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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

VOL. XXXIII

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No. 454.

EDITORIAL.

The cool and cloudy days of the first week in May, following the heavy rains of the previous week, had a good effect in preventing the soil from crusting, which would in many cases have been the result had warm, bright days prevailed. The recent showers and warmer temperatures have given the crops a good start, and the prospect for the farmer is bright indeed.

The statement has been made in several of our contemporaries that the lot of Canadian-bred hogs secured and slaughtered as an experiment by Messrs. Armour, of Chicago, the cured product of which greatly surpassed that from the Western States reared animals, were all Yorkshires. Mr. D. McIntyre, the Canadian buyer who purchased the hogs for Armour, informs us that they were simply a mixed lot of grades of various breeds, such as he can pick up at any season in Middlesex or Huron Counties, Ont., where he buys for the Ingersoll Packing Co.

Canadian breeders have special advantages in importing breeding stock from Great Britain at the present time, being free from the vicissitudes of war, and having the use of excellent steamship lines, carrying animals at reasonable tariff rates to Quebec and Halifax, where liberal quarantine regulations obtain, and ample and comfortable accommodations are provided for stock. Being happily free from distractions of either a public or social character, our people may peacefully pursue their avocations and avail themselves of the increased volume of business which is bound to come our way. Canada will continue to be the breeding ground from which pure-bred stock will be sought for the supply of the United States, and our breeders are awake to their advantage in this regard, and are preparing to meet the great demand which seems to be inevitable for high-class stock in all lines, as well as for farm produce, of which we are now in a position to supply the best in nearly every line and in large quantities. The prospect is that more stock will be imported this year than has been brought out for several years past.

We regret to learn that the indications are that no Provincial Exhibition will be held in Prince Edward Island this year. The present Legislature of the Province has taken a new "kink" and purpose importing stock and running the Government stock farm more strongly, thus reversing the policy of the last seven years, which was to encourage agriculture and stock-raising by the instrumentality of industrial exhibitions, the success of which plan has been undeniable and has produced a great change for the better in dairying and fruit-growing, as well as in the breeding of live stock of all sorts. The great benefit of such exhibitions in stimulating improvement in these and kindred lines in all the other provinces is undoubted, and the step contemplated by the Island Legislature is, in our opinion, a retrograde one. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that the breeding of thoroughbred stock on Government farms has not been a success in any country. In our opinion their proper sphere, in so far as stock-raising is concerned, is by keeping pure-bred sires to show the improvement that can be made by grading up, and by conducting experiments in the feeding and management of stock with a view to profitable and economical production of the most desirable quantity and quality of meat and milk. For the purposes of such experiments good grade animals answer every purpose, and to secure these the purchase of pure-bred male animals for use at the Government farms is the only outlay really necessary in that direction. For the rest it is infinitely better to encourage private enterprise and competition by liberal grants for prizes at the exhibitions.

Fattening Steers Loose in Box Stalls.

The farm department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph recently completed a stock-feeding experiment, which serves to keep that institution in the front rank by continuing to grapple with problems that have a practical and important bearing upon the principal branch of farming operations. The question of fattening steers loose in boxes or tied in stalls is important apart from the comparative gain in weight, because of the simpler and more inexpensive internal arrangement of stables required for the former plan. Over a year ago a member of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE staff was furnished with particulars, which we published at the time, of a test conducted on the farm of the Hon. Mr. Mulock, Postmaster-General, near Newmarket, Ont., between a bunch of steers tied in stalls and another lot dehorned and running loose in a large stall. The difference in gain in favor of the latter was so great (nearly 160 lbs. each in the six months' fattening period) as to excite widespread interest and not a little incredulity on the part of some. However, subsequent accounts published of the results of that system, as pursued by Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., of Rockland, Ont.; the Messrs. McMillan, of Huron Co., Ont.; A. & D. Brown, of Elgin Co., and others, were decidedly confirmatory, though such high gains were not reported, and emphasized the necessity for further investigation where the conditions from first to last would be such as to insure accuracy. Discerning the importance of the subject to the farmer from a dollars-and-cents point of view, the authorities of the Ontario Agricultural College made arrangements last fall for an official feeding test, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Rennie, Farm Superintendent, whose report upon the test we give below, and which indicates that the loose steers gained about 70 lbs. each per head in the six months more than those confined, worth in cash \$3.25 each at the price sold, in addition to the cheaper system of stabling. The report states that the two lots were fed the same rations, of the same weight, though it has been generally understood that cattle fed loose would consume larger quantities of food. We commend a careful study of Mr. Rennie's letter to our readers:

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I herewith give you the result of the experiment in feeding 21 steers for six months at the O. A. C. Fifteen were tied in stalls on Nov. 1st, 1897, and six were fed in box stalls, 14 x 15 feet each, loose (3 in each stall) until April 28th, 1898, nearly six months. The steers were bought at the beginning of October and ran on grass till Nov. 1st, when the experiment began. Both lots were fed the same rations, as follows:

November—		
30 lbs. out fodder corn	} Mixed	\$.0225
4 " " chaff		.003
15 " pulped roots		.016
34 " chopped grain and bran		.025
Rape (only) at noon		.02
Cost per steer per day		\$.0885
December—		
30 lbs. ensilage and fodder corn		\$.0225
10 " pulped roots		.0100
10 " out clover and chaff		.0187
6 " chopped grain and bran		.0388
Rape (only) at noon		.0200
Cost per steer per day		\$.1100
January—		
25 lbs. ensilage		\$.0188
10 " out clover and chaff		.0187
10 " pulped roots		.0100
7 " chopped grain and bran		.04875
30 " turnips (only) at noon		.0300
Cost per steer per day		\$.12625
February—		
25 lbs. ensilage		\$.0188
10 " out clover and chaff		.0187
10 " pulped roots		.0100
7 " chopped grain and bran		.0500
30 " turnips alone at noon		.0300
Cost per steer per day		\$.1375

March—		
25 lbs. ensilage		\$.0188
10 " out clover and chaff		.0225
10 " pulped roots		.0100
8 " chopped grain and bran		.0580
Cost per steer per day		\$.1093

April—		
Same rations as March		\$.1090
Average cost per steer for 6 months		\$.1940
Total cost of food for 21 steers		407.50

The steers were weighed the 1st of each month before receiving their noon meal or being watered that day. The following is a table of the cost of the rations:

Fodder corn and ensilage, per ton	\$.150
Roots, per ton	3.00
Clover hay, per ton	8.00
Chaff, per ton	1.50
Chopped grain (barley, oats and peas, a good part screenings) per 100	.75
Bran, per ton	5.50
The chopped grain and bran were mixed, grain and bran	

One of the steers in the box stall was off his feed for a few days at the end of March, which accounts for the small gain for that month, and the very small gain in April was owing to the allowance for shrinkage when sold.

COMPARATIVE INCREASE IN WEIGHT DURING EXPERIMENT.

Weight of 15 steers in stalls on November 1st, 1897: Total weight, 15,333 lbs.; average weight, 1,022 2/3 lbs.	
Average gain for November	87 7-15 "
" " " December	73 9-15 "
" " " January	62 10-15 "
" " " February	37 9-15 "
" " " March	50 1-15 "
" " " April	11 1-15 "
Total average gain	291 7-15 "
Weight of 15 steers on April 28th, 1898: Total, 25,705 lbs.; average, 1,713 1/3 lbs.	
Total gain, 4,372 lbs.; average gain, 291 7-15 lbs.	

Weight of 6 steers, loose in box stalls, on November 1st, 1897: Total weight, 7,315 lbs.; average weight, 1,219 1/3 lbs.	
Average gain for November	75 5-6 "
" " " December	81 3-6 "
" " " January	91 1-6 "
" " " February	54 5-6 "
" " " March	38 4-6 "
" " " April	22 "
Total average gain	360 4-6 "
Weight of 6 steers on April 28th, 1898: Total, 9,480 lbs.; average, 1,580 lbs.	
Total gain, 2,165 lbs.; average gain, 360 4-6 lbs.	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

21 steers weighing, when bought, 25,080 lbs., at \$4.10 per 100	\$1,023.25
21 steers weighing, when sold, 32,185 lbs., at \$4.65 per 100	1,498.60
Less cost of food	407.50
Net profit	\$66.85

Those that were tied had water before them all the time, and were not let out for exercise; those that were loose were watered twice a day.

The steers were all sold to Mr. A. P. Scott, of Brampton, and shipped April 28th, 1898. While we made this test as accurate as possible, still we hope to repeat the experiment next winter. On the 2nd of May we purchased fifteen two-year-old steers; next day they were dehorned; and are being fed loose in box stalls, the intention being to finish them off on the grass.

WM. RENNIE.

Ontario Agricultural College, May 6, 1898.

Trusting the Judges.

A number of our contemporaries of the English agricultural press are, we think, unduly exercised over the decision of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society to furnish the judges of live stock with a catalogue of the entries so that they may avail themselves, if they choose, of such information as it contains as to the ownership, age, and breeding of the animals which come before them. The report of the Stock Committee recommending this innovation, as it is called, was adopted by the Council by a vote of two to one, after an exhaustive discussion, and one would naturally conclude that the opinion of so large a majority of the well-informed members of the Council ought to be accepted as a tolerably safe index of the sentiments of stockmen and judges generally. But the majority of the leader writers of the agricultural

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journals in England assume to know better what is the feeling of the parties interested, and have vigorously opposed the proposition. The *Mark Lane Express* has endeavored to strengthen itself in its position by addressing a circular letter to about 150 stock-breeders who are on the list of eligible judges, asking their opinion of the new departure, only about forty of whom have, evidently, according to its own admission, considered the question of sufficient importance to merit an answer, and of those nearly one half have signified their approval, while several of those who are listed as opposed express themselves as indifferent, and a number decline to give an opinion one way or the other. For our own part, we entirely approve the action of the Council, and pronounce it a step in advance in the line of progress. In the appointment of judges it is the rule to select honorable men, and it is a doubtful compliment to those men to endeavor to keep them in ignorance as to the ownership and the sire and dam of the animals, while the age is something all will admit they ought to know, and these are practically all the points of information contained in the catalogue. The time was when special care was taken by Fair Associations to conceal from the judges the names of exhibitors and so to treat them as objects of suspicion and as men capable of being influenced by exhibitors to show favor and to award the prizes to the owners instead of the animals. We are quite sure none will claim that better or more impartial judging was done under that system than is done in the present day where the name of the exhibitor is written on the entry ticket and published in the catalogue, the names of the judges also being published in the public papers previous to the show. The new and better way is to assume that the men selected as judges are honorable men, and to show our belief in them by trusting them fully. As a general rule, some of the judges know some of the exhibitors, their herdsmen or their cattle, and also the breeding of those cattle, while of others they know nothing; and if there is anything in this, all should be placed on the same footing before the judges, as nearly as possible. They may not choose to consult the catalogue, but if they do they have a right to know all that is in it. It is surely better that they

should know everything about the entries than that they should know only a little, and that little possibly from an interested or unreliable source. The more we study this question in the light of experience and observation the more we are convinced that the true way is to give the judge credit for honesty of purpose, to remember that he has a character to maintain, and that he is more interested in keeping a reputation free from suspicion than in helping others to honors or gains that they are not fairly entitled to. Most of the breeders who are competent to act as judges have some preferences, and even prejudices, in regard to lines of breeding, and if they were buying would no doubt be influenced by these; but they well understand and agree that in the showing the individual merit of the animals on the basis of quality and form is the standard to go by, and they cannot afford to allow themselves to be influenced by any other consideration, knowing as they do that a critical company of intelligent breeders is watching their work, that their responsibility is by no means a light one, and that they are open to adverse criticism if they make a mistake, and to contempt if it appears they have willfully done a wrong. In our opinion, there is less cause for complaint in regard to the judging done at the leading shows in Canada than in any other country in which it has been our privilege to see it done, and here the fullest and freest hand is given the judges to find out and know all they wish to know of the exhibits and the exhibitors. Let us treat the judges as gentlemen worthy of respect, and in doing so we shall more fully realize our own self-respect and advance the best interests of all concerned.

Road Work.

BY A. W. CAMPBELL, C. E., ONTARIO PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMISSIONER.

The pioneer who half a century ago hewed out for himself a home in the Ontario forest can look upon almost innumerable changes which modern inventions have brought. Notwithstanding the

erly, have to form his plans without the aid of a supervisor. These plans should be formed early, so that time will not be wasted when the men are on the ground. If, in forming these plans, it is advisable to consult with neighbors who are interested, this should not be left until everyone is waiting to be told what to do.

Statute labor cannot be better used than in drawing road metal. If broken stone is used, it will have been the duty of the council to see that this is crushed before the time of statute labor. If gravel is used, the pits should have been opened up and stripped of the strata of clay and mould that generally overlies the gravel. Too much care cannot be taken to see that only good gravel is drawn.

There is, from various causes, a tendency to draw poor gravel. The easiest way is generally chosen in doing statute labor. Few appear to know that it is only the stony portion of the gravel which is wanted, not clay, sand and turf. A common source of dirty gravel is the practice of scraping down the face of the pit, whereby the layers of turf, sand, clay and good gravel fall to the bottom, are mixed together and shovelled into the wagon. Not only is it easier to be careless with regard to the sorting of good gravel, but dirty stuff is lighter and more easily handled. The character of the pit will indicate to a practical man the best means to avoid these temptations to draw dirty gravel.

Before placing the gravel the roadway should be graded to receive it. If the township has grading machines this is a matter to which the pathmaster should not have to devote his labor. A grader should be operated by one man, with necessary assistants, who should have the grading done before the time of statute labor. Ditching and tile drainage, if gravel or road metal can be drawn, should be attended to by the council.

If, however, the grading, ditching and draining have not received the proper attention of the council, they are matters of too vital importance to the road to be neglected by the pathmaster. Drainage is the most important factor in successfully building a road. The water must be carried away as quickly as possible. If water is allowed to stand on the road or by the roadside it means that a bog will be created in spring and fall, no matter how much gravel or stone may be placed on the road.

There is in the statute labor available an enormous amount of energy. The roads are too important to every individual in this country to justify the waste of energy so commonly met with in the performance of road work. The condition of the roads speaks the intelligence of the community. The trails through the forest found by the earlier pioneer were the expressions of the intelligence of the Indian. The roads of today tell the standing, socially, commercially, intellectually, of the community through which they pass. Every day of labor, every dollar expended on the roads, should this year be honestly performed by the ratepayer, carefully directed by the pathmaster.

Experimental Farm Exhibits

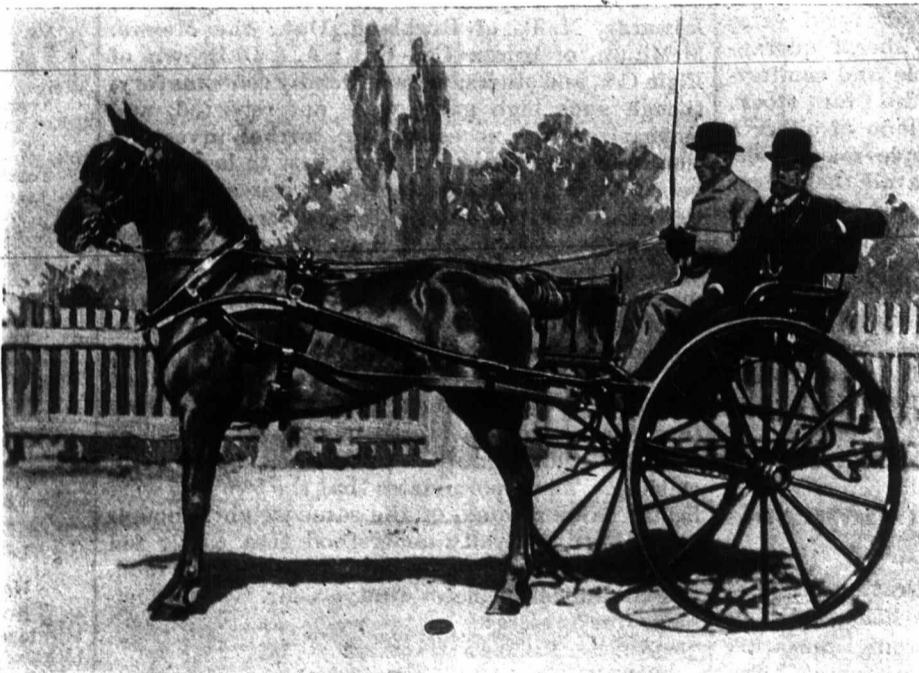
A correspondent suggests the desirability of the Dominion and provincial experimental stations making an exhibit of agricultural, horticultural, and other products of the farm at the leading exhibitions in each province. This practice was followed to a considerable extent by the Dominion, Central, and the Ontario stations some years ago, and we believe is still to some extent by the Ottawa Farm at the exhibition in the Capitol City, and has always been considered an interesting and useful feature of such exhibitions, and we should be pleased to see a renewal of these displays, supplemented by the presence of competent representatives of the departments from the experimental farms who would give explanations and information to visitors upon the best varieties to produce, the manner of cultivation, and other points that would be useful and helpful to the people.

In Favor of Tree Planting.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I think the idea of encouraging and fostering the growth of timber and having a system of windbreaks on our farms well worthy of our deep consideration, for not only will it materially increase the value of our lands, but will at the same time greatly improve our landscape. What strikes an Old Country man at the very first when he comes out here is the monotonous sameness that so many farms bear to each other in certain localities. I believe that such improvements would at same time encourage a better class of emigration from the Old Land, in the shape of practical farmers who are not doing extra well at home at the present time. I have started this season a sort of landscape plan which I intend to fill in as time and means will permit.

Part Co., Ont. T. MURRAY BELL.



BLUCHER; EXHIBITED BY THOS. A. CROW, TORONTO; WINNER OF NUMEROUS PRIZES AT THE HORSE SHOW.

better models which he is copying in his house, his barns, his methods and means of cultivation, the present ideas of roadmaking are little better than those which prevailed a century ago. The roads, no doubt, are better and more numerous; under any system whatever, however inefficient, some improvement must be made, and while these improvements in our roads have been made, they are by no means commensurate with the money and labor placed on them.

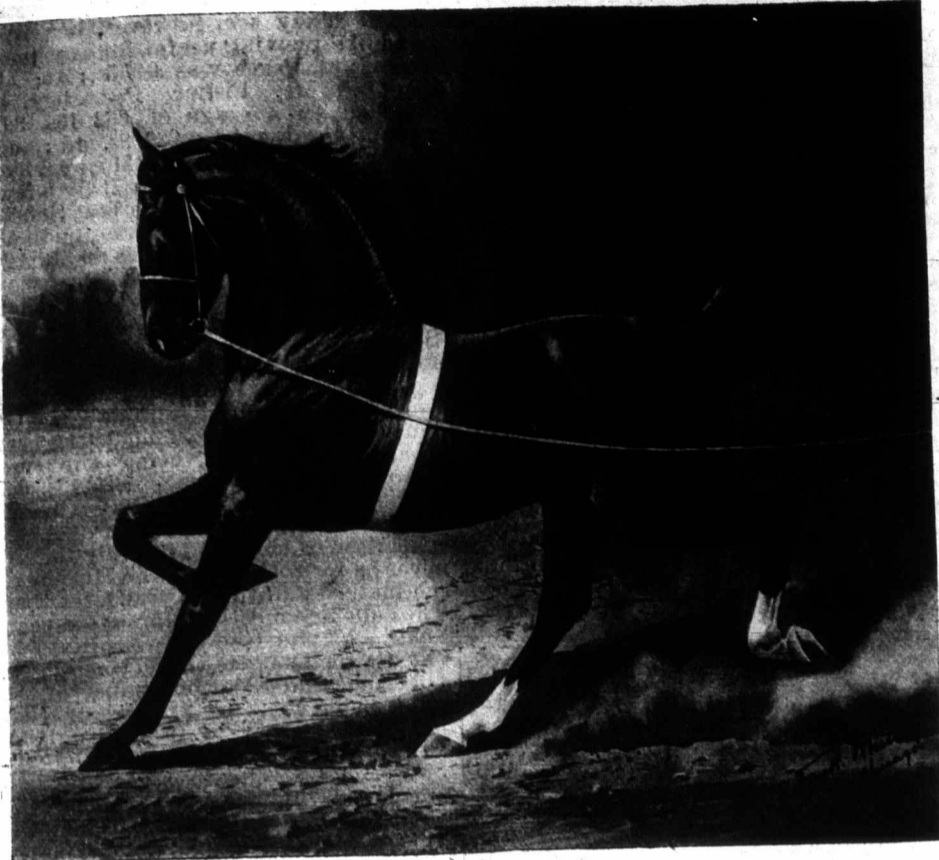
There is very much that a good pathmaster can do. With a good pathmaster there is no fault to be found. Unless he is surrounded by neighbors of shiftless kind he can be an excellent servant of the State, enabling the people to pay their road tax loyally and entirely to their own advantage. There can be little objection to statute labor if it is honestly worked out, and is supplemented by a sufficient money grant from the general funds of the municipality. But no matter how many days of statute labor may be on the township roll, there are only certain works to which it can be economically applied, while other work should be done by day labor under the direction of a road supervisor—an officer as much needed by every township as is a clerk or treasurer. His duties should not, of course, end with the expenditure of the money appropriated by the council for bridges, culverts and road improvement, but should extend to the advice and direction of the pathmaster.

The average pathmaster will this year, as form-

STOCK.

Toronto Horse Show and Military Tournament.

The Canadian Horse Show and Military Tournament became a pleasant recollection of history at the close of May 7th. The four days' well-prepared programme was carried out without a hitch and with encouraging patronage at each session. The morning audiences were not large, but were composed almost strictly of horsemen, who had opportunity of viewing the breeding and young stock shown on



CHAMPION HACKNEY STALLION, ROYAL STANDARD; OWNED BY GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

the latter; while the afternoons and evenings saw immense crowds, largely of the fairer sex, who appeared well entertained with each other, their gentlemen friends, the musical bands, fancy turnouts, well-schooled horses, and military exercises. True, the afternoons and evenings partook more of the tournament than of the horse show, but the spirit of the hour was quite in keeping, which, no doubt, augured well for the financial success of the undertaking. It seemed well enough to enjoy the grace, splendor and beauty of military exercises, but we cannot close our eyes to its horrors and awfulness as we are reminded of the deadly cannon's roar and humanity-destroying power associated with actual warfare. We are led to ask just here whether or not we have gone much beyond what are termed the Dark Ages except in skill and machinery to destroy one another in wholesale fashion.

Draft Classes.—A wise arrangement adjusted the programme to detain the draft horses as little time as possible from their routes, which had commenced in good form in most horse sections. From 11 till 12 45 o'clock on Wednesday the complete Shire and Clydesdale classes were disposed of. The former were judged by J. Y. Ormsby, Woodstock, and the latter by Geo. Moore, Waterloo. The former breed had the smallest representation in the history of the show, and the latter sort were meagerly shown. A newcomer in Active, alias Garth [269], was alone in Shire stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1895. He is a prompt, ambitious, and well-made horse, with capital ends, well feathered and flat, hard limbs, and goes with grace and activity. He had not been fitted for the showing, but he is none the worse for that. He is dark chestnut, with strip on face and a white hind foot. He was bred by C. W. Nichols, Spring Creek, Pa., U. S., and is owned by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont. He is just at maturity, having been foaled in 1893. The only young Shire stallion shown was the yearling Fitzsimmons [270], also shown by J. M. Gardhouse. He is a well-grown son of Duke of Blagdon (imp'd) and Queen of Highfield [117]. His dam, too, was alone as Shire-mare, and was shown by Jas. Gardhouse & Son, Highfield. She has previously been referred to in our columns as a showy, large, good sort of a dam. She is in nice form and is suckling a promising foal by Duke of Blagdon.

Clydesdales.—It was not to be expected that many mature stallions would leave their routes to attend this show, and verily this proved to be the case, as just two competitors faced the judge, Robt. Davies' King's Own [2172], by Queen's Own (imp.) and out of Candour (imp.) [1656], and Alex. Doherty's Macqueen [2218], by Queen's Own and out of Miss Flemming [1919]. The former has been many times before the public in his four years, and has always commanded a creditable place. From his breeding he could not easily be anything but a good colt, and he has always done well, until he is maturing into a thick, well-proportioned show horse. He has capital feet and pasterns, and plenty of clean, hard bone, while his action is free and easy in keeping with his weight. His half-brother and competitor, also foaled in 1894, is nicely copped and possesses a nice set of timber and goes well, but he needs a body to give King's Own a close race for first place. The three-year-old stallions filled a class of four, and perhaps the best in Canada were among them. Robt. Davies'

imported Borden Riever [2307] has been successful before, but he never looked as well as now. He has made rapid growth and along desirable lines. He has a big girth, a huge arm and thigh, a good back, and his limbs, pasterns and feet are of the wearing sort, and withal he is a free, graceful mover. He was considered the best colt in the class, while those beneath him were grand young horses. Borden Riever was bred by Lord Polwarth, St. Boswell's, Scotland. He was sired by Prince of Millfield (9650) and out of Connie Nairn (11569). His strongest competitor on this occasion was The General [2339], by Queen's Own and out of Brooklin Metal (imp.) [1877]. He was bred by his

exhibitor, John Vipond, Brooklin. He is a nice, smoothly turned colt, without weak points. He is of the wide, sturdy sort, with plenty of finish, and stands on a nice set of limbs which he handles well in action. Next him was Jas. Henderson's (Belton) imported Goldfinder II, by G. Lindner, and out of Stylish Lady, by Eastfield Style (6724). He was a great favorite at the last Toronto Industrial, and won the sweepstakes award in London. He has grown well since then, but owing to a recent attack of distemper he carried too little body to do himself justice. His action was the best in the class, however, and his underpinning is hard to beat. Jubilee Prince, by Kintyre Hero, and exhibited by Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont., put up quite a flash exhibition, but the others of the class were too much for him. Three two-year-olds composed the next class, two of which were from the stud of Robt. Davies, and the third from Alex. Doherty's. The imported Tom Macgregor [2313], by Macgregor (1487) and out of Jenny Bell (2595), led

the way, as he had a right to do. In describing him we cannot do better than draw attention to his illustration in this issue. He is a round-ribbed, wide-chested fellow, and handles himself well. Mr. Doherty's Prince of Blantyre [2239] was awarded second place. He is by Prince of Quality [2173] and out of Miss Flemming. He is yet rather a raw colt, but promises to develop in the right direction. Mr. Davies' Prince Royal [2243], by Prince of Quality and out of Young Lily (imp.), was the third-prize entry. He well becomes his excellent parentage. The sweepstakes award, although only competed for by one exhibitor, Mr. Robt. Davies, with his three first prize winners, was not easily settled. Good judges outside the arena were not all unanimous—in fact, each horse had his special admirers. Our readers can decide for themselves from the illustrations in this issue whether or not Borden Riever was entitled to the coveted honor.

The only Canadian-bred stallion exhibited was Bay Wattie [2288], exhibited by J. Howard, Dollar, Ont. He was sired by imp. Red Wattie and was out of Doll Burns, by Prince Imperial. He is a low-set, nicely turned horse of wearing type.

One pair of mares competed in the class for Clydesdale females, Kate Hill 3rd and Boydston Lass 7th, bred and owned by Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont. They were illustrated in October 15th (1897) issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, from photograph. They are half-sisters, by Westfield Stamp and out of Kate Hill (imp'd) and Boydston Lass 3rd. Kate Hill was the winner, but there was hardly a toss-up between them. They won first in harness in competition with three very good pairs. Wm. Hendrie, Toronto, won second on a massive team of geldings, and F. B. Fenwick, Coleraine, third on a span of choice mares four and five years old. So far as numbers were concerned the draft horse exhibit was too low, but it has never been of a higher average of quality.

Hackneys had little if any fresh blood in competition, but they created the sensation of the show as they performed on the tanbark. They were judged by Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont. The class for stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1895, contained Graham Bros.' Royal Standard and Courier, H. N. Crossley's Fireworks and

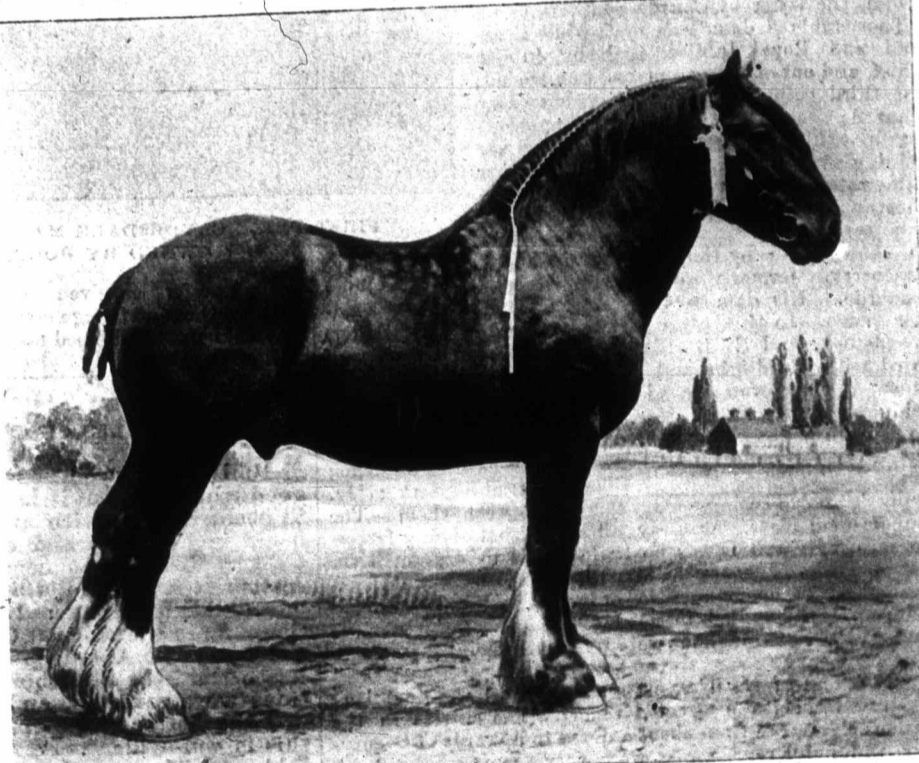
Rosseau Performer, and Robert Beith's Banquo. These are all well known to our readers, as they have been frequently referred to in our columns. They were all in grand flesh, and schooled up to a perfection of gait on this occasion. Royal Standard proved himself a world-beater in Chicago, when he defeated the great French trotters, but his task on that occasion was not in excess of his late competition with Banquo, who went with even more than his accustomed gracefulness and force. Courier has developed into a great actor in Messrs. Graham's hands; in fact, he seemed to go about as well as any of them. The Rosseau entries were in a great form, both in flesh and manners, and indeed put up a sensational exhibition. It was a yearling from Mr. Crossley's stud that won first in stallions foaled subsequent to January 1st, 1895, the roan Rosseau Swell, by Royal Standard, and out of Althorpe Countess. He is already a fine all-round actor, and of handsome conformation. A bay son of Jubilee Chief and Mona's Queen, shown by Robert Beith, was the only other entry in this class. He is of nice, breezy type, and possesses the high-acting instinct in a remarkable degree. Royal Standard secured the male championship, with Banquo in reserve, the latter winning the English medal for best stallion offspring of parentage registered in the English Hackney Stud Book.

Hackney mares three years old and under had just three entries, a yearling from Rosseau and a two- and a three-year-old from Bowmanville. The three-year-old Cassandra, year-old from Jubilee Chief and Mona's Queen, was the winner. She is well grown, nicely mannered, and of sweet conformation. The yearling Miss Roberta, from Rosseau Performer and Lady Bird, is especially breezy and should develop into a great mare. She is dark bay, with one white foot and a star on forehead. She was awarded second over the chestnut Bianco, from Sea Gull and Cherry Ripe, a flash filly. Cassandra won the open mare sweepstakes as well as the female championship from imported sire and dam registered in England.

The class for high-steppers, mare or gelding, sired by a registered Hackney stallion and shown before a suitable conveyance, brought out a string of ten strictly modern park horses, half of which were the gets of Jubilee Chief, among which the first-prize number was found, Coquette, a four-year-old brown mare shown by G. A. Case, Toronto. The second, Mildred, a somewhat larger mare, sired by Firefly, was shown by E. B. Clancy, Toronto; while the third was Mopsa, a beautiful three-year-old daughter of Ottawa and out of Lady Aberdeen.

Thoroughbreds.—One can always be assured of seeing excellent Thoroughbreds at the Toronto Horse Show. This year they were judged by R. Gibson. The entry in mature stallions was not large, however, there being four in the open class and nine in stallions qualified to improve the present breed of saddle horses and hunters. In the first section the well known turfman, J. E. Seagram, Waterloo, led the way with a large but clean-cut, racy chestnut, Morpheus, by Wenlock, and out of Golden Dream. He stands over 16 hands, is powerfully built, having a depth of body, on cordy, clean limbs that should take the jumps in a steeplechase second to none. The second prize horse was Strathlyde, by Strathmore, and out of Bridal. He too is a chestnut, of tidy, compact form and aristocratic bearing. Terremont, by Dandy Dinmont, and out of Jenny Lind, by Terror, was awarded third place. He should be a success as a speed getter, but he had less weight than his rivals.

The section for stallions qualified to sire hunter and saddle stock had one of the most useful lots ever



SWEEPSTAKES CLYDESDALE STALLION, ALSO FIRST PRIZE THREE-YEAR-OLD, BORDER RIEVER [2307]; OWNED BY ROBT. DAVIES, TORONTO.

brought together in Canada. They were big fellows, mostly of the correct saddle type, and exceedingly well brought out; in fact, they were nearly all highly fitted. Our illustration will give a fairly good idea of the best horse while standing in an easy, natural position. Othmar, owned by Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, was sired by Onondaga, and out of Josose, by imported Hurrah. He is nine years old, and as fresh as a colt. He is of the real old English type, and should be an exceedingly useful and impressive sire. He has withal a nice way of going, and is possessed of great intelligence. The second prize horse, Trinity, by Forester, and out of British Beauty, was also from Hamil-

ton. He is owned by Robt. Thompson. He is a flash-topped, smooth-turned chestnut, but he did not go well enough to please many outside the arena; in fact, two or three other horses had the preference with a number of good men. Goddard and Golden Lake, shown by Graham Bros., and Monotony, exhibited by Dr. F. J. Gallanough, Thornhill, are all well-bred 16-handers, and of fine saddle pattern, and withal have nice free action. Goddard won third award. Three three-year-olds competed. The chestnut, Romancer, by Prince Royal, and out of Sasin, from the stud of J. E. Seagram, won the coveted trophy. He is a typical saddle colt, and of nice weight. Unnamed, by Leonatus, shown by Gales Elliott, Toronto, and V. R. Customs, by Duke of Montrose, owned by W. F. Maclaren, Toronto, were second and third in the order named. They are of strictly turf pattern, as nimble as kittens. Four half-breds three years old and under faced the judge. Peacock, by Regent, and owned by Geo. Pepper, Toronto, is well named. He is a good mover, has plenty of substance, and should be someone's pride as a saddle horse. A roadster-looking son of Tyrone won second, and a rangy get of Tulloch Gorum third.

Carriage or Coach Stallions had just sufficient entries to use up the three money awards. James McCartney's (Thamesford) German Coach, Graf Bremer, holds his old place in the lead. He possesses remarkable finish and graceful and speedy action for so large a horse. He was in nice show form, and pleased the audience. Prince George, by Prince Victor, and out of Hattie Bell, exhibited by W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, is a magnificent coacher, 16½ hands, but he has not the freedom of action of the German. He was placed ahead of Hannibal, by Marquis, a powerful black but not much of a goer. These were judged by Richard Gibson.

Standard-bred Stallions had five entries forward, and were judged by C. E. Elliott, V. S., St. Catharines. A Quebec horse, Larabie the Great, by Jay Bird, and out of Kate Brooks, proved too much for the Ontario entries. He is owned by Maclaren Stock Farm, Buckingham, Que. He is bay in color, seven years old, 16 hands high, and powerfully built; in fact, he is built for the roads or the track, with his strong quarters, deep girth, and free but easy action. Altonceer, by Spinx, and out of Pilotina Wilkes, owned by H. E. McCully, Toronto, showed the best gait in the class, but he had less substance than some of the others. Jas. McCartney's Frazier, by Zilcaadi Goldust, was of good type and well fitted. He was placed third.

The Harness Classes were judged by Harry Hamlin, Esq., and Seward Cary, Esq., both of Buffalo. Their task was not an enviable one, as the various sections were well filled with high-class animals. Of course Toronto horsemen supplied the bulk of the entries, but the trophies did not all stay in the city by any means. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, had forward a well-fitted string, largely of Hackney breeding, with which good results were realized. In a class of eighteen, not exceeding 15.2, Mopsa and Rosalind, by Ottawa and Jubilee Chief, won second and third, being beaten by G. Pepper's Coronet, a beautiful bay mare going just right; and in pairs, the same height, Mopsa and Rubicon (illustrated in this issue), the latter by Canada Southern, from a Thoroughbred dam, won first, while Rosalind and Royal Jubilee, both by Jubilee Chief, and out of Morgan mares, won second; the third going to a pair of bays shown by Thos. A. Crow, Toronto, one of the most successful exhibitors at the show. In mare or gelding over 15.2 he won first on Blucher (illustrated in this issue), a six-year-old chestnut, nearly 16 hands, and as handsome a horse in action or at rest as we saw at the show. He is by the Hackney sire, Lord Roseberry, formerly owned by Robert Beith, Bowmanville. His dam was by Aaron Chief a noted roadster horse. In this class of twenty entries S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, and E. B. Clancy, Toronto, won second and third with Headlight and Phyllis. In pairs over 15.2 Thos. A. Crow won second on Wellington and Blucher, being beaten by S. F. McKinnon, Toronto, with Monte-Christo, in a hot class of fifteen entries. Mr. Crow again scored with Blucher and Wellington in harness tandems, where he also scored third on Gladstone and Skylark; Mr. Pepper's noble-acting entry coming between them. The four-in-hand class was away ahead of that of any former Toronto show, and it was no little credit to Messrs. Beith, Bowmanville, to secure the first award, nor to Quinn Bros., Brampton, to come next in order. The teams were well made up, and handled in good old English fashion. The harness classes throughout were well worth going a long distance to see.

Saddle and Hunter classes always fill well, but lack of space forbids a protracted report. The entries in the various classes ran from about a dozen to upwards of twenty-five, and indifferent horses were very scarce among them. Of course Thoroughbred blood largely predominated; in fact, to all appearances many of the horses had very little else in their veins. Mr. Adam Beck, London, was forward with ten nicely fitted animals, with which he landed a number of good premiums; Huntsman and Lady Roseberry doing praiseworthy work at the jumps, besides being well up in conformation. Messrs. A. R. Curzon, Guelph; Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton; S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; Miss Ottaway, Hamilton; and W. D. Grand, East Orange, New Jersey, were among the most successful competitors who are non-residents of Toronto; while Messrs. G. W. Beardmore, G. Pepper, P. A. Manning, G. A. Peters, Hume Blake, G. A. Stinson, W. J. Mills, and Dr. Andrew Smith were among the leading Torontonians competitors.

The roadster, also the pony, classes were tolerably light, but, like the foregoing, good quality prevailed.

A Canadian Victory.

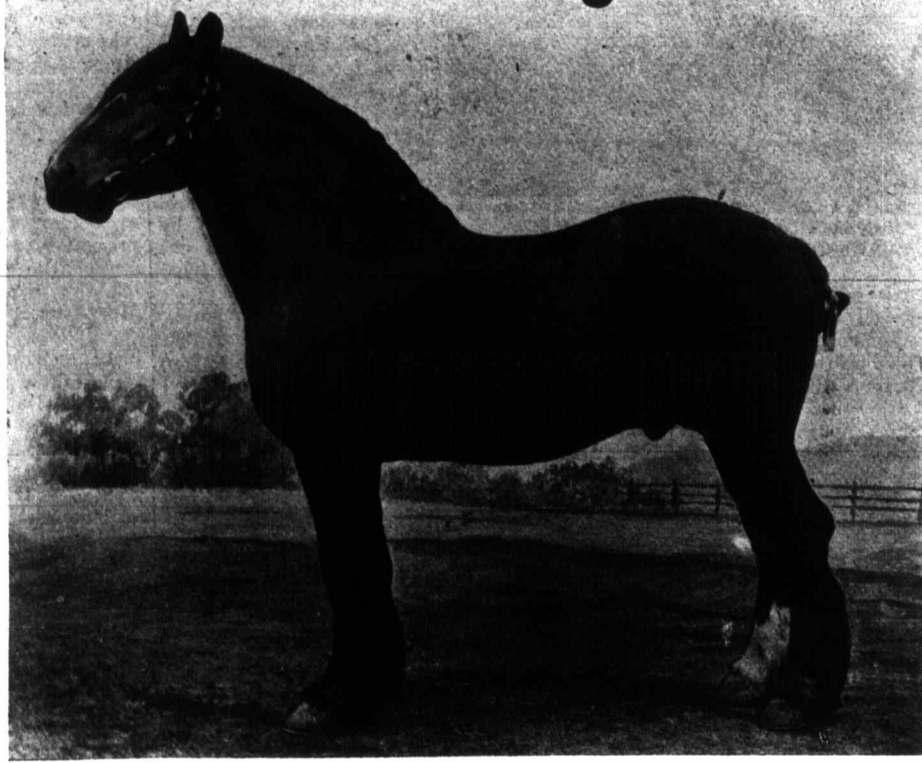
To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—The result of the comparative test made by Armour, of Chicago, with Canadian and Western States pigs (referred to in the ADVOCATE for May 2nd) furnishes valuable testimony in favor of the Canadian pig breeders. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the point, nor can it be too often repeated that one of the greatest drawbacks Canadian farmers, fruitmen and dairymen suffer from is that their products are, as a rule, in the retail trade, no matter what happens in the wholesale department, in most cases sold not as Canadian but as American. The most notable exception is that of cheese, and this commodity it is generally possible to procure in retail shops as Canadian, and the result, owing to its generally superior quality, is that it meets with a good demand. With other products it is not so in a general way, and one of the greatest benefits that could be conferred upon the agricultural population of Canada would be for your Government to make more arrangements whereby your produce should be sold, not only wholesale but also retail, as "Canadian" and not as "American." If such steps were taken it would put your producers on their mettle, for they would then feel sure that if they, by greater care, attention and ability, sent products of first-class quality and merit here, they, and none other, would receive the reward that first-class labor and first-class articles always secure, namely, a ready sale at top rates with renewal orders. Of course in this matter, as in all others, there is the other side, and evil results would follow if second-rate and inferior products were sent; but this, however, would be far less likely to happen under the conditions named above than under the present system, for now the blame cannot, like the praise, be given direct, and thus it is possible that damage may be inflicted where it is not deserved. The sooner this question is taken up the better it will be for all concerned, both for you as producers and for us as consumers, for it is a certain fact that England, without outside assistance, cannot support her teeming millions, and therefore, without doubt, there would always be found to be a

Perth, and they had little reason to complain of their returns. Besides Lord Strathmore, others made good averages. The best were these: Balliol College Farm, £52 5s.; Auchorachan, £42; Ballindalloch, £40 8s. 6d.; Dalmeny, £36 15s.; and Aldbar, £33 4s. 1d. The herd of Shorthorns owned by Lord Lovat at Castle Beaufort, away in the Inverness Highlands, was strongly in evidence this spring. Its representatives did well at Perth, and three of the best, purchased for Irish patrons, have since come well out at the recent Dublin show. It is a defect in the Lovat cattle that they are often rather unpopular in color, and this year there were a few of that kind. They are, however, heavily-fleshed cattle, and like proving useful for any purpose. Their average at Perth was £47 5s.; and at Inverness, £38 17s. Mr. Fisher, Pitlochry, a veteran breeder, had an average of £32 16s. 3d. Holl, a rising young herd, made £29 8s. 4d.; and Stonetown, another good herd in Morayshire, made £25 9s. 3d.; Gordon Castle beating it by a few shillings, and making £25 17s. 6d. The best Shorthorn average of the season, however, was made at Aberdeen by the Jackstown herd of Mr. James Durno, whose figure at the close of the day was £56 17s. 1d. This surpassed the Glamis average for the Aberdeen-Angus, and revived the drooping spirits of the Shorthorn men. Some extraordinary prices are being made by the best bred Highland bulls. Yearlings at Oban were sold for £80 and £70 apiece, and two-year-olds went as high as £57. Of the cattle sold in spring Highlanders made the best average overhead, £28 16s. 5d. being the sum finally brought out as their average, £25 13s. 6d. the average of the Aberdeen-Angus at Perth, and £24 9s. 8d. the figures for the Shorthorns at Aberdeen. Any comparison of this kind is really unfair, and it must never be forgotten that the Highlanders do not reach maturity until one year later than the others. The bulls are mostly sold as two-year-olds. At the Galloway tournament at Castle Douglas there was a brisk demand, and a large number of the best bulls went to Ireland or Norfolk, and other parts of England. The average of ten two-year-old bulls was £26 4s. The first yearling bull made £61, and the average price of 75 bulls of that age was £19 2s. 8d., the 15 best making an average of £30 14s. 7d. At the time of writing trade is very slack, and feeders are sadly complaining. Should prices revive a little it will be good for all parties, and never have we seen so few had ones at the bull sales as in 1898. Ayrshires have also had a look in this spring, and at a mixed sale, held at Auchenbainzie, in Nithsdale, 104 head made an average of £14 12s. 2d. This is not a sensational return, but it should leave a fair profit on an ordinary stock. Many Ayrshires have recently been exported to Sweden, America, and Canada, but the war between the United States and Spain will no doubt have an injurious effect on the North Atlantic trade, and few will care to ship cattle this season while it lasts.

In connection with Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle the situation in Ireland is rather interesting. During the past fortnight the great spring shows have been held at Dublin and Belfast, and while at the former the Shorthorns were very numerous, one class of young bulls alone containing over 80 entries, the black polled cattle were in a distinct minority, nor were they at all equal in average merit to the Shorthorns. The leading breeders of cattle in Ireland, having regard to the interests of the smaller tenant farmers, who must always keep the dairy in view, are almost as afraid of introducing another cross than the Shorthorn as they are of introducing any other cross in the horse line than the Thoroughbred. Black cattle are undoubtedly very valuable when calf-selling for stall or court feeding is the object aimed at, and in an increasing number of districts in Scotland the A.-A. bull is increasing in favor for this purpose. It is, however, doubtful whether he would be as useful in Ireland; and there appears also to be some doubt as to the success of pure-bred black cattle in a country where the rainfall is so heavy as in the south and west of the Emerald Isle. In the North of Ireland the two rival crossing breeds are on much more of an equality; at Belfast during the last few days, alike in numbers and average quality, they were about evenly matched. I incline to think these relative proportions will be maintained, and that the black polls will make greater headway in the north than in the south.

Horse matters have been concerning us lately a good deal. The four great spring shows of young stock are over. Alike at Castle Douglas, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, and Ayr, Clydesdales mustered strongly, and the sires whose stock have again come well to the front in group competitions have been Baron's Pride 9122, Macgregor 1487, Royal Gartly 984, and Sir Everard 5353, the sire of Baron's Pride. These have been the sires of the group prizes, and other horses whose produce are still well in evidence have been Prince Alexander 8889, Lord Lothian 6998, Prince of Carruchan 8151, and Prince of Wales 673, of whose stock there still



FIRST PRIZE CLYDESDALE MATURE STALLION, KING'S OWN [2172]; OWNED BY ROBT. DAVIES, TORONTO.

greater preference given to the products of Greater Britain than to those of foreign countries, no matter how close the ties of kindred and blood may be. LEO. London, Eng.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE SPRING SALES OF BULLS—SOME INTERESTING HORSE NOTES.

Bull sales I promised to say something about a good while ago, but it is now rather late in the day to occupy space with an account of them. They begin in February and extend over three or four weeks. The great centers for Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus bulls are Perth, Aberdeen, Stirling, and Inverness; Highlanders are found at Oban, and Galloways at Castle Douglas. Curiously enough, while Aberdeen-Angus bulls sold better at Perth than the Shorthorns, at Aberdeen the positions were reversed, and the red, white and roan had the better share of the trade. The reason of this is self-evident. At Aberdeen the black bulls sold are of a secondary class, and are mostly bought by the smaller tenant farmers or crofters, while the pick of the leading herds are sent to Perth. The leading herd this year is that of Lord Strathmore at Glamis Castle in Forfarshire. He got an average for his bulls at Perth of £54 9s. 4d., and the top price of the day was £215 5s. The Shorthorns do not make such sensational prices at the spring sales, mainly because the bull calves from the two leading Cruickshank herds—those of Mr. Duthie, Collynie, and Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Tarves—are sold in the previous autumn at home. The quotations at the spring sales can hardly, therefore, be regarded as the top figures for Shorthorn bulls, but they do, as a rule, represent the top figures for Aberdeen-Angus bulls. All the best herds of Polled cattle send their young bulls to

lingers on the stage two fine mares which are by no means easy to beat. Generally I am inclined to think the quality of the show Clydesdales this year is better than it has been in some recent years, and the breeders keep up their spirits wonderfully well in spite of prolonged depression. There is also some demand from abroad, several horses having recently been exported to Canada, and a shipment of four leaves to-day for Alberta. Possibly, however, we are a little more interested in the Hackneys, which have gradually been coming to the front in Scotland. Two auction sales have lately been held. At Mr. Scott's, near Carlisle, 14 were disposed of at an average price of £62 2s., some of the harness horses going over £100; but at Mr. Morton's sale at Gowanbank this week 54, of all kinds, drew an average of £75 19s. One pony, (not a Hackney, however, but got by a Thoroughbred, out of a Welsh mare) was sold at the extraordinary figure of £120 to Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., and a Hackney harness horse made £211 10s. (230 gs.). These were fine prices. The average price of 12 ponies was £70 5s. 3d.; of 30 pure-bred Hackney harness horses, £82 11s. 3d.; and of 4 brood mares, £118 2s. 6d. These figures show that Hackneys can be made into first-class harness horses, and draw very big prices.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Finishing Cattle on Grass.

Cattle that have been on a full grain ration during the winter should invariably be finished in the stable without any let-up in the quality of the food. To put them on grass is not only to delay the finishing, but frequently to cause them to lose weight. Cattle to be put on grass should have been well wintered, and receiving for the last few months about a half feed of grain daily. Cattle taken off of good ensilage and straw or hay with very little chop will lose no time after going on good pasture. They should, however, be kept in the yards or stables until a full bite of grass can be obtained. Young and tender grass is too laxative, and requires too much time and exercise to satisfy the animals' wants. It is a good rule to make the change from winter feed to grass gradually, that no derangement of the animals will follow. Before being allowed out they should receive their regular breakfast and water and then turned out after the dew has all passed away. When returned to the yard in the evening they should receive their satisfaction of fodder along with their regular allowance of grain. By continuing this method for a week or ten days the cattle will go forward rapidly. A little care at this time may make a difference of weight per animal of from 50 to 100 lbs. per month, half of which may easily be lost through an unwise, sudden change, or a like amount may be gained in the same time.

The most approved Western method is to feed whole soaked corn to cattle on grass, feeding it once a day, preferably in the evening, so that more time will be taken to consume it and most of it will be returned to the mouth along with the cud and thoroughly masticated. It will be seen that digestion and assimilation will get in their fine work converting the maximum proportion of grain into beef.

FARM.

Seasonable Work--Roots and Corn.

The farm crops which will demand the most attention during the last weeks in May and the first in June are those of roots and corn, crops on which excellent articles have recently appeared in this paper, and we purpose briefly summarizing here. Carrots and mangels, in order to secure the best catch and the best crop, should, as a rule, be sown as early in May as the land can be got into suitable condition. For these it is almost essential that manure should be applied the previous fall, so that it will have rotted and will become well distributed in the soil by the necessary cultivation in the spring, but if this has not been done, and good short manure is available, it may be applied to good advantage in the spring before plowing or cultivating, and well worked into the land. If the land is liable to turn up damp and soggy, it is better not to plow in the spring, but to work it up well with harrows and cultivator and roller, going over it several times until a fine seed-bed is prepared. Mangels may be successfully raised by flat culture, and the grain drill may be used for sowing the seed by closing a sufficient number of the spouts so that the seed may be sown in rows from 21 to 26 or 30 inches apart, and gauged to sow the seed, if possible, at the rate of about six to eight pounds per acre. Most people object to flat sowing on account of the difficulty in after cultivation and clearing of the crop, and to meet this objection the double moldboard plow, or even an ordinary plow, may be used to ridge the land slightly, in which case a root drill will be required for sowing

the seed, unless it is done by hand, which is a comparatively slow process, but answers the purpose all right if the seed is properly covered with a rake or other implement. The long red variety will probably give the largest yield, but many prefer the Yellow Globe, Yellow Half-long, and Golden Tankard varieties on account of being less liable to break in handling. The same preparation answers for carrots, which should be sown at the rate of about two pounds to the acre. In light soil the roller should in all cases follow the seeding, but in clay soils it is not always wise to roll, as a dash of rain is liable to run the land together so that it will crust and prevent the plants from coming up. The short white horse carrot, the Danvers Half-long, and the Mammoth White Intermediate are varieties that are much in favor. Turnips are usually not sown till about the middle of June, and for these fresh manure from the barnyard may be plowed under and worked into the land, but in some sections it is the custom to sow them in May, and some successful growers prefer this month. The preparation is similar to that for mangels and carrots, a very fine tilth being essential, care being taken to conserve the moisture by harrowing and rolling after each shower before sowing, and the land is generally ridged, the seed being sown with a root drill at the rate of one and a half to two pounds to the acre. Among the best varieties for yield and quality are Skirving's, Elephant, Champion, Mammoth Purple-top, Rennie's Prize, and Great Mogul. Care should be exercised that the seed is not sown too deep, one and a half inches being sufficient, as a rule. As soon as the plants can be seen in the row, and this can be best done in the early morning, start the fine harrow-tooth cultivator and run it as close to the row as possible and not to cover the plants. This will promote rapid growth of the plants and

well as reducing the weight of yield. Certainly not more than half a bushel an acre should, in any case, be sown, and then if the plants are less than one foot apart, should be thinned out to that distance. Many successful growers prefer to plant in hills three feet apart each way, cultivate both ways, and claim to get a heavier crop of better matured corn, which makes the best ensilage, keeping sweeter, besides having a large quantity of matured grain, which is good for fattening cattle and helping the milk flow in cows. It is scarcely possible to name a variety of ensilage corn that will give satisfactory results in every section of our wide constituency. Some are better suited to southern districts, and others to central and northern portions. If a variety has been tried and proved to be suitable to your district, growing strong, and maturing so that the corn in the ears is well into the glazed or dough state, or even ripe enough for husking, before heavy frost comes, or say from the 20th of September to 1st of October, it is well to stand by that sort until you have tested other varieties on a small scale to prove their adaptation to your locality. It is not wise to go in for the variety that gives the heaviest return of stalks, unless it also matures early; better have a medium crop of stalks, well eared and well matured. The after-cultivation belongs to another chapter, and we shall not continue further in this than to say that as soon as the corn is well above the ground it is good practice to harrow it to kill any weeds that have started, and to loosen the soil around the corn plants, which will promote their growth. The harrowing may be repeated two or three times at intervals of a few days with good effect, after which deep cultivation may be practiced at first, and shallower cultivation later, as the rootlets grow and spread rapidly as the crop approaches maturity, and should not be broken or cut by the horse hoe or cultivator. The retention of moisture in the soil by frequent shallow cultivation, which also keeps down weeds which would otherwise draw on the moisture and fertility of the land, is important.

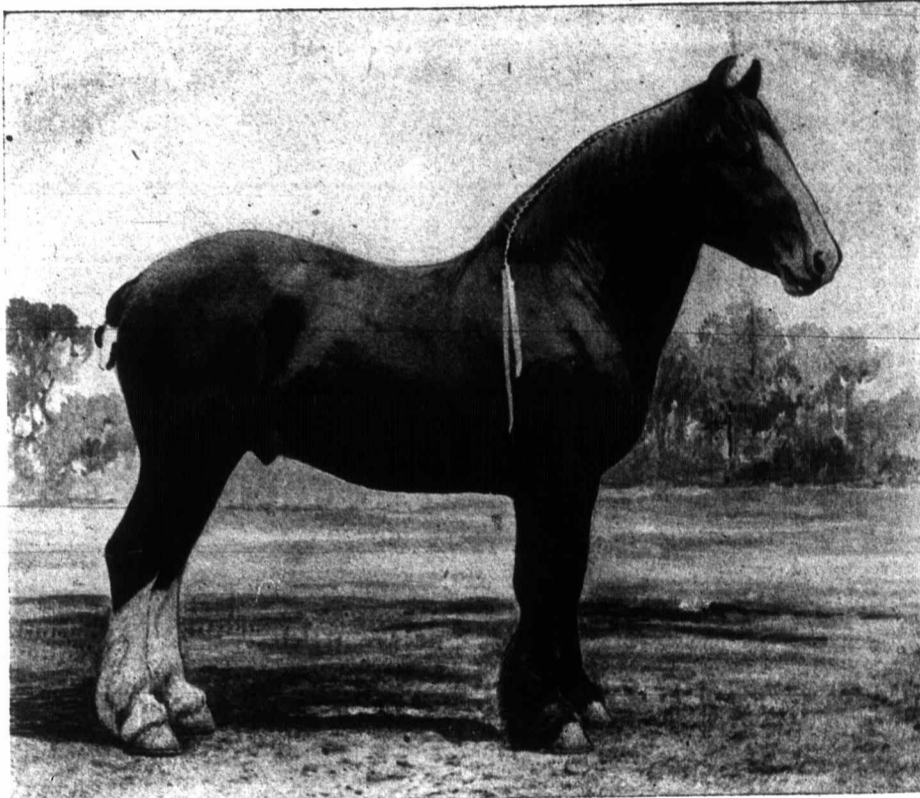
Illustration Farms.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In your last number I read with interest Prof. Robertson's plan of establishing *Illustration Stations* or *Illustration Fields*. Five years ago I submitted to the Provincial Minister of Agriculture a plan of establishing *Illustration Farms* throughout the Province of Ontario. In brief it was as follows: That the Ontario Legislature select a certain number of farms (differently situated) throughout the Province; the owners thereof agreeing to cultivate and manage their farms for say four years according to the direction of a supervisor appointed by the Government; the idea being to carry on several systems of farming, according to location and other circumstances, on the most economical and scientific principles, to demonstrate that farming under various systems will give adequate returns when cultivated and cropped according to up-to-date methods and at the same time increase in fertility. The farm also to be made attractive by planting a few evergreen and deciduous trees (artistically arranged). The only cost to the Government would be the salary and traveling expenses of a supervisor. A lady assistant might be included who is competent to give instruction in *dairying*, *domestic economy*, etc., in accordance with science. Guelph, Ont. WM. RENNIE.

Silos for 1898.

Even amongst the most conservative stockmen the silo is becoming introduced. It has taken some of them a long time to decide that the silo question had much more in it than talk. For the last few years the increase of silos built has quite resembled a snowball rolling down a hill—the more silos that go up in a neighborhood the more continue to be built. This, we have no doubt, will continue until nearly every farm will have a silo of some description upon it. During the past winter we have met men who, having had one season's experience feeding ensilage, will build another silo during the coming summer. Presenting the other side of the picture, however, we have met men who, after one winter's experience feeding silage, declare that the silo is entirely useless—no more silage for them; the cows have grown thinner and thinner, they have bawled all winter, and what little milk they have given was quite strongly flavored. We looked into one of these cases, however, and found that deplorable ignorance on the part of the farmer was entirely to blame for the unsatisfactory results. The corn had been thickly sown, so that it never approached anything like maturity, and the cows were fed exclusively upon it, without even straw to satisfy their unnatural craving. No more silo for that man; the whole thing is a hoax and a failure (?). Is it not remarkable that a man will not take the trouble to visit a neighboring farmer to learn by what means his silo has given such entire satisfaction? And



FIRST PRIZE TWO-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION, TOM MACGREGOR [2313]; OWNED BY ROBT. DAVIES, TORONTO.

kill weed growth, and should be repeated after each shower.

CORN CULTURE.

Fodder corn for green feed for cows and other stock during the dry months of summer when pastures fall, as well as for ensilage or for curing for winter feeding, has become a standard crop in nearly all the provinces, and furnishes a larger quantity of palatable succulent feed from a given acreage than any other crop that can be grown, and at a less cost per ton. The farmer who provides a crop of corn and a well constructed, though cheap, silo in which to store it is fortified against unfavorable seasons and the possible failure of other feed crops, and enjoys a feeling of security that is well worth what it costs. The season for corn planting runs from the 10th to the 20th of May, and if weather or other circumstances are not favorable to sowing within this time a good crop may be obtained if seeding is delayed till first week in June. It is better to wait a few days than to work the land when too wet. In the preparation for this crop fall plowing and manuring is generally preferable, but the manure may be applied daily as made during winter, and spread on the surface and worked into the land with the cultivator without plowing, providing that the manure is free from long straw, a plan which is much in favor, as it retains the moisture in the soil; or if this has not been done, may be drawn from the barnyard before the spring plowing and worked into the land, which should be made fine by repeated harrowing and rolling. The seed should be sown thinly, one peck to the acre being considered sufficient if sown with the grain drill in rows three and a half feet apart. Most new beginners make the mistake of sowing it too thickly, and spoil the crop for good ensilage, as

what is equally foolish, men who need information in order to make more out of their business will not take a good agricultural journal, and even some who have such a paper coming to their house, do not take the trouble to go through it to see if it contains anything helpful to them. How expensive it is to be foolishly and unnecessarily ignorant.

If men will only be honest with themselves they must admit that intelligent people recognize a good thing, and this is how we account for the popularity of the silo. Just here it might be instanced that a very few years ago comparatively few patrons of the Avonbank cheese and butter factory in Perth County had silos, while to-day we feel safe in stating that upwards of fifty per cent. of the patrons feed ensilage to their cows, and it will be only the matter of a very short time when every farmer will use the silo to preserve fodder for winter, and in some cases for summer use. Our readers will be interested in learning which of the various sorts erected in that district is becoming most popular; we therefore invite an informed patron of that district to write us what style was most numerous built in 1897. We are aware that in many sections the round stave silo has many friends, while the number built of cement is increasing year by year and giving decided satisfaction where properly constructed.

Let us have an experience page on this important subject, that the eyes of the blind may be opened, and those seeking light may receive it. There are among our readers men who have silos of the following sorts: Of wood—square, octagonal and round, differently constructed; of cement—square, octagonal, oblong, twin, etc.; of brick—square, oblong, etc.; and of wood cemented inside. Of these and any others that are giving entire satisfaction, we would like to learn and publish concise testimonies as to their cost, ability to keep silage in good condition, and probable durability.

Standard of Food Value.

T. C. Wallace (Wallace & Frazer), St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont., writes: "A series of experiments recently carried on in Europe demonstrated that the quality and quantity of fodders could be improved by applications of correctly composed fertilizers. Apart from the increase in yield, which was doubled, the feeding value was increased over three and a half times in flesh-forming albumen, doubled in fat, besides twice as much bone-making element was obtained in the crop. There, then, is a standard for us worthy of our best efforts. This appeals as well to the breeder as the stock-grower or dairyman. It interests the grain and hay grower, as it promises him increased crops with increased values, which will make their own market, even as the Manitoba wheat does. The seed-grower will note it, as it shows him that with such knowledge the farmer will demand better seed from him. It may upset some of our standards of value of plants, but with such improvements as that demonstrated, the sooner they are rectified the better. The dairyman knows well that such superior feed gives him milk, butter and cheese excellent in taste. The breeder of horses recognizes that with such improved material for feeding, his horses will develop better form, show more endurance, and are much less afflicted with bone troubles. No one will appreciate the importance of this more than the hog-raiser, who has more trouble with bone disease and muscle weakness than any stock-raiser in other lines. The stock-raiser has thus a great field opened up to him in his endeavors to produce and bring to maturity the large steer he aims at, and quickly, more surely and cheaply, prepare it for market. When we look over the land at the neglected hay and pasture fields, the values of which might be so readily increased, we must admit that the lesson taught by the tireless experimenters is of inestimable value. It is idle to talk of improving the stock by feeding it on hay and grasses containing only half the nutrition necessary to the production of beef or milk. Only plants well supplied with pure phosphate can secrete the store of flesh and fat forming constituent to the highest degree. How many Canadian farmers will give serious thought to this?"

DAIRY.

Proportion of Butter to Butter-fat.

The above question being a live one at the present time and engaging a large share of attention, we copy from a British Columbia paper, *The Progress*, the following report of the Eden Bank Creamery, Chilliwack, B. C.:

MONTHLY REPORT—MARCH, 1898.	
Quantity of milk received	59,980 lbs.
cream	356 lbs.
butter-fat obtained	2,221 lbs.
butter made	2,436 lbs.
butter in stock	330 lbs.

Average net price realized after deducting commission, freight, and a making charge of three cents per pound, 26 cents. J. H. SUART, Secretary.

Sub-Earth Duct Ventilation System for Cheese-Curing Rooms.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

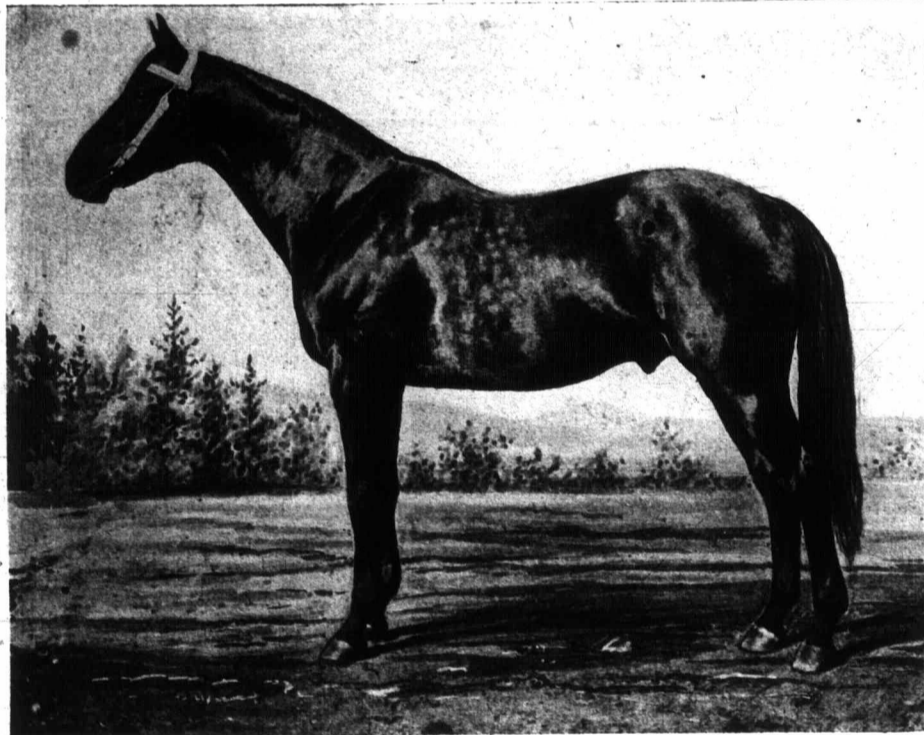
SIR,—In one of my addresses at the butter and cheese convention, held in London last winter, I mentioned incidentally the sub-earth duct system of introducing air into cheese-curing rooms. Since that time I have had a large number of enquiries relative to the manner of constructing them, and possible benefit to be derived from their use.

I would like to say that we have just finished putting one into one of the curing rooms at the school. It is constructed on lines similar to that in use by Mr. E. D. Tillson, of Tilsonburg, in his dairy building, stables, and new piggery, and described in various numbers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, with some modifications. The duct is made with one 8-inch drain tile. (The curing room is only 7x12x10 feet.) The inlet is 150 feet from the building, but is only 12 feet high. The duct is 6 feet below the surface. We were unable to go any deeper with it, because the sewer into which the water is drained would not permit it. Provision is made for carrying off the water by putting a 2-inch tile beneath the duct. This matter of drainage will be an obstacle in many places.

I do not think it would be wise to construct one without such provision, and the location of many factories makes it impossible. I know that in some factories where they were put in without it, they have been abandoned on account of the foul smell coming from water lying in the duct.

We have three curing rooms, all of the same size and construction, and as this duct leads into one only, it will be easy to make comparisons and to ascertain exactly what benefit is to be derived from the system.

J. A. RUDDICK, Supt. Eastern Dairy School. Kingston, Ont.



FIRST PRIZE THOROUGHBRED STALLION (QUALIFIED TO SIRE SADDLE HORSES AND HUNTERS), OTHMAR; OWNED BY WILLIAM HENDRIE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Record of Annandale Herd.

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Feb. 15th was given the records of a portion of Mr. E. D. Tillson's noted dairy cows, along with a brief review of the management of his Annandale herd. The cows are chiefly graded Holsteins on Shorthorn grade foundation. Since the full year's records have been made up, Mr. Tillson has written that the average time the cows were milked last season was eleven months and twenty-two days. The young heifers are milked their first season 13 to 16 months to train them for long period milking. They are then given three or four months rest before coming in again. The old cows get from one to two months rest before coming in again. The herd is kept up to about sixty head by introducing heifers from the best cows each year and fattening off the same number of the poorest cows. One of the best obtainable butter-bred Holstein bulls is kept at the head of the herd, the present one having been purchased from Mr. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. The following table shows the season's record of the 55 cows:

10 best cows averaged	13,722 lbs. milk, making 560 lbs. butter.
10 2nd "	11,889 " " " 482 " "
10 3rd "	10,869 " " " 441 " "
10 4th "	9,453 " " " 386 " "
10 5th "	7,587 " " " 310 " "
5 poorest	5,742 " " " 233 " "

The herd of 55 cows averaged 10,242 pounds milk, 418 pounds butter. Post 3½ butter-fat. Surely there is a lesson contained in the foregoing table. Dairymen whose cows are producing very much less than Mr. Tillson's will readily see that such enviable returns are not a matter of luck, but by following a fixed and intelligent purpose, with care in every detail.

Butter Factory Accounts.

Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School, in our "Questions and Answers" department of this issue, deals with an enquiry from a reader "Patron" which, we presume, represents an exceptional case—we certainly hope so—due largely to inexperience. Several other letters, however, have during the past month or so reached us from patrons of winter creameries as to the returns they are fairly entitled to receive from milk showing by the Babcock test a given percentage of butter-fat. We have had a sharp and helpful discussion on this point, and one conclusion drawn is that under fair conditions an increase of some sixteen per cent. over the actual fat content of milk should be expected in good merchantable butter. The steps necessary to attain the best results were very clearly set forth in our May 2nd issue. If "Patron's" letter indicated anything like a general condition of things, which, however, we cannot credit, then it would strongly emphasize the remark of Mr. Sleightholm, Superintendent of the Western Dairy School and Creamery at Strathroy, Ont., when he told the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE lately that "a great many men are making butter who are but imperfectly equipped for their work. A very limited number know how to test milk properly, and very many are wholly in the dark as to the actual fat content of their by-products" (skim milk and buttermilk). A course at one of our dairy schools should rectify these defects. One could hardly credit the statement that any one undertaking, in this enlightened day, to run a butter factory would state that he was unable to obtain as much butter from milk as it contained of butter-fat. That there is need of radical reform at such an establishment, both in working methods and monthly statements furnished patrons, is evident, when upon the face of the information as sent us by

the patron, he fell short in the net cash return to which, under up-to-date methods, he was fairly entitled nearly 14 per cent., assuming the selling price to have been 19 cents per pound and not 18 cents.

The creamery or factory system is one the success of which depends upon mutual effort on the part of patrons and officers; the former furnishing milk in first-class condition, otherwise the most skillful maker will be seriously handicapped; and the latter by accurate testing, thorough separation, churning, etc., getting all the first-class butter the milk will yield, and by giving the patrons complete and accurate information, promote confidence in the factory management. Prof. Dean suggests a model form of monthly statement, the idea of which we heartily commend (as patrons cannot be kept too fully posted) to the consideration of dairymen, whose opinion upon it we would like to receive, as well as samples of similar forms which the users may consider better in any way. Turn on the light, gentlemen.

POULTRY.

How Shall We Raise the Young Turkeys?

There are a hundred kinds of poultry coops. Possibly each kind is considered best. On the farm it is the kind which can be most easily constructed and which will form a covering for the brood that finds greatest favor, for at this season we are usually busier than ever. There are ideal coops, as well as many apologies, but for a turkey hen and twenty or more young ones the coop should be sufficiently large to allow floor space for them at six weeks old, providing they live for six weeks. It should be high enough that the old turkey may stand upright without disarranging her bangs. The door should extend nearly as high as the roof, for it is tantalizing when trying to drive her in to see her so high-minded that she will go several times around rather than humble herself sufficiently to enter a low door. It should be well ventilated, yet not given to drafts. It should be sufficiently light to make moving every day convenient. It should have plenty of openings for the many out-goings and incomings of the young inhabitants; and it should be rat proof, for rats consider young turkeys a choice delicacy. A small yard, say eight by ten feet and a foot high, should be attached, as further confinement for young turks is necessary until they get their bearings, otherwise they might stray far enough to get gobbled up by a hawk.

Having got the birds and the cage, we might tack up these mottoes—not so much for the attention of the birds (they follow them by instinct, if permitted), but for our own guidance. They are: "Prevention is better than cure," "Variety is the spice of life," and "There is safety in numbers." The first of these applies to the ills and enemies in turkeydom. Lice and dampness being the two greatest enemies, we must take pains to prevent them from injuring our beauties, and little bronze turkeys at one day old, when covered with their coat of cream and brown velvet down, are only surpassed in beauty by big bronze turkeys when fully

matured and covered with their glistening coat of metallic brightness. A heap of dust will be enjoyed by even the youngest turkey, and will mean death to lice, while a dusting of insect powder on the mother will also prevent them from attacking the young birds. But if there should be seen a droop of the tiny wings, then a careful search, not on the head only, should be instituted. It is possible there may be found dozens of insects between the largest wing feathers. These should receive a puff of powder. Greasing the heads is not a reliable cure, as the lice will find fresh pastures.

Turkeys seem very fond of ordinary black coals. Then a heap of them may be placed near, and they will be taken when such medicine is needed. I am not in favor of patent foods or drugs, nor have I great expectation of success with a cured fowl. A chilled, wet and apparently dying turkey may become as lively as ever by a little outward application of heat and some warm milk inwardly, but until they are covered with feathers it is better to keep them out of rains and long, dewy grass. The grass near their pens should be kept short. Variety is indeed the spice of poultry food, and it is not difficult to find suitable food: dry bread crumbs, bread moistened (not wet) with sweet or sour milk, thick milk, soft curd, boiled egg mixed with bread, and later porridge and cake made with wheat, corn, pea or sifted oat chop, and all the fresh grass and insects they can procure, with a few chopped onions and dandelions as additional spice. They should be fed at least five times a day, and should learn to come when called. To prevent waste of food and dirty pens I usually let them take food from my hands, remaining with them until all are satisfied. A heap of gravel should be provided to furnish necessary grit, while sufficient water for all day may be given by filling a honey pail and inverting it on a pie tin or plate. Near by may be thickly sown a row of lettuce, turnips, cress or other tender-leaved plants; this will be ready to furnish green food in two or three weeks. If an orchard were provided with a tight fence and a closely-cut sward they might be allowed liberty from the first, but when they begin to require wider range, and start on foraging expeditions, the gobbler should be encouraged to accompany them, for hawks also are fond of turkey, and "there is safety in numbers." I have seen the old birds flying after hawks, and on coming to the rescue the little bronze turkeys had become invisible, their motionless bodies so nearly resembling in color the dried tufts of grass. GYRA.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Spraying of Fruit Trees.

Just a line to inform Mr. E. Edwards, of P. E. I., that his multiplication table is all right. It is just the same nowadays as it used to be—it has not changed as many other things have. My calculation was wrong, and therefore, on that score, I beg to apologize for any vexation of spirit my inaccuracy may have caused him. Now for the formula proposed by Mr. Edwards. I must say again in the light of my own experience that it would be entirely unsafe to use Bordeaux mixture of this strength with Paris green on peach and plum trees. They might escape serious injury if only a single application were made, but would certainly be damaged in proportion to the number of sprayings. It is quite true that different varieties of plums and peaches show varying degrees of resistant power to the corrosive action of fungicides and insecticides—some showing injury while others do not; but it is wiser to treat them all as tender, and use the weaker formula.

The injurious action of the fungicide on the leaf tissue is not governed by the character of the light, or the time of day the application is made, as much as by the degree of atmospheric moisture present following the application. If the weather is dry and bright there rarely occurs any injury to apple foliage from the use of the 4:4 formula; but should a period of wet weather follow, the excessive moisture may bring into solution sufficient arsenic and copper sulphate to materially injure the leaves. This effect has been frequently noted; one of the most striking instances being recorded in the report of the Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station for 1894 or 1895. If Mr. Edwards would be good enough to state what varieties of plum trees he has sprayed with the formula mentioned, without injury, and how many applications were made, it would add to our knowledge on this subject, and, no doubt, be of interest generally to ADVOCATE readers. I am glad to see Mr. Caston's sensible article on this matter of spraying, and hope Mr. Edwards will take time to read it.

The San Jose Scale—Its Enemies and Extermination.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—An article appeared in your issue of May and dealing with the status of the San José scale in California at the present time. The concluding paragraph demonstrates clearly enough that the ADVOCATE by no means countenances an attitude of indifference as regards this pest; but I fear the general tenor of the article may be somewhat misleading to those who are unaware of the radi-

cally different conditions obtaining in Ontario and California. The scale has been successfully held in check in California by the use of insecticides and by the agency of insect enemies, both parasitic and predaceous. We might hastily infer that similar checks will operate with equal success in Ontario, but this is far from being the case. The reasons are found without much difficulty. The two insecticides chiefly relied on for the destruction of the San José scale in California are the ones referred to in the ADVOCATE article, viz., the resin



TWICE-STABBED LADYBIRD—Mature beetle and larva, enlarged. (After Saunders.) PITI-FUL LADYBIRD—Beetle and larva, enlarged. (After Howard & Marlatt.)

wash, and the lime, sulphur and salt mixture. While both these washes are immediately effective against the larva; they act more slowly on the older scales. On the latter a period of some weeks is required before the corrosive and resinous properties of these washes become thoroughly effective. A long spell of dry weather, such as the Californian climate affords, is therefore necessary if success is to follow these applications. Such weather conditions are unlikely to occur in the East, and Dr. Howard has shown conclusively by a series of experiments that the moister climate here renders these two washes abortive, or at the best only partially successful. Regarding the insect enemies of the scale, there seems to be a general misconception as to the work of the ladybirds (Coccinellidae). The Australian species have been largely credited with the work done against the San José scale, but the supposition is hardly borne out by facts. Professor J. B. Smith was sent to California two years ago by the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture for the express purpose of studying the whole bearings of the San José scale question. He embodied the results of his investigations in a valuable report published last year. The Australian ladybirds he found were doing little or nothing against the scale, but good work was

located and its enemies possibly imported here, but in the meantime it is better to exaggerate than to underestimate the evil, and undoubtedly wise to make every effort, personal and governmental, to stamp this noxious insect out of existence. M. BURRELL.

VETERINARY.

Report of the British Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

The report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, appointed in June, 1896 (the third chosen to report on this disease), has been laid on the table of the British House of Commons. Its duty was "To inquire what administrative procedures are advisable and would be desirable for controlling the danger to man through the use as food of the meat and milk of tuberculous animals, and what are the considerations which should govern the actions of the responsible authorities in condemning, for the purpose of food supplies, animals, carcasses, and meat exhibiting any stage of tuberculosis." The Commission was composed of representatives of municipal, medical, and veterinary interests, and representatives of Irish and Scottish agriculturists; but, strange to say, the Government did not include representatives of English stock-owners.

The general effect of the report is to show that while tuberculosis is widespread, its communicability to human beings is limited, the bacillus of the disease being, as a rule, only communicable in cases where the milk vessels of the cow are infected. Several witnesses who appeared before the Commission expressed the opinion that some breeds of cattle, such as Shorthorns, Jerseys, and Ayrshires, were more susceptible of tuberculosis than others, such as Herefords, West Highlanders, and the Welsh breeds; but the Commissioners, basing their report upon a careful comparison of facts collected over a wide and varied field, find that race or breed has not much to do with immunity from or liability to tubercular disease. They find that cattle kept for dairy purposes, more confined in houses often ill-ventilated, ill-lighted, ill-drained, and ill-cleaned, are more subject to tuberculosis, which is almost unknown among cows kept chiefly in the open air. In Jersey and Finland the native cattle are reported almost wholly free from tuberculosis, though they are just as susceptible as others to be attacked when brought within the range of infection. They do not find that there is any greater inherent liability to the disease in the female than in the male sex, and express the view that "If not congenital, it is at least hereditary in so far as animals from tuberculous dams are far more likely to develop tuberculosis." Again: "The risk of the transmission of the disease from tuberculous dams to their offspring should be obviated by boiling the milk before giving it to the calves. In the absence of this precaution, there is risk in breeding from cows known to be tuberculous." Prof. Bang, of Copenhagen, exhibited the foetus of a cow showing tubercles in the internal organs, but though he has given more attention to the subject of congenital tuberculosis in calves than other specialists, he has only found it in a very limited number of cases, 0.3 or 0.4 per cent. of animals examined.

The recommendations deal first with meat and slaughter houses. It is proposed that in all towns and municipal boroughs in England, Wales, and Ireland, powers be conferred on the authorities similar to those already possessed by Scottish corporations and municipalities, the object being to suppress all private slaughter houses. A qualifying examination for meat inspectors is proposed, but the Commission reports against allowing compensation for carcasses seized and condemned. On this point, however, there is a minority recommendation for full compensation under certain specified conditions which seem reasonable.

The Commission reports in favor of tuberculin as a test in the hands of a competent veterinary surgeon, and by its use and the rigid separation of the reacting from the healthy stock, they think the disease may be reduced to small proportions in a limited time. They recommend that funds be placed at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture in England and Scotland, and of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council in Ireland, for the preparation of tuberculin, and that stock-owners be encouraged to test their animals by the offer of gratuitous tuberculin and the gratuitous services of a veterinary surgeon under the following conditions: (a) That the test be applied by veterinary surgeon; (b) That tuberculin be supplied only to such owners as will undertake to isolate reacting animals from healthy ones; (c) That the stock be kept under satisfactory sanitary conditions, and more especially that sufficient air space, ventilation and light be provided in the buildings occupied by the animals. In a permissive or voluntary way, this is simply the plan of Prof. Bang, of Denmark, which is still on its trial.

Recommendations are also made for milk inspection, ventilation, cleanliness, size of cow sheds (600 to 800 cubic feet per animal being the minimum of air space), and compulsory notification, under penalty, of every disease of the udder by owners of all cows, whether in private dairies or those in which milk is offered for sale, in order to the de-



MOPSA AND RUBICON; OWNED BY R. BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.; WINNERS OF NUMEROUS PRIZES.

being accomplished by two other ladybirds, one of which was the "Twice-stabbed" ladybird (*Chilocorus Bivuburus*), and the other a very minute species indeed, *Pentilia Misella*, the "Piti-ful" ladybird.

Now these two species are found in the Eastern States and in Ontario, and are doubtless carrying on a steady warfare against scale insects of all kinds. In this district I have observed them feeding on the San José scale, the scurfy bark-louse and the "Putnam" scale (*Aspidiotus ancyclus*). It may not unreasonably be asked then, Will they not keep the San José scale in check? The answer is plain—climatic conditions again prevent success. The scale itself has a dormant period in California during the so-called winter. This dormant period is almost as long as it is here with us. On the other hand, the ladybirds breed steadily all through the Californian winter, and make, of course, great headway against the scale during its non-breeding season. Unfortunately, these two ladybirds remain dormant and non-reproductive in Ontario for nearly as long a period as does the scale, and I do not see that the beetles can ever be an effective check against the scale with us when the extraordinary prolificness of the latter is taken into consideration. The parasitic fly (*Aphelinus fuscipennis*) referred to in the article undoubtedly does yeoman's service against the scale in some California districts. This Chalcid fly is a native of the East too. I have seen no evidence of its work on the San José scale here, but Prof. Smith tells me he has noticed it in New Jersey. The same objections may be urged against entertaining too sanguine a hope from this fly's aid as in the case of the beetles. Breeding ceases for too long a time, and the "pernicious" scale itself is an adept at the art. The Australian rabbit is simply a sluggard by comparison. We may hope that the insect friends here spoken of will keep a good healthy appetite for the San José scale in Ontario, and that other native species may learn to recognize this vile imported pest as their "meat." One may also hope that the original home of this scale will be

struction of such animals, but the Commissioners do not recommend compensation. The report, we presume, will be discussed in Parliament before its recommendations, or any of them, are embodied in the form of legislation.

THE HELPING HAND.

Make Use of This Department.

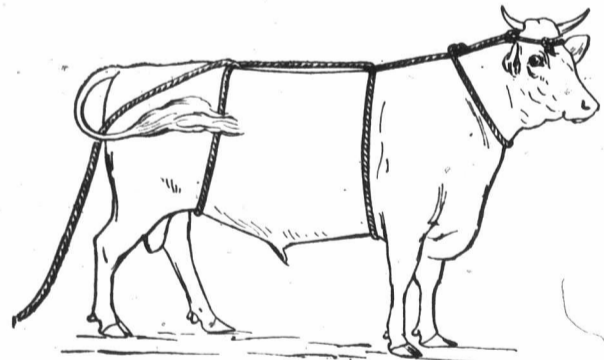
Below we make public three very useful inventions which heretofore have been known to only a few persons, but cannot fail to render great assistance to many who have not better means of accomplishing what these are designed to do. We venture to say that on almost every farm there are some such handy original devices as below, which, if given out, would greatly assist hundreds of others in everyday labors of the farm. This department belongs to our readers for the interchange of descriptions of just such ideas and short cuts, and we hope to see a more general use made of it. By helping one another in this way, farmers in all parts of the land become neighbors, each benefiting by the other's experience. Readers should send along the matter as seasonable as possible, and when an illustration is necessary to make the idea clear we will gladly have cuts made to go with the descriptions. Even a very crude lead-pencil sketch, so long as we can understand it, will guide us in making clear illustrations.

How to Carry a Lantern and Two Pails of Milk, Etc.

T. B., Middlesex Co., Ont.:—It has often been discovered an awkward undertaking to carry a pail of milk, water or feed in either hand, and a lantern at the same time. The usual method is to call for an assistant, or take the lantern handle in the teeth, either of which, when practicable, is better than making two journeys. The accompanying illustration shows a plan I and others have found to be of great service when carrying pails from the house to the barn, or vice versa, especially during the winter season. The arm is run through the handle of the lantern, the bottom of which rests on the fingers holding one of the pails.



How to Handle a Vicious Bull.
Mr. C. A. A., of Truro, N. S., enquires how to deal with a four-year-old, vicious Ayrshire bull. He prefers not to dehorn him, as it may detract from his showing success, and fears his prepotency would be reduced. By good fortune we can offer a remedy that has proved of great value in a number of similar cases. The accompanying illustration shows the necessary

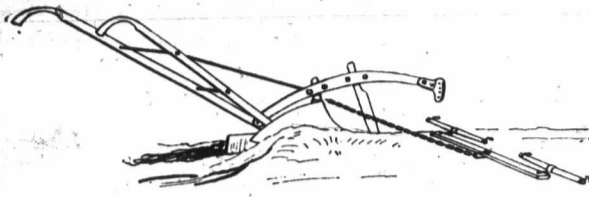


tackle adjusted on the bull, so that one strong man, by drawing heavily on the rope, can quickly take a bull off his feet. It seems to overpower him, so that he will give up immediately. In fact, one Ayrshire bull, to our knowledge, is never led out in any other way, as he will fight from start to finish when taken out by the ring in his nose. The rope is put around the horns in noose fashion, brought back to just before the shoulder and given a half hitch, brought back behind the fore legs and given another half hitch around the body, and again brought back and placed around and given a half hitch, as shown in the illustration. The thing looks simple and may appear ridiculous to some, but it will not cost much time nor trouble to give it a trial.

With regard to dehorning, we would not fear it reducing his prepotency. We regard it a serious matter to have the horns on a vicious bull; in fact, much more serious than the possible loss of considerable prize money. Dehorning seldom quiets a vicious mature bull, but it renders him much more harmless than with his weapons.

Plan for Plowing an Orchard.

T. B., Middlesex Co., Ont.:—Very many who leave their orchards in sod, realize that it is not the best plan for the good of the trees, and for the profit from them, but because of the inconvenience in plowing the land around the trees, and the injury usually done them by barking the limbs with the harness and the trunks with the whiffle-



trees, the sod is left unbroken with the plow. The illustration herewith given shows how the team can be hitched so that they can both walk on the plowed ground. Instead of hitching to the end of the beam, the whiffletrees are attached by a chain to the beam just above the moldboard. This allows the plowman such an amount of leverage by the long handles that the plow can be easily guided around and close to the trees while the horses walk out clear of them. One horse can be used if desired, and hitched back close to the plow.

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 cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Veterinary.

Pigs with Lumps on Their Bodies.

H. D., Indian Ford, Man.:—"You would oblige by telling me what you think is wrong with my pigs. They have hard lumps on their bodies, the size of an egg. I have been feeding chopped barley, but not soaked."

[Change the food. Give a tablespoonful each of charcoal and sulphur once a day to a pig six months old. Keep pens clean and allow plenty of straw for bed. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

NOTE.—An exclusive diet of barley is very heating, and pigs require a variety. The doctor's advice is good, but we should suggest that a supply of sods, coal ashes or charcoal be constantly kept within reach of your pigs during the winter months. We would also suggest that you grow some turnips, sugar beets, and mangels this summer to have for your pigs next winter.—EDITOR.]

Stallion Lacking Vigor.

G. W. F., N.-W.T.:—"I own a 3-year-old Clydesdale stallion, large for his age, imported from Ontario recently. Fed hay and oats since arriving; has not had much exercise, but is doing well. Is said to have served one mare last summer, and she is said to be in foal. I recently took him out to a mare, but he was very slow in trying to cover her, and did not serve her. His organs appear all right. I am giving him exercise now. Do you think there is anything wrong with him, and what would you advise?"

[It is not unusual for a stallion recently brought from Ontario to be for a time more or less apathetic in regard to serving mares. This peculiarity is generally attributed to the fatigue consequent upon the journey, and to the change of food, water, and climate. Your horse is not likely to be impotent, either naturally or through injury, and by feeding hay and oats of good quality, with a bran mash, containing a teaspoonful of flaxseed, twice a week, and giving sufficient daily exercise, he will probably soon regain his apparent loss of procreative power. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

Sprained Fetlock.

W. E. S., Gloucester Co., N. B.:—"My mare has sprained her left hind foot at the fetlock joint. The lameness is not bad, but the part is pretty much swollen up. What should I do for her?"

[The best treatment for a sprained joint is to first reduce the inflammation by continuous bathing for an hour or more, two or three times in a day, with cold or hot water in which the hand can be borne. It is well to add a little salt to the water; then rub dry and apply white liniment, made as follows: Half pint water, 2 ozs. of spirits of turpentine (shaken for five minutes), 1 beaten hen egg (again well shaken), 2 ozs. methylated spirits, 2 ozs. liquor ammonia; shake till well mixed, and add enough water to make a quart, and again shake thoroughly. One hour after applying this liniment, bandage for two or three hours. Apply the liniment occasionally till the soreness leaves. If there is a thickening left, blister with Spanish fly, 2 drams; vaseline, 1 ounce, well mixed. Rub well in after clipping off the hair, and grease on the third day. Keep the mare tied, that she cannot reach the blistered joint with her mouth the first day.]

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont., May 17, '98:—"I can assure you, for one, that I appreciate an up-to-date agricultural journal that is alive to the requirements of our farmers, and I do not hesitate in saying that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is doing its part to assist the farmer in carrying on agricultural pursuits on the most approved and improved methods."

Miscellaneous.

Swollen Mare—Pruning Gooseberries.

A. MCG., Huron Co., Ont.—We appreciate the ADVOCATE very much, and would not like to be without it. 1. Would you please tell me the best way to treat a young mare, coming four and carrying her first foal, due to be delivered in six weeks. She swells considerably along the abdomen up to front legs and down her hind legs. We have worked her steadily all spring. She is in good condition and apparently all right every other way. We never had a mare swell like her before when working.

2. Tell me the best way to trim out gooseberry bushes. Should we trim out the old wood and leave the shoots or trim out shoots? How old have the little shoots to be before they will bear?

[1. It is unusual for a mare to swell so violently so long before foaling, and especially while at work. We have, however, seen cases almost similar when no work had been given. We would recommend to keep her at steady but light work, or provide her with liberal exercise. She should have a roomy box stall at night, and be sparsely fed on timothy hay and light bran mashes. In all probability she will reduce to normal condition within the next ten days and swell again some time before foaling. We judge she will be a liberal milker and has been too highly fed.

2. Close pruning will increase and improve productivity, but fall is the best time to do it. Whether done in fall or spring, about half the head should be removed, taking about equally of the new and the old wood, and leaving the head well balanced and open. Suckers should never be allowed to grow. Year old branches bear lightly, but the two-year-old wood produces a full crop. Attention should be given at this season to the destruction of currant worms. Hellebore dusted on or kerosene emulsion sprayed on will effectively kill them.]

Protection from Crows.

Z. R. E., York Co., N. B.:—"Can you tell me how I can protect my crops from crows? I lost five acres of corn last year from the work of these pests."

[A simple remedy we have seen used successfully is to string binder twine across the corners of the fields from the fences about three feet from the ground. Who can give a better way?

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
SIR,—It is now corn-planting season, and I send you an old, well-known and effective preventive for crows pulling corn. It is astonishing the amount of corn destroyed every year in this way, and people seem to submit as if there was no remedy. Take some coal tar (a very small quantity is required), put the corn in a pail or tub, then dip a stick into the coal tar and stir the corn with it until it all becomes a dull brown color. Put as little as possible on to color it and it does not injure it for sowing and is quite effective in keeping off the crows. A little forethought while sowing will do away with the necessity of making scarecrows, strings, or other contrivances for this purpose. The tar does not injure the corn, but is thought by some to be an advantage, especially in case of much wet weather. JOS. MOUNTAIN, Perth Co., Ont.]

Lambs Dying from Scours.

H. M., P. E. I.:—"I have lost a number of my lambs when they were two or three days old. They were quite strong when they came, but they would take white scours. Sheep were fed on clover hay and roots and had access to pure water all winter, but a fortnight before lambing were shut up in the yard and drinking dirty water. What is the cause of the scours or how can I save the lambs?"

[It is difficult to assign a cause definitely. The condition of the mother's milk is the most probable, and the impure water may have affected the milk. Indigestion caused by a too liberal supply of milk may be the trouble. If the lambs were not so young we would advise a small dose of castor oil to remove irritation and clear the bowels, which is our general panacea for diarrhoea; but if the lambs die at so young an age as two or three days this is hardly practicable. We would change the feed of the ewes at all events, and give them dry bran and oats as a part of their food.]

Feeding Value of Buckwheat.

YOUNG FARMER, Huron Co., Ont.:—"Will you kindly give me some information about buckwheat: 1. What is the feeding value of grain and straw? 2. What is the best time to sow? 3. What is the best variety? 4. What quantity of seed per acre is required? 5. Would buckwheat do well on sod plowed in summer?"

[1. According to its composition, buckwheat has a lower feeding value than any of our ordinary cereal grains. For comparison, the pounds of digestible protein, carbohydrates and fat in 100 lbs. of buckwheat, corn, rye, and wheat, are given below:

	Digestible Protein.	Digestible Carbohydrates.	Digestible Fat.
Buckwheat.....	7.7	49.2	1.8
Corn.....	6.3	64.8	5.0
Rye.....	8.3	65.5	1.2
Wheat.....	9.2	64.9	1.4

The thick hull no doubt has something to do with the low percentage of digestible carbohy-

P. E. Island.

At date of writing (May 6th) farmers are just beginning to work on the land.

The last month has been very cold and backward. Grass is now beginning to start. There is the best appearance of clover we have seen for years.

Roads are in good condition, as there was no spring freshets to cut them up. Cattle have wintered well and will go to the pastures in good condition.

Fat cattle range in price from 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c.; hogs, 5c.; fat sheep, 5c. Common milk cows bring about \$25 each.

It looks just now as if we were not going to have a provincial exhibition this year, as the Legislature does not feel disposed to vote the Exhibition Association enough money to induce them to hold one.

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Bruce Co., Ont.

In the place of March winds and April showers we had fine weather all through April, with drying winds and mostly frosts at night. The weather being so very favorable, the seeding was mostly completed during the month.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

I am pleased to say that the fall wheat and clover have never looked more prosperous at this season of the year in this country than at present, and there has been a much larger acreage of spring wheat sown here than for several years past.

Toronto Markets.

All food products are firmer and advancing; local market values on all stock continue to boom in sympathy. Choice fat cattle were firmer, prices advanced from 10c. to 15c. per cwt.; butchers, 10c. to 12 1/2c. per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Trade in butchers' cattle was brisk, owing to the light run in this class. Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle sold at \$4 to \$4.20; loads of good at \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium, \$3.65 to \$3.75.

Stockers.—Stockers were in good demand, selling at \$3.40 to \$3.55 for good to light.

Feeders.—There was a good demand for feeders from Buffalo; prices higher, at \$3.85 to \$4.12 per cwt.

Calves.—Calves were equal to the demand, quality only fair; sold at \$1 to \$5.50 per head. One prime calf sold to-day for \$10.50 to Wm. Harris.

Sheep.—Supply about equal to the demand; ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00; bucks, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt., for those weighing about 140 lbs. each.

Lambs.—William Levaack bought 40 yearling lambs at \$5.95 to \$6.00 per cwt., weighing from 90 lbs. to 110 lbs. each; heavier than these weights at \$5.50 per cwt.

Spring Lambs sold at \$3 to \$4 each.

Milk Cows.—One dairyman bought a lot of 14 cows at \$35 per head. One dealer bought seven cows at \$33 per head.

Hogs.—Deliveries heavy, 9,000 last week; prices firmer; and best selections are selling at \$5.10, with choice selection singers in good demand.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hog market quiet, and nothing coming in excepting small farmers' loads. On the street market small hogs for butchers' use in good demand, and sell at \$6.

Dressed Beef.—Over ten carloads were shipped out last week from the abattoir. Two very fine steers were injured in the cars and were consigned forthwith to the slaughter house and prevented a total loss to the owner by the proximity of the abattoir.

Hay.—Twenty loads of hay per day continue to arrive and here is great difficulty in keeping the price up to \$8 per ton.

Straw.—There has been, up to the present week, a great shortage of good straw. The increased demand during Horse Show week brought out a great quantity and the price fell to \$6 per ton.

Butter.—The receipts of large rolls are liberal; there is a good demand. Farmers' butter sells for 15c. per lb.; creamery is quiet at 17c. per lb.

Eggs.—The supply large. The demand continues good for fresh gathered, clean stock, at 10c. per doz.; in case lots the price is shaded.

Cheese.—The cheese outlook is better now than a month ago, when the finest fall makes were a drug on the market at 7 1/2c. per lb. Last week 18,000 boxes were cleared off the Montreal market at 8 1/2c. per lb.

Wheat.—It is absolutely impossible to keep track of the up-and-down price of wheat, except that the price is constantly advancing, until to-day white sells for \$1.15; \$1.15 to \$1.19 for red winter, and \$1.09 to \$1.10 per bushel for goose.

Barley is quoted at 44c. for fancy bright; No. 1, 42c. per bushel on this market.

Can. Canadian corn is about cleared up for the season; demand quiet. American quoted at 45c. per bushel on this market.

Strong and firm at 36c. per bushel; export demand good.

May 11th, 1898.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

Following are the current and comparative prices for the various grades of live stock:—

Table with columns: CATTLE, Extreme Prices, Top prices, 1897, 1898. Rows include 1500 lbs. up, 1200 @ 1500, 1000 @ 1200, 800 @ 1000, Fed Westerns, Stillers, Stockers and feeders, Fat cows and heifers, Canners, Bulls, Texas steers, Texas C. & B., Corn-fed Texas, Hogs, Mixed, Heavy, Light, Pigs, SHEEP, Natives, Yearlings, Lambs.

Prices at which fine breeding cattle are selling are highly encouraging to the trade, well bred cattle seem to be very scarce.

Combined receipts of cattle at the four leading western markets last month, 362,400 head, the smallest for any month in two years, 40,000 smaller than a year ago, and 308,000 smaller than last September, when 670,000 were received.

The war is having a stimulating effect in the market for not only meats, but also for horses and mules of the right kinds.

Imports of Mexican cattle are not quite as large as a year ago, but are large. The big heavy bred cattle are in large supply and small demand. Owners are advised to market their cattle before they get over 1,400 lbs.

The packers are having a busy time filling Government rush orders. The proportion of good heavy hogs is quite small, and the demand for them is very good.

Average weight of hogs at Omaha last month, 255 lbs., against 260 lbs. in March and 269 lbs. a year ago.

Hogs received at Kansas City last month averaged 209 lbs., against 211 lbs. in March and 216 lbs. a year ago.

The average weight of hogs received at Sioux City last month was 258 lbs., against 254 lbs. the previous month, and 264 lbs. in April, 1897.

The 2,758,943 hogs received at Chicago the first four months of this year averaged 229 lbs., against 233 lbs. a year ago, when 2,592,347 arrived. Average two years ago, 241 lbs., and the corresponding four months of 1895, 232 lbs.

One large purchaser of hogs here showed the following results: Packing hogs averaging 225 to 238 lbs. cost \$4.06 to \$4.10; 233 lbs., \$4.14; and 153 to 169 lbs., \$3.96 to \$4.00.

The "wiseheads" claim packers have been making 50c. to \$1.00 on every hog handled by them during the past week or ten days.

Henry George, Monticello, Ia., sold a load of choice draft horses in the Chicago market that averaged \$143 per head.

He was offered \$135 per head by an export dealer on the arrival of the consignment, but preferred to sell them in the market. Aside from a few slight car cruises, the horses were sound. They were a mixed lot of Clydesdales and Percherons weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, and sold at a range of \$100 to \$160.

W. G. Snyder, Wyoming, Ill., sold a load of choice drafters, the top price being for a 1,940-lb. gray five-year-old Percheron mare that sold to a German exporter for \$250. Another 1,900-lb. mare was secured by an eastern shipper for \$167.50. The consignment averaged around \$125 per head.

G. W. Mills, Richland, Iowa, topped the market with a choice consignment of drivers, prices running up to \$225, the lot averaging \$135 per head.

E. L. Meyerhoffer, Maquoketa, Iowa, was on the market with a fine load of coach horses, one fine animal of the consignment bringing \$240.

May wheat at \$1.70 reminds one of the time not long past when wheat was being used for feed in the western corn country. The advance in wheat tends to help the holders of corn.

England's Live Stock Exports.

(FROM AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.) Statistics give us the following as the result of England's live stock export trade during the quarter ending March 31st last; i. e., for the first three months of the present year. We give the figures for the same period of the previous two years as a whole for the purpose of comparison. Taking the exports as a whole we find the following result:

Table with columns: Declared Value, + or -, 1897, 1898. Rows include First quarter of 1896, 1897, 1898.

The foreign and export demand for horses shows a very considerable increase. No. Exported. Value.

Table with columns: No. Exported, Value. Rows include First quarter of 1896, 1897, 1898.

CATTLE.

The demand has not been at all an active one during the quarter, and the result of the present quarter cannot but be looked upon as one of the worst of recent years.

Table with columns: No. Exported, Value. Rows include First quarter of 1896, 1897, 1898.

SHEEP.

The demand of sheep for export has during the period under review been of smaller dimension, but at an increased value per head, reaching, we think, the highest record average value for so large a quantity over any similar period; i. e., \$70 per head.

Table with columns: No. Exported, Value. Rows include First quarter of 1896, 1897, 1898.

PIGS.

The export demand for British pigs has been extremely small; but small though the total is, there is an improvement both in number and price during the present year as compared with last.

Table with columns: No. Exported, Value. Rows include First quarter of 1896, 1897, 1898.

Canadian Live Stock Exports.

The live stock exports for the week ending Wednesday, May 11th, as prepared by R. Bickerdike, of the Live Stock Exchange, Montreal, show a total shipment of 6,535 cattle from that port on eighteen boats for Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Newcastle, and Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prevention of Milk Fever.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR.—It is often remarked by farmers that it is almost impossible to get medicine down a hog's throat. I have often found this most difficult. We had a sick hog, and one which was very large. We had some iron piping, and I took a file and cut off a piece about two and a half feet long, of 1 1/2-inch pipe, and put a plug in one end; this will hold something over one pint. Then make loop in a piece of rope, and insert this in the hog's mouth and raise the head, and you will find this as good an instrument for giving medicine to a horse, cow or hog as you ever tried. Sometimes people know things and yet have no faith in them. We have lost several very fine cows with what is called by farmers milk fever. The cow becomes paralyzed in the hind quarters, and the milk stops and the cow goes down. We have tried everything, and have secured the best doctors in this part, and we never yet saved one after they were taken sick. I have said there was no use to bother with them after they were taken sick, and I have to see one saved before I change my mind. But there is a preventive. I saw one several years ago in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but we lost after this two very fine cows. The very best are always most liable to it. After this we thought it best to try and stop this work. Since then we have lost no more, thanks to the ADVOCATE. About two weeks before the cow is due to calve, we give her 1 1/2 pounds of Epsom salts, and again about three days before she is to drop her calf we give her 1 pound of Epsom salts, and we have had no trouble since we have followed this preventive. Northumberland Co., Ont. J. B. STONE.

Our Egg Industry.

In England, besides an enormous consumption of domestic laid eggs, nearly \$15,000,000 is spent each year in purchasing foreign supplies. France, Belgium and Denmark contribute more than two-thirds of this supply, and the moneys received in the trade represent a great deal to the farmers and peasants of those countries. Although the consumption of eggs in Canada is capable of vast expansion, there will always be, as there is to-day, a surplus available for exportation. And as we pointed out in May 2nd issue, Canadian eggs are eagerly sought after in England, so that we have it in our power to vastly develop this important industry.

In competing for the egg trade of the United Kingdom, it has always to be borne in mind that scrupulous care and pains must be exercised if the trade is to succeed. A fast steamship service and cold-storage carrying facilities will do much to offset the advantage which continental producers have over Canadians. But something more is required to capture the first place for Canadian eggs in British markets, viz., the unanimous co-operation of producers, merchants and exporters in marketing the eggs in the best possible condition. Egg experts assert that by intelligent poultry-breeding the egg production of whole flocks may be raised from 150 to 250 per hen per year. The average output accomplished by the ordinary Canadian hen is said to be less than 100 per year, so she has lots of room to improve. By similar means the size of the eggs themselves may be increased, and this is an important matter, for the export trade requires that eggs should average 1 1/2 pounds per dozen, and should our egg producers send only unfertilized eggs forward we have nothing to fear so far as the increasing demand is concerned.

In a recent issue of the London (Eng.) Grocers' Journal it was stated that Canadian eggs coming thousands of miles by land and sea arrive in Liverpool in a much better condition than do their Irish rivals. The same journal mentions that Liverpool and Glasgow like Canadian eggs well now that they get them, by reason of the refrigerator service, in as fresh condition as when they were laid. We can see that the way is open for us to reap valuable returns if we will only increase our flock and keep them down to business.



The Sick Fairy.

(Continued from page 218.)

Charley retired with respectful salutations, and met at the hall door a little fallow old man dressed in a buff coat, who was inquiring of the stately Mr. Parakeet if her ladyship could receive him.

"Announce Doctor Camomile," said the little man, as he followed Mr. Parakeet upstairs.

Charley caught the butler and the visitor in the act of winking at one another. Their faces wore an expression of suppressed merriment, and the boy immediately concluded that they were laughing at him, whereas, in truth, the two old enchanters were only very much amused at the farce they were enacting in pretending to be mortals. The game was continued up in the drawing-room.

"Dr. Camomile," announced the butler.

"Charmed to see you, my dear Doctor," said the old lady graciously. "Your prescription has done me so much good that I am thinking of going home, but you know that I must first remedy that mistake I told you about. Did you meet a little boy at the door?"

"I did."

"Well, that's the very naughty boy I intended to make an example of, when, owing to an unaccountable slip of my wand I turned his good little brother into a turnip instead. If I had not left my wand at home I really should not have been able to resist the temptation just now of turning Master Charley into something he would not like being. It is one comfort, though, to see that the naughty boy suffers agonies of remorse."

"Never mind the naughty boy," said the Doctor, "but the good one certainly ought to be restored to his proper shape, for I dare say he doesn't much enjoy the change into a turnip—not so much as we enjoy our transformation into mortals. He! he! he!"

"My servants don't enjoy that at all," observed the fairy, "but little Ernest is all right with the gnomes, who keep him amused, and send me daily accounts of him. The hardship is for the parents and sisters. My heart smites me when I see their grief. Doctor, I feel my power returning, and before I leave Mortal-land I should like to astonish their weak minds by such a display of magic as they have never seen. I hope therefore that you will assist at the performance, and I will give you a few blank cards to fill up with the names of any of our friends who may be inclined to help us with a little conjuring."

Meantime what was Ernest about under the earth?

Well, he was very happy and amused. The gnomes took care of that. As soon as Ernest became accustomed to the darkness, he found out that there is a wonderful world underground, full of activity and interest. On one side of him were little seeds bursting and sprouting. On the other a veiled, weeping form in white assured him it was an onion, whilst a jolly red-faced carrot grinned at him from a distance, and a young potato confided to him that it had been separated by accident from its companions.

"Just my case, and what I am crying about," said the onion.

"All your family cry about nothing," laughed the carrot.

But more interesting than all were the gnomes to Ernest. They were not exactly pretty, having bad complexions and little legs, and heads too big for their bodies; but they were very active and clever in helping the seeds to open, and in chasing away the worms and grubs that wanted to eat the roots.

"Well, Master Charles, and what be you about with that onion?" was the gardener's astonished exclamation as he beheld Charley seated on the ground shredding an onion into strips.

"Can't you see that I am crying over it?" replied Charley, whose tears were falling fast over the leaves of the mysterious turnip, and who felt quite triumphant at having got himself to cry at last.

He had noticed that the cook always cried while

peeling the onions, and he had tried the recipe with great effect, after various vain attempts to grow sentimental over the turnip. He had come to the conclusion it was not to be done *that way*; he was not of a poetical turn of mind like his sister Lily, who had been known to weep over the beauty of a flower, but even *she* would have found it difficult to idealize a turnip. Necessity, however, is the mother of invention, and where there's a will there's a way, as the practical Charley discovered. But his triumph soon gave place to vexation when he found himself the butt for all the family wit.

No one could understand his fancy for watering a turnip-top with his tears, and he was too proud to enter into any explanations; he was therefore much laughed at.

"Well, Master Charles, you save me the trouble of watering that there vegetable," observed the old gardener, as he went his rounds with the watering-pot.

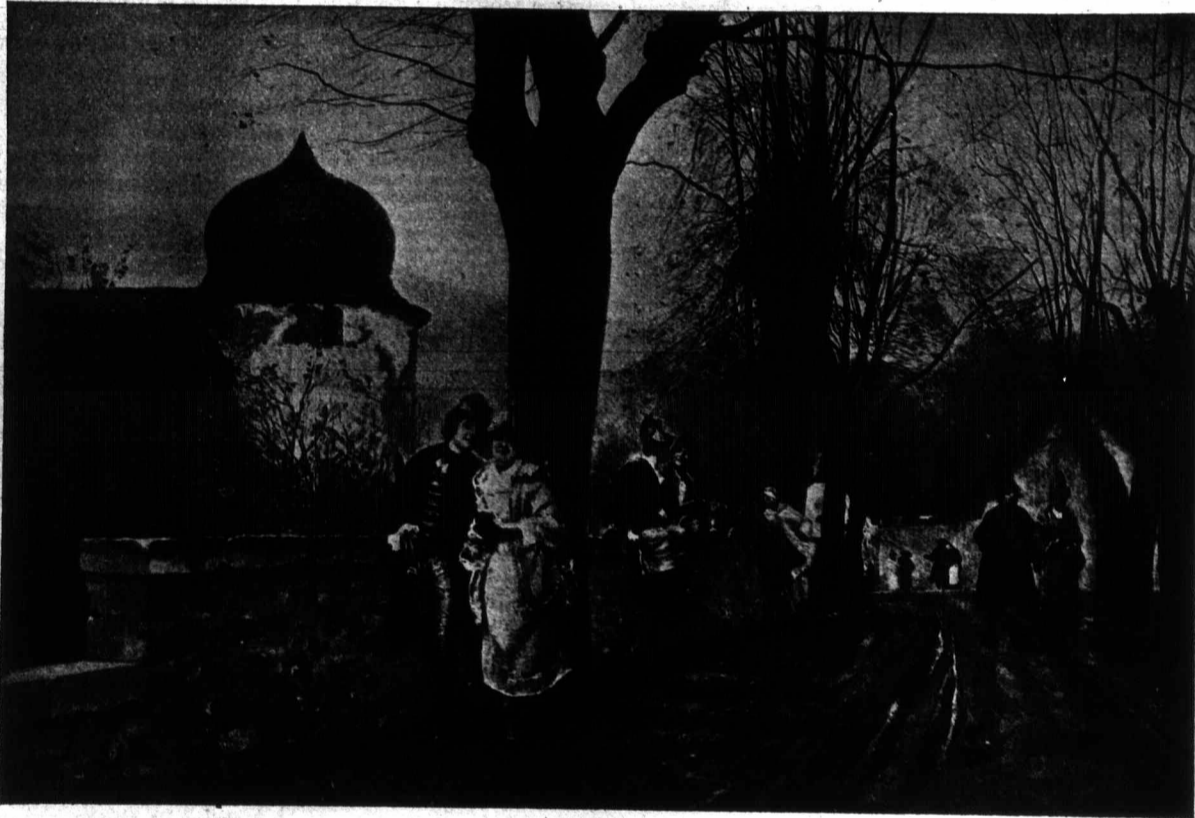
His sister Rose would sarcastically ask him to come in to tea when the turnip no longer required his services.

The old nurse was of opinion that "the boy was going off his head"; but the cook said:

"It's nothing only a fancy for raw onions as has took him, it's my belief, and I shan't have one hanging on the string if he goes a taking of them at this rate."

Charley finally grew so savage that he burst into real tears of mortification, such as made it unnecessary to steal any more of cook's onions.

"That old witch of a countess," he thought to himself, "knew how to devise a punishment for me which didn't seem like one. It would have been easier to bear a horsewhipping from my father than what I go through now; and after all, she hasn't found Ernest as she promised. I don't



"AFTER VESPERS."

believe she has even looked for him! It was here, by the way, just *here* that he disappeared, when I was going to strike him! Boo, hoo, hoo, hoo!!"

This sudden recollection, which, strange to say, had never come to him before, caused Charley to fling himself on the ground and sob with real heartfelt grief. He was roused by a light tap on the shoulder, and on looking up, what was his surprise to see the old Countess looking down upon him with more benevolence in her countenance than he could have believed her capable of.

"I am glad to see you keeping your promise," she said.

"Yes, ma'am," replied Charley, rather sulkily, "but allow me to observe that you have not kept yours; you have not found my brother."

"Haven't I?" said the fairy. "Just pull up that turnip."

"With pleasure," said Charley, giving it a savage tug.

"Oh, don't hurt!" cried a voice from underground; "don't pull my hair."

And what was Charley's astonishment, and at first his horror, to find that he had hold of Ernest's golden curls.

"Go on—pull away," cried the fairy. "If you let go he may sink down again."

Ernest's head and shoulders presently appeared above ground.

"Now take hold of his hand," said the fairy, and Charley, trembling in every limb, seized the hand which his little brother had disengaged, and pulled away lustily until Ernest stood safely on *terra firma*.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Ask your neighbor if he reads the "Farmer's Advocate." If he does not, get him to.

"After Vespers."

This charming picture is very suggestive. Doubtless *during* vespers many kneeling figures were busily engaged in devout exercises. We question not their sincerity; but "when the heart is young"—as the song runs—what would you? As we look upon these young men and maidens, and see them pairing off in youthful happiness—some tripping lightly down the paths—others lingering by or seated on the wall—it is not difficult to guess what they are saying. The couple to the right, it is true, look somewhat sober, and one almost feels certain *they* must be married! The very sentimental couple, though, in the left foreground, surely are *not*! Go your ways, happy maidens, happy youths—"After Vespers" means much to you.

"After Vespers," down the path
Come maids and youths in happy pairs,—
Fresh from innocent devotions—
True of heart, and free from cares.

How sweet the sound of Love's soft whisper
Uttered fondly in her ear!
The maiden's heart is quickly beating,
But 'tis with joy—not with fear.

The sweet old story—ever new—
Is being told, as home they rove;
And fair maids listen—as of yore—
To "After Vespers" tales of love.

Recipes.

SULTANA ROLL.

Put 1 pint of cream over the fire, add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sugar; as soon as the cream reaches scalding point take from the fire and add another pint of cold cream, 1 teaspoonful of pistachio nuts or bitter almonds, chopped fine; half an ounce pistachio flavoring, and 10 to 15 drops of green coloring. When the mixture is gold freeze it; when frozen

remove the dasher, work around the outside of the mould and leave a well in the center; fill this with plain whipped cream, with a few candied cherries cut in small pieces. Now put more ice and salt around the mould in the freezer, and cover it with an old blanket, and don't serve within half an hour. Serve in slices. This is much nicer without the sauce.

SAUCE FOR SULTANA ROLL.

One cup of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water; boil together until they will spin a thread; add the juice of 1 lemon; take from the fire; add coloring to make it pink, and pour, while hot, over the well-beaten white of 1 egg.

MOCK CHARLOTTE.

Put 3 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch into a saucepan and moisten with 4 tablespoonfuls of cold water, then add 1 pint of boiling water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sugar. Put this over the fire and stir until it is thoroughly cooked. Pour, while hot, over the well-beaten whites of 3 eggs, flavor with vanilla, and turn into a mould to cool.

SAUCE FOR MOCK CHARLOTTE.

Put 1 pint of milk over the fire; beat together the yolks of 3 eggs and 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar, take the milk from the fire and add the eggs and sugar; then put it over the fire again until the eggs are cooked. You can tell by trying with the blade of a knife—if it sticks, remove at once, or it will curdle and will not be so nice; flavor with vanilla, and pour from one vessel to another three or four times and it is ready for use.

The Great Prize Puzzle.

[NOTE.—All answers need not be correct in order to gain a prize.]

Let our readers remember that there is still time to send in answers.

Do not think that *early* answers *only* receive attention. None will be read until after the day fixed (May 20th), so that no attention whatever will be given to the date of sending.

To remind our readers that our Prize offers are *strictly honest* seems almost like an insult to our own paper, but for the benefit of New Subscribers who have not known us long, we repeat that "Honor is our watchword."

One reason why we allude to our honest intentions is that there are so many bogus advertisements running riot over the country by which so many confiding readers have been deceived. We want everyone to know that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is incapable of this sort of thing.

Remember, *right up to the date*, MAY 20TH!

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES,—

So the "merrie, merrie month of May" has come round again! Nature is putting on a livelier aspect, and everything seems to be shaking off the sluggishness of winter. Life appears to be the prevailing idea everywhere.

Our farmers are now all busy with plowing and seeding, and the bare fields are becoming beautiful with their bright green carpet.

This is a good chance to advise my nieces to simplify their homes. We all love to make our homes as beautiful and as comfortable as possible; but surely not at the expense of health.

But, above all, let us have simplification in our work in the home. We women of Canada attempt too much. Let us think over ways and means of getting through with our work in the easiest and quickest manner possible.

Let us all make up our minds to try not to worry. Perhaps you say, "It's all very well to read about this, but if you were in my place you would soon find out that I simply can't get time to think out easier ways."

Well, let me express the hope that my dear nieces may all get through May, with its numerous cares, in comfort and happiness, and be spared to see a great many more "merrie months."

In closing, I would thank you for so kindly supplying the stanzas of the little poem, "Be Kind," to Your loving old auntie, MINNIE MAY.

Cluster of Proverbs.

GERMAN.

By the street of By-and-by, one arrives at the house of Never.

With great men one must allow five to be an even number.

If you are an anvil, be patient; if a hammer, strike hard.

One to-day is better than ten to-morrows. Disputing and borrowing cause grief and sorrowing.

TURKISH.

"It is a fast day to-day," says the cat when she cannot reach the liver.

Honey is a good thing, but the price of honey is another.

Death is a black camel that kneels once before every man's door.

SPANISH.

With a staircase before you, you look for a rope to go down by.

A peasant between two lawyers is like a fish between two cats.

In the country of the blind, the one-eyed is king. He is a fool who thinks that another does not think.

Puzzles.

[The following prizes are offered every quarter, beginning with months of April, July and October: For answers to puzzles during each quarter—1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 75c. For original puzzles—1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.]

- 1-HIDDEN RIVERS. No. 1—They do not have geese in every farmyard. 2—To eat ham, especially with eggs, is nutritious. 3—No port of England is very small.

2-RHOMBUS.

- Across—1. Punishable; 2. Desires and expects; 3. Warm; 4. A carriage chair; 5. To send money.

3-CHARADE.

- They used to have old-fashioned things, Like roasted pork and greens; They used to have just common two, And biscuits, beef and beans.

- 4-ISLANDS IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. 1. mascija. 2. save. 3. tsuarog. 4. baruo.

5-CALENDAR FOR MAY. Table with 7 columns and 31 rows.

- 6-DROP LETTER PUZZLE. 1. P-r-b-d, a town in the United States. 2. M-d-r-a, a river in South America.

- 7-DROP VOWEL. Th-s-r-th-gr-t-f-r-th. Gr-t-t-byk-nlyb-r-th. Gr-t-nth-rw-l-pr-v-dw-r-th.

- 8-INSTRUCTIONS TO A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT. U R U U U R U I I C U U U U.

- 9-DROP VOWEL. Wh-n-v-r-d-t-w--tst-rth-- W-ths-m-j-d-g-m-tv--w-t-nd-n-v-r-d-l-w-sh-t-d-n-B-g-n-t-n-c--n-d-d--t

- 10-ANAGRAM. Ilbud a talle fo urstt doraun ot-ady. Ill eth spoc tlwh gloiny kwor nad elrnoth ysta.

- 11-DROP LETTER. 1. --r--r--v-c--e, a well-known paper. 2. --r--u-t-u-e, endutry.

- 12-TRANSPOSITION. 1. A wdes ot ihm hwo svlce tl si a rwfoe. 2. Uret thwor si ni gbnle tno mgseine.

- 13. My 1 is a small rope. My 2 means sick. My 3 is an age. My whole is a mountain range of Western Hemisphere.

- 14-NUMERICAL ENIGMA. My first is in mound but not in bank. My second is in board but not in plank.

Answers to April 15th Puzzles.

- 1. The great Yukon deal. 2. Ashes. 3. (1) William Cullen Bryant. 4. (2) Ralph Waldo Emerson.

6. Dandelion (dandy lion); Hare-bell; Li(e) lac; Primrose; Tu-lip (too); Larkspur; Butter-cup.

7. SON. MOUSE. COURAGE. TRACE. AGE. E.

8. Caravan. 9. The Traveller. 10. Marlathereistenstadt.

11. Skid-kid, prattle-rattle, flea-lea, mode-ode, plane-lane. 12. Plover-lover-over-rove.

13. Dare to be honest, good and sincere. Dare to please God and you never need fear.

14. Little Rock; Ashville; Williamsport; Rhineland; Saginaw; Channahon; Orleans; Danville. 15. In-tim-ate-ly (e).

16. Memory Gems Contest. "Brownie," Chris. McKenzie, "Toledo," Alice Gordon.

SOLVERS TO APRIL 15TH PUZZLES. (Late for last issue.) "Dick," "Madge," Chris. McKenzie, Muriel E. Day.

COURTEOUS CHAT. Chris. and "Madge." "Funny, isn't it, I never took the bicycle fever.

Memory Gems Contest. BY WILLIE WIGHTMAN, ST. GEORGE'S P. E. I.

I.—FARE. Weighed in the balance, hero dust is vile as vulgar clay.

II.—DEBTS. A slight debt produces a debtor; a heavy one an enemy.—Plutarch.

III.—HOPE. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, Man never is, but always to be, blest.—Pope.

IV.—CONTENTMENT. If men live according to reason's rules they would find the greatest riches to be to live content with little, for there is never want where the mind is satisfied.—Lucretius.

V.—FATE. Fate steals along with careless tread, And meets us oft when least we dread; Frowns in the storm with threatening brow, Yet in the sunshine strikes the blow.—Cowper.

VI.—THE SOUL. Whatever that principle is which feels, conceives, lives and exists is heavenly and divine, and therefore must be eternal.—Cicero.

VII.—CRIME. Every crime Has, in the moment of its perpetration, Its own avenging angel—dark misgiving, An ominous sinking at the inmost heart.—Coleridge.

VIII.—GOD. 'Tis the divinity that stirr within us; 'Tis Heaven itself that points out an heresfetter And intimates eternity to man.—Shakespeare.

IX.—LIFE. The whole life of man is nothing else than a journey towards death.—Seneca.

X.—PATIENCE. The noblest fortitude, is still to bear Accumulated ills and never faint.—Hurd.

XI.—MUSIC. Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound; All at her work the village maiden sings, Nor while she turns the giddy wheel around, Resolves the sad vicissitudes of things.—Gifford.

XII.—LABOR. No endeavor is in vain; Its reward is in the doing.—Longfellow.

XIII.—GENIUS. Time, place, and action may with pains be wrought, But genius must be born; and never can be taught.—Dryden.

XIV.—FLATTERY. Flattery is false money, which would not pass current if it were not for our vanity.—La Rochefoucauld.

The Maple Leaf Churn
EASIEST AND BEST



Ask your dealer for it, or send direct to the manufacturers,
WILSON BROS.
COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF ONTARIO ARE USING THE

Spramotor

again this year to demonstrate to the farmers the advisability of SPRAYING. Six new features have been patented this year, and the machine is sold at the same price as last. Not one cent is added to the price of the apparatus because of its being patented, and you are buying fine brass, "made as carefully as a watch," at so low a price that it is a wonder to manufacturers how it can be done. The SPRAMOTOR sets the pace and with it the spraying habit pays.

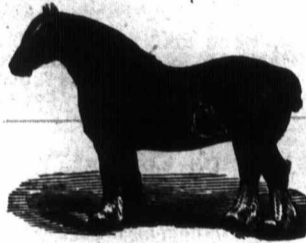
CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL AWARD.
This is to certify that at the contest of spraying apparatus, held at Grimsby, on April 2nd and 3rd, 1914, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Stations of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the SPRAMOTOR made by the Spramotor Co. of London, Ont., was awarded **FIRST PLACE.**

H. J. Hume
W. H. Hume
JUDGES.

Send 3-cent stamp for 76-page copyrighted edition of catalogue and treatise on the diseases afflicting fruit trees, vegetables, etc., and their remedies.

SPRAMOTOR CO'Y,
357 Richmond St., LONDON, ONT.
Mention FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Glydesdales for Sale



- 1 three-year-old imported stallion, by Prince of Millfield, out of Connie Nairn, by Prince of Wales.
- 1 four-year old, by Queen's Own, out of Imp. Candour, by Macgregor.
- 2 imported two-year-old stallions, by Macgregor.
- 2 two-year-old stallions, by Prince of Quality, out of imported dams.
- Have also a well-mated team of three-year-old Clyde Fillies, sired by Imp. Energy (7691), out of imp. mares.

These animals are all large size, good quality and sound. Terms reasonable.

ROBT. DAVIES,
Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES



Calves. Write for prices or come and see

D. & O. SORBY,
GUELPH, ONT.

Hawthorn Herd of Deep-Milking Shorthorns
Stock of both sexes for sale, of choicest breeding and good quality, prices right.
WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londresboro, Ont.

NOTICES.

In writing to advertisers, mention the "Farmer's Advocate."
From personal experience we can say that Welland Vale bicycles are beautiful, well made and very light running, and the firm use their patrons right.

Messrs. Alex. Hume & Co., Burnbrae, Ont., in a letter of instructions regarding a change of advertisement, state that they are meeting with ready sales, and it looks as if they will not have an Ayshire bull calf left for next spring's trade.

At the dispersion sale of the Holstein herd of Smith & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., May 3rd and 4th, which was not largely attended, owing in part to heavy rain, the 37 head sold averaged about \$100, the highest price being \$230 for the fine three-year-old show cow and descendant of a great dairy family, Emerald Clothilde 37025. But four bulls and one cow were sold to an African Syndicate, who were given an option on them at \$400 each, to be accepted before the sale, which they did by sending a draft for \$420 to pay for them.

Messrs. Stanley Mills & Co., of Hamilton, Ontario, have an advertisement in this issue about their \$29.50 bicycles which it would pay every interested person to read. This firm is also headquarters for the latest improved Horse Fork Outfits. Their assortment includes Harpoon Fork Outfits and Wagon Sling Outfits of all kinds, for use in the barn or in the field. They are making a specialty of Stacking Outfits for use on wire rope tracks in the field or on the prairie. We would advise every reader of the ADVOCATE to write to Stanley Mills & Co., Hamilton, Ont., and ask the firm to mail them one of their circulars and price lists of these articles.

We have recently had the pleasure of inspecting the new premises of the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., which the enterprising Company have recently erected on the corner of Liberty St. and Atlantic and Jefferson Aves., Toronto. The majority of our readers are doubtless aware, they manufacture the "Canadian Airmotor." Their old premises on 359 Spadina Ave. were found to be quite inadequate to meet the increasing demand from foreign countries, as well as at home, for the Canadian Airmotor, consequently a modern factory was built, equipped with all the latest machinery for turning out (which is their motto) "a first-class article at a moderate cost." Steam, except for heating purposes, is superseded by electric power, which is a decided improvement in manufacturing enterprises. An up-to-date foundry has also been erected, and in addition to making all their own castings, they are able to supply the trade in general at low prices. They have also installed a galvanizing plant, so that all branches of their business is carried out right on their own premises. We also noted that in order to have every facility at their command they have a complete telephone system all through their departments, which marks this Company as one who are adopting the latest ideas in order to save time and money, and so give the public the benefit of their purchases. They claim that their foreign trade is growing, and that it is not going beyond the limit of truth to say that the "sun never sets on the Canadian Airmotor." This Company also manufacture a full line of Towers, Tanks, Pumps, Grinders, Hydraulic Rams, and everything in the line of water supply material. The "Woodward" watering basin, manufactured solely by them for the Dominion of Canada, is the latest device for watering stock, and every up-to-date farmer should inspect one of these outfits. Our readers will be consulting their own interests in examining this Company's productions, and getting their prices, if anything in the above line is required.

THE HARDING SANITARY HOG TROUGH, NO. 27.

We draw attention here to the new advertisement of the Vokes Hardware Co., 111 Yonge St., Toronto, in which they set forward a few of the many desirable features of the Harding Sanitary Hog Trough, No. 27. It is made in four-foot sections, so constructed as to be bolted together, making one continuous trough of any desired length, and being of iron, is practically indestructible as far as use is concerned, and at the same time is the most durable material from a sanitary point of view, as it may, without injury, be thoroughly scalded and freed from all disease germs, a very important feature in cholera afflicted sections. Being portable, it is not confined to one section of a pen, or even one building, the advantages of which are all visible to the practical user. In the designing due regard has been observed in the construction to give the greatest amount of feeding capacity for the room occupied in the pen, and, after examining it carefully, we feel open to state that it is the best thing of the kind we have yet seen; and in face of the facts (danger of hog cholera, profit in rearing pork, etc.) we feel justified in stating that such an improvement has come none to soon, and if breeders and feeders do not take advantage of such facilities offered they certainly stand in the light of their own interest, for with such an improvement, and due regard to disinfection and general cleanliness, there is no possible excuse for allowing cholera to gain ground in this country, which if neglected must be ruinous to one of our best interests. The firm are prepared to ship all orders direct from their foundry, as they are the sole manufacturers in Canada.

CATALOGUE OF THE "TROUT CREEK" HERD.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., has issued a very handsome and complete catalogue from the press of the London Printing & Lithographing Co., of his fine herd of Shorthorns, which, as stated in his advertisement, will be mailed on application. The catalogue contains the pedigrees of 40 head, 32 females and 8 bulls, with extended footnotes referring to the breeding and show records of ancestors, which are of the highest standard, and which speaks volumes for the character of the herd.

TORONTO-KINGSTON SLEEPER.

Commencing Saturday, June 30th, a sleeping car for Kingston, via C. P. R., to Sharbot Lake, thence K. & P. Ry., will leave Toronto Union Station daily at 9.00 p. m., connecting at Kingston with steamers of the American Line, and Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company. Last sleeper will leave Toronto August 31st.

Dispersion Sale---June 22nd, 1898, OF HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

The undersigned will offer on the above date, at their farm, without reserve, the entire Ample Shade Herd, consisting of about 40 head, of both sexes; many of them show cattle, and bred from prize-winners for many generations.

We confidently claim that no better herd of Shorthorns has been offered at Public Sale in recent years. This Herd has supplied many prize-winning animals at the leading fairs of Canada of late years, including Nominee, sweepstakes bull of 1897. We have placed Herd Bulls at the head of many of the best Canadian herds, combined with animals of distinctive merit. A cordial Clean, up-to-date breeding invitation is extended to all who appreciate good cattle to attend this sale. Catalogue on application.

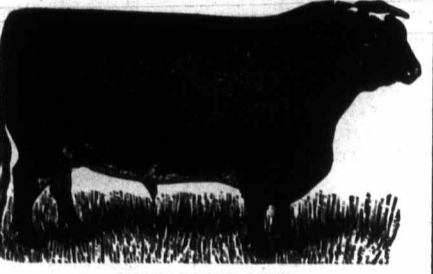
E. GAUNT & SONS, ST. HELENS, ONT.
Lucknow Station, G. T. R., three miles from farm.

ROGERS' "PEERLESS" MACHINE OIL

IS A GENUINE GOOD ARTICLE. ONTARIO FARMERS HAVE USED IT 20 YEARS, AND IT HAS WON 12 GOLD MEDALS. AND IT BEARS A REPUTATION GAINED BY PATIENT CARE IN HAVING IT RIGHT. IT LIGHTENS THE ENGINE'S LOAD. HARDWARES ALL SELL IT. MADE ONLY BY THE

QUEEN CITY OIL COMPANY, Limited, TORONTO.
SAMUEL ROGERS, President.

Arthur Johnston,
Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office,



OFFERS FOR SALE

FORTY PURE-BRED SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND COWS,

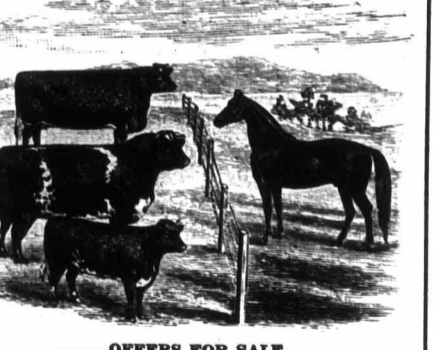
Good as we have ever had. Also a

FEW YOUNG BULLS

Berkshires OF CHOICEST BREEDING AND QUALITY FOR SALE

Send for Catalogue and prices. "No business, no harm." is our motto. Claremont Station, C. P. R.; Pickering Station, G. T. R.

W. D. FLATT,
Hamilton P. O. and Telegraph Office,



OFFERS FOR SALE

5 FASHIONABLY-BRED 5 YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS 5

Also cows and heifers representing the leading popular families. A few good Roadster horses. Farm six miles from Hamilton. Visitors met at G. T. R. or C. P. R. If notified.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. The noted sires, Golden Robe = 20396 = and Nominee = 19628 =, at the head of the herd. Representatives of this herd won two silver medals and the herd prize at Industrial Fair, Toronto, 1897. Prize-winning Lincoln Sheep are also bred at Spring Grove. Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Apply **T. E. ROBSON,** Ilderton, Ont.

8 Shorthorn Bulls 8

Sired by Indian Statesman, and from such families as Mara's Lily, by Warden, and other good ones. All in the form.

W. C. PETTIT & SON, Freeport P. O., Ont.
Burlington Station

FOR SALE! Good Young Cows

Two years old, 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 something special.

H. CARGILL & SON,
Station on the farm. Cargill Sta. & P. O., Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
Established 1854.

2 Choice Young Bulls
for sale; dams are excellent milkers.

A. W. Smith,
Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS,
Campbellford, Ont.

Have now for sale five Shorthorn Bull Calves—three reds and two roans. Also Cows and Heifers. Thirty Berkshire Pigs from five weeks to six months old at lowest living prices.

Shorthorns.
Two Bulls for sale. Call or write.

A. & J. Drummond,
CLIFFORD P. O., ONT.

ASHTON FRONTVIEW FARM
A. J. WATSON, CASTLEDERS, ONT.

Shorthorn heifers, by Statesman; and Berkshires 8 weeks old, by Baron Lee; also one Baron Lee boar 10 months old.

FOR SALE—Shorthorn Bull, BOLD BRITAIN
= 20397 =, bred by John Isaac, Markham, sired by Golden Crown (Imp.), first-class in every respect, having headed my herd for the past three years. **F. A. GARDNER,**
BRITANNIA, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.

FOR SALE! SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, SOUTH DOWNS AND LEICESTERS.

One Yearling Bull and a number of Heifers. Five young Brood Sows and suckers, not akin. Write for prices, or better, come and see.

E. JEFFS & SONS, BONDHEAD, ONT.

SHORTHORN BULL 16 months, by Toftbill = 20397 =, bred by John Isaac, Markham, sired by Golden Crown (Imp.), first-class in every respect, having headed my herd for the past three years. **F. A. GARDNER,**
BRITANNIA, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.

CHESTER WHITES

Write me for particulars. The imported sires, John A. 751 and Nonsuch 910, at head of herd.

JOS. CAIRNS,
LAMBTON Co. CAMLACHIE P. O.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Leading Agricultural Journal of the Dominion.

If you have anything to sell, SEND AN ADVERTISEMENT to

The William Weld Company

LONDON, ONTARIO.

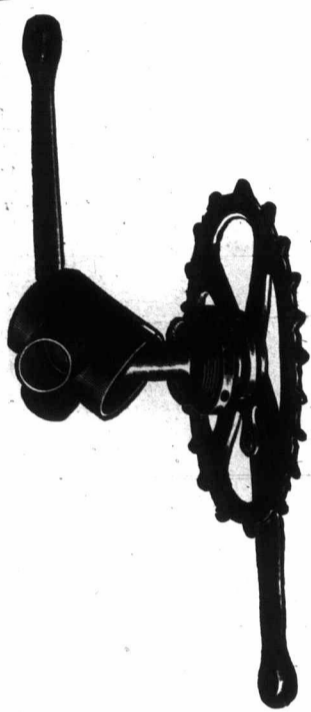
Potash

is one of the three important ingredients of a complete fertilizer; the others are phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Too little Potash is sure to result in a partial crop failure.

Free

An illustrated book which tells what Potash is, how it should be used, and how much Potash a well-balanced fertilizer should contain, is sent free to all applicants. Send your address.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.



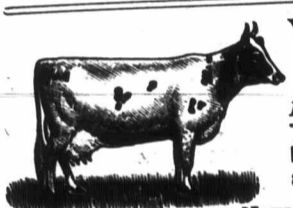
"Welland Vale" Bicycles

POSSESS MORE EXCLUSIVE FEATURES THAN ANY OTHER.

THEY RUN EASIER AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.

THEY ARE MADE IN THE LARGEST BICYCLE FACTORY IN CANADA, AND CANADIAN LABOR AND CANADIAN CAPITAL ARE USED.

FACTORY: ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.



W. C. EDWARDS AND COMPANY, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS



Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshires, Berkshires.

Our excellent aged herd of Ayrshires is headed by our noted imported bull Cyclone. Tam Glen heads the young herd, and Lisgar Pogis of St. Anne's heads the Jerseys. The young stock are all from time-tried dams.

Pine Grove Stock Farm, ROCKLAND, ONT.

Shropshires and Scotch Shorthorns.

The imported Missie bull, Scottish Pride, at head of herd, assisted by British Knight. Special bargains in young bulls, young cows and heifers of the best of breeding.

We can be reached either by steamboat, the C. P. R., or C. A. R.; the C. A. R. making connections with the G. T. R. at Coteau Junction. Rockland is our station on all lines.

DENTONIA PARK FARM

W. E. H. MASSEY, Proprietor.

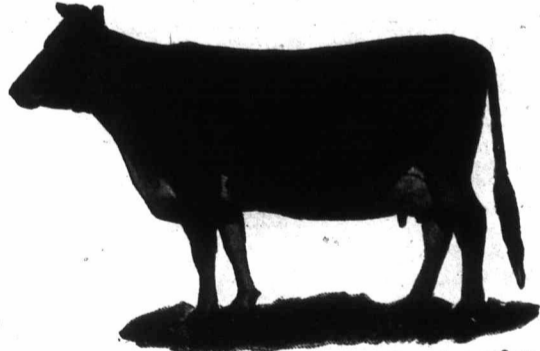
HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS.

The following offered for sale to make room for additional imported stock soon to arrive:

ST. LAMBERT OF HIGHFIELD
No. 4894, a handsome bull, in fine condition; solid fawn color, black points; born March 3rd, '95; sire Karl of St. Lambert No. 2196; dam Niobe of St. Lambert's No. 26304.

A FEW GOOD COWS Also some splendid **HEIFER AND BULL CALVES.** Prospective buyers should visit the farm. Full information given on request. Apply—

WM. PATTON, Supt., Coleman P. O., Ontario.



Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

Ayrshire AND Guernsey Cattle, Imp. Yorkshire Swine AND Shropshire Sheep.



Ayrshire herd headed by the noted bull, Matchless 750; sire Imp. Glencairn, dam Nellie Osborne. We are offering a choice lot of young stock, of both sexes, in both Ayrshire and Guernsey, at very low figures. Also bargains in sheep and pigs for the next month.

Particulars furnished on application to—

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Prop. 27-0m T. D. M'CALLUM, Mgr.

2 Shorthorn Bulls 2

Of Canadian Duchesse of Gloster and Lavenher breeding, from imported sires.

Thos. Allin & Bro. OSHAWA, ONT.

Willow Bank Stock Farm

One of the oldest-established herds of **SHORTHORNS** in the province, has for sale a number of young bulls and heifers got by Isabella's Heir - 19550 - . Also young cows of grand milking families.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Shorthorn bulls are becoming more and more scarce; in fact, the country is almost cleared out; in fact, the country is almost cleared out; in fact, the country is almost cleared out.

Mr. J. W. Humpidge, London, Ont., has a choice herd of about 20 head of registered Jersey cattle on his farm near the city, comprising representatives of the St. Lambert and St. Heller families of fine quality, rich breeding, and the ability for good dairy work in milk and butter.

When an advertiser sets out to guarantee satisfaction, he is safe to patronize. J. C. Lyons, Lucknow, Ont., offers eggs from winners in this issue, and that is the sort we are all after. Eggs from various excellent breeders are included in the offering at reasonable prices. See advertisement.

Hermanville Farm, Hermanville, P. E. I., offers, in our advertising columns, the Tamworth brood sow Parkhill Mab 772, due to farrow June 30th. The sire and dam of this sow were farrowed at the Ontario Agricultural College Farm, at Guelph, and were considered high-class representatives of the breed. Her owner writes: "She is a magnificent animal and only a tempting offer would induce me to sell her. If she is not sold her pigs will be held for sale, \$10 to \$15 each, according to choice."

We regret to learn of the death at Rome, Italy, on May 5th, of Dr. J. A. Linaer, the eminent State Entomologist of New York. Where for many years he has rendered distinguished services to the cause of fruit-growing and agriculture by the thoroughness and practical nature of his investigations. He was a constant contributor to the agricultural press, including the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. His last communication to our columns related to the use of bisulphide of carbon for the pea weevil.

A fine lot of Jerseys, selected by Mr. F. S. Peer, of New York State, have been imported from the Island for Mr. W. E. H. Massey, of Toronto, and are now in quarantine at Passaic, N. J. A representative of the Country Gentleman writes that "Mr. Massey evidently intended to make a clean sweep of it next autumn in Toronto, as he has one for each class. The yearling heifer, by Golden Lad 2nd, class, has a magnificent udder for her age, as has also the seven-year-old cow, having a wonderful milk vein. A three-year-old, due to calve in June, won the Island prize in her class."

F. Bonycastle & Sons, Campbellford, Ont., writes, under date of May 3rd, 1898:—"We are writing a very nice spring here—everything having advanced in advance of last year. Spring two weeks in advance of last year. Spring grain nearly all sown; fall grain looking well. We have an extra good lot of bull calves, and the best lot of Berkshire pigs we ever had. We have extra well marked and good size. We have shorn all our sheep some time ago. They averaged 11 pounds each of unwashed wool. We have March lambs now weighing over 50 lbs. There is every prospect of better times in Canada. We wish your paper every success."

Mr. W. A. Heubach, Qu'Appelle, Assa., has recently taken from Ontario to his ranch a carload of bulls and horses. The former consist of prize Shorthorns, which Mr. Heubach found difficult to secure even at much larger prices than was necessary to pay last year for the same class of stock. The horses consist of two named, Bannarette, by King Ban, by imported King Ban, was out of Lydia Gains, a noted Southern race mare. Mr. McDonald, of Edmonton, is also taking out a car of registered animals, chiefly Shorthorn bulls, for his ranch.

At a meeting of the Western Fair Board on the 7th inst. judges were appointed for the classes of cattle, sheep and swine for the coming fair, as follows: Shorthorns and grades, James Smith, Paris; Jerseys, John Davidson, Monroe, Mich.; Ayrshires, John H. Douglas, Woodstock; Polled Angus, and Galloways, Herefords, Polled Angus, and Galloways, Hiram Rawlings, Forest; Shropshires, R. Miller, Brougham; Oxford and Dorsets, R. Gibson, Delaware; Southdowns and Hampshire, W. Martin, Binbrook; Leicester, W. McIntosh, Burgoyne; Lincoln, John Geary, London; Cotswolds, W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, T. Teasdale, Concord; Yorkshires and Chester Whites, Wm. Jones, Zenda; Tamworths, Duroc-Jerseys, and Suffolks, S. Butterfield, London.

Mr. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., writes that he has recently sold from his "Trout Creek" herd of Shorthorns, to W. & D. Boyce, the young red bull, Duke - 16452 - , by War Eagle - 13015 - , son of imported Warefare Eagle - 66719 - , bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland, and grandson of imported Duke of Laval - 1243 - , bred by A. Cruickshank, Kinellar. War Eagle was one of the best show bulls in Canada, having twice won the sweepstakes at the Dominion Exhibition. The dam the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The dam of Paris Duke was by The Premier - 43888 - , a son of Muncester, by imp. Vice-Consul, bred by A. Cruickshank, and winner of 1st prize in the sweepstakes at Toronto Exhibition. The dam of The Premier was Village Gem, of the same family as Young Abbotsbarn, champion ship winner over bulls of all beef breeds, any age, at the World's Fair, Chicago. Paris Duke is a straight, smooth, thrifty young bull, well formed and of good quality.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF SHORTHORNS. Messrs. E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helen's, Ont., announce in our advertising columns in this issue a dispersion sale of the entire "Ample Shade" herd of Shorthorns on June 22nd. This herd is regarded as one of the best herds in Canada, being well up to the standard in breeding and individual excellence, and having supplied many prize-winning animals at the leading shows in the Dominion, including the sweepstakes bull at the Toronto Exhibition last year. The time seems opportune for holding a sale, and should meet the requirements of both sellers and buyers. We shall refer at greater length to the animals composing the herd in our next issue. In the meantime it will be well to make application for the catalogue, and to study the ages and breeding of the cattle.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM.

FOR SALE—One three-year-old and two young

SHORTHORN BULLS.

Excellent pedigrees. Also, SIX YOUNG HORSES, sired by Capt. Hunter, Forest Leland and Bookkeeper. Good steppers.

CAPT. D. MILLOY, Prop., PARIS, BRANT CO., ONT.



Shorthorns, Berkshires

A splendid lot of young pigs for sale; also several choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices reasonable.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., - Lenoxxville, Que. 17-1-70

MILLER & SIBLEY'S Jerseys

SPECIAL OFFERING OF 15 LOW-PRICED JERSEY COWS.

They are not

our world-beaters, but there are several excellent ones in the lot. Famous families are represented, such as St. Lambert, Coombsie, St. Heller, Signal, etc. They are great bargains at the prices quoted. Several have gained A.J.C.C. They have been served by some of the best bulls in the Jersey breed. They have all been tuberculin tested. Any defects known are fully stated. Such a chance as this does not often happen. We haven't issued a special sale list before since 1887. If desirous of purchasing Jerseys at a low price, send at once for printed list giving all necessary particulars. Mention this paper.

MILLER & SIBLEY,

FRANKLIN, ONT. Venango Co., Pa.
NO TRADES. CASH ONLY.

Gamble on a Certainty

YEARLING JERSEY BULL

that I will sell conditionally that he wins a prize in any showing in Canada. Also offer two others that are very choice.

Clydesdales.

I will sell, or trade for Shorthorns, imported Clyde mares, prize winners in some of the biggest and hottest rings ever known on this Continent.

RICHARD GIBSON, DELAWARE, ONT.

ONE FIRST PRIZE BULL

A. J. C. C. Sire King of Highfield, winner of 1st prize over all Canada; dam, St. Lambert's Kathleen, made 21 lbs. 34 oz. of butter in 7 days; dam of King of Highfield, Signal Rosa May (22 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in 7 days, and 1st prize over all Canada 4 times), also dam of Unoma May (26 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in 7 days, and 64 lbs. of milk a day).

J. H. SMITH & SON, Highfield, Ont.

1 Jersey Bull 1

FIT FOR SERVICE. Bull & Heifer Calves for Sale. Good milking strain. Prices right.

D. H. KETCHESON, Hoard's Station, G.T.R. - 0m MENIE, ONTARIO

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS FOR SALE!

Bulls fit for service, bull calves, heifer calves and young cows, from tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. Sire St. Lambert of Arcfoet, whose sire was 100 Per Cent.

H. B. Williams, "SUNNYLEA FARM," - 0 KNOWLTON, P.Q.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 27-0m

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD



Offering high-class A. J. C. O. cows and heifers in calf, and heifer calves; also high-grade cows in calf and Berkshires.

B. E. BULL & SON, Brampton


For Sale—PURE ST. LAMBERTS.

Four Cows, One two-year-old Heifer, One yearling Heifer, One Heifer Calf, and a three-year-old Bull. Dam of two-year-old is a 15 lb. 11 oz. tested cow. Dam of calf is a 14 lb. tested cow. For prices and particulars, write

WM. H. MACARTNEY, DUNVILLE, ONT.

JOHN PULFER, BRAMPTON, ONT.


Breeder of choice Jerseys reg. and high-grade SWISS. Young stock always for sale at prices that should sell them.



Choice AYRSHIRES.

R. R. REFORD, Brampton, Ont.

Breeder and Importer. For Sale—Young cows in calf imported from Napoleon of Aachenbrain. Bull calves, sired by imported Glencairn 3rd. Write for prices to JAMES BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Farm close to St. Anne Station.



AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!

AYRSHIRES.—Choice young stock of either sex, from superior milking strains, on hand.


YORKSHIRES.—Several litters of young pigs, equal to any we have ever had, ready to ship, and we only ship the best. Orders solicited, which we will promptly and honorably fill, as we guarantee stock as described. If in need of anything in Ayrshires or Yorkshires, write us.

ALEX. HUME & CO., BURNBRAE, ONT.

Importers and Breeders. -o- Heald's Station, G.T.R.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES and EGGS for sale!

Two fine young Bulls fit for service, sired by Jock Morton, and from heavy milking dams. Also, Eggs for hatching from choice matings in B. Rocks, L. Brahma, Black Spanish and B. R. Games at \$1.00 per thirteen.



JAS. McCORMACK & SONS, Rockton, Ontario.

South Brant Stock Farm

T. BROOKS & SONS,


BREEDERS OF HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES, IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES, AND PURE TAMWORTH PIGS.

Young stock in these three lines for sale. Male or female. Breeding right, stock right, price right.

T. BROOKS & SONS, Box 229, Brantford, Ont.

Brook Hill AYRSHIRES

are still to the front. Orders taken for young stock. Speciality in bull calves. Correspondence solicited.



W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

We offer for sale the fine bull, Baron Neidpath—2239—calved April 18th, 1896, from imported Bessie 2nd of Aachenbrain, and by Beauty's Style of Aachenbrain (Imp.). Also two calves, dropped in Aug. and Nov., '97, and one Feb. and two Moh. calves, all sired by imported bulls; with one exception, from imported cows.

THOS. BALLANTYNE & SON, "Neidpath Stock Farm," STRATFORD, ONT.

Farm adjoins city, main line G. T. Ry. -om

FOR SALE AYRSHIRE BULLS

OF CHOICEST BREEDING.

One to four years old. For particulars address:

Whiteside Bros., Oxford Co. "The Glen," INNERKIP, ONT.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

KAINS BROS., BYRON, ONTARIO (London Station), now offer some choice females from prize-winning sires and dams, and of a strict business type. Prices right.

GOSSIP.

G. W. CLEMENS & SONS' HOLSTEINS.

When in Brant Co. a few days ago we had the pleasure of being entertained at Mr. Clemens' comfortable home, a few miles from the village of St. George, and had a look over his noted herd of Holstein cattle, and we soon learned that the enthusiasm which has brought this herd to the front still burns brightly with Mr. Clemens and his family. A year ago the herd numbered some 40 head, and although they have met with exceptional good fortune in their dealings since that time, the demand has reduced that number by ten. Among the sales made we were informed that the New Brunswick Government had selected a young bull and pair of heifers for disposal in that country for the improvement of the herds—the bull (a son of Cornelia Tensen) falling into the hands of the president of the society in whose section he went, and pleased his purchaser, causing him to express the greatest of satisfaction in a letter since received. The females were from the leading families—Lady Akkrum 2nd's four-months son going to the private herd of Mr. Giles, Fredericton, N. B., who also purchased one of the females from the Government. A young bull by the son of Inka Rose Pietertje De Kol (1st, Ottawa, 97), and yearling heifer, from Lady Akkrum 2nd (2d lbs. butter), went to Mr. A. E. Potter, Assa., N. W. T. We judge Mr. Wm. Newlands, Eburne, B. C., has made no mistake in the purchase of the young son of Cornelia Tensen by Sir Pietertje Josephine Michthilde, to be shipped in June, for he possesses the grandest of constitutions coupled with true dairy conformation. Colanthus Abbekerk 2nd (winner of 1st at all fairs in 1897) went to Mr. E. D. Tilson's, Tilsonburg; Mr. Clemens retaining an interest in him for use on the young unrelated females. Other sales have gone to various portions of the province of Ontario. The six-year-old sire, Count Mink Mercedes, is still in possession of his bloom and vigor, his skin being as velvety as ever. Of recent importation we were shown a couple of young bulls that held a deservedly high place in the esteem of their owners. Sir Pledge De Kol (one year, May 10th), by King Pietertje De Kol and out of Kaisers Pledge (never fed for test, but gave 69 lbs. 4 oz. milk at five years on ordinary feed, and is due to the two-year-old Alvina's Lorea Neke 2nd (50 lbs. 2 oz. in fair-ground test at two years of age, leading all ages for three days). He was lately personally selected from his breeder, Mr. W. R. Taber, East Aurora, N. Y., for use in the herd, and is a well-developed, clean-cut, showy animal of the 24, ragged type, possessing an abundance of cream in well-proportioned dairy form, covered by beautiful rich skin, and well-developed rudimentaries, which, coupled with his gilt-edge breeding and performance of his ancestors, he cannot fail to leave his stamp on the already noted De Kol females of the herd. The nine-months De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol (a son of De Kol 2nd, sired by a son of Pauline Paul) is the other newcomer. De Kol 2nd's Pauline, a full sister to the sire of this bull, won the 1st prize in the last year's official butter prize contest; her milk averaged 4.36% butter-fat for the week. De Kol 2nd had a record of 339 lbs. butter in seven days as a four-year-old. De Kol 2nd has a daughter holding the world's 20-day record; another holding the world's 7-day three-year-old butter record; another daughter (Mildred De Kol) gave over 12,000 lbs. of milk in one year, and her milk at tests showed 6% butter-fat. This shows with what certainty De Kol 2nd transmits her wonderful butter qualities to her offspring, having, as she has, two granddaughters who average equivalent butter records stand at over 25 lbs. in seven days when officially tested. Pauline Paul, the dam of the sire of De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, made in one year 1,153 lbs. 15 oz. butter, which is the largest amount ever produced in the same period by any cow of any age or breed. In seven days she made 31 lbs. 11 oz. of butter, and gave 18,669 lbs. 9 oz. of milk in a year. His dam, Zouca Wayne, at three-year-old, from Aug. 26th to Oct. 31st, at two milkings per day, without extra feed or care, gave 2,303 lbs. milk, yielding 104.29 lbs. butter, her owners considering with proper treatment this could be increased one-third. Her sire, Aaggie Prince of Wayne, is from Princess of Wayne, with a butter record of 244 lbs. in seven days and has given 113 lbs. milk in a day and 29,008 lbs. 11 oz. in one year, which has only been equaled by Pietertje 2nd, and is credited with 188,000 lbs. milk in eleven years. The dam of the sire of Aaggie Prince of Wayne, made 294 lbs. butter in seven days and gave 82 lbs. milk one day. Zouca, the dam of Zouca Wayne, has a butter record of 18 lbs. 15 oz. in seven days (sire and dam imported). Royal Aaggie, the sire of Aaggie Prince of Wayne, stood at a service fee of \$200, his sister giving 763 lbs. milk in one day before she was 30 months old, being the largest record for the age. Therefore, with such a string of ancestral records, and on the side of both sire and dam, there can be but one conclusion to arrive at; and he is gotten up on strict dairy form, being stylishly yet substantially built and covered by a silky, pure creamy-whiteskin on which are a few black spots about the ears and shoulders. We look forward to his name being placed among the first ranks of the good ones in the coming showing competition. Notably among the matrons might be mentioned the four-year-old Mondamun's Daisy Barrington, by Orphe's Lytle, due in June to Sir Netherland Clothilde (sweepstakes bull in '97 wherever shown). In the showing she was placed first at Toronto, London and Ottawa, and sweepstakes at Ottawa and London in '97 as a three-year-old; in fact, was only defeated twice in her life and shown since a calf. She gave 62 lbs. milk a day before she was 27 months old, in mid-winter, and 11,913 lbs. in nine months, and finished before she was 36 months old. The three-year-old Queen De Kol 2nd, which figured conspicuously in the Brantford Dairy Show last winter, is in all the bloom and freshness possible. She, it will be remembered, not only won the highest honors in her class, but landed the Prince of Wales' prize over all breeds, her official test being 873 lbs. milk in the two days test (due in August). Her two-year-old companion at Dairy Show, Daisy B. De Kol, has apparently lost no time and promises to develop something sensational at her next calving in December. Kaatie De-Boer, the fourteen-year-old cow, still fills the pail that holds 48 lbs. on her winter feed. Her last calf is a promising bull by Colanthus Abbekerk 2nd, her yearling and two-year-old daughters forming part of the herd; each won second at Toronto and first at Ottawa in the class under six months. Queen De Kol has just dropped a fine bull calf and is giving close to 60 lbs. milk. Empress Josephine De Kol dropped a very strong pair of heifer calves in August and is due in August again. In the showings last fall the round-up of Messrs. Clemens net proceeds amounted to \$335.50, besides a gold and silver medal and six diplomas, winning first and third on herds at Ottawa, first at London, second at Toronto, half of the females being of the De Kol family; in fact, there are only three animals in the herd over a year old that have not been prize-winners at the large fairs, and according to the present indications they will be heard from again this fall with some good ones and some sensational records developed.

Ingleside Herefords.

UP-TO-DATE HERD OF CANADA!

—ALSO—

TAMWORTH SWINE

Orders booked for spring pigs. Pairs not akin.

E. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

"Gem Holstein Herd."

STOCK 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.

HILLIS BROTHERS, BRADFORD PARK P.O., ONT.

Shipping Station, Toronto. 7-y-om

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

(THE GOLD MEDAL HERD OF 1897).

SERVICE BULLS:

DeKol 2nd's Paul DeKol Duke (Imp.), Sir Pledge DeKol (Imp.).

Can spare a few young things of both sexes from strictly first-class cows of De Kol, Empress Josephine Michthilde, and other famous butler families.

-om G. W. CLEMENS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

From the 1ST PRIZE HERD AT TORONTO

In 1897. Fifteen richly-bred bulls for sale. Strong in the blood of De Kol 2nd. Are one month to one year old. Splendid individuals, UNSURPASSED in breeding. A fine lot of one, two and three year old heifers and young cows of the richest producing strains. Write to-day, and state just what you want. No catalogue.

HENRY STEVENS & SONS, LACONA, N. Y.

Holstein Yearling Bull For Sale

Just imported, tuberculin tested, and a good one; sire Prince of Maple Row No. 20893; dam Belle of Troy No. 38618. Gave, last year, 9,540 lbs. milk in 283 days, and a great butler cow 12 bulls from 1 month to 7 mos. old. Females all ages. Largest and most select herd in Canada.

A. & G. RICE, Oxford Co., Ont. -om CURRIE'S CROSSING.

GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE!

2 or 3 Heifers One and Two Years Old.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A. M. & ROBERT SHAW, -om Box 294, BRANTFORD, ONT.

EXCELSIOR STOCK and DAIRY FARM

Guernsey Cattle, Duroc-Jersey and Chester White Swine.

Won 150 Prizes and Medals in 1897.

We have for sale a few lengthy, deep-sided, strong-boned D. J. boars which are ready for service, the type in demand by pork-packers. A few choice sows bred, due to farrow soon.

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GUERNSEYS

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 heifers can be spared.

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17-y-0

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Splendid mutton, good wool, great weight. This highly valuable

ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP

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WONDERFULLY EARLY MATURITY,

Possessing, too, a hardness of constitution adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of

MUTTON AND LARGE PROPORTION OF LEAN MEAT, IT IS UNSURPASSED.

At the great Smithfield Club Show in London, December, 1897, Hampshire Downs again held their own, the class for wether lambs with 20 entries exceeding in numbers that of any other breed, whilst a pen of wethers stood reserve for the champion plate for the best short-wooled sheep in the show. A Hampshire Down also again took first prize in the dead carcass competition against all other short-wooled breeds.

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6-1-y-0

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Shropshire Sheep AND Shorthorn Cattle.

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Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale at all times. Price reasonable. -om

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Conducted in all parts of the country. Pedigree stock a specialty. Write for terms. References: Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; John I. Hobson, Guelph; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q.; or this office.

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MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Sheep Men

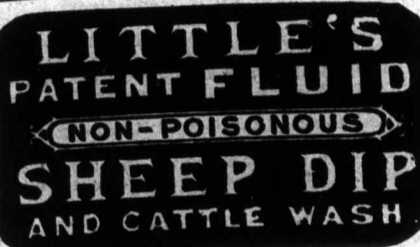
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The tick is a very hard animal to kill, being covered with a bony shell which is hard to penetrate. No non-poisonous preparation on the market will destroy the eggs (the unhatched tick).

MILLER'S TICK DESTROYER

Positively kills the ticks, eggs and all; is easy to use, and put up in tins which hold enough for 20 sheep, and sold at 35 cents.

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Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip.

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large stockmen.

FOR SHEEP: Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab, heals old sores, wounds, etc.; and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, ETC.: 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. NO DANGER; SAFE, CHEAP, and EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Sold in large 75c. Sufficient in each to make ten 25 c. tins. from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

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DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole agent for the Dominion.

OAK LODGE HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Highest quality of bacon hogs, profitable to the feeder, and correct type for the packers. Orders now being taken for young pigs suitable for exhibition purposes. Largest herd in Canada to select from. Write for prices.
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YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS

A number of extra good Large White THREE TO FIVE MONTHS OLD. Sows in pig to show boars, and young pigs 6 to 8 weeks old, of early farrow. Also lengthy Berkshire sows in pig to show boars, and boars and sows from 8 weeks to 5 months. Orders now booked for spring pigs of both breeds. Inspection invited. Write
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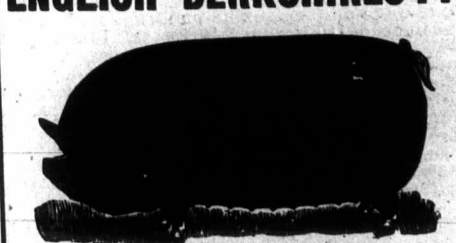
R. HONEY,

Warkworth, Ont., Northumberland Co., BREEDER OF Reg. Holsteins, Large White Yorkshires, and Cotswold Sheep. Choice young Yorkshires for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders booked for choice Cotswold ram lambs. 12-3-7-0

YORKSHIRE BOARS For next thirty days I will offer registered boars and sows of choice breeding and quality, weighing 175 lbs., for \$12. Other ages proportionately cheap. W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ontario.

Berkshires, Berkshires, Berkshires My herd contains such blood as Baron Lee, Varna Duke, and other imported strains, with the celebrated sire, First Prize, at the head. 2-2-70 WM. McALLISTER, VARNA, ONT.

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Come to headquarters for pigs of either sex if you want Berkshires that will make you money. Orders taken for spring pigs. Write for prices. J. G. SNELL, SNELGROVE, ONT.

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

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One yearling boar, 1 boar pig, 3 mths. A few young sows. GEO. N. HARRIS, LYNDEE, ONT.

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Herd of Chesters and Tamworths are in full bloom, and are offering choice stock of both breeds and sexes. Also booking orders for coming spring stock. H. GEORGE & SON, CRAMPTON P. O., ONT.

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Stock for sale at all times, all ages. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Inspection invited. Correspondence promptly answered. D. DeCOURCEY, BORNHOLM P. O., ONT.

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Are in fine form. Orders are now being booked for April litters from notable strains. Henry Herron, Avon P. O., Ont.

CHESTER WHITES and BERKSHIRES

Two boars and 3 sows—Chester Whites—5 mos. old. One boar and 2 sows—Berkshire—5 mos. old. We register and prepay express. EGGS FOR SETTING: B. Minorcas, S. G. Dorkings, B. E. R. Game, Red Caps, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks, one dollar per setting. CAMPBELL & MARTINSON, Near Lewisville, G. T. R. NORTHWOOD, ONT.

E. D. GEORGE

PUTNAM, ONT. Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine. The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 14-3-7-0m

Chester White Hogs AND White Holland Turkeys

W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO.

The Ontario Veterinary College (Limited) Temperance St., TORONTO, CANADA. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$25.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 12-3-7-0m

GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers, mention the "Farmer's Advocate." Mr. W. E. H. Massey, of Toronto, Ont., has established a high-class herd of registered Jersey cattle on his farm near that city, and advertises in our columns a handsome and richly bred St. Lambert bull, as well as a few young cows and heifer and bull calves. For full information and prices write Wm. Patton, Superintendent, Coleman P. O., Ont. The farm is situated near East Toronto.

A second large importation of Herefords from England to the United States this season has been made. On the latter occasion, Mr. Geo. Leigh, of Aurora, Ill., accompanied by Mr. Joseph Scott, of Montana, a member of the Hallock Cattle Co., of Nevada, and Mr. W. B. Britton, of Hereford, purchased altogether 70 head of pedigreed animals, comprising 18 bulls, 54 heifers and 7 calves, which were shipped by the White Star boat, Tauric.

The April issue of "The Herd Register and Breeders' Journal," published by the American Guernsey Cattle Club (Wm. H. Caldwell, Secretary, Peterboro, N. H.), is a very creditable publication, giving a summary of the history of the breed, a record of a number of milk and butter tests that speak well for the cows as workers, and some excellent photo engravings of typical Guernsey cows, among which is that of Miss Boholink 2157, whose record of 12,437 pounds milk and 696.46 pounds of butter in 1897 proves her to be as good as she looks. She was bred and is owned by N. L. Bowditch, Framingham, Mass. The Register also contains the pedigrees of 132 bulls and 219 females, and transfers of about 375 animals recorded in the last three months, which goes to show that these dairy cattle are growing in favor and are in demand.

W. J. DUCK'S POLAND-CHINAS. This spring we found Mr. Duck at his post as usual, on his farm at Morpeth, Ont., busily engaged in arranging some splendid large yards for his brood sows for the summer. The herd numbers close to 40 head at present, with a few sows to still hear from. The younger stock are the product of the imported boar Blackamoor 948, by John Ryan 1st 11337, and out of Sterling's Choice 32850. He was imported from his breeder, Mr. W. F. Sterling, Alton, Ill., when under six months, and has done service in the herd two years. As many of the young stock are by him, Mr. Duck now holds him for sale; and he should make a valuable sire in a new herd. Of recent importation is the royally bred two-year-old boar Goldbug, by A. A. Hidestrotcher, recently imported from his breeder, Mr. John Duffield, Hamererville, Ohio, on account of his extraordinary size and evenness. His measurement is 6 feet 4 inches from butt of ear to root of tail, 5 feet 3 inches around his heart and flank, and 91 inches at the smallest part of his hind leg. He was a showing sweepstakes winner at Oxford, one of the best competitors in not only Ohio, but the United States, and naturally much is expected of him. Among the sows we saw the active young Lady Darkness 1106, by Darkness Quality 594 (bred by Gresham Burton, Kansas), dam Princess 773 (sweepstakes sow, Guelph, under six months in '94); and the sow Guelph, under six months in '94; and most promising herself one of the very best and most satisfactory animals in the herd, and most satisfactory stock has been disposed of from her. She is due again in May to Goldbug. Lady Guy 1243, by Columbia Wilkes 29130 A, and out of Hannah 2nd 106904 A (bred by Henry Huffman, Adello, Ill.), was imported early in '97, and is now carrying her third litter to Goldbug, of which much is expected. Another Goldbug, of which much is expected. Another Goldbug, of which much is expected. Another Goldbug, of which much is expected. Another Goldbug, of which much is expected.

SPREADING IN THE RING. It has been suggested that fair boards using the race track as a drawing card can prevent much crooked work, laying up heats, etc., by dividing a purse of \$300 (for example) as follows: "First heat, \$100—1st, \$50; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20. Second heat, \$100—1st, \$50; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20. Third heat, \$100—1st, \$50; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20." It will thus be seen that each horse wins the money according to his position in the respective heats. Three heats will then settle the race, and each heat will give an interesting exhibition.

Jersey Cattle Club Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club was held at New York, May 14th. The report shows that, as compared with last year, there has been an increase of 573 in the number of animals registered, and an increase of 211 in the number of transfers recorded. The number registered during the year ending March 31st, 1898, was: of bulls, 3,698; of cows, 9,330; total, 13,028. Vol. 49, recently issued, brings the published entries up to 50,000 in bulls and 129,000 in cows; 62 imported animals have been registered, a larger number than for many years past. The treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year, including balance from last year of \$3,068, to be \$33,732 and payments, including cash on hand of \$8,019, to balance. In addition to this balance the Club has investments to the amount of \$40,000, and books and office furniture valued at \$6,986, and expense accounts and balances due, \$5,355, making the net credit to the Club fund \$49,650. Mr. E. A. Darling was re-elected president.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Our herd secured nine of the first prizes out of the eleven offered at Toronto Exhibition, and a similar portion at London and Ottawa. We are justified in saying we have the best herd in Canada. First-class stock of all kinds for sale at all times. Address—TAPE BROS., RIDGETOWN, ONT.

J. F. MCKAY, Parkhill, Ont., Poland-China Swine. Aged Boar, young Boar, Brood Sow, young stock of both sexes. Bronze Turkey Eggs, 20c. each. L. Brahma, B. P. Rook, and Rouen Duck Eggs, \$1 per setting.

Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, Tamworth Swine. Oxford Sheep, Collic Dogs, Pekin Ducks, White Holland and Bronze Turkeys. A. ELLIOTT, POND MILLS P. O., ONT.

Oxford Herd of Winning Poland-Chinas.

Having won the herd prizes at Toronto, London, Ottawa, and Brantford Fat Stock Show, we feel justified in stating that we are in a position to offer you what you may ask for from gilt-edge prize-winning stock. W. & H. JONES, OXFORD CO. Mr. ELGIN.

HERMANVILLE TAMWORTHS.

"Parkhill Mab" - 772- Farrowed May 26th, 1897; due June 26th; Sire O. A. C. 115-439-; dam O. A. C. 110-487- (Canada Tamworth Swine Record). First check for \$100 takes her. If not sold by June 15th her litter will be offered for sale. So, watch this space. Address: Hermanville Farm, Hermanville, P. E. I. Offers of less than \$100 not considered.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS and BARRED ROCKS

Three choice Boars, ready for service, sired by prize-winning imported Nimrod, and a few sows. A lot of nice pigs ready to wean. One bull, 10 months old, and calves. B. Rook settings from choice mature birds.

A. C. HALLMAN, NEW DUNDEE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS OF HIGHEST QUALITY! I have the largest herd in Canada, of different strains. Choice Boars and Sows from six weeks to three and four months old. Orders booked for pigs from 14 sows and 4 boars. Prices reasonable. J. N. SIMONTON, Box 304, CHATHAM, ONT.

OAK HILL HERD OF TAMWORTHS.

FOR SALE.—Boars fit for service. Eggs from Black Minorcas, Black Spanish, B. P. Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Red Caps, P. Cochins, Langshans, and Rouen Ducks, at \$1 per setting. R. J. & A. LAURIE, Waverton, Ont.

Harding's Sanitary Hog Trough, No. 27



IS INDESTRUCTIBLE, PORTABLE, SANITARY, CHEAP, and answers all requirements of a desirable Hog Trough. One price only, 60 cents per foot. VOKES HARDWARE CO., Limited. 111 Yonge St., Toronto.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE OF POULTRY.

Fifty Barred Rock Hens, bred to produce brown eggs. Prices to suit the farmers. Also a few S. C. Leghorn Cookshens. Eggs from E. P. Rocks, Silver Wyandottes and S. C. Leghorns, \$1.00 per 12. W. R. GRAHAM, Bayville, Ont.

EGGS From prize-winning fowls: S. L. Wyandottes, S. G. Dorkings, Black Minorcas, Silver Hamburgs. Also Berkshire pigs. GEORGE THOMPSON, Bright, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from three splendid pairs of Black Langshans. Send post card for circular. JOHN F. HILL, WELLSLAND, ONT.

Toronto Incubators

Best hatching machine built. Awarded silver and bronze medals. For circular, address: T. A. WILLETTTS, 514 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont. Send 15c. for Poultry Annual and Almanac for 1898 to C. C. Shoemaker, Freeport, Ill., U.S.A. MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

GLENHURST POULTRY YARD.
EGGS FOR SALE.

White Wyandotte, White Plymouth Rock, Cornish Indian Game, Black Minorca, Houdan, Black Langshan, White Langshan, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.50 for 15 or \$2.50 for 30. Packed in patent boxes. Will replace at half price any not fertile. Also poultry supplies. Will exchange any of above for first-class Tamworth pigs, say strain, Dorset and Shropshire sheep, Tamworth pigs, Shetland ponies, Jersey cattle, all ages (registered). Prices right.

STRATFORD BROS.,
Brantford, Ont.

Dark Brahmas

Prize-winners at Ont. Poultry Show and other exhibitions. Egg \$1.50 per 13. Stock for sale. Will sell pen Buff Leghorns (6) for \$7; pen R. C. White Leghorns (6) for \$10; pen Black Cochins (5) for \$8; pen White Cochins (4) for \$8. Eggs from thrifty farm-bred Barred and White P. Rocks, \$1.50 per 13. Address:

A. J. GEORGE,
52 Clarence Street, LONDON, ONT.

EGGS FROM WINNERS.

Mated to produce winners in Buff Cochins, L. Brahmas, Black Spanish, Red Cape, S. L. Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 13. High-class Exhibition Game (four varieties), \$2 per 13. Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Houdans, \$1 per 13. Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$1 per 11. Our stock won 253 prizes the past season. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. C. LYONS, Lucknow, Ont.

Barred Plymouth Rocks & Pekin Ducks
(EXCLUSIVELY).

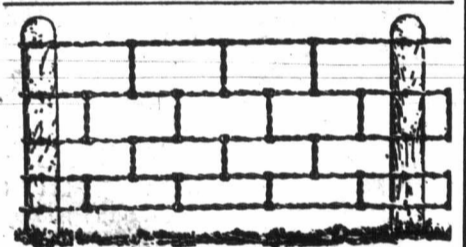
Stock and eggs for sale from imported and best Canadian strains. Farm-bred and very vigorous. Eggs, \$1 per 13.

MISS P. J. GOLDWELL,
Constance, Huron Co., Ont.

Poultry. L. and D. Brahmas, B. and W. Rocks, S. and W. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Indian Game and Red Caps. Young stock and eggs from above breeds. Eggs, \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 26. Satisfaction guaranteed. JACOB S. SNIDER, German Mills.

Eggs for Hatching From my prize-winners, Blue Andalusians, \$2 per 13; Black Wyandottes, Black Hamburg Houdans, Silver-Grey Dorkings, Brown and Black Leghorns, \$1.50 per 13; Pekin Ducks, \$2 per 11. Also young stock for sale.

W. R. KNIGHT, Bowmanville, Ont.



We can cut your 1898 fence account just in half. We claim we have the most practical fence on earth. Four miles of it in use at the Experimental Farm, Guelph. Send for prices.

TORONTO PICKET WIRE FENCE CO.
221 RIVER STREET,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Machine \$10
TO BUILD THE STRONGEST AND BEST WIRE FENCE.
16 to 24 Cents per Rod.
No farm rights, royalties or patent stays to buy. AGENTS WANTED. Write for circular.
The Bowen Cable Stay Fence Co.,
NORWALK, OHIO, U. S. A.

FENCE MACHINE
Will weave your fence of any kind of wire, 40 to 50 rods per day. Price saved in one day's work. Agents Wanted. Write for particulars. High-grade Coiled Wire for sale. MCGREGOR, BANWELL & CO., Windsor, Ont.

MERIT WINS SUCCESS!
CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONTARIO.
This school does first-class work in every department, and enjoys a large patronage. A commercial school of the highest grade. None better in Canada. Students can enter at any time. Catalogue free.
W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

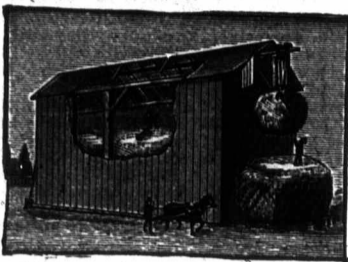
FAMILY KNITTER!
Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. **SIMPLEST Knitter on the MARKET.** We guarantee every machine to do good work. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
Dundas Knitting Machine Co., DUNDAS, ONT.
Price, \$8.00.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Surveying and Mapping; Mining; Prospecting; Architecture; Mechanical and Architectural Drawing; Electricity; Metal Pattern Cutting; Railroad, Municipal, & Bridge Engineering; Mechanical; Plumbing; English Branches; Bookkeeping; Shorthand; Marine, Stationary and Locomotive Engineering. All who study **GUARANTEED SUCCESS.** Fees Moderate, Advance or Installments. Circular Free; State subject you wish to study. International Correspondence Schools, Box 900, Scranton, Pa.

BUCHANAN'S
(Malleable Improved)
PITCHING MACHINE

For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



Unloads on either side of barn floor without hanging car. No climbing necessary. Malleable Iron Cars. Steel Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys. Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satisfaction guaranteed.



The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter

Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to
M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll.

ROOFS FOR THE BARN.

... A good barn is not a good barn unless it has a good roof.

We would therefore press on you the importance of enquiring into the durability of our Steel Shingles before deciding on the covering of your barn.

We guarantee all our steel products to be water, wind, and storm proof and to last a lifetime.

We will give you the benefit of our 32 years' experience in roofing, our illustrated catalogues, and up-to-date information on these goods on receipt of a post card.

The Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.
OSHAWA, ONT.

VOLLMAR'S PERFECT WASHER

has gone through various stages of improvement, until it stands, as its name indicates, a perfect washer. All machines are fully warranted. For full particulars, price, etc., apply to

PHILIP VOLLMAR, CHATHAM, ONT.
Live Agents Wanted.

NOTICES.

"Ups and Downs" is the title of an instructive up-to-date magazine published under the auspices of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. It is nicely illustrated and printed on good paper, and appropriately divided into various departments, viz. "Tom, Dick and Harry," "Literary and Mutual Improvement Society," "Science Simplified," "Our Girls," "Editorial Jottings," besides a number of unclassified articles from the pens of eminent writers. The magazine is now in its third volume, and appears to have gained a good foothold.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR LONDON—OF INTEREST TO THRESHINGMEN.

The George White & Sons Co., Limited, of this city, are now erecting a large two-story building at the rear of their present premises on King St., for the manufacture of threshing machines. They have recently bought out the Flugal Thresher Works, formerly carried on by Messrs. MacPherson & Co., and are now manufacturing the "Challenge" and "Advance" separators, with new and modern plant. We hear these machines spoken of in the highest terms throughout the country. This new business will work in well with their former business, viz. that of manufacturing Portable and Traction Threshing Engines, as they will now have the full outfit. This means considerable for London, as well as the surrounding country. We wish The George White & Sons Co., Limited, best success in their new venture.

VOLLMAR'S WASHING MACHINE.

In our advertising columns it is to be found the new advertisement of Mr. P. Vollmar, Chatham, whose life-long study has been the developing and bringing to perfection a washing machine so simple and practical in its construction as to make it a universal favorite. In its construction the inventor has endeavored to imitate as nearly as possible the principle of hand rubbing, and many years of close attention and much money have been spent in adding such improvements as each difficulty presented itself, until to-day Mr. Vollmar is receiving many unsolicited testimonials in praise of its merits as a perfect washer and labor-saving device. In his printed circular, explaining its merits and mode of operation, he plainly states that all parts are fully warranted and defective portions replaced without charge. He also allows intending buyers to thoroughly satisfy themselves by its actual use before buying.

A TRACTION ENGINE BOOK.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. David Murray, Publisher, Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., a copy of a well-printed and well-bound little volume entitled "The Traction Engine—Its Use and Abuse." The author is James H. Hagyard, and it has been revised and enlarged by an expert engineer. It is specially intended for engineers of farm and traction engines, sometimes styled "rough and tumble" engineers, who have all sorts of unfavorable conditions to trouble them. The rapidly increasing use of engines nowadays suggests the utility of such a work, and this Vol. will certainly be a good one for beginners to read; in fact, full-fledged engineers would be none the worse for its perusal. Mr. Arthur W. White, of Geo. White & Sons Co., the widely-known engine builders of London, Ont., to whom we submitted the work for judgment on expert points, commends it as a book for beginners particularly, but adds: "The author's arguments are somewhat misleading in some points, especially in computing the horse power of traction engines and boilers, lacking advice where it is most required, viz. on spring governors, injectors and steam pumps." There is no doubt but that there would be more satisfaction and less trouble and expense were the users of engines better posted on the subject. And we regard the publication of this volume a move in the right direction.

GOSSIP.

On April 23th, E. B. Mitchell & Son, Danvers, Ill., sold 49 head of Shorthorns for an average of \$241; the highest price being \$500, for Gipey Maid and bull calf. Baron Cruickshank 3rd, three years, by Imp. Baron Cruickshank, was the highest priced bull, going to C. W. Norton, Wilton Junction, Iowa, for \$480.

At the sale of Shorthorns of C. C. Bigler, Hartwick, Iowa, April 23rd, the highest price, \$560, was made by the Bates-bred two-year-old heifer, Wild Eyes 51st, by Annie Duke of Hazelhurst 54th. Wild Eyes 54th, yearling heifer by the same sire, brought \$470, and the yearling bull Royal Duke of Enterprise, by Pecculated Wild Eyes, made \$340. The thirty head sold brought an average of \$124.

At the sale of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. Evans, at Sherlows, near Shrewsbury, England, conducted by Alfred Mansell & Co., on April 22nd, thirty-three females made an average of \$47 1/2 each, and twelve bulls an average of \$35 1/2. The highest priced females were Rose of Oxford and Barrington Lassie II., which brought 105 guineas each; and the highest priced bull was Nonpareil Victor, sold for 74 guineas.

Thirty-seven Shorthorns brought an average of \$363 at the sale made by C. B. Dustin & Son, of Summer Hill, Ill., April 27th. Baron Victor, 15 months, by Imp. Baron Cruickshank, brought \$600; Victor Lad 2nd, 22 months, by Imp. Lavender Lad, \$410; Scotland's Charm, 21 months, by the same sire, \$400; Liberator, 8 months, by Baron Cruickshank, \$470; and Roy McGregor, 17 months, by the same sire, \$225; Violet Mist 2nd, 3 years, by B. Cruickshank, and bull calf, made \$800; and Victoria of Hill Farm 4th, 1 years, by Royal Duke of Lancaster, made the same price.

D. DECOURCEY'S CHESTER WHITES.

Mr. Daniel DeCoursey, Bornholm P.O., near Stratford, Ont., places an advertisement in our columns of his well-known herd of Chester White Swine, which is one of the oldest, if not quite the oldest, in Canada, and has been kept up to the standard of the times by careful breeding and selection. Mr. DeCoursey is an ex-president of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, and has the reputation of being a progressive and reliable breeder, and straight forward in all his dealings. He has a number of very fine spring pigs for sale as well as older ones of both sexes.

TREAD POWER



We are willing to guarantee that our Tread Power will develop more power with the same elevation than any other tread power in the market. Examine the cuts on our Catalogue; or, better still, go and see the Tread Power at the Farmers' Institute Farm. Notice particularly the Center Track and the Center Rollers. Each horse has a bearing on each side of him, in contrast with other machines without this; the want of them causing the bridge to bend, bending the rods, causing friction, thus taking away power and shortening the life of the machine. Get a long-lived machine when you buy, and send for our Catalogue.

MATTHEW MOODY & SONS
Terrebonne, -om Quebec.

Creameries, Butter Factories,
Lard Packers

Are now universally using

EDDY'S
ANTISEPTIC
FIBREWARE

Because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable, and costs but a trifle.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED,
HULL, MONTREAL,
TORONTO.

Wall Paper King

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Wall Paper King
OF CANADA.
C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
Belleville. Kingston. Winnipeg.

Sample books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences, Churches, Offices, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores, and our booklet, "How to Paper," sent free to any address. Write a postal! Mention what prices you expect to pay; the rooms you wish to paper, and where you saw this advertisement. We pay express charges. Mail Order Department at Belleville, Ont. Address all communications there. -om

CURED TO STAY CURED
ASTHMA
Dr. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

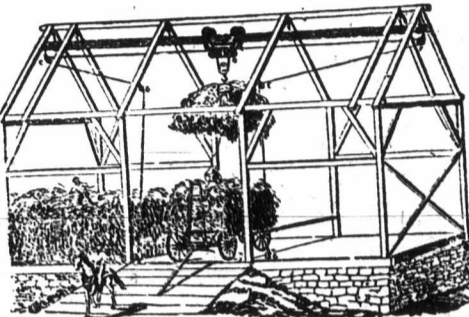


\$29.50 BICYCLES!

We sell a first-class High-grade Bicycle, 1898 model, for only \$29.50, for either ladies' or gents' wheels. These are worth more than twice the money we ask for them. If you will send us \$4.50 with your order we will send you one of these Bicycles by express, and you may thoroughly examine it in the express office before you pay the balance of \$25 to the Express Company. If you do not think the wheel is a good one, do not keep it, but have the Express Company return it to us at once and we will refund your \$4.50, only keeping out enough to pay the Express Company's charges. These wheels are made by The Milwaukee Engineering Company, the largest makers of high-grade bicycles in the world. They are 1898 models in every respect and first-class in every detail. Price only \$29.50. Write to us at once if you want a wheel. All our wheels are black enamelled. For only 35c. in stamps we will send by mail to any post office address in Canada a first-class electric-stroke Bicycle Bell.

HAY FORK OUTFITS COMPLETE FOR \$12.25

We are headquarters for Hay Fork and Waggon Sling outfits for Barns and for Stacking Outfits. The picture shows one of our \$12.25 Fork Outfits in use. The price of our \$12.25 Fork Outfits is the very best malleable iron (\$12.25) includes the very best malleable iron improved Swivel and Reversible Car, a good Steel Double Harpoon Fork, the rafter track Bolts, the Rope Pulleys and Pulley Hooks, 125 feet of the very best 1/2-in. Pure Manila Rope, and the best Russian Hemp Trip Rope, the whole outfit required for a wood track Horse Fork apparatus, all for only \$12.25.

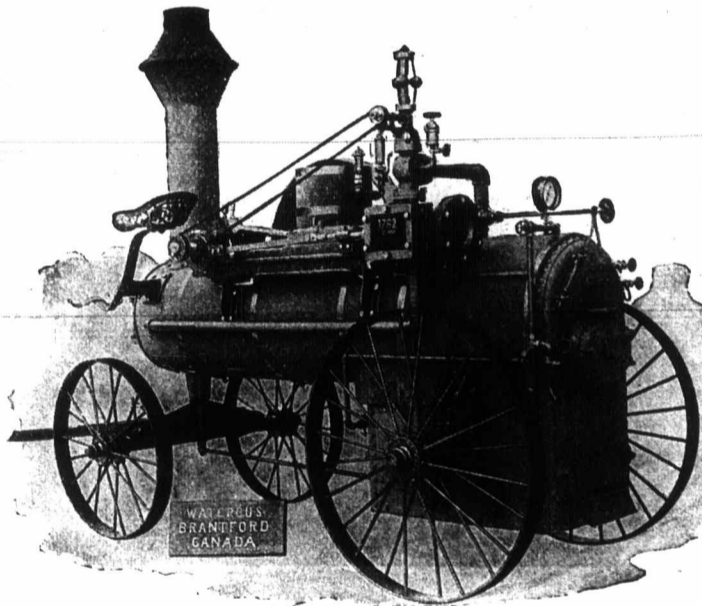


STACKING OUTFITS. We also carry a full line of Wire Cable Track Fork Outfits for Northwest use for building stacks of hay or grain. Our printed matter explains everything and quotes the lowest prices for the best goods in America. If you are interested, write to us, mention this paper, and we will at once mail you our Hay Fork circular. Write at once; the outfits should be in place. Thousands of farmers are taking advantage of our low prices and putting in these great labor-saving machines.

Address:

Stanley Mills & Co.,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

THE NEW 14 H.-P. WATEROUS ENGINE FOR 1898



SO GREAT A FAVORITE in 1897, were unable to fill all orders. Lightest engine for its power—5,300 lbs. Strongest for its weight—handles 18 H. P. on the brake. Ample Boiler Blows off under easy firing at heaviest work. Economical on fuel and water. Said by all to be the Handsomest Engine on the market. BUILT IN 14 and 16 H.-P. PLAIN AND TRACTION.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS OR SEE OUR NEAREST AGENT.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

REBUILT ENGINES, NEARLY EVERY MAKE, FOR SALE.

MAXWELL WEEDER!



A new implement, thoroughly tested and endorsed by prominent agriculturists. The most labor-saving tool on a farm. Send for catalogue.

David Maxwell & Sons, Ontario.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

W. H. SPENCER'S BERKSHIRES.
At the farm of Mr. W. H. Spencer, Morpeth, Ont., we were shown a bunch of strictly up-to-date Berkshire hogs, the result of some eight years careful attention, the foundation of which was obtained after careful deliberation, and not only from the best breeders but of the best and most fashionable families in the breed of the times. The two-year-old stock boar, Nigger 5228, by Salamander 3188, and out of Hilda Lass 3497, was purchased at London fair in 1896, where he won second in his class, being defeated only by the noted boar, First Prize. He has done service in the herd ever since, his stock proving very satisfactory, coming strong and even. In conformation Nigger is a strong, smooth type of an animal, possessing fair size, with good length and depth, and is quality all over, covered with a grand coat of hair and is beautifully marked. Among the matrons we were shown Blooming Sally 5667, by Cressman's Bagpuize 3409, dam Queen Esther 4037. She is two past, and is now suckling her second litter of nine pigs, eight weeks old, which, like their sire and dam, are perfectly marked and covered by grand coats of glossy hair. Irish Lass 5668, by Cressman's Bagpuize, and out of Queen Esther, with pedigree running through many of the most noted ones, was farrowed in 1895 on the farm, and to her credit is placed a bunch of four young sows and two boars about six months of age that are good ones, possessing an abundance of size and devoid of coarseness; in fact, they are an excellent good bunch. Parties requiring good young boars with gilt pedigree will search a long time before finding better. Mr. Spencer is now open for orders for spring pigs of either sex, his advertisement appearing in our columns.

ROBERT L. SMYTH & SON'S POLAND-CHINAS.

A couple of miles from the village of Fargo, in Kent Co., Ont., is the farm of Messrs. R. L. Smyth & Son, whose chief attention the past seven years has been the rearing of ideal Poland-Chinas. The foundation stock was obtained from Mr. Oliver Drury, when Fargo Maid 607, by Moorish King 430, and out of Lofty 506, was purchased, and from her much breeding stock has been retained. Dorothy 836, by Enterprise 480, and out of Kent Maid, was purchased from her breeders, Messrs. Meredith & Dunlop, when quite young, her pedigree showing her to have been dropped in '94. She still figures conspicuously in the herd and rears two litters annually. Mollie 1064, by Orme 682, and out of Fargo Maid, is now two past and is regarded as among the choicest on the farm, and now suckles a very even litter of eight smart pigs, four of which are boars. Although not a large sow, she possesses a good amount of quality, and keeps in healthy, vigorous form. Lofty 1253, by Black Joe 708, and out of Sally 936, is rising three years, and has a litter at her feet. She is of good size and has plenty of bone and constitution. The aged sire Orme 682, by Rhit's Chief 465, and out of Miss Brown 735, has done service in the herd three years with satisfaction. In conformation he possesses good length and evenness of body, with plenty of bone, standing well on his feet. He has proven himself a sire of large litters, and on account of his close relationship to much of the young stock he is held for sale. The imported sire Corwin Ranger 1065, by Corwin S. 31495 O, and out of Miss Isabella 83364 O, was purchased last fall from his breeder, Mr. John Duffield, Summerville, Ohio, to cross on Orme females. He impresses one with his immense strength, coupled with evenness and massive bone. In the herd we saw a couple of six months boars that are well grown and full of quality, also a yearling that is a good one, and a bunch of six months sows, the pick of several litters, which Mr. Smyth reserved for breeding purposes. The firm are prepared to ship nothing but good stock.

EDGAR SILCOX'S JERSEYS.

Some twelve miles west of the city of St. Thomas is the 200-acre farm of Mr. Edgar Silcox, whose special attention is directed towards dairying, Jersey cattle being his choice. The herd of twenty-two registered animals was founded six years ago upon stock obtained from Messrs. Reburn, and Smith, and Mrs. Jones. Among the dozen matrons are such cows as Alice of Coronmore 112243, by Nell's John Bull 21921, and out of Lisa Hugo Pogie 78293, a cow now in her fifth year, low-set, of rugged constitution, and having produced at two years 14 lbs. butter in seven days, and 42 lbs. milk daily since. She now carries her fourth calf, the oldest of which she produced on her farm, a grandly-made young dark fawn bull, rising two years, by St. Lambert of Coronmore 40879, and from his dairy conformation and the excellency of his dam as a large and persistent producer, he should be qualified to attract the attention of breeders requiring sires. He is for sale. Massena's Fancy 6883, by Massena's Son 17608, and out of Fancy Belmont 3rd 25791, is a nine-year-old, low-set, business type of a cow with a good constitution. In her extended pedigree are recorded a long list of magnificent performances under official test. The ten months' bull by Rose's Romeo 44399 (St. Lambert and Stoke Pogie 3rd breeding in pedigree), is a fawn colored fellow, possessing strong dairy indications, having a richly colored skin and well-developed rudimentary horns; also held for sale. His three-year-old sister, by Massena's Meadowbrook 114379, by Ida's Romeo 32788, with pedigree running in the fourth generation to the noted Stoke Pogie 3rd, whose daughters' tests run from Mary Ann St. Lambert 3612, Ida of St. L. 3024, Allie 2612, and a long list of such, so that to say this cow is bred in the purple is drawing it mild. She promises to equal many of her noted ancestors in her own performances. From the same sire are to be seen the two three-year-old cows, Meadowbrook Queen and May's Buttercup, while the four-year-old, May's Butter Queen, never dries. We also saw a bunch of eight young females, of which much is expected, and which are being bred to the young founder, a bull, Sir Briar of Brampton 4532, by Sir Ollie 33893, and out of the noted Sunbeam of Brampton 106738, lately purchased from Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, in whose hands he landed first and sweepstakes at Montreal in 1897. He is covered by a rich cream-fawn skin, is very stylish and full of sweet quality, and would still hold his own in competition in a strong class. Taking the herd as a whole they are a good lot. As Mr. Silcox is in the dairy business (and not for glory), he keeps none but the best producers.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

The system of training is Normal, Specific, Thorough, comprising full instruction and practice in

- I. BOOKKEEPING—Double and Single Entry. Business Papers, Law and Practice.
- II. SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING—Office and Court Work.
- III. CIVIL SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS—Indexing, Precis-Writing, Statistics, English and French Options.

This College is OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. Students may enter at any time. Now is the Time.

ROBERT BOGLE,
J. FRITH JEFFERS, M. A., PRINCIPALS.
WRITE FOR CALENDAR.

West's Fluid Non-Poisonous!

Cheapest and most effective Sheep Dip, Cattle Wash, and Preventive for Hog Cholera. Universally used for the immediate destruction of Ticks, Lice, Fleas, Mange, and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, Chickens, etc.

Price, \$1.50 per imp. gal.; five gals., \$6.50. One gal. makes 75 gals. for dipping sheep.

THE WEST CHEMICAL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Agents wanted in all counties.

Is Your Butter Bitter?

Ten to one it's the fault of the salt you use in your churning. Inferior salt makes bitter butter—impure salt spoils butter.

Next time you churn try Windsor Salt—it is the salt that suits the taste of particular buttermakers—and butter eaters.

Other salt is said to be "as pure as Windsor Salt"—that usually settles it.

Progressive Grocers Sell

Windsor Salt.

The Windsor Salt Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont.

ROCK SALT

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Car lots or less; 500 pounds, \$3 here. Cash with order.

PURE BONE MEAL

And animal fertilizers in 100 and 200 lb. bags.

TORONTO SALT WORKS,
TORONTO.

BUY Coleman's Salt

THE BEST

FOR DAIRY OR TABLE USE IT IS UNEQUALLED.

Salt on the Farm

FOR WIREWORM, JOINTWORM, ARMY WORM, AND ALL INSECTS THAT DESTROY CROPS, SALT IS THE BEST INSECTICIDE. IT IS ALSO A FERTILIZER. TRY IT.

R. & J. RANSFORD,
Clinton, Ontario.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMSHIPS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

AND CONNECTIONS FOR THE KLONDIKE AND YUKON GOLD FIELDS VIA Victoria, B. C.

MANITOBA, THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

And all points in the Western and North-western States. Full information from G. T. R. agents, or write— M. C. DICKSON, D. P. A., Toronto. E. DE LA HOOKE, City Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION ON UPPER LAKES

The magnificent steamships of Canadian Pacific Steamship Line will leave Owen Sound at 5.00 p.m. after arrival of Steamship Express due to leave Toronto at 1 p.m. Alberta, Tuesday, May 3. Athabasca, Thurs., " 5. Manitoba, Saturday, " 7.

South Shore & Atlantic Railway for Northern United States points, and at Port Arthur and Ft. William with Pacific Express for Canadian Northwest, Kootenay, Cariboo, Pacific Coast, Klondike and Yukon Gold Fields. For full information apply to any C. P. R. Agent, or C. E. MOPHERSON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 1 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Dominion Line Steamships.

WEEKLY SAILINGS: Montreal to Liverpool every Saturday at 9 a.m. Large and fast passenger steamers, twin-screw, electric light, speed and comfort. First cabin accommodation amidships, rate \$32.50 and upwards; second cabin very superior, rooms of 2, 4 and 6 berths, rate \$24 and upwards, which includes free tickets Liverpool to London; storage accommodation in 2, 4, 6 and 8 berth rooms, rate \$22.50 and upwards to all principal ports. For full particulars apply to any agent of the Company, or DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, MONTREAL.

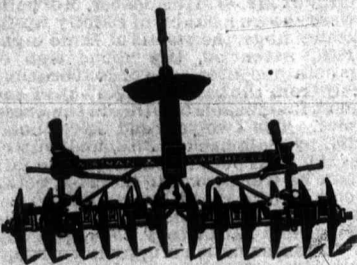


There's No Risk In Using FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE. It cures any case of Lump Jaw that is worth curing. Does it quickly and for good. Hundreds of cases cured during the last year. Easily applied. Safe to use, and every bottle sold under this GUARANTEE: That if it fails your money is to be returned. Price, \$2 a bottle. Sent by mail upon receipt of amount. Illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw FREE.

TESTIMONIAL: Dear Sir,—I have used several bottles of Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, and can certify it is a sure cure every time if applied before the lump is too far advanced. I have cured the lumps on young and old cattle. One application will cure any case at an early stage. Two applications never fail. It is no longer necessary for farmers and ranchers to shoot their lump jaws. All that is necessary is Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, and a little elbow grease to rub it in. Yours truly, JOHN CLARK, JR. Address: W. J. FLEMING, Prince Albert, N.W.T., or J. H. FLEMING, St. George, Ontario.

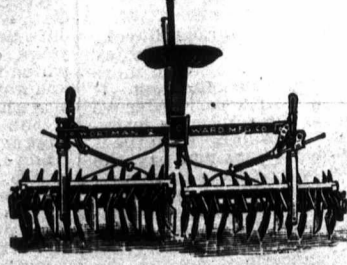
EDMUND WELD, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc. Moneys loaned on real estate, at lowest rates. Investments procured. Collections made. Address, 87 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

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THE celebrated and only spade. The best implement for pulverizing hard land known. Look at it and you will be interested. Use it and you will be convinced. These are the only Harrows having coil pressure springs controlled by levers in easy reach of the driver. Strong enough to make the Harrow rigid if required.

ROLLER BEARING SPADE HARROW.



The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., Limited, Headquarters, LONDON, ONT. Eastern Branch, MONTREAL, QUE.

THE DAISY BARREL CHURN WITH ROLLER BEARING STAND



is the favorite, and takes the lead over every other. There are MORE SOLD than ALL OTHER KINDS. An improved vent supplied when required. The old-style clumsy stand is not to be compared with our ROLLER BEARING, neat, common sense new one.

Buy the "Daisy" or you will miss it. Manufactured by Headquarters, LONDON, ONT. Eastern Branch, MONTREAL, QUE.

GOSSIP.

Please note, The Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto, recently supplied one of their metallic ceilings for the chapel of the Central Prison in that city. These goods are particularly adapted for church work.

J. G. Snell, Snelgrove, has recently sold to McClure Bros., Brampton, Ont., the eight-year-old Jersey bull, Albert Easter, by Albert's John Bull, dam Easter Star, a daughter of imported Faith of Oakland, for several years the sweepstakes cow at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and having a record of 17 lbs. 4 oz. butter in seven days and over 9,200 lbs. milk and a calf within a year. Albert Easter is a bull of fine Jersey character and quality, and is richly bred, tracing through his sire three times to Stoke Pogis 3rd, sire of 77 cows averaging over 20 lbs. in a week. His pedigree also traces to the great cow Eurotas, with a record of 778 lbs. butter in 11 months, dam of Pedro, the champion bull at the World's Fair.

A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Ont., writes: "My Holsteins are in good form and doing well. I consider I have the most select and well-bred herd I ever had together at one time. My cow, Ideal's Netherlands, a winner, having a test of nearly 5% butter-fat and a large milk flow, has dropped a fine bull calf, sired by Flora's Sir Jacob. I sold my young bull, Young Cornelius, a choice son of my old show bull Neth. Statesman's Cornelius, to Mr. J. W. Johnson, of Sylvan. The young bull I offer, ten months old, is full of quality, combined with good breeding. My Tamworths are a choice lot. Old Nimrod's get are by all odds the best I ever bred. Sales have been very numerous. Have a magnificent lot of young pigs ready to wean. They are very strong and vigorous. The few bears and sows left from last fall are a thrifty lot, and in grand shape to ship.

W. W. EVERITT'S JERSEYS.

The well-kept 110-acre farm of Mr. W. W. Everitt is situated some three miles south-east of the town of Chatham, the home of some eighteen registered Jersey cattle, eight of which are cows giving milk. The stock bull, Massena's Son 7608, by Hugo Chief of St. Anne's 12070, and out of Massena 25732 (record, 9,099 lbs. 6 oz. of milk in one year, 120 days, yielding 902 lbs. 3 oz. of butter). He was purchased from Mrs. E. M. Jones. In the prize-ring he has distinguished himself very fully. In 1891 he won first at Toronto and Montreal, second at Ottawa, sweepstakes at Toronto and Montreal, heading the first-prize herd at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, and headed herd which won special gold medal for herd at Ottawa. In 1892 was first at Toronto, second at Ottawa, and headed first-prize herd at Toronto and Ottawa. Consequently, with such a clean sheet, there is little argument, when he is held for sale. The yearling sire, Handsome Rioter 45633, by Liliun's Rioter 28999, and out of Hugo Beauty 2d 92427, was purchased from his breeder, Mrs. Jones, when ten months old, and has developed into a handsome, straight, good bull, ninety per cent. of his calves coming females. He is being employed on the young Massena's Son's females. Also for sale are three bulls fit for service, two of which are by Massena's Son, and the third by Hugo Alpha of Oak Lawn, and out of Magnolia of Highfield 107050, a straight, smooth, well turned animal; also a handsome five months bull calf that deserves attention, out of Vita of Glenalta, and by Adolphus of St. Lambert, which promises to be a solid fawn and a beauty. The pedigree of his dam has many high butter test records upon it.

Among the cows we saw Charity of Glen Rouge, by One Hundred Per Cent, and out of Cheerful of St. Lambert 2d (22 lbs. 2 oz.). She was purchased from Mr. Wm. Rolph, Markham, on March 18, 1895, when rising two years. One of her calves, a broken-colored bull, by Massena's Son, is held for sale. Croton's Twinkle 3rd 91692, by Othello St. Helier 33012, and out of Croton's Twinkle, is a large, handsomely-formed six-year-old dark cow that has proven herself a persistent milker, testing six per cent. butter-fat. She is safely in calf to Handsome Rioter (due in fall) and held for sale. Lady Lil, by Rising Seven years. She is a bright lemon-fawn, and has proven herself a persistent milker. She is for sale. Taking the Jerseys as a herd they are a very even bunch, and those in milk have proven themselves dairy cows of high order, and a short review of their breeding has proven that Mr. Everitt has secured only from the best families in the breed as his foundation stock.

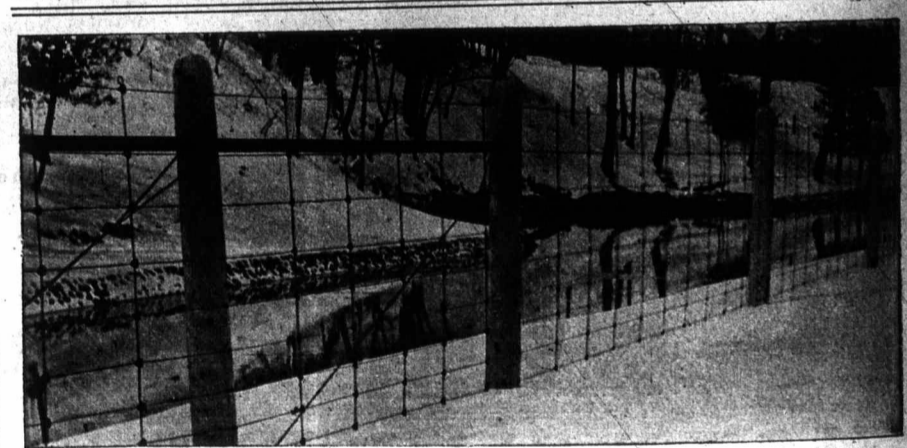
In Berkshires we were shown three good sows, one of which is due to farrow in May. Lucy Ann 4313, by Khedive 3217, and out of Hilda Lass, was bred by John Ackland, Delaware, Ont., the original stock coming from the herds of Mr. George Green (Fairview) and S. Coxworth.

In poultry attention is given the B P. Rocks, Black Minorcas, and Bronze turkeys. A breeding pen of each is kept on hand. Two fine tom turkeys are offered for sale.

RAILROADS

The following leading railroads of Canada are using Page fencing in quantities of from one mile to three hundred: Grand Trunk; Intercolonial; Canadian Pacific; Lake Erie & Detroit River; United Counties; Canada Atlantic; St. Lawrence & Adirondack; Michigan Central; Manitoba & Northwestern; East Richelieu Valley; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo; Central Vermont; Thousand Islands; Crow's Nest Pass.

MORAL.—As the Page seems to be the thing for R. R. purposes, it certainly must be a good for farm use. And it is, too. For further particulars send to THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, WALKERVILLE, ONT., or to their Northwest Agents, The Rathbun Co., Winnipeg, Man.



CITY WATERWORKS RESERVOIR, LONDON, ONT.

W. E. H. Massey, the head of the Massey-Harris Company, of Toronto, selected our fence over all competitors last year, putting up over five miles of the famous Jones Locked Wire Fence on his model farm, near Toronto. Prices from 22c. per rod. This Company also manufactures Metallic Shingles and Siding. AGENTS WANTED. The LOCKED WIRE FENCE CO., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

MICA: ROOFING

USE... Mica Roofing ON ALL YOUR BUILDINGS. IT IS CHEAPER THAN SHINGLES. WATERPROOF AND FIREPROOF. USE... Mica Paint TO REPAIR LEAKY ROOFS. SHINGLE, IRON OR TIN ROOFS PAINTED WITH IT WILL LAST TWICE AS LONG. RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES. Is put up in rolls of one square each, 40 feet long by 32 inches wide, and costs only \$2.25, including nails, thus affording a light, durable, and inexpensive roofing, suitable for buildings of every description—especially flat roofs—and can be laid by any person of ordinary intelligence. HAMILTON MICA ROOFING COMPANY, 101 Rebecca St., HAMILTON.

