cutters (3 Styles), Corn Shellers (2 Sizes),

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The whole is about 1½ miles from Kingston market and about 5 minutes' walk from the electric cars. For full information apply to OLDRIEVE & WILKINSON, KINGSTON, ONT.

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Thoroughly tested by farmers and experimentors. At the Ontario Agricultural College tops the list of over 80 varieties for four years.

Choice Seed for Sale. For prices and particulars apply at once. W. THOMPSON, a-o Derwent P. O., Ont.

## FOR SALE! Good Young Cows

yearlings and heifer calves out of imported and home-bred cows, and the imported bulls, Royal Member and Rantin Robin. Come and see them, or write, if you want someth

ee them, or write, if you want something pecial. om- H. CARGILL & SON, Station on the farm. Cargill Stn. & PO., Ont.

J. G. GLARK, Woodroffe Stock Farm Ottawa, Ontario,

#### --- HAS FOR SALE Three Clydesdale Mares

Weighing from 1,650 to 1,800 pounds, and their colts from 1 to 3 years old. Choice young Yorkshires of both sexes. Choice Young Ayrshires of both sexes For Sale Cheap.

#### GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers, mention the "Farmer

During the month of June there were 27 fresh outbreaks of sheep scab in Great Britain, 18 in England, 2 in Wales, and 7 in Scotland. A letter from the Secretary advises us that the proposed live stock exhibit in connection with the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition has been abandoned, owing to a "general lack of interest."

The 10th annual report of Dr. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has been issued for the year 1896. It is a well-filled illustrated volume of 474 pages, giving full details of the work carried on at the Central and branch farms.

The Central Experimental Farm authorities, Ottawa, by direction of the Minister of Agriculture, have sent out a "WARNING" poster giving information how to detect and treat San Jose scale, and a timely caution in regard to purchasing nursery stock from the United

The Chicago Times-Herald finds evidence of returning prosperity in the fact that farmers are buying more agricultural machinery than for several years past. In Chicago many factories are far behind with orders. Some have increased their forces and are working night and day. Many report increased cash sales, and most find collections easier. The output of the Deering Harvester Co. will exceed its best previous record by 1,000 carloads. The reason is that the farmer has money and is no longer afraid to spend. onger afraid to spend.

longer afraid to spend.

At Mr. Dudding's sale of Shorthorns and Lincolns, at Riby Hall, Lincolnshire, July 27th, the average made by 59 cows and heifers and 17 bulls was 30 guineas; the highest price, 80 guineas, being paid by Mr. Heaton for the cow Alpine Beauty. The Lincoln rams brought high prices, seven of them selling at 100 guineas to 210 guineas, the latter price being paid for lot 1, by R. & W. Wright. Mr. Casswell bought No. 2, at 140 guineas; Mr. Church, No. 3, at 160 guineas; Messrs. Dean, No. 4, at 130 guineas; Mr. F. Miller, No. 6, at 100 guineas, and Mr. Westrop, No. 41, at 140 guineas. Fifty rams averaged 52 pounds, and 100 ewes 6 pounds.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on tuberculosis in cattle, containing the main results of the many investigations made regarding this aliment, with directions how to apply the tuberculin test, and an outline of Dr. Bang's well-known plan of ridding a herd of the trouble should it make its appearance. As our readers are aware, tuberculin in limited quantities will be supplied free by the Ontario Agricultural College to parties desiring to test their cattle. The bulletin also states that Lieut. Col. David McCrae, of Guelph, has been employed to give demonstrated instructions concerning the detection and treatment of tuberculous animals to those who require his services. He will attend meetings called by officers of Farmers' Institutes and deliver addresses on this subject, and give full instructions concerning the use of the instruments, fluids, etc., that are used. He will at all times be prepared to properly test the animals. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has

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The yards comprise 10 acres of ground, 7 modern poultry houses, drive sheds, stables, etc.; and a stone dwelling house containing 8 rooms—the whole in first-class birds of the following varieties: Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, four varieties of Game, Laugshans, Light Brahams, 6 varieties of Bantams, etc., etc.

The whole is about 1½ miles from Kingston market and about 5 with wind a stone dashed for woll will be mailed to all stockholders and to all breeders and owners whose names appear in Vol. 41, about 5,500 copies being thus mailed. Secondary of the company of the price of the whole is about 1½ miles from Kingston market and about 5 miles from Kingston with the mailes of the company of the price of the price of the price of the whole is about 1½ miles from Kingston market and about 5 miles from Kingston miles from Kingston market and about 5 miles from Kingston miles from miles from from from those living at a distance would sent as content to prepay charges, as we get publishers' rates. We also send you by mail circular No. 11, which will be mailed to all stockholders and to all breeders and owners whose names appear in Vol. 41, about 5,500 copies being thus mailed. We have about 2,000 pedigrees already checked for Vol. 42. Please call attention to the fact that we are ready to receive pedigrees for that volume. With Vol. 41 we commenced assigning numbers as soon as checked, so that breeders will not have to wait till the book is compiled before they can get numbers for their bulls. We are under many obligations for past favors and courtesies, for which we thank you."

Complaints have been reaching the Agricultural Department at Washington from Liverpool of violations of the Act requiring the stamping as such of American filled cheese. McGregor, Banwell & Co., of Windsor, Ont., report that they sent a man with their wire fence to Manitoba, where he met with great success, capturing first prize at all fairs yet heard from

heard from.

Prof. E. E. Faville has resigned his position as director of the School of Horticulture at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, to accept the chair of horticulture in the State College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas. Prof. Faville is well known to Canadian fruit growers through his contributions to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE divisor the past two years.

during the past two years.

A note from the manager of the Farmers' Binder Twine Co, Mr. Joseph Stratford, of Brantford, Ont., advises us that they have had, "under almost free trade and against awful opposition, one of the best seasons in our record, our entire season's output having been sold, and we are short hundreds of tons. So much for co-operation on the part of farmers!" It is also an index of the great Canadian grain crop of 1897. luring the past two years.

## 1864. HILLHURST FARM. 1894

HACKNEY HORSES, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Shrop shire and Dorset-Horn sheep.

M. H. COCHRANE.

16-2-y-om

#### RIVER BOW STOCK FARM. B. SNARY & SONS, Groton, Ont., Breed

Shorthorn Cattle, Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, and Chester White Swine, and Leicester Sheep. We White Swine, and
Leicester Sheep. We
now offer for sale five
good young bulls, and
also heifers of choice
quality and breeding,
sired by Chief Captain,
a son of Indian Chief.
Young pigs of both
sexes & all ages at exceedingly low prices.



#### THOS. ALLIN & BROS LAKE VIEW FARM, OSHAWA, ONT.

Breeders of SHORT.
HORN Cattle and
SHROPSHIRE Sheep.
2 choice young bulls
now for sale, also a
few choicely bree
dows and heifers.
Hard-times prices.



W. G. Pettit & Son, FREEMAN.





#### GOSSIP.

The U. S. Government is endeavoring to promote road improvement by building sample macadam roads in connection with State agricultural colleges and experiment stations. One is now in progress at Geneva, N. Y., and another has been completed at New

N. Y., and another has been completed at New Brunswick, N. J.

At the sale of Hackneys owned by Mr. F. F. Bladon, at Sutton-on-Hill, Yorkshire, last month, the highest price realized was 450 guineas, given by Sir Walter Gilbey for the mare Garton Duches of Connavght. Her filly foal was also bought by Sir Walter at 130 guineas. Mr. Yates paid 210 guineas for Garton Lady Emilie The mare Evening Star was bought by Mr. Hay at 120 guineas. Mr. Yates paid 110 guineas for Lady Derby, and 200 guineas for Garton Lady Emilie The mare Evening Star was bought by Mr. Hay at 120 guineas. Mr. Yates paid 110 guineas for Lady Derby, and 200 guineas for Garter, a bay roan five-year-old mare.

Volume IX. of the English Oxford Down Flock Book, recording rams from No. 2209 to 2472, and ewes from No. 916 to 973, has reached us from the secretary, R. Henry Rew, Norfolk House, Norfolk St., London, W. C. It also contains a record of show winnings, association rules, list of members, index of ewes and rams, and report of the Council, in which it is stated that the Oxford Down sheep are yearly growing in favor in many districts of Great Britain and Ireland, their progress in the North being especially marked. The volume is creditably printed and bound uniform in style with the excellent ones preceding it.

more special convenience from the property of the control of the property of the control of the THE ETTRICK HERD OF JERSEYS.

. 1897 , Sadie Hamp-

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RGAL

#### In BELVEDERE STABLES are still 6 of my Best Jersey Cows

Kept for use of my own and daughter's families, but I do not wish to increase the number, hence I can usually offer something uncommonly choice. Just now I have

1 BULL, NEARLY 2 YEARS OLD, 1st prize winner, and fit for any herd.
1SPLENDID BULL CALF, 7 MOS.OLD The best, I think, I ever raised 1 EXTRA BULL CALF, 3 MOS. OLD.

MRS. E. M. JONES, BROCKVILLE, ONT., CANADA.

LEE FARM KEGISTERED JERSEYS.

Bulls fit for service, Heifers in calf, Young cows in calf, Heifer calves, - - 30 Hold colors. None better bred in Canada for

dairy purposes. Come and personally select, or write for description and pedigrees. E. PHELPS BALL.

Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q. WILLOW CROVE HERD OF JERSEYS.

Sweepstakes herd of 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. J. H. Smith & Son, Highfield,

are offering 12 females, to calve shortly; one first prize bull, dam Elena of Oakdale (19 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in seven days), grandam Menies 3, A. J. C. C., test 20 lbs. 1 oz. in seven days. Dam of bull won 1st prize in dairy test, Guelph, 1896, and he is half-brother to King of Highfield.

## The Don Herd of Jerseys

Comprises the choicest strains obtainable, including St. Lambert, Tennessee and combination blood. Am now offering a choice year-ling Bull of superior quality and strong breeding, from imported stock. Also a choice bull calf.

Address: DAVID DUNCAN, DON P. O., ONT. 9-1-y-o

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS. WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals.

Ingleside Herefords. **UP-TO-DATE HERD** 

#### Bull Calves

OF THE RIGHT SORT

OF CANADA!

For Sale.

H. D. SMITH,

Compton, Que. 17-y-om

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Several fine young bulls for sale at very reasonable prices. A few helfers can be

Address: SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q. THE EUREKA VETERINARY



Caustic Balsam A reliable remedy for Vet-

THE EUREKA VETERINARY MEDICINE CO.,

LONDON, ONT.

# BROOKBANK HOLSTEIN HERD.

Champions for milk and butter. Eight have already won money in actual test. Sir Paul De Kol Clothilde in service, in whose veins flows the blood of such record-breakers as Pauline Paul, Clothilde. De Kol, Mercedes, Netherland Twisk, etc. Nineteen nearest relatives average 22 lbs. of butter in one week. Orders taken for Holstein calves and Poland-China pigs.

A. & G. RICE.

Oxford Co, Ont. CURRIE'S CROSSING. CURRIE'S CROSSING. Oxford Co, Ont.

MAPLE Holstein-Friesians. For rich breed-HILL production, and uniformity of type, the Maple Hill Herd is not excelled by any in America. My cattle have won over \$1,000 in prizes in the last three years, and I never had as many crack show animals as at present. Many are closely related to Netherland Hengerveld, De Kol 2nd, and DeKol 2nd's Pauline, whose official butter records have never been equalled. Write or visit—

11-y-om G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont,

JOHN TREMAIN, FOREST, ONT.

BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS

Holstein Cattle

The stock of which being purchased from the noted herds of B. B. Lord (Sinclairville, N. Y.) and H. Bollert (Cassel). Young stock of giltedge breeding for sale.

#### GOSSIP.

In writing to

Mr. James McFarlane, Clinton, Ont., has received an important consignment of Shropshire sheep, some 60 head, purchased for him by Mr. E. Goodwin Preece, of Shrewsbury, from the flocks of Messrs. C. J. Frank, R. Jones, and A. C. W. Darby.

Jones, and A. C. W. Darby.

Mr. A. J. Watson, Ashton Frontview Farm.
Castlederg, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle
and Cotswold sheep, has received from England an importation of high-class Cotswolds,
selected in England for him by Mr. Robert
Miller, Brougham, Ont. The consignment includes several prize-winning animals at the
late Royal Show at Manchester, the Bath and
West of England, and other leading shows.
They will, we understand, be exhibited at
Montreal, Toronto and London, and will be a
fine foundation for the building up of a firstclass flock at Frontview, which is admirably
suited for a sheep farm, as well as for heavyfleshed cattle. leshed cattle.

fieshed cattle.

At the great Yorkshire Show, held at Harrogate last month, much interest centered in the family class in Shorthorns for best cow and her offspring. The first prize of £25 was awarded to Lord Polwarth for the white cow Lady Blanche, her white 3-year-old son Border Reiver, and her white daughter, Lady Beatrice. Lady Blanche, the matron of this herd, is 8 years old, got by Bright Monarch; her dam, Lady Booth 11th, by Royal Sceptre. The second prize family were shown by Capt. Duncombe, and consisted of the eleven-year-old cow Sea Anemone, and her daughters, Sea Pearl, an eight-year-old; the two-year-old Sea Gem. champion female at the Royal, and Sea Lord 12th, a young bull about a year and a half old.

One of the most important shipments of

champion female at the Royal, and Sea Lord 12th, a young bull about a year and a half old. One of the most important shipments of hackneys that ever left England was made from Southampton, July 23, on the Royal Mail steamer, "Nile," for Argentina, South America. The lot included the well-known sire Rosencrantz 4965, by Rufus, dam Ophelia. He was bred by Lord Londesborough and sold to the Horsley Stud Company, Cobham. Mr. D. Maclennan, acting as agent for Senor Dr. Santiago Luro, of Buenos Ayres, at last made them such an extraordinarily good offer that they let the horse go. Mr. Maclennan also shipped for Dr. Luro about twenty mares, mostly with foals at foot, and a few yearlings. They were selected from the Prince of Wales' and other studs, and are sired by such well-known horses as Rufus 1343, Field Marshal 2986, Anconeus II. 1975, Vigorous 1215, Lord Derwent II. 1034, Fireaway of Callis Wold 1483, Danegelt 174, Prince Alfred 1325, Lord Rattler 2566, Lord Hamlet 3750, and others. Dr. Luro is already an extensive breeder of Thoroughbreds, Clydesdale, Anglo-Normandos, Russian, Yorkshire coachers, and other breeds. This is his first venture with hackneys.

FITZGERALD BROS.' SHORTHORN CATTLE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.

TITZGERALD BROS.' SHORTHORN CATLE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.

At the large farms of Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis, Ont., we were shown a herd of some seventy head of registered Shorthorn cattle, the foundation of which was obtained in 1881, when a heifer calf, Rosaline, of the Mara family, was purchased from Colonel R. Tyrwhytt, Bradford. None but registered bulls have been employed, and among those used have been such animals as Marquis of Lansdowne, Simcoe Ranger, Cato, and Ingram's Victor. At present St. Louis, by Aurora Borealis 20354, and out of Marnhull Duchess 6th 25157, by The Baronet (imp.) 11114, heads the herd. He is a light roan yearling, purchased from Dr. Morton, Allandale. Among the matrons we noticed Roan Lilly, by Marquis of Lansdowne, dam Maggie, by Dominion Prince, a medium-sized, stylish cow, possessing excellent dairy qualities. She is credited with nine calves, most of which are on the farm, one of which is Caroline Princess, by Marquis of Lansdowne, a dark red nineyear-old cow. She too has distinguished herself as a matron and dairy animal. Ida Vaund is a rich roan five-year-old, by Cato on the farm, one of which is Caroline Princess, by Marquis of Lansdowne, a dark red nineyear-old cow. She too has distinguished herself as a matron and dairy animal. Ida Vaund is a rich roan five-year-old, by Cato 10697, and out of Maggie. She is a strong type of an animal, of beefing conformation, while Flower of the Mount, by Marquis of Lansdowne, and out of Rosaline, is a solid red cight-year-old of good quality. Maggie has fully distinguished herself by raising a dozen calves. She is a big, strong, useful type of a cow, by Dominion Prince, and out of Rosaline; while her half-sister. Ethel Reda, by Marquis of Lansdowne, would attract attention in any company, possessing sufficient substance to weigh 1,800 pounds in condition. She too has been a very successful and regular breeder. Of the two-year-old heifers we saw nine, mostly straight, growthy animals, all of which are being mated with St. Louis, and parties desiring stock to commence or increase their herds will do well to visit the farm, as many worthy animals can be seen and are held at reasonable prices. The crop of calves now in view number more than a score, half of which are bulls, the get of Ingram's Victor, by Ingram of Gilchrist 17348, and out of Lady Ingram 2nd 17520, and among them we saw the material for much solid foundation stock. Mostly of solid red color, with a sprinkling of roans. One of the very prominent features of this herd, and one not to be slightingly overlooked, is the regularity with which the matrons have been producers, as the proprietors assured us repeatedly that it was exceedingly rare to have a cow miss a single season, and much of this we attribute to their management. Their free run of almost unlimited unbroken land, rich in ratural pasture, and bountifully supplied with fresh spring water, has established a strong, rugged, thrifty family of cows, which cannot but impress those qualities upon their progeny. In the Cotswold pens are some sixty, forty of which are breeding ewes; and the stock ram, bred by Mr. Watt, Shanty

#### "Gem Holstein Herd." TOCK FOR SALE!

We only keep and breed registered Holstein-Friesians. We have now some choice young bulls and heifers, also some older animals, all of the very best dairy quality, that we will sell, one or more at a time, on reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited.

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

Shipping Station, Toronto. Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE. I have at present cue of the largest and bost herds in On-tario, which

#### JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT.

OAK POINT STOCK FARM

# Ayrshires FOR SALE.

sale a choice lot of young bulls and heifers of fine quality, and bred from best milking strains. Particulars on applica-



J. B. CARRUTHERS, Kingston, Ont.



Choice Ayrshires of deepest milking strains. Largest and oldest herd in Ontario. We have choice young stock of both sexes sired by Leonard Meadowside, sweep-stakes bull at Ot-

stakes bull at Ottawa. Also choice Shropshires, and a fine lot of Berkshire pigs for sale. Visitors met at Queen's Hotel. Give us a call.

#### J. YUILL & SONS, CARLETON PLACE, ONT. WANTED TO PURCHASE!

Pure-bred Ayrshire Bull fit for service. Must ome from a first-class milking family. No others need apply. JOHN RATTRAY, HAMILTON.

Box 156. For Sale.—Fine young pure-bred Shorthorn bull, 18 months, registered.

#### GLENGARY STOCK FARM.

My herd comprises the best strains procurable. Am now offering young bulls and heifers descended from the importation of the late Thos. Brown. PRICES RIGHT.



JNO. A. McDONALD, JR., Williamstown, Ont. 4-2-y-o

# Maple Cliff HERD Ayrshires

Are noted for their successful show-yard career. Choice quality and heavy milking families. A few exceptionally choice young animals of both sex now for sale. Prices in the times with the times. keeping with the times. For particulars

ROBERT ROBERTSON, Prop., COMPTON, QUE

BROOK HILL AYRSHIRES ....



are still to the front. Two fine bull calves for sale.
Orders taken for Specialt: young stock. Specialty in bull calves. Corre-spondence solicited. W. F. STEPHEN,

Trout River, Que

#### Maple Cliff Stock ₪ Dairy Farm Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs.

FOR SALE.—Three Ayrshire bulls fit for service. We are now booking orders for young pigs from both breeds from fall litters. See us at Ottawa Exhibition.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. One mile from Ottawa

JNO. SANDILANDS, Williamstown Ontario, BREEDER OF CHOI

Ayrabire Cathe. Young stock of both sexes new for sale at farmers' prices

#### GOSSIP.

Thos. Allin & Bros., Oshawa, Ont., write:
"Have sold two bulls and three heifers, and have one bull left to dispose of. Stock all doing nicely. We have five heifer calves and one bull calf, all by the imported bull, Grand Sweep, a very fine animal with straight top and bottom lines, and proving himself a good stock getter. We had a visit from Mr. B. F. Meyers, of Iowa, who purchased three heifers of the Duchess of Glos'ter family, sired by imported Indian Chief (57485) and Lavender Lad. We expect they will make themselves known in the U. S. some of these days. Our seven Duchess of Glos'ter females with Grand Sweep at the head constitute a fine breeding herd."

ROBERT MILLER'S IMPORTATION.

ROBERT MILLER'S IMPORTATION.

Robert Miller, Brougham, Ont., under date of Aug. 4, 1897, writes us as follows:—"On July 15th I sailed from Liverpool via S. S. Lake Huron with 53 sheep, and landed all in perfect form on 25th. The Shropshires consist of one aged ram, Darlington (8470), that won first and champion wherever shown in 1895; considered by many the best ram that the breed has produced. I think him the best of any breed I have ever seen. Four yearling rams, all good, and one of them a second prize Shrop. in local shearling class at Shrewabury. Two ram lambs, one from J. S. Harding's third prize pen at Shrewsbury, and one from John Harding's first prize pen at Royal, the only time shown, and one from Foster Harter's show pen. The Naper ewes are the best lot have ever imported, and I think them the best I have ever seen. Two ewe lambs from the first prize Royal pen of three (the third died at Shrewsbury); and J. S. Harding's first prize pen of five at Shrewsbury, shown in local class for Shropshire, and adjoining counties. I have twenty rams on the way to supply the demand for first-class sires.

"In Oxfords I have a grand yearling ram,"

sires.
"In Oxfords I have a grand yearling ram, the choice of Mr. Brassey's flock, the choice ram lamb from his unbeaten pen of three, the two choice ewes from his pen of three that

ram lamb from his pen of three that were twice first and once second, and the two choice from his unbeaten pen of ewe lambs; they are for George McKerrow.

"In Southdowns I have a good yearling ram from Pagham Harbor flock, best ram lamb from his show pen (a good one), two choice ewes from the first prize Royal pen, and two ewe lambs from first prize pen at same show; they are for Mr. McKerrow too.

"In Hampshires I have second prize two-year-old ram at Royal (sire of first prize shearling), a grand ram lamb, choice first prize ewe, and choice ewe lamb from second prize pen; they are for Ira J. Hiller.

"In Cotswolds I have the two choice yearing rams from Messrs, Garne's flock, two first prize ram lamb, at the Oxfordshire show, the first prize pen of ewes at Royal show, and

first prize ram lambs at the Oxfordshire show, the first prize pen of ewes at Royal show, and first prize ewe lambs at the Oxford show. A splendid lot for A. J. Watson, Castlederg,Ont, and George Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis. "In Dorsets I have first prize yearling ram at Royal, and second prize yearling ewe, a good ram lamb and ewe lamb; for Mr. Codd, of Iowa."

W. R. BOWMAN'S HERDS AND FLOCKS.

While at Mt. Forest W. R. Bowman's stock of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs were looked over. The Shorthorn herd now numbers 25 head, among which is the eight-year-old cow Lady Osborne, by Zora's Duke, and out of Prudence. She has been a very successful breeder, and good milker, and of her Mr. Bowman says, "She fills the strainer pail night and morning," and to say the least, she is a big. useful cow. Her five year-old daughter Myrtle is a medium-sized red cow which has also proven herself a successful breeder and has produced some good calves, the one now at her foot being no discredit to her. Cecil 19362, a sixyear-old red cow, has also been a producer of herself a successful breeder and has produced some good calves, the one now at her foot being no discredit to her. Cecil 19362, a sixyear-old red cow, has also been a producer of the kind that commands attention. Her pedigree shows her to be bred from imported sire and dam. She is by Eclipse 1257, and out of Clara 11th. Matchless is a prompt, stylish useful four-year-old cow, raising her second calf, by Perfection's Heir; while the nine-year-old Lady Blanche has fully distinguished herself as a milking ma'ron. She was sired by British Duke 2nd 4327, and out of Matchless of Springfield, by Duke of Hamilton 3068. Queen of Mt. Forest, by Herbinger 9387, due to calve in August, is of medium size and of true Shorthorn conformation. Of the two-year-olds we saw a pair of useful roan heifers, one of which is making bag preparatory to calving, while three very growthy yearlings that promise well go to make up the number. Of the half dozen this year's calves three are bulls. The red fellow, out of Cecelia, is a straight, deep, growthy calf, while Blanche's red heifer has much quality and fine appearance to recommend her. The deep red two-year-old stock bull, Monarch of Bowfront 21037, was bred by Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, sired by Monarch of Mapleton 19268, and out of Nettie 2nd, by McDuff 54090. He is a growthy, strong fellow, possessing much substance, and has proven himself a sure and successful sire. The Yorkshire pens now contain seven animals, five boars and two females. The stock boar, now nine months old, was purchased from Mr. Mills, Harriston. In the Berkshire herd we saw fourteen head, two of which are sows due to farrow soon. The stock boar, Vasel, was bred by Mr. Rivers, walkerton, and is now past two. A brood sow with a litter at her feet of ten well-marked, strong pigs is a good one, and the pigs are promising well. The stock was founded on Snell and Model Farm bred stock, and the sows have been very successful hereders, producing good-sized litters, with very few losses. Thirty-five head of Shropshire sheep

on file for reference.

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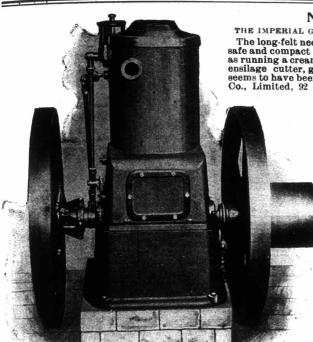
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NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE. The long-felt need for a practicable, simple, safe and compact power for farm work, such as running a cream separator, churn, strawand ensilage cutter, grain grinder or root pulper, seems to have been met by the Cooper Machine Co., Limited, 92 Adelaide St. east, Toronto, Ont. in the Imperial gas and gaseline engine manual cases.

and gasoline engine manu-factured by that firm. The advantages claimed for this power over the for this power over the steam engine are that it requires no engineer, no fireman, no boiler, no extra insurance, no hauling of coal or wood; that there is no danger of fire, no waiting for steam; that there is no dirt about it, no ashes to be removed; that it requires littlespace, can be started in less than one minute, and run with can be started in less than one minute, and run with gasoline at a cost of 1½ cents per horse power per hour; that is, that a gallon of gasoline, costing 15c., will run a one-horse power for 10 hours. As this is a matter of deep interest to farmers, dairymen and manufacturers, it would seem to be worth while to look into the merits of this look into the merits of this little engine, and this can be done by addressing the firm as above, or, what is

nrm as above, or, what is better, calling at the works to see the engines in actual operation. We append a letter from a practical farmer, giving his ex-perience with a two-horse power engine on the farm:—

perience with a two-horse power engine on the farm:

Markham, Ont., July 30th, 1897.

The Cooper Machine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIRS,—Replying to your letter, asking me to let you know how I was getting on with the two-horse power "Imperial" gasoline engine which you furnished me with, would say that I have used it on my corn sheller and grain grinder, but the grinder is a large, heavy machine intended to be run by a threshing engine, and is too large for the small engine to grind fine with. I have no doubt it would grind very satisfactorily on a smaller machine.

I run a cutting box that will take a sheaf that any binder will make, and run as fast as anyone would wish. I have my churn attached to it and churn two or three times a week in from 25 to 30 minutes with the engine, whereas by hand it takes nearly an hour every time, and I enjoy it more to sit and see the small engine do the work.

I think it is the handiest engine I have ever

hand it takes nearly and see the small engine enjoy it more to sit and see the small engine do the work.

I think it is the handiest engine I have ever seen, as it is so quickly started and takes up so little room. We can start it at any time in less than 30 seconds, and my daughter, 14 years old, can start it running. They are just the power for every kind of work on the farm, and I could enumerate several kinds of work it comes in handy for, such as cutting cattle corn, straw and oat sheaves, running a fanning mill, grinding grain. pulping roots, running grindstone, corn sheller, milk separator, wood saw, pumping water, etc.

Everybody that has seen my engine working speaks very highly of it, and say it is a great improvement over the windmill. I have my engine set on the barn floor, and find it very handy to move wherever I want it.

Yours truly,

ELIJAH WISMER,

Markham, Ont.

"New Seed Wheat" is the subject on which that old and well known seed firm, John A. Bruce, of Hamilton, Ont., make an announcement of interest elsewhere in this issue. They are offering a few new sorts recommended for trial, besides a full supply of the standard sorts. Write at once for their price list, as seeding will soon be round again, and half the battle, or nearly so, is in sowing good seed

Attention is directed by the secretary, C. M. Heintz, 218 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal., to the official call for the sixth National Irrigation Congress, which is to convene in the city of Lincoln, Neb., September 28, 29 and 30, 1897. The National Executive Committee and the people of Nebraska have united in an effort to make this Congress memorable in the history of irrigation. To insure success in this undertaking it is earnestly desired that widespread publication be given the call.

publication be given the call.

The grand fall wheat crop of 1897 and upward tendency in prices of grain, as well as other farm products this season, will no doubt result in a largely increased acreage being sown in the sections adapted to that cereal. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, of Toronto, Ont., announce a price list of fall wheats in another column, to which we direct the reader's attention. They also issue a fall wheat circular, which may be obtained for the writing. Secure it without delay. This firm need no introduction to our readers. our readers.

our readers.

The members of the Farmers' Alliance in Germany have forwarded a memorandum to the Imperial Chancellor, the Secretaries of State for the Interior and for Foreign Affairs, and the Prussian Ministry of State, urging the immediate prohibition of the import of foreign breadstuff. They propose that such prohibition should be enforced in the first instance for six months, with the stipulation that it should lapse so soon as the price of home grain reached a moderate level, to be previously determined.

previously determined.

A large proportion of our readers will be specially interested in the announcement which H. W. Petrie, of Front St., Toronto, makes regarding steam boilers elsewhere in this issue, and to which we direct their attention. Among the many uses to which they may be put are running small engines, steaming wheat (by millers), steaming casks or milk cans, running small pumps, cooking feed, for heating small greenhouses, heating cheeve vats or other similar purposes. Mr. Petrie issues a large caralogue of new and second-hand machinery which may be obtained by dropping a card therefor when enquiring regarding the steam boilers.

FARMIN OXFORD DOWNS.

HAVE for sale a choice lot of yearling and ram lambs. yearling ewes, and ewe lambs for 1897. Prices reasonable.

H. ARKELL, Arkell P.O., Ont.

# Large White Yorkshires

OF CHOICEST BREEDING.

My sows have all farrowed and have an extra fine lot of young pigs. Prices moderate. One mile from Hartington Station

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ENGLISH BERKSHIRE BOARS and LARGE weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. at \$6.00, older ones proportionately cheap. Also a few fancy-bred Shropshire Lambs at reasonable prices.

able prices. 13-1-y-o W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont.

R. HONEY, Warkworth, Ont., Northumberland Co.,

BREEDER OF Reg. Holsteins, Large White York-shires, and Cotswold Sheep. Choice young Yorkshires for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders booked for choice Cotswold ram

IMP. LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.—I am now prepared to supply young pigs of this noted breed at hard-times prices. Orders booked for young pigs due Oct. lst. Write me for prices and particulars. Mention "Advocate."

WM. TEASDALE, Dollar, Ont. 18-2-y-o

#### SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES



Large, lengthy English type. Bred straight from first-class importations. Young boars fit for service, and spring pigs at eight weeks old, single or in pairs not akin. We ship to order, register, prepay express charges, and guaran-tee satisfaction. Write for prices.

J. C. SNELL, Snelgrove, Ont.

## ROSE HILL FARM. JAMES DORRANCE, SEAFORTH, ONT.,

BREEDER OF

REGISTERED: BERKSHIRES Of the most approved type. Choice young stock always for sale. Write at once and secure a bargain. 18-2-y-om

#### LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Herd headed by the grand stock boar, Bright Star. A superior lot of brood sows. Our pigs have quality, bone and size. Choice spring pigs, and a young sow in pig to Star. B. P. Rocks from Imp. stock. Write for prices, or call.

H. BENNETT & SON, St. Williams, Ont. St. Williams Station, G. T. R.

LARGE ENGLISH BERK SHIRES AND IMP.
SHIRES AND IMP.
WHITE YORKSHIRES for
Sale.—Several very fine
Berkshire boars ready
for service, and sows fit
to breed. Am booking orders for young pigs.
Pairs and trios supplied not akin. First-class
individuals. Imp.
Yorkshires of a li
ages on hand. Several extra good

ages on hand. Several extra good show animals of good breeding at reasonable prices.

H. J. DAVIS, Box 290, Woodstock, Ont

FOR SALE! A choice BERKSHIRE PIGS

(either sex). One Berkshire sow, two years old, in farrow. Leicester rams and ram lambs, sired by Chiswick 5th, bred by the late Wm. Whitelaw. And Shorthorn cattle. All stock registered. Am booking orders for shipment after Sept. 1st. for the following varieties of poultry: B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, B. B. R. Game, W. & B. Leghorns (pairs mated, not akin), and Red Cap cockerels; White Holland turkeys. Mac. Campbell., Northwood, Ont. Lewisville Station, G. T. R.

English Berkshires.

Herd headed by three first-prize boars. Large size, strong bone, fine quality, and a choice lot of breeding sows. Orders booked for spring pigs. GEORGE GREEN,

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Fairview P.O., Ontario. Stratford Station and Telegraph Office.

WM. McALLISTER, VARNA, ONT. Breeder of choice BERKSHIRE SWINE.
Young stock of all ages, and either sex, always
for sale. "First Prize," the winning yearling
boar at Toronto and London, at head of herd
Correspondence solicited. Address— WM. MCALLISTER, VARNA, ONT.

GOSSIP.

The writing to advertisers, mention the "Farmer's

Advocate."

The sale of Mr. Jonas Webb's Southdowns took place, at Ickleton, in presence of a good attendance of breeders. Yearling ewes sold up to 100s. each; at this figure they were bought by the Hon. A. Fellowes. Lord Cadogan gave 80s. for another lot. Mr. Mathews paid 75s. and 72s., and Mr. Courtould 70s. for others. Two-year-olds went up to 90s., H. R. H. the Prince of Wales securing some at this figure. Mr. Mathews purchased a lot at 76s. Prices ran up to 82s. for three-year-olds, Mr. Courtould securing a lot at this figure. Mr. Gorringe gave 56s. for a pen of four-year-olds. P. J. Cogswell, "Brighton Place" Jersey

Courtould securing a lot at this figure. Mr. Gorringe gave 56s. for a pen of four-year-olds. P. J. Cogswell, "Brighton Place" Jersey herd, Rochester, N. Y., writes:—"I have sold to T. R. Webber, of Shelbyville, Ky., one of the finest cows I ever owned Jocal 95182, a granddaughter of Exile of St. Lambert, sired by Exile of St. Lambert 23rd (at the head of the 1-insmore herd, one of the oldest and largest herds in America). Her owner writes me that he is very much pleased with her. I think he has reason to be. She is the kind that we all like to keep. I have sold some well-bred and fine animals individually to Mr. Hunter, of Sterling Valley, N. Y. About one year ago he bought a son of Exile of St. Lambert from a very excellent cow, and now has added to his herd Lassie of Senrett, a cowrich in the blood of St. Heli-r; two daughters of Exile of St. Lambert, Exile's Very Pretty and Exile's Mary Young; a daughter of Oleo, with a test of 18 lbs. 1 oz.; a very handsome young cow, Queen's Dick: Ophelia of Pittsford, tracing to the St. Lamberts, a large, strong cow with great capacity for milk and butter; Glenwood's Elgie, another cow rich in the blood of St. Helier, with some of the old Vic'or blood, made famous through Jersey Relle of Scitnate and Jersey Queen of Barnett. in the blood of St. Heller, with some of the old Vic'or blood, made famous through Jersey Belle of Scituate and Jersey Queen of Barnett. I have sold to Mr. E. L. Riker, of Ontario, N. Y., a very promising young bull sired by Exile of St. Lambert, from an excellent cow, Dorcas of Wayne 3rd. Mr. Riker has a few females, and I think has made a wise selection for a foundation to his herd. The young bull is a fine one individually, and traces both through his sire and dam to animals of great capacity for milk and butter. I have recently through his sire and dam to animals of great capacity for milk and butter. I have recently sold to Dr. R. Sutton, of Shenandoah, Ia., a son of Exile of St. Lambert from Bronzie of St. Lambert, which was also sired by Exile of St. Lambert, giving this young bull 75 per cent. of the blood of Old Exile. I assure you he showed no bad effects from inbreeding, being very large, strong and vigorous. He is a soft lemon-fawn and gray, light colored, straight back, and his general make-up resembles the old bull very much.

DEANE WILLIS' SHORTHORN SALE.

At the draft sale of Shorthorns made by J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, England, July 23rd, prices ranged from 10 guineas for a calf up to 185 guineas for the red two-year-old Bapton Javelin, by Prince Stephen, bought for Her Majesty the Queen. Mr. J. Handley paid 135 guineas for the yearling red-roan Bapton Robin, by Roan Robin. Mr. D. Green gave 120 guineas for Centurion, a red-roan yearling by Count Lavender. Mr. Leonard secured Frederick, by Abbotsford, a roan two-year-old bull, at 180 guineas, and Mr. Gravins the two-year-old roan Neptune, by Adolphus, at 105 guineas. The highest price for a femsle (125 guineas) was paid by Mr. Howson for the roan yearling Alexandrina, by Count Lavender; the next highest being Lavender Countess, a roan four-year-old by the same sire, bought by Mr. Mills at 115 guineas. These are the only instances in which the figures were reached. The average for 25 bulls was 71 guineas, and for 40 females 46 guineas. DEANE WILLIS' SHORTHORN SALE.

MR. GEO. RAIKES' SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES.

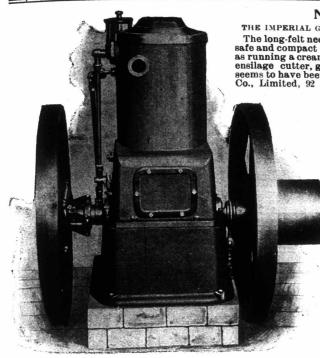
MR. GEO. RAIKES SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES.

If we were to travel the Dominion of Can ada over, it would be hard to find a more pleasant location for an ideal summer residence than the one upon which are the beautiful, well-kept residence and grounds of Mr. Geo. Raikes, situated two miles out of Barrie, overlooking Kempenfelt bay; at which place we were given a most hearty welcome, and shown some well-cared-for Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. Among them might be mentioned the six-year old roan cow, Honnie Rachael, by Primrose Duke, and out of Bonnie Brae. She was bred on the faim, and has distinguished herself, winning red honors wherever shown, and frequently in stiff competition. In present form she will weigh right close to 1,900 pounds. Her two bull calves found ready buyers, as she is one of the kind that would recommend her stock to admirers of the breed. Dorothy is a three-year red and white animal, by Rufue, and out of Lucy, by Scottish Hero, her pedigree running directly to imported stock, and is now carrying her second calf to Indian Duke, by Indian Chief. Of much the same pedigree is the large, light roan cow, Hoy den, an animal which has distinguished herself as a matron, having raised six calves. In all we were shown a dozen head, among which are some very promising young females. The Shropshire pens contain some fifty head, eighteen of which are suckling lambs; a dozen strong, well-covered shearlings, and one two-shear ram. The foundation of this flock was obtained from importations made by C. C. Bridges, to which constant additions have been made from such breeders as Dalton McCarthy, J. R. Hunter, Hon. John Dryden, C. W. Gurney (Paris, and Chas. Lawrence (Collingwood), as well as importations direct, so that it can easily be seen that much attention has teen given to the standard of the flock. The stock ram, Ontario 2nd 77550, by Ensdon Comet 57338, and out of Dryden's 788, 42165, was furnished by Hon. John Dryden, and is a typical, well-covered Shropshire, while the shearling ewes are a If we were to travel the Dominion of Can lambs also deserve a passing notice on account of their style, substance, and quality of cover ing.

None Like It.

GEORGE ROTHNIE, MOOSOMIN, ASSA.:-"I admire the FARMER'S ADVOCATE above all other agricultural papers.

B. MARTINSSON, Icelandic River, Man: "I feel I could not invest a dollar more profitably than renewing my subscription."



AVRSHIRES FOR SALE. Six choice young by Earl of Percy. My spring calves are by Douglas of Loudon 1381, bred by D. Morton & Son. Prices right. Hoard's St., G.T.R. o Wellman's Cor., Ont.

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THE ORIGINAL

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Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy PREVENTS the attack of warble fly. HEALS saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

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Robt. Wightman, OWEN SOUND, ONT. DRUGGIST, Sole agent for the Dominion. -om

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At present offering a choice bunch of thrifty, well-covered young Shrops. Also two young Jersey bulls, ready for service.

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ROWAT BROS., HILLSDALE, ONT., Breed Shropshire Sheep. The flock ers of Shropshire Sheep. was established from noted English breeders, and nothing but the best rams have been used. —o

MRS. R. L. BURGESS & SON Burgessville, Ont.. breeders of pure-bred Southdown Sheep, the descendants of imported stock Berkshire and Yorkshire Pigs of superior quality. At present we offer 3 shearlings and 3 two-shear rams, half a dozen shearling ewes and a bunch of lambs.

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Selections from some
of the best flocks in
England. Stock for
sale at reason able Inspection 6-1-y-0 prices. invited.

Oxford Down Sheep.

A fine lot of Young Stock for sale. A few nice Yearling Rams and Ewes. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.

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Steamer.	Fro	m $I$	Montreal.	From Quebec		
Vancouver, Scotsman,	Aug.	14, 28,	daylight,	Aug.	15, 9 a.m. 28, 2 p.m.	
Labrador,	Sept.	4, 18.	44	Sept.	5, 9 a.m.	
Vancouver, Scotsman,	Oct.	2,	"	Oct.	3, 9 a.m.	
Labrador,		9,	Cabin 050	50 to	10, 9 a.m.	

Rates of Passage—Cabin, \$52.50 to \$70; second cabin, \$34 to \$36.25, to Liverpool or London. Steerage, \$22.50 to \$23.50, to Londonderry, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Queenston or Belfast. Outfits furnished free to steerage passengers. First and second cabins are midship, and steamers are lighted throughout with electric

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Regular Line of First-class Steamships. . . MONTREAL . .

# BRISTOL (Avonmouth) and LONDON

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING F	IRST
CLASS STEAMERS:	
S.S. MILWAUKEE 12,000 t	ons.
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S.S. MONTCALM (bldg)8 000	6.6
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S.S. "MONTEREY" (bldg)8,000	66
S.S. MONTEZUMA7,500	44
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Having won the sweepstakes for the best boar
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Exhibition of 1895, we
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Stock for exhibition
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Reduced rates by express. Drop a card for
prices before buying elsewhere. H. GEORGE
& SONS, Crampton, Ont., Middlesex County.

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of either sex and all ages. Boars fit for service, and sows ready for breeding. A number of young sows bred for early fall litters, and an excellent lot of spring pigs and suckers. Call and inspect our stock at Toronto, London and other leading exhibitions. Address—

TAPE BROS., RIDGETOWN, ONT.

Jacob B. Snider, GERMAN MILLS. ONT., breeder of highly-bred and D. Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred and White Rocks, G. and W. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Red Caps, and Indian Game. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13, and \$2.00 per 26.

E. JEFF & SONS, BONDHEAD, ONT., BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN

Some thirty Shorthorn cattle are ownedon the above farm, ten of which are cows giving milk, eight two-year-old heifers, five yearlings, and seven calves. The foundation of this herd was obtained some thirty years ago from John Snell & Sons, and attention has been given them ever since. In 1872 Mr. Jeff imported what turned out to be a very valuable cow in Diadem 2nd from the herd of Mr. Blackwell, Derbyshire, England, which produced a great number of worthy animals, fourteen of her calves being recorded under her pedigree in the herd book, the descendants of which are now in the herd. One of her bulls, after doing service in the herd for four years, was sold to head a herd in Middlesex Co., and proved himself a very satisfactory sire. At present the Zora family, a richly-bred and deep-milking tribe, predominate, but descendants of imported Margaret, by Snowball, a cow which was sold for \$750 in 1857, occupy a prominent place. Of the sires that have been employed might be mentioned three that were purchased from J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill: British Statesman 42347, Killerby 6377, and Prince Arthur 3852, while the younger stock are from Joyful Lad 18711, which, after being used for two seasons, was sold to head a herd in Yorkton. Among the matrons we saw Zora 21st, by Killerby (imp.), a red and white five-year-old cow now carrying her third calf to Warfare 21839, and it is very evident that she possesses extraordinary merit as a breeder from the type of her stock now on the farm; her two-year old Zora 29th, by Joyful Lad, being much quality. See, of the Zora family, is a three-year-old daughter of Eudora, and by Killerby and is now suckling her first calf to Lord Gwynne. Four choice heifer calves and two bulls are well up in quality, and promise well for the future. A very prominent feature is the eight-year-old Mara's Lilly, by Prince Arthur, her dam being bred by George Miller, Markham. In condition this cow will easily weigh 1,800 pounds, and bears the appearance of possessing superior beefing qualities. Sh Linton, Aurora, Ont., and Snell Bros., Snel-grove. The stock boar, British Ensign, was bred by Jas. Fennell, Bradford, Ont., an anibred by Jas. Fennell, Bradford, Ont., an animal now two years old, and in serviceable, active condition, weighing over 500 pounds, while he possesses sufficient strength of substance to easily go 700 pounds in condition. He has a well-shaped head, and is marked perfectly; as this is his second season in the herd he has gained his share of admiration. A young Teasdale-bred boar is also being used on the younger sows, which now comprise eight head—all to farrow this fall. A young Snell-bred sow in pig to British Ensign produced a litter last spring, which found ready purchasers. The Berkshires all through show their strong breeding, and are an even, well-marked, strong, thrifty lot, and the supply this fall, barring accidents, will equal the encourfall, barring accidents, will equal the encour aging active demand.

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# Aug.

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point for \$14.00.

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AWARD—Chattahoochie Valley Exposition, Colum HIGHEST AWARDS—St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, 1889.

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SIX GOLD MEDALS and Diplomas—Cal. Midwinter Fair '94. SILVER MEDAL-Industrial Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895. 345,584 Home Comfort Ranges Sold to Jan. 1st,'97 TF Range illustrated is sold only from our own wagons at a uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

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Shropshires and Scotch Shorthorns.

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

7-1-y JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager.

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PRICES LOW IF TAKEN THIS MONTH.

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DANVILLE. QUEBEC.

AYRSHIRE Bull and Helfer Galves.



Bull and Holstein Heifer Calves.

Will sell at hard-times prices.

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Barred P. Rock Cocks, \$1 each. Eggs from imported stock, \$1 per 15.