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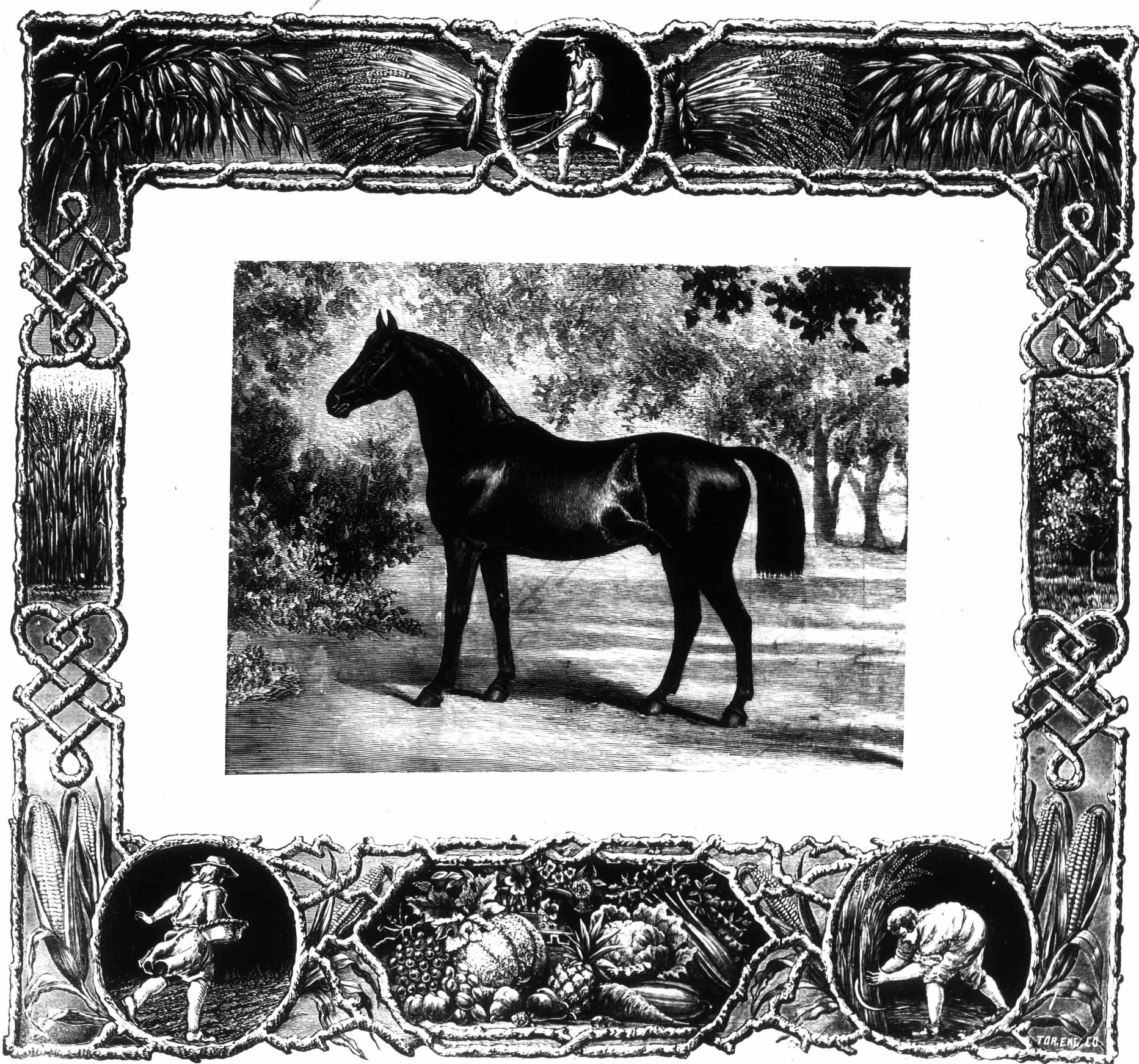
AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

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THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE, AMSTERDAM,
THE PROPERTY OF MR. C. F. THOMAS, ARN VALLEY STOCK FARM, REGINA, S.W.T.

EDITORIAL.

Our Illustration.

We are pleased to present to our readers, in this issue, an admirable portrait of a representative of the grand old Thoroughbred type of horses. The stallion, Amsterdam, illustrated on the first page, is the present head of Arm Valley Stock Farm Stud, the property of C. F. Thomas, Regina, Assa., N. W. T. This horse is of rich breeding, his sire being Holmby (by Lord Clifden, out of Hannah—both winners of the great St. Ledger), out of Hampton Court by Cambuscan, out of Attraction—own sister to Silverhair, dam of Silvio, winner of the English Derby and St. Ledger. Amsterdam is a beautiful bay in color, and stands 15.3 hands high, while the illustration shows him to be well-proportioned and stoutly built. At the Territorial Exhibition of 1895 he captured second premium in the aged stallion class.

Regarding his progenitors, it may be mentioned that Cambuscan was sold for a very high figure to the Austrian Government, and is the sire of Kin-cram, claimed to be the best mare ever bred in Germany. Her race record is almost unparalleled, as she won 33 races in her own country, also the English Goodwood, and was never beaten. Silvio was sold to the French Government for \$25,000. Kingston was a stout horse of great endurance, being a winner of many long-distance cups. The names of Birdcatcher (Irish) and Touchstone occupy a prominent place in the pedigrees of many of the best English "blood" horses.

Amsterdam was never broken to run, having been purchased when a yearling, at Newmarket, by Mr. John Grout, the celebrated horse breeder, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, because of his desirable pedigree, beautiful color and conformation. He remained in this stud until the owner's death. He was bred by Mr. J. Denchfield. Mr. Thomas purchased him in 1888, as a four-year-old, from Mr. E. Tattersall. He is a desirable representative of a desirable breed, peculiarly suited to get saddle and driving stock, with snappy action and great staying powers. This horse having headed Mr. Thomas' stud for over seven years, we understand that his owner is disposed to part with him, so that he may enter another district where such a valuable sire is needed.

Notes on the Embargo.

Our Scottish correspondent, in another column, writes approvingly of the proposal to make the embargo against foreign feeding stock permanent. This accomplished, we believe the next step would be to place restrictions upon foreign dressed meat sold in Great Britain. In proof, we notice that Mr. Mildmay, M. P. for Totnes, has been asked to include in his bill for the marking of foreign meat, that shops should be licensed and set specially apart for the sale of such meat. Whatever is accomplished in regard to the Canadian dressed meat trade as proposed by Prof. Robertson, we do well to see that the facilities for sending over our finished beeves *alive* for slaughter at British ports should be preserved intact, and, if possible, improved. Notwithstanding the perfection and magnitude of United States dressed meat enterprises, some of the same persons as are engaged in them continue to export live cattle, which they surely would not do if the former completely "filled the bill."

We might add that a strong movement is now on foot in Great Britain against making the embargo against Canadian cattle permanent. In the light of this fact, the suggestion to abolish the cattle quarantine between Canada and the United States will not at present be pressed.

Fire at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The destruction by fire of the chemical laboratory at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in March, is a matter of general regret, causing serious interruption of work, particularly in that connected with the third year work for the university examinations in May. The annual reports having been completed, very few records of experimental work were lost, we are glad to know. Prof. Shuttleworth, head of that department, writes us that owing to the presence of mind exercised by the students, and their activity, very few books were lost except the library of Mr. Harcourt, Assistant Chemist. Most of the chemicals were saved. Very fortunately, Mr. Zavitz, the Experimentalist, who formerly occupied part of this building, had just moved into his fine new quarters. A temporary working-room has been fitted up for students and station analytical work, which will answer fairly well for a few months, by which time a new building will doubtless make its appearance, affording this very important department ample accommodation of the most approved character. It is supposed the fire began in the garret, but the direct origin is not yet known.

"Canada's Glory."

It affords us a great deal of satisfaction to announce the completion of our new and long-promised engraving of light horses. A premium picture representing eleven of the finest horses of this type in the Dominion is, we think, fittingly designated "Canada's Glory." Many have little conception of the magnitude of an undertaking of this sort, from the time the animals are photographed till the finished plate is ready for the pressman. For months our artists and engravers have been patiently engaged upon the group, and we believe the outcome will be appreciated by the horsemen of America as a companion piece to the now famous draught horse engraving, "Canada's Pride," which adorns the walls of so many thousand homes; though in general popularity, and as a work of art, the new production will doubtless in several respects eclipse the old.

Following is the list (scattered from Nova Scotia, in the East, to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, in the West) of the horses portrayed in the engraving, from which it also appears that the four great branches of the light horse family are represented, viz., Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, Coachers, and Standard-bred trotters:

"Jubilee Chief," Hackney; R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont.
 "Mikado," Thoroughbred; Robt. Davies, Toronto.
 "Marauder," Thoroughbred; Joseph Seagram, Waterloo, Ont.
 "Kilburn," Thoroughbred; J. G. Rutherford, M. P. P., Portage la Prairie, Man.
 "Wildmont," Standard-bred; Fares & Cochrane, Morden, Man.
 "Clonmore," Standard-bred; G. K. Foster, Danville, P. Q.
 "Althorpe Duchess," Hackney mare; H. N. Crossley, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka, Ont.
 "Knight of the Vale," Coach; Knittle Bros., Boissevain, Man.
 "Kilnwick Fireaway"; sold by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., to Nova Scotia Govt; now the property of R. Lloyd, Dartmouth, N. S.
 "Miss Baker," Hackney mare; owned by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; purchased from Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.
 "Amsterdam," Thoroughbred; owned by Mr. C. F. Thomas, Regina, N. W. T.

Our friends whose breeding establishments are represented therein have exercised all due forbearance with the seemingly tardy progress of the work, though not a few of our readers and agents who have earned this beautiful premium by securing new readers for the *ADVOCATE* have been somewhat restive (as, indeed, we have ourselves); but, as in the play, let us hope "all's well that ends well." People who read the *ADVOCATE* do not ask for premiums with it as a sort of sugar-coating, for we have their own unsolicited testimony from all over the Continent, and even in Great Britain, that in practical value it is a premium in itself; but we do recognize the fact that the efforts of those who put forth special exertions to extend its circulation, influence, and benefit to their neighbors are fairly entitled to recognition. We take the ground that such a policy on our part, as well as in giving a paper of real value to the farmer and breeder, will commend itself to their good judgment, on which we rely with every confidence.

There are few farming districts, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, where any of our readers cannot now secure "Canada's Glory" by a very slight effort, and so beautify and elevate their homes, educating the popular taste for good horses.

We have no notion that the "great horseless age" of the magazine writer will displace the noble equine race that has outlived a thousand mundane changes and will be the intelligent companion and servant of man when countless motorcycle fads have run their day.

Lucern or Alfalfa Culture.

The forage crop, whether of a permanent or temporary character, is rapidly becoming an important factor in successful farming. So much land has been seeded down to clovers and grasses it is a wonder that lucern has not more rapidly increased than it has. In England the agricultural returns prove that within the last ten years the area under this crop has almost doubled, while in some of the Western States lucern is the chief forage crop grown. In the Province of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, nearly every stock-breeding estate has its field of lucern, the area varying from 10 to 40 acres. This is chiefly cut and stored as winter food for the bulls, rams, and other valuable stock. Bulletin No. 31 of the Agricultural Department at Washington claims that there is not a State in the Union from which the report has not gone out that lucern will, when properly treated,

become one of the best fodder plants. It is considered the best hay and soiling crop in the far West. In the Middle and Eastern States, which are more or less like the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, it promises to become a rival to the better known and more widely grown red clover.

Lucern or alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) has been cultivated as a forage plant for more than 400 years. It is a native of the central district of Western Asia, having been found in an apparently wild condition in the region to the south of the Caucasus, in parts of Beloochistan and Afghanistan. It made its way across Europe, thence to South America, and in 1820 it reached York State.

Description.—Lucern is an upright, branching, smooth perennial, one foot to three feet high. Its leaves are three-parted, each piece being broadest above the middle, rounded in outline and slightly toothed towards the apex. The purple flowers are in long, loose clusters which are scattered all over the plant. The ripe pods (*a b*) are twisted through two or three complete curves. The seeds (*c*) are kidney-shaped, yellowish-brown, and average about one-twelfth of an inch long by half as thick. It is a deep feeder, sending its tap-roots 10 or 12 feet down in loose and permeable soil, and has been recorded to have gone down to the depth of 50 and 66 feet. When the stems are cut or grazed off, the stalk dies down to the very base, and new buds spring up on the upper part or crown of the root and grow, forming new stems. This method of growth explains that alfalfa is injured by continuous close grazing. There is more danger of killing out lucern fields when sheep are pastured on them than by the pasturing of cattle, horses or hogs, as the latter do not graze as closely as do sheep, except at times of insufficient forage.

This plant grows best in light and sandy, rich loam, underlaid by a loose and permeable subsoil. Good drainage is necessary, as the plants are readily killed by excess of water in the soil or on the surface.

In Preparing Land for the crop it should be thoroughly plowed and subsoiled. The best results from the crops are obtained after the second year, because it does not reach maturity until the third or fourth season; hence, the field selected should be one that can be kept in lucern for a number of years. The first cost of a deep and thorough preparation of the soil may seem large, but it must be remembered that the farmer expects to take two or three cuttings of the land each year from three to thirty years. The primary expense of preparation is, therefore, in a sense, spread over a series of years. After plowing, the field must be harrowed and rolled several times, or until the seed-bed is perfectly smooth and mellow.

Sowing the Seed.—In our climate lucern should be sown in the spring as soon as the ground is warm and there is no further danger from hard frost. The seed may be sown either broadcast or drilled. The latter is more economical of seed, and a better stand can be usually obtained. Jared G. Smith, the writer of the bulletin, recommends sowing from 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast, or if drilled, from 15 to 20 pounds. (Successful growers of this crop in Western Ontario claim that from 12 to 15 pounds is quite sufficient, sown along with another crop—oats, for instance, at the rate of 1 bushels per acre, or a less amount of barley.) When a permanent hay meadow is desired, the larger amount of seed is the best, but when the crop is to be raised for seed a smaller amount will suffice. To get a good quality of hay the plants should be grown close enough together so that the stems will be small and not woody. The most even stand is to be had by drilling the seed and then harrowing the field lightly across the drills. Cover the seed very lightly; if sown broadcast a light harrow or a brush will be sufficient. It is wise to roll after sowing. On light sandy loams a nurse crop is not necessary, but on clayey, cloddy soils a light crop of wheat, oats or barley is beneficial. This practice is necessary when the field is liable to be very weedy. But it is really a waste of seed to sow alfalfa on foul land. If a rapid growth ensues, a crop of hay may be cut the first season. It should not, however, be cut too late in the autumn. In order to stand the winter well, the plants should be allowed to at least put out five leaves.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Morton, has asked Congress to establish the office of "Director-in-Chief" of scientific bureaus and investigations in the Department of Agriculture, to be filled by the President with a broadly-educated, scientific, and experienced man.



[Lucern—*a b*, seed pod; *c*, seed.]

Freight Rates on Breeding Stock.

Despite the presence in the public mind of other and more sensational questions, it is gratifying to note that the seriousness of the increased freight classification (doubling or tripling the rate on small lots of cattle stock) has been very promptly discerned, even by those not directly concerned. Any injury to stock-raising or agriculture very quickly affects prejudicially the whole business superstructure of the country. The *Globe*, of Toronto, appreciating the significance of this matter, observes that it would be most unfortunate if railway regulations were to force a retrograde movement in stock-breeding, pointing out also that the interests of the carrying trade are here identical with those of the cattle breeders. Mr. T. C. Patterson, of Toronto, with personal knowledge of the subject, in a vigorous letter to that journal, protesting against the increased rates, also points out that, compared with twenty years ago, the freight on a horse from Eastwood, where his farm is located, to Toronto has now actually trebled, being this year \$11.20, a very serious item, considering the recent low price of horses. Incidentally, Mr. Patterson points out the need for some simple partition for temporary use, so that a whole car need not be devoted to carrying one animal. We might add that shippers of sheep and other stock have suffered no little annoyance from the lack of uniformity in rates charged by different local freight agents, a grievance which is surely susceptible of remedy.

We notice by the *Hansard* that Mr. Mulock, M. P., brought the 4,000-pound classification before the attention of Parliament, so that public sentiment on the subject has been well awakened, and the Minister of Railways has the matter under advisement.

We might state that about 1888, the Railway Act of Canada was amended so that freight rates could not be lawfully collected unless the schedule was first approved of by the Governor-in-Council, so that, as we understand it, both the rates and classification are subject to revision. Our live stock organizations, therefore, finding any existing rate unjust, have an appeal to the Governor-in-Council. If a 4,000-lb. rate on a six months old (or over) bull were charged without that schedule being sanctioned, as we surmise that it never was, it could not legally be collected. The key to the situation, therefore, rests with the Government, a fact which but emphasizes what we have often pointed out, viz., the advantage of having a member of the Federal Government with personal knowledge of the matters continually cropping up affecting the interests of farmers and breeders, and also the need for efficient live stock organizations to guard these matters and to promptly advise the Government in regard to their interests.

We understand that the railway authorities have been reconsidering this matter, as we felt satisfied they would when its grave import was pointed out, and that they now propose the following classification:

Bulls under one year.....	2,000 lbs.
" one year and under two.....	3,000 "
" over two years.....	4,000 "
Calves, six months and under.....	1,000 "
" " and under one year.....	2,000 "
" one year old and over.....	3,000 "

Whether "calves" simply means heifers and older females, or whether the "six months and under" calves would include bull calves, we are not advised. If the former, it doubtless would not fully meet the views of the committee representing the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, though it is a decided improvement over the 4,000-pound rating, so that further modification may yet be secured, which, we feel sure, would prove in the interest of the carrying trade itself, by promoting cattle breeding both numerically and in the more essential point of quality, as we indicated in our last issue.

With the spring trade in breeding cattle already begun, the need for a prompt, as well as a liberal, readjustment of rates is very apparent.

Dehorning Calves with Caustic.

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Thomas Baty's letter on Dehorning Calves by the use of caustic potash: I have used it for two years with the desired effect every time. I can easily see where Mr. B. has made his mistake, as he states in his letter that he made several applications, using a little caustic at a time. As soon as you can distinguish the formation of the horn, or when the calf is about six days old, take a pair scissors and cut the hair from around the young horn, so as to admit the application of the caustic, then wet the little nub and rub it with the caustic until the part becomes raw. One application is plenty.
Beulah, Man.

STOCK.

Reply to Mr. Dunham's Christmas Article in the Breeders' Gazette.

TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I did not reply to this article at the time for two reasons. One was because of the very excellent statement of the condition and prospects of the horse business in the first part of Mr. Dunham's letter, which I heartily endorse, and the other reason was that if any benefits accrued to the Oaklawn Stud from publishing such absurd and misleading assertions as were given in the last half of his letter they might be allowed to pass unnoticed without serious harm to anyone else. Since then, however, I understand the subject has been freely discussed and two correspondents have given in *The Gazette* their views, *pro* and *con.*, on the subject, Percheron vs. Clydesdale.

The gist of Mr. Dunham's claims for the superiority of the Percheron is based on the report of the commission salesmen at the Chicago Stock Yards, and he gives what purports to be the exact words used by those men. Now, although those salesmen had really stated everything that Mr. Dunham says they did, nothing would be proved as regards the superiority of one breed over the other. They are neither breeders nor users of heavy horses, but simply middlemen, charging so much per head on the horses they sell, regardless of the animal's breeding or value or usefulness. Any interest they might have in this matter would, in fact, be in favor of horses whose period of usefulness was shorter, and whose replacement was therefore an earlier necessity. But, unfortunately for Mr. Dunham's position, several of these men positively deny ever having made such statements as he credits them with. Mr. Newgass, for instance, who sells more high-priced horses at the Stock Yards than anyone else, and to whom I wrote asking for confirmation of Mr. Dunham's assertions, writes me as follows under date of January 20th:

"I have never made such a statement, and could not if I wanted to. I sold last year 25,000 horses and one-half of them Clydesdales and Shires, and will say that I sold a grade Shire horse last week for \$255. In regard to the average selling price between the two breeds (Percheron and Clydesdale) I don't see much difference."

This letter can be shown to *The Gazette* or Mr. Dunham at any time desired.

Mr. Berry and Mr. Cooper have always been considered Percheron men, and yet the former gentleman stated recently, in public, that in his opinion a draft horse got by a Percheron stallion out of a Clydesdale or Shire mare is a better animal than a pure-bred Percheron—thereby admitting that the infusion of Clydesdale blood improved the Percheron. Mr. Cooper contradicts Mr. Dunham by saying that "the English and Scotch foreign buyers do not buy draft horses at all. They buy what might be called tramway horses and bus horses, ranging in weights from 1,250 lbs. to 1,400 lbs., and the vast majority of those received at this market are of the Percheron breed." That is to say, that these undersized, nondescript, so-called "general-purpose" horses that sell from \$40 to \$75 are mostly Percherons, and they are bought for export simply because they are so cheap. They are, as Mr. Cooper says, "not draft at all," and are the very kind that farmers ought not to raise. The country has and always will have a superabundance of such horses and their market value is much below the cost of production. What the farmer should try to raise is not those bus horses of 1,400 lbs. and under, but draft horses from 1,600 lbs. and upward, with bone and substance and quality. That is the horse which is to-day, and always has been, in active demand at good paying prices, and even Mr. Berry, while claiming more quality for the Percheron, admits that the Clydesdale supplies the bone—a very essential point surely in a draft horse.

Blair & Evans Co. also complain that Mr. Dunham does not quote them correctly, for they say that their foreign buyers, when looking for draft horses, prefer Clydesdales and Shires just because they have better bone than the Percheron, although they state that the latter sell more readily for city use, where lighter weights are wanted, but, of course, at correspondingly lower prices.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Berry both declare that, by all odds, the greater number of horses passing through their hands are Percherons, but they also both deplore the fact that really good draft horses are extremely scarce. Surely such a statement is no argument in favor of Percherons, but the very reverse. If the market is, as they say, supplied chiefly with horses of the Percheron breed, and yet there are but few good draft horses in that market, the logical conclusion—in fact, the only possible conclusion—is that the Percheron horse is not the animal to produce good drafters. Such an argument requires no illustration; it is self-evident. Then Mr. Cooper, in his circular, says he has just sold a carload of Percherons for \$148 a head, while Mr. Newgass sells grade Shires as high as \$255. The difference here represents a very handsome profit to somebody.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Berry seem to differ materially in their opinions of color, the former expressing his preference for bays, browns, and grays, whereas Mr. Berry can only see good in grays and blacks. This, I need scarcely point out, is undoubted evidence of his strong bias and unreasoning prejudice. Bay colors the world over are prefer-

able to all others, except possibly in high-steppers, where they hold second place to chestnuts with white markings. Every farmer knows that his gray horse is worth so much less on this account. My favorite driving mare is a gray, and the color (her only fault) detracts greatly from her appearance and at least 25 per cent. from her value. For what reason was it that all Percheron importers and buyers of Percheron stallions during the last few years of the trade purchased almost entirely black horses? To get away from the unpopular gray color, of course! I have heard Mr. Dunham, within the last year, deploring the effect of this popular taste in the matter of color by stating that he was compelled to buy inferior black horses and reject superior grays. I merely mention this matter to show the utter unreliability of Mr. Berry's testimony, in spite of his lengthened experience.

Now, we all admire the splendid ability and courage and resourcefulness of Oaklawn's proprietor and rejoice at the success he has had, but when he attempts, as he has done before now, to belittle the influence of the British draft breeds in this country, and tries, magician-like, to wipe them out by the most wilful misrepresentations, he undertakes a task entirely too great for even his herculean and strategic powers. In this endeavor he bites off a good deal more than he can comfortably masticate, and as your correspondent pithily remarks: "He spoils his talk." While the Clydesdale breeders may not crow so lustily on the manure-pile, they still show their faith by their works and are ever ready to back their opinions with their pocketbooks. While "defence, not defiance," is their motto, they are perfectly willing to accept from Mr. Dunham, or any other Percheron breeder or breeders, any reasonable kind of a challenge to show the two breeds alongside; in fact, would hail with pleasure such a competition. I fear, however, that the recollection of the contrast which the two breeds presented at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 is still too vivid in Mr. Dunham's mind for him to court defeat by challenging a meeting of those Clydesdale clans which he affects to despise.

ALEX. GALBRAITH.

Janesville, Wis.

P. S.—The directors of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, in connection with the State University, recently determined to make a beginning in the breeding of the best type of draft horses, and sent a committee of good judges to examine and compare several of the leading studs of Percherons and Clydesdales in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, including Mr. Dunham's stud at Wayne, Ill. This committee was somewhat predisposed in favor of Percherons, but after making a most careful examination of the comparative merits of the two breeds, and especially with regard to weight, bone, soundness, style, and action, they unanimously declared in favor of Clydesdales. Acting on this decision, they have secured a pair of excellent mares from Mr. R. B. Ogilvie's well-known stud, for \$1,500, and are now looking around for some others to add to the foundation stock. Their aim is to breed from the best, independent of price.—A. G.

Our Scottish Letter.

The chief events of the past fortnight have been the spring bull sales at Aberdeen, Perth, Penrith, Inverness, and Stirling, confined to members of the Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus breeds, and all through increased prices have been realized. The first of the series was the Shorthorn sale at Aberdeen, where 170 young bulls were sold at the average price of £22 15s. 9d. each, an advance of about £2 per head on the average for the previous year. Trade at this sale was lively, the demand and supply being equally balanced and the highest figure realized being 32 guineas for the young bull Invader, bred by Mr. James Bruce, Inverquhomery, Longside, and bought by the well-known Ross-shire fancier of the Shorthorn, Mr. Peterkin, Dungleass. The Aberdeen-Angus sale at Aberdeen was held a week later, but here the supply was far in excess of the demand, and prices were, in consequence, rather less than last year. Two hundred and fifteen bulls made £18 13s. 11d. apiece overhead, the highest price being 37 guineas or a little under £40. There is usually a large attendance at this sale, the smaller farmers attending to purchase bulls for the purpose of rearing cross calves as store cattle. The best class of Aberdeen-Angus bulls are usually sold at Perth, and this season proves no exception to the rule. The quality of the exhibits this week in Macdonald, Fraser & Co.'s yard was of a high order, and some splendid prices were recorded. One hundred and ninety bulls were sold, their average price being £26 9s. 3d., and 243 animals of all ages and both sexes realized an average of £25 1s. 2d. apiece. The leading herds were those of Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., at Ballindalloch, and the Earl of Strathmore, at Glamis. Eleven young bulls from the former made an average of £53 10s. 7d. each, and ten from the latter made £51 9s. each. The Glamis herd made the highest individual price, the first-prize winner, Best Man of Glamis, being bought by Mr. Sleight for 135 guineas or rather more than £140. This youngster was scarcely a year old and was bought to go to Sussex. The first-prize winner in the older class, Edenhall, an Erica bull from Ballindalloch, was bought at 100 guineas by Lord Rosebery. Other two Ballindalloch-bred bulls were sold at 72 guineas and 74 guineas, and yet a third made 80 guineas. The 74-guineas bull was bred by Her-

Majesty the Queen at one of her northern farms, and was out of the famous champion cow Gentian of Ballindaloch. His buyer was the Earl of Longford, who with not a few other Irish breeders, as well as breeders from England and others holding foreign commissions, were present at the sale. It may be of interest to mention several of the other averages at this good sale. Anchorachan, a superior herd owned by Mr. George Smith Grant and situated in the uplands of Banffshire, had £36 4s. 6d. of an average for four; Lord Rosebery had £35 19s. 3d. for an equal number; the Queen had £35 18s. 3d. for five; Colonel Smith, of Minmore, and Mr. Whyte, Spott, had £34 2s. 6d. apiece; and Mr. Clement Stephenson had £31 10s. for three. Except in the case of one or two who had abnormal averages last year, every herd represented, almost, showed an advance on last year's prices.

A meeting of breeders was held on the night before the sale, when it was resolved to send out a consignment of A.-A. cattle to the exhibition in Buenos Ayres in autumn. The breeders of the blacks are extremely plucky, and are determined not to be beaten.

At Inverness there was a grand sale of Shorthorns and a very good sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Mr. C. M. Cameron, Balnakyle, was the principal and most successful exhibitor of the red, white and roan. The champion of the meeting was his yearling Tip Top, which Mr. MacIennan bought to export to Buenos Ayres, at 74 guineas. Mr. Cameron also won the special prize for the best group of three. Mr. Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, was a successful exhibitor of both breeds and made excellent averages for his bulls. Mr. Cameron, Balnakyle, sold five Shorthorn bulls at £40 14s. 9d. apiece; Lord Lovat, who has a splendid herd of red cattle at Beaufort, sold seven at £30 9s.; Rosehaugh sold four at £28 7s.; and Mr. Inglis, of Newmore, sold three, making the same average. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had £27 11s. 3d. for four, and Major MacKenzie, of Braelangwell, made £25 16s. 7d. for five. A very marked advance was noticeable in all the averages. The same remark applies to the sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Ballindaloch sold five bulls at an average of £43 13s. 5d.; Rosehaugh sold one at £27 6s. Others made averages of from £25 to £26. The Penrith sale introduces us to a somewhat different line of Shorthorn breeding. All the cattle of that breed hitherto referred to have been of Cruickshank breeding. At Penrith, in Cumberland, they were Booth and Bates, and the latter made the best prices. Fifty-one bulls were sold at an average of £32 per head. The auctioneer was Mr. John Thornton, and the championship went to Mr. Joseph Harris, of Calthwaite Hall, the High Sheriff of Westmoreland, for a Bates bull of the Duchess race. This youngster was bid up to 81 guineas (that is, £85 1s.), but his owner's reserve was 125 guineas, so he was not sold. Lord Brougham and Vaux won the group prize and sold his stock to good advantage. In spite of the predominance of Booth and Bates blood in this sale, a Cruickshank bull, Lord Chamberlain, owned by Mr. Handley and bred by Mr. Peterkin, Dunglass, was first in the two-year-old class. He was sold for 50 guineas, for South America. The second-prize winner in the same class went at 71 guineas, for the same trade. A large number of the bulls in the next younger class made about 50 guineas apiece. The first-prize bull calf was from Mr. Handley's well-known herd. He was sold at 50 guineas to Mr. Punchard, Underley, where the late Earl Bective kept his renowned herd of Bates cattle; but the highest price was 57 guineas, paid for an unplaced bull in this class. He was got by the celebrated champion bull, New Year's Gift. Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus bulls were again the leading features at the Stirling show and sale. Here, again, prices showed an advance of about £2 per head, and a good trade was experienced.

It may be asked, to what is this enhanced demand due? And it is significant that at the same time as these successful sales have been going on, the President of the Board of Agriculture has introduced his bill making statutory the present order closing the ports of this country to store cattle. The bill will in all likelihood become law without much trouble, and thus confidence will be given to breeders to pursue their present policy of raising store cattle for home consumption. There is no doubt at all that this policy is the best for the breeders of this country, and in the end it will be the best for the feeders as well. They will have an assured and steady supply of store cattle always at hand, instead of being at the mercy of the threatened closure by the Board, through the presence of imported disease. It is not likely Canadians will take quite the same view of this question as I do, but I write from the standpoint of the Old Country. Another important reason for the increased demand is the growing foreign trade. South America is buying Shorthorns largely, and a few are nibbling at the Polled cattle for the same market also. Breeders altogether are in much better spirits at present than they have been for a long time.

The long drought in Australia, as is known, was the cause of enormous fatality amongst sheep, and the latest computation puts the losses at no fewer than 9,540,000 head. It is calculated that this will mean a decrease of 180,000 bales in the clip of wool for the present year as compared with that of 1895.

Prize Winning Shorthorn Calves.

SIR,—Under this head, in your issue of 2nd inst., appears a letter from the Messrs. Nicholson, of Sylvan, Ont., referring to calf prizes at London last fall.

Our reply is that, we were led to believe, by a gentleman who is well up in Shorthorn matters, that Rantin Robin's calves secured all the good prizes at London; in fact, he told us so, and when writing stock notes to your valuable paper we made the statement as we got it, without taking the trouble to verify it. If we were wrong we beg to apologize to the Messrs. Nicholson for seemingly attempting to rob them of their honors, and would say we would not knowingly do so, notwithstanding the insinuation of these gentlemen. If they had been good enough to draw our attention to the error we should have been much obliged, and would gladly have made an apology as publicly as we made the statement of which they complain. We have now learned, however, that it is necessary to look up the records before laying claim to any honors for cattle, and would plead as a final excuse that we have not as much time to devote to this as some of our fellow breeders.

H. CARGILL & SON.

Dehorning Calves.

Jas. Milliken, Reeton, Man., in renewing his subscription and expressing his satisfaction with the ADVOCATE, takes occasion to comment as follows on Mr. Thos. Baty's successful method of dehorning calves, described in our Feb. 1st issue:—
"Reading over Mr. Baty's account of dehorning brought to my mind the method I had seen employed 50 years ago, in Berwickshire, Scotland: calves three or four days old were effectually dehorned by simply cutting or scraping with a sharp knife the top off the little horn button and then touching it with a red-hot iron. I have never performed the operation myself; but I think it a good practice for lazy people, who can't take the trouble to tie up their cattle and feed and bed them properly."

FARM.

Corn for the Silo.

BY E. D. TILSON.

My first experience in growing ensilage corn was about fifteen years ago, by sowing common Western Dent corn broadcast by hand. This method proved to be more favorable to weed growing than corn production, either for the silo or soiling. In times of drouth the corn would wilt and nearly die, while the weeds kept on flourishing. After two years I changed my method by planting in rows 30 inches apart and hills 12 inches apart in the row. I made a cheap sled, with four or five runners 30 inches apart, five feet long, of 1½-inch boards, nailing two inch boards across the top for stays. To this I fastened an old wagon-tongue, which completed a cheap and satisfactory marker. In the marks made by these runners I dropped the seed by hand in hills 12 inches apart, and covered it with a hoe. After two or three years I used hand corn planters, which dropped and covered at the same time. After the corn was up I kept the ground clean by hand-hoes and horse-scuttlers. In this way I thought I was getting very fair crops of 15 tons per acre from common Western Yellow Dent seed. I then tried the Mammoth Southern Sweet variety, which increased the crop four tons per acre. In a few years I tried planting one-half of my field in rows 36 inches apart and hills 16 inches apart in the rows. (Up to this time our corn had few ears.) I found upon weighing this crop at harvest time that the crop grown the old way gave 19 tons per acre, while the portion planted the new way—wider apart—produced 21 tons per acre, bearing quite a lot of ears matured to the roasting stage. The stalks were larger and the ensilage better. The following year I planted some rows 40 inches apart, with hills 18 inches. At harvest time the widely-grown corn gave a little more weight off an acre, while the corn was still better—having a lot of glazed ears. I have ever since continued to plant in this way. Last year we grew 1,000 tons of ensilage corn on 50 acres, which cost when put in the silo, \$1 per ton. The Mammoth Southern Sweet and the Yellow Leaming Dent were the sorts grown, and each produced about the same yield.

A Good Word for Weeds.

SIR,—Prof. J. Hoyes Panton, in your issue of March 2nd, gives us some valuable instruction in relation to weeds, and on the importance of water to plant-life. We cannot become too wide-awake in both these branches, but do not let us get over-prejudiced against the small weeds.

I have noticed that seedlings, such as carrots, turnips, etc., flourished in weeds when very small, and outstripped those parts of the field where there were no weeds, during a time of drought. Have also seen strawberries hold on better, in time of drought, where weeds were mixed with them than where they were clean, much as I dislike the former state.

R. W. WETMORE.

King's Co., N. B.

SEED TIME COMING.

Our Annual Seed Report from the Experimental Union, Dominion Experimental Farm, and Representative Farmers.

SPRING GRAINS, NEW VARIETIES, ROOTS, CORN, RAPE, CLOVERS, PERMANENT PASTURES, AND SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS.

The season is now ripe for farmers to decide what sorts of grain, fodder, and roots to sow for the coming season. We have succeeded in collecting much data which will, we trust, enable many readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to grow much larger crops than they have been accustomed to produce. As will be noticed, we have extended our enquiries in several new directions, which, we trust, will be of value:—

- (1) Will you be good enough to write us what varieties of oats, barley, peas, spring wheat, buckwheat, beans, and millet did best in your vicinity last year? Also tell us what sorts of potatoes, turnips, mangels, and carrots have proved most satisfactory in your district. Please write of the varieties in the order named.
- (2) Did you try any new varieties of grain, corn, potatoes, or roots last year? If so, what were their names and the results?
- (3) What varieties of corn did best in your locality for ear corn, and for fodder, or for the silo?
- (4) What crops have been most helpful for extra summer and early fall feeding of dairy cows or other stock?
- (5) What has been the experience, if any, in your district in growing rape and feeding it to sheep and other animals?
- (6) What varieties of clover and grasses have been found best suited to your locality?
- (7) Have permanent pastures been tried in your district, and with what results? Also what varieties of grasses and clovers were used therefor?

THE EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

That excellent organization, the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, has for its object the testing of many of the best known varieties of farm crops over the entire Province, in all sorts and conditions of soils. The following tables show the result of different varieties, quantity of straw and grain, and comparative value.

PRAS.				
Variety.	Comparative Value.	Straw. Tons.	Grain. Bush.	
Mummeys	85	1.2	24.3	
Prussian Blue	100	1.1	24.2	
White Marrowfat	82	1.1	22.5	
Canadian Beauty	94	1.1	21.1	
OATS.				
Siberian	100	1.6	57.1	
Bavarian	74	1.6	54.9	
Joanette Black	82	1.4	54.9	
Oderbruck	82	1.4	54.3	
Imp. Besthorn	70	1.5	54.1	
Poland White	77	1.4	53.9	
BARLEY.				
Mandscheuri	100	1.1	35.3	
Oderbrucker	84	9	29.7	
Two-rowed Italian	71	1.2	29.6	
Guy Mayle	53	9	28.1	
Kinnakulla	31	9	25.4	
SPRING WHEAT.				
Harrison's Bearded	100	1.3	20.5	
Red Fern	96	1.6	17.5	
Pringle's Champion	83	1.1	16.7	
Bart Tremenis	52	1.4	16.4	
Haynes Bluestem	67	1.5	15.8	
POTATOES.				
Variety.	Table Quality.	Per Cent. Marketable.	Per Acre. Bush.	
Empire State	94	93	205.1	
Freeman	87	91	204.7	
American Wonder	79	92	196.0	
Pearl of Savoy	87	93	189.4	
Summit	86	91	181.3	
Burpee's Extra Early	100	88	165.6	
CARROTS.				
Variety.	Av. Weight.	1895.	3 Yrs.	
Improved Short White	1.4	1086.6	1015	
Large White Vosges	1.4	801.4	880.5	
Large White Belgian	1.0	828.4	850.9	
Guerranda	1.0	770.3	733.1	
Danvers Orange	.9	754.1	792.1	
MANGELS.				
Variety.	Average Weight.	Bush. per Acre.		
Improved Mammoth Sawlog	4.4	1284.6		
Improved Long Red	4.8	1258.7		
Carter's W. Orange Globe	3.2	980.6		
Carter's Champion Yellow Intermediate	3.7	953.7		
White Silesian Sugar Beet	3.1	857.9		
TURNIPS.				
Greystone (fall)	2.8	1114.4		
Jersey Navet (fall)	2.5	1039.2		
Carter's Elephant (Swede)	2.3	961.5		
Hartley's Bronze-top (Swede)	2.2	961.4		
Marshall's Purple-top (Swede)	2.0	903.3		
Jersey Navet, very firm and of good quality.				
SILAGE CORN.				
VARIETY.	Condition at O. A. C. Sept. 5th, for 3 years.	Height.	Tons of Ears.	Yield per Acre.
Cloud's Early Yellow	late milk	103	4	17.1
Rural Thoroughbred W. Flint	milk	92	3.4	16.1
Mammoth Cuban	firm dough	99	4.2	15.6
Imp. Leaming		96	3.7	14.9
Salzer's North Dakota	ripe	82	3.6	12.4
Compton's Early		72	3.3	11.2

(Continued on page 113.)

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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Address—
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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Canadian Horse Show.

The prize list is out for the second annual Canadian Horse Show, to be held in the Armory, Toronto, on April 15, 16, 17 and 18, next. It is most attractive, particularly in the splendid array of premiums offered, amounting to no less than \$5,000, divided among the various breeds, light and heavy, and should draw together the grandest aggregation of horses ever witnessed in Canada. Greatly reduced railway rates are offered, and every provision is being made for the comfort of the horse-loving public. The entries are to close on Saturday, April 4th. The show was a great success last year, but '96 should eclipse '95, because horse prospects are brightening. Every horse breeder should make early arrangements to be there. The joint secretaries are Hy. Wade, Parliament Buildings, for entries and as treasurer, and Stewart Houston, 18 Toronto St., for correspondence and general business. Write Mr. Wade for a copy of the prize list.

SEED TIME COMING.

(Continued from page 112.)

MILLET.			
Green crop—per acre.			
Variety.	Tons.	Tons—4 Yrs. Average.	
Salzer's Dakota.....	9.3	8.2	
Golden Wonder.....	8.3	6.7	
Common.....	6.5	5.4	
Hungarian.....	5.2		

OTTAWA CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Prof. Wm. Saunders' report of the yield of crops grown upon the Dominion Experimental Farm shows that in 58 varieties of oats grown the Banner and Abundance have given the heaviest grain returns, the former of which yielded 74 bushels 4 pounds per acre; the latter, 73 bushels 8 pounds.

Of barley, 31 two-rowed and 29 six-rowed sorts have been grown. Of the two-rowed, Sidney headed the list, yielding 43 bushels 16 pounds per acre. In six-rowed, Mensury led, yielding 58 bushels 16 pounds per acre; followed by the Petschora, Royal, and Success, which gave respective yields of 51 bushels 42 pounds, 51 bushels 12 pounds, and 51 bushels 12 pounds per acre.

In peas, of which 72 varieties were grown, the heaviest crop was given by one of the new cross-bred sorts produced at the Farm, which yielded 54 bushels per acre.

Of fodder corn, the heaviest yield was from Rural Thoroughbred White Flint, which gave 21.5 tons per acre; White Cap Yellow Dent, 17.9 tons; and a new variety, Mammoth Eight-rowed Flint, produced 15 tons per acre.

The heaviest yielding variety of mangels was the Mammoth Long Red, which produced 23 tons 1,375 pounds per acre.

Of carrots, the largest yield was from Improved Short White, which gave 23 tons 1,040 pounds per acre; while Mammoth White Intermediate yielded 23 tons 120 pounds from the same area.

Of turnips, the heaviest crop was grown from Elephant's Master, which gave 15 tons 1,425 pounds per acre.

The yield of potatoes, of which 102 varieties were grown, gave the highest yield in the American Wonder sort, producing 385 bushels per acre; followed by Early North, with 378 bushels 24 pounds; General Gordon, with 365 bushels 12 pounds; and Thorburn, with 352 bushels per acre.

MARITIME EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

[By Wm. M. Blair, Supt.]

(1) OATS.			
Variety.	Per Acre.	Lbs. per Bush.	
Golden Beauty.....	69	14	37
Early Gothland.....	66	16	40 1/2
American Beauty.....	64	24	39
Cave.....	64	24	41 1/2
Abyssinia.....	62	12	42
Early Blossom.....	62	12	38

BARLEY.			
Two-rowed—			
French Chevalier.....	47	44	52
Canadian Thorpe.....	46	32	52
New Golden Grain.....	44	28	50 1/2
Danish Chevalier.....	42	24	53
Six-rowed—			
Odessa.....	52	4	50
Royal.....	45	20	51
Trooper.....	43	16	50
Mensury.....	44	28	51

PEAS.			
Crown.....	55	62	
Black-eyed Marrowfat.....	53	59 1/2	
Canadian Beauty.....	47	60	
New Potter.....	47	59	

WHEAT.			
Stanley.....	32	59	
Preston.....	32	60	
Major.....	31	59	
Campbell's White Chaff.....	31	61	

POTATOES.			
Delaware, State of Maine, Late Puritan, Early Sunrise, Pearce's Extra Early, Clark's No. 1, and I. X. L.			

TURNIPS.			
Average of 5 years' test.			
Purple-top Swede.....			915
Jumbo or Monarch.....			868
Prize Purple-top Swede.....			820

MANGELS.			
Giant Yellow Intermediate.....			869
Mammoth Long Red.....			790
Golden Tankard.....			739

CARROTS.			
White Intermediate.....			851
Improved Short White.....			814
Early Gem.....			695

(2) VARIETIES OF GRAIN TESTED FOR THE FIRST TIME, IN 1895.

OATS—			
Early Maine.....	50	37	
New Electric.....	50	20	
Scotch Hopetown.....	51	6	

BEARDLESS BARLEY—			
Success.....	45	40	
Excelsior.....	45	45	
Champion.....	42	20	

CROSS-BRED WHEAT—			
Admiral.....	30	40	
Beauty.....	30	60	
Dufferin.....	27	20	
Vernon.....	27	20	
Progress.....	27	61	

Variety.....	Yield per Acre.		Lbs. per Bush.
	Bush.	Lbs.	
Rideau.....	25	20	60
Countless.....	23	20	61 1/2
Dawn.....	19	40	60
Beaudry.....	19		58

OTHER WHEATS—			
Golden Drop.....	30	40	
Old Red River.....	30	20	
Goose.....	27	40	

VARIETIES OF CORN TESTED IN 1895 FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Variety.....	Condition when Cut.	Yield per Acre.	
		Tons.	Lbs.
Country Gentleman.....	Soft glazed	15	250
New White Cap Yellow Dent.....	Silking	12	750
Extra Early Huron Dent.....	Hard glazed	12	640
Sanford's Flint.....	Soft glazed	12	640
Champion White Pearl Dent.....	"	"	12
Mammoth Eight-rowed Flint.....	"	"	11
Canada White Flint.....	Silking	11	1,100
Canadian Dent.....	Glazed	8	1,050

POTATOES.

Variety.....	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre, Unmarketable.
	Marketable.	Bush. Lbs.	
Irish Daisy.....	270	55	
Money Maker.....	230	30	
Early Six-Weeks.....	190	17	
Wonder of the World.....	207	30	
Burbank.....	265	15	
Brownell's Winner.....	305	15	
Richter's Rose.....	330	20	
Early Harvest.....	285	30	
Peerless Junior.....	305	15	
Carman No. 1.....	325	20	
Early White Prize.....	240	35	
Prize Taker.....	160	40	
Orphans.....	175	10	
Troy Seedling.....	262	30	
New Queen.....	220	30	
Maggie Murphy.....	217	30	
Victor Rose.....	235	15	
Wonderful Clay Rose.....	340	20	

VARIETIES OF ROOTS TESTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Variety.....	Yield per Acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.
Elephant's Master.....	1,116	
Lord Doby.....	1,187	
Imperial Swede.....	965	

MANGELS—	
Webb's Mammoth Long Red.....	807
Dairy Farmer.....	818

CARROTS—	
Long Orange, or Surrey.....	372
Long Scarlet Altringham.....	498

(3) CORN.
Reared the best for market purposes: 1st. Mitchell's Extra Early. 2nd. Early Minnesota.

CORN FOR SILO.

Variety.....	Average Yield per Acre for three years' test.	
	Tons	800 lbs.
Compton's Early—Glazed.....	15	800
Longfellow, do.....	13	675
Pearce's Prolific, do.....	12	1,300

(4) We find oats and vetches best for summer feeding, with corn later on.

(5) I do not know of a single case of rape being grown.

(6) Large red and alsike clover, with timothy as the standard grass. A small plot of crimson clover grown the past year proved very productive, and was found to be excellent as a green feed for stock.

(7) No.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

[By Thos. A. Sharpe, Supt.]

Oats.—American Banner, Early Gothland, Hazlett's Seizure, Cream Egyptian, Lincoln, White Wonder, Poland, Golden Beauty, and Early Golden Beauty are all good croppers, and from returns of seed sent out last spring, would rate about in the order named.

Barley.—Two-rowed: Duckbill, Gold Thorpe, Canadian Thorpe, Danish Chevalier, and Bolton rank in the order named. Six-rowed: Odessa, Trooper, Petschora, Vanguard, and Rennie's Improved.

Peas.—Golden Vine, Prince Albert, Multiplier, Mummy, and Prussian Blue.

Spring Wheat.—White Fyfe, Herrison's Bearded, Beaudry, Advance, Admiral, Alpha, Golden Drop, Rio Grande, Red Fern, and Wellman's Fyfe were perhaps the best yielders, as taken from returns from seed sent out as well as in our own tests. But in the coast region very little wheat is grown for milling purposes; what is raised being grown principally for chicken-feed.

Buckwheat and Beans.—Very little grown. Millet.—German and Golden millet and Hungarian raised to a limited extent. All the above named varieties yield very heavy crops.

Potatoes.—Early Rose, Early Sunrise, Dakota Red, Freeman, American Giant, State of Maine, Vanier, Daisy, Earliest of All, Chicago Market, Rural Blush, and Beauty of Hebron have done well in many places, under very different conditions. Many other varieties have been heavy croppers in some places.

Turnips.—Elephant, Jumbo, Marquis of Lorne, Rennie's Prize Purple-top, East Lothian Purple-top, and Westbury Improved gave the heaviest crops.

Mangels.—Giant Yellow Intermediate, Carter's Warden, Mammoth Long Red, Golden Tankard, and Canadian Giant yielded the heaviest crops.

Carrots.—Vosges, Mammoth White Intermediate, Danvers, Scarlet Intermediate, and White Belgian.

A number of new varieties of grains and roots were tested last year, but another year will be required before determining whether they have sufficient merit to commend them for general cultivation.

Corn.—Early White Flint, Pearce's Prolific, Red Cob Ensilage, Smut Nose or Canadian Yel-

low are sufficiently early to produce ears in glaze condition for ensilage.

Early spring and summer feeding.—Fall sown vetches generally stand the winter and give very early feed, to be followed by a spring-sown mixture of oats, wheat, and peas.

Grasses.—All the most valuable grasses do remarkably well. Clover does not kill or die out, as in the East, and gives heavy crops.

Permanent Pastures have not been tried as yet. The summer was exceptionally dry, and roots suffered considerably.

Fruits were a splendid crop.

LAMPTON.

ELLIS F. AUGUSTINE.

(1) **Oats.**—American and Lincoln, both yielding, in some instances, over 60 bushels per acre. **Barley.**—Common six-rowed. **Peas.**—Crown and Golden Vine; the latter yielding as high as 33 bushels per acre. **Buckwheat.**—Japanese. **Beans.**—Pea bean. A largely increased area grown. **Millet.**—German. Very little sown. **Potatoes.**—Empire State, White Elephant, Rural New Yorker did best, but all varieties gave an immense yield. **Turnips.**—Very few grown, mangels almost entirely taking their place. **Mangels.**—Mammoth Long Red. **Carrots.**—Pearce's Improved Half-Long White.

(2) We tried a small plot of winter wheat called the "Terry," originated by Mr. T. B. Terry, the famous intensive farmer and potato grower of Ohio. The yield was fairly good, and the sample excellent, being a large, plump berry, amber in color. The winter oats test which I tried have proved a failure, for although the plants looked well in the middle of winter, they were badly killed in early spring, causing much chaff to grow up; hence the crop was plowed under.

(3) **Corn.**—For ear: Canadian Dent, Red Glare, Smut Nose. For ensilage: Red Cob Ensilage, Mammoth Southern Sweet.

(4) Green corn fodder.

(5) Rape has been grown to some extent, with excellent results as pasture for sheep and lambs, afterwards turning the stubble under for winter wheat. When fed to cows complaints are frequent as to the flavor imparted to the butter.

(6) **Clover.**—Medium Red and Alsike. **Timothy,** Herd's Grass or Cat's-tail.

(7) What permanent pastures there are are principally seeded with Canadian Blue, Red-top, and other native grasses.

ESSEX.

W. S. BALDWIN.

(1) **Oats.**—A number of varieties have been tried, and large yields were the exception. The Early White Egyptian, Oderbrucker, and White Russian; Black Tartarian, and Joaquette and Oderbrucker are very promising varieties. **Barley** is not as much grown as formerly. It is principally grown for feed. I heard of one plot of two bushels sown yielding 72 bushels by measure—Mensury variety. **Peas.**—Very little grown, and the bug is so bad there are no yields. Golden Vine and Marrowfat have led in the past. **Buckwheat.**—The common black variety not much grown. **Beans** are being grown; farmers begin to see there has to be something besides wheat grown. The small white bean is doing best, but Marrowfat is being planted to some extent. As to potatoes, their name is legion, but are not grown to any extent for market—from one-half to three or five acres, just for home consumption. The crop was better the past year than ordinary; about 200 bushels to the acre. Clark's No. 1 and Craig's Seedling about as good as the others. **Turnips.**—Very few grown. **Mangels.**—Long Red and Globe Yellow Sugar Beet is becoming very popular. **Carrots.**—Steel's Short White take the lead.

(2) I had an experiment of six varieties of oats from O. A. C. White Egyptian, Oderbrucker, and Joaquette were best; some of these same varieties are grown as field crops as well.

(3) No new corn; I grow high mixed both for crops and ensilage.

(4) **Corn.**—None grown.

(5) There are a few small plots of lucern, which were like islands in the ocean—the only green thing visible.

(6) I have five acres lucern; a very good stand the past season, and is looking well now the ground is bare; will be able to give a report next season if desired.

KENT.

W. A. M'GRACHY.

(1) **Oats.**—For black, Joaquette and Tartarian; white, American Banner. **Barley.**—Mandschouri and six-rowed. **Peas.**—Very few grown on account of the bugs. **Millet.**—Very little grown in immediate neighborhood, and the same may be said of spring wheat. **Buckwheat.**—Japanese and common black. **Beans.**—Peas take the lead, with Mediums a good second. **Potatoes.**—Elephant for main crop, and Ohio for extra early. **Turnips.**—Very few grown. **Mangels.**—Long Red and Globe Yellow Sugar Beet is becoming very popular. **Carrots.**—Improved Short White takes the lead.

(2) **Corn.**—Early Butler, Huron Dent, and White Cap Yellow. Former and latter proved most prolific; latter has fine fodder. **Potatoes.**—Tried several varieties, but will discard them all.

(3) **Ears.**—Common White Dent best yet tried. **Fodder.**—Red Cob Ensilage and Evergreen Sweet. **Silo.**—Have had no experience.

(4) Extra summer: Lucern, followed by peas and oats mixed. Early fall: Fodder corn.

(5) Several tried to grow it, but failed on account of drought.

(6) Red, Alsike, and Lucern clover, and Timothy and Orchard grasses are most popular.

(7) No.

ELGIN.

T. H. MEDCRAFT.

(1) **Oats.**—The best I grew are Banner and Joaquette. The Banner did the best. The black was too short in the straw, but the oats turned out well. I grew barley, the Mensury and Carter's Prolific, with oats and peas, and all ripened together. **Peas.**—Mummy and English Multiplier; the former seemed to be a little the best. **Spring Wheat** and **Buckwheat.**—None grown. **Beans.**—The Pea bean seemed to take the lead. **Millet.**—The German. **Potatoes.**—The Delaware seemed to do best as a general cropper, and cooks very nicely. **Turnips.**—Pearce's Standard and Carter's Prize-winner were the largest croppers. **Mangels.**—Pearce's Canadian Giant, Golden Tankard, and the Yellow Globe. **Carrots.**—Pearce's Half-Long White and Carter's Orange Giant; I like the Half-Long the best; the Giant grows very rooty, making them hard to harvest, while they only grow half the quantity on the same amount of ground.

(2) **Corn.**—White Cap Yellow Dent; did not like it very well; too coarse in stalk and not a very good yielder. **Potatoes.**—The King of the Roses and the Irish Cobbler; I like the King of the Roses, as they yield and cook well.

(3) **Corn.**—White Flint and Lackawaxen; I like the Flint the best, as it is a little earlier and grows finer stalks. I like the Mammoth Southern for fodder the best.

(4) Fodder corn and rape.

(5) Rape is fine crop for sheep and cattle. I grew fifteen acres, and never saw sheep do better than while they were on it.

(6) Timothy and clover; there are also some patches of lucern which have done well, also orchard grass, which is splendid for early pasture.

WEST ELGIN.

CHAS. C. FORD.

(1) **Oats.**—Oats on the whole were an exceptionally good crop last year as regards yield and weight, the Black Tartarian and White American Banner being the chief sorts grown here. **Peas** have been little sown lately until last year when

they were sown to a great extent, and yielded excellently. The large blue pea gave by far the best satisfaction on account of its bug-proof qualities. **Buckwheat.**—Very little grown. **Spring Wheat** is a crop of the past. **Beans** are becoming more and more largely grown each year, and prove a very productive and profitable crop, the improved large white variety being the leading sort. **Millet** is more or less grown for winter feed where hay was scarce, the Hungarian being the chief sort sown. **Potatoes.**—The White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron, and Belle gave the best satisfaction, although a large number of varieties were grown with fair results; the crops on the whole being good. **Turnips.**—The old reliable Purple-top Swede is the favorite. **Carrots.**—The Large White Intermediate is the general favorite among the most extensive growers. **Mangels.**—The leading varieties are Giant Yellow and Mammoth Long Red.

No new varieties have been tried to my knowledge; the above named gave general satisfaction.

(2) We tried no new roots or corn. In wheat we experimented upon one or two varieties with poor results.

(3) The Yellow Dent, Twelve-rowed Yellow, and Smut Nose were best for ear, and the Mammoth Southern Sweet and Yellow (mixed) for fodder.

(4) The mixed varieties of corn were the most helpful for fall and late summer feeding of stock.

(5) The growing of rape has been tried in some instances with good results for the fall feeding of lambs.

(6) The common red clover is by far the best variety of clover, and the grasses best suited to us are timothy and blue grass.

(7) Permanent pastures do not give satisfaction, owing, no doubt, to the difference in quality of the soil. Seeding down every second year is the general plan for pasture and meadow also.

MIDDLESEX.

A. B. SCOTT.

(1) **Oats.**—The Black Tartar, Joaquette, and American Banner were the principal kinds grown, but the Joaquette, being a short-strawed oat, was in some places almost a failure on account of the extremely dry weather. The Banner did well this year, and also the Tartar, but in some cases the latter was affected by smut. **Peas** were sown late this year to escape the bug; as it was a splendid season for them, they were a good crop. The mixed varieties were the Mummy, Prince Albert, and Golden Vine. **Beans.**—There were a great many grown; and I think the small white bean is the favorite for field culture. **Potatoes.**—The Empire State and Rural New Yorker are the leading varieties. **Turnips.**—There are only a few people that grow many roots now, and the Purple-top Swede is the only variety that is grown. **Mangels.**—A good many people grow mangels stick to the Long Red, but in my estimation, Yellow Globe is a better sort. **Carrots.**—The Half-Long White is about the only kind grown in field culture.

(2) **Corn.**—They say in the West that "corn is king," and I think a good many of us are prepared to endorse that statement as to feed supply. After two years of extreme drought, corn is now looked upon as a very important crop. Although a few settled varieties have been tested, most people seem to have settled on the Longfellow and Leaming.

(3) In our locality, the common red and alsike clovers, timothy, orchard grass, and red-top do well.

(4) There are not many permanent pastures here, but I have one field that has been in pasture for over twenty years. As well as I can remember, it was seeded with timothy and red clover, but it soon filled up with natural grasses. It has been good pasture, but is failing a little now.

R. NICHOLSON.

(1) **Oats** were a very good crop here last year, yielding from forty to sixty bushels per acre. The favorite kinds are American Banner, Black Tartarian, and Joaquette. **Barley.**—There was not much grown here, but I understand the yield was good. Common six-rowed was a good crop. **Spring Wheat** has not been grown here for several years. **Peas.**—Very little is grown here. I only know of one piece, and that was plowed under green to prepare the ground for raspberries this year. **Beans.**—There were a few sown, the ordinary small white bean. The season was favorable for harvesting, and the sample of my yield were good. **Millet.**—I only know of one patch which was good. **Potatoes.**—Late Rose, Empire State, and Beauty of Hebron, Bell Orange, Empire State, and Rural New Yorker No. 2 were the kinds in most general use. **Turnips** are fast being superseded by mangels, turnips being subject to rot, causing them to rot before harvesting time. **Mangels** were a good crop, yielding from six to ten hundred bushels per acre; the yellow Intermediate, Long Red, and a few Globes; the Yellow Intermediate is the favorite. **Carrots.**—Not many grown.

(2) White Flint and Longfellow were the best varieties for ear corn. The Mammoth Southern Sweet and Thoroughbred White Flint for fodder. For the silo, Butler Co. Dent, Golden Dent, White Cap Dent.

(3) **Corn.**—There has been an occasional piece of rape sown on fall wheat stubble, which made consistent and succulent food.

(4) There has not been much experimenting done in grasses; timothy, red clover, and alsike are about the only varieties sown. There is an occasional field of alsike sown for seed.

(5) There is not much done in this direction; the ground is usually seeded with timothy and red clover, but in a few years they run out, and June grass takes full possession.

JAS. D. THOMPSON.

(1) **Oats.**—American Banner, Black Tartar, Joaquette, and White Siberian were the principal kinds grown in this district. Joaquette oats have been sown for several seasons, but do not grow enough straw even on the richest land. **Barley.**—Thorpe has been tried in still largely grown. Selected Canadian Thorpe has been tried several years, but has not proved to be any good. **Mandschouri** is sown, though not large, and is increasing. Last season the increase was very noticeable. **Turnips.**—Devonshire Greystone were largely grown. This winter feeding. Carter's Elephant swede was the best turnip grown in this section. **Mangels.**—The Mammoth Long Red is best adapted to the soil in this part. **Carrots.**—Pearce's Improved Half-Long White takes the lead.

(2) I grew the Early White Siberian for the first time in white oat, and they did extra well; promise to be a grand oat. I have seen, especially suited to heavy clay land; straw yellow Dent, and Leaming; the latter gave best results for the silo. **Potatoes.**—Grew American Wonder; they promise to be a fine potato.

(3) **Corn.**—For ear: Compton's Early, Longfellow, and One Hundred Day corn. For the silo: Leaming, Mammoth Southern, White Cap Yellow Dent, Huron, and Butler Dent.

(4) Oats and peas mixed and green oats; when sown at different periods they furnish a good milk food for quite a period. Compton's early corn comes in about the middle of August. Greystone turnips are good, too, about the first of September. Millet and Hungarian grass are great milk producers. Swede turnips, mangolds, and corn are fed in the fall.

(5) Very little rape has been grown in this locality.

(6) The ordinary red clover is sown largely sown. Alsike is grown for the seed, and is also mixed with the red variety and white Dutch. Some are experimenting with alfalfa.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tried to any extent.

BRUCE.

JAS. B. MUIR.

(1) **Oats.**—The New Zealand generally gives the best returns; the American Banner and Black Tartarian are also grown, and in some cases give very heavy yields per acre. The Joaquette is too short in the straw, but yields very heavily

on rich, mucky land. The Flying Scotchman has been tried; it is very early and inclined to blight in hot, dry weather. **Barley.**—The common six-rowed is generally grown; Carter's Prize Prolific and the Duckbill varieties have been tried, but results were no better than with the common variety. **Peas.**—The Multiplier is chiefly grown and yields very well. The Mummy has been tried, but is too coarse in the straw. The Prussian Blue is a vigorous grower and yields well, but buyers prefer a white pea. **Spring Wheat.**—The Red Fern and Colorado divide honors, but there is very little grown. **Buckwheat.**—Not much grown. The Silver-hull and Japanese varieties have both been tried, but Silver-hull is generally preferred. The Japanese is rather coarse and yields no heavier per acre. **Beans.**—There are very few field beans grown. **Millet.**—German or Golden millet or Hungarian millet are both grown, and yield about the same per acre. The new varieties have not generally been tried. **Potatoes.**—The White Elephant is generally grown, and has given the best results of any of the varieties tried. **Turnips.**—Several varieties are grown. Steele's Selected Purple-top Swede is one of the best varieties we have tried. **Mangels.**—Mammoth Long Red is generally grown, and yields very heavily. Golden-fleshed Tankard has also been tried and has given good results. **Carrots.**—The Improved Short White is the best yielder that has been tried in this neighborhood.

(2) In connection with the Experimental Union we tested the following varieties of fall wheat:

Variety	PER ACRE
American Bronze	which yielded at the rate of 40 bush.
Jones' Winter Fyfe	" " " " " " " 37 "
Early Red Clawson	" " " " " " " 32 "
Dawson's Golden Chaff	" " " " " " " 32 "
Surprise	" " " " " " " 29 "

We also tried the experiment with different varieties of mangels: The Improved Mammoth Long Red; Improved Mammoth Sawlog; Carter's Yellow Intermediate; Carter's Orange Globe; White Silesian Sugar Beet. With the exception of Carter's Orange Globe, the other varieties yielded very heavily per acre, and are all promising varieties. The Sugar Beet was very hard to harvest owing to its branching roots.

(3) **Corn.**—Compton's Early and 3-rowed Yellow Flint are chiefly grown for ear corn. Mammoth Southern Sweet and Steele's Prolific Sweet Ensilage for fodder, and Compton's Early, Longfellow, and Leaming for ensilage. Mammoth Cuban and Stowell's Evergreen have also been tried and given good results.

(4) Peas and oats at the rate of one bushel of peas to two of oats, and corn; in a few cases rye and millet.

(5) Very little has been tried.

(6) Common red and alsike clovers and timothy are the principal seeds used in seeding down. Mammoth clover does very well, but gives no after-growth like common red.

(7) Very little has been seeded down to permanent pasture, and in most cases it has deteriorated in a few years. The following mixture has been used: red, alsike, and lucern clovers, and timothy, red-top, meadow fescue, orchard, Italian rye, and Kentucky blue grasses.

THOS. CHISHOLM.

(1) **Oats.**—The Banner, as a white oat, I think is as good as any; the Black Tartarian did extra well also. **Barley.**—The common six-rowed is principally grown here; the Duckbill yielded well. **Peas.**—The Mummy has been grown for some years in this locality, and on good strong land usually have done well. The common small white pea is also grown and does well on the proper land. **Spring Wheat.**—The Goose was almost the only kind grown here last year, and yielded well. I have always grown the Colorado and had a good crop last year. **Buckwheat** and **Beans** are not grown here to any extent. **Millet** is not much grown here, although some small fields of the common variety sold by our seedsman here did well. **Potatoes** were a good crop here; all varieties doing well: Beauty of Hebron, Late Rose, Empire State, and American Wonder being the kinds principally grown, but there was no marked difference between the different kinds. **Turnips.** Mixing the different kinds of seed is commonly practiced by farmers here, so it is difficult to say which is best. **Mangels.**—The Long Red. **Carrots.**—The Half-long.

(2) The only thing I tried last year was in mangels—the Golden Tankard and the yellow varieties, but they were not a success; they failed to germinate; but feel inclined to try them again.

(3) The Southern Sweet was the only kind grown here in my immediate vicinity. The Canadian Dent and the Lennox vine are considered best by some.

(4) **Corn,** millet, Hungarian grass, in the order named. Greystone turnips for late feeding.

(5) Rape is growing in favor amongst the farmers in this locality.

(6) Red clover, timothy, and alsike are the most reliable.

(7) Not to my knowledge.

JAS. TOLTON.

(1) **Oats.**—The American Banner still takes the lead, and in the past season, so far as I noticed, did fully better than any other variety. Some other varieties are sown to a limited extent. **Barley.**—But little sown in this section. The common six-rowed mostly, but those who grow it for feed prefer Mensury or Russian, as it grows more straw and yields rather better. **Peas.**—Multiplier or Golden Vine principally grown, well—do not know the name, grows more straw and grain, larger than the Multiplier. **Spring Wheat.**—Very little grown. Varieties—Colorado, Goose, and Golden Drop. One farmer who had Golden Drop spoke very highly of it. **Buckwheat,** **Millet** and **Beans.**—Very little grown as field crops. The failure of the hay crop the past season induced some to sow which did not know the yellow varieties; do not know why was a success. The past season, any variety planted the Empire State, Ohio June, Beauty of Hebron, and some of the other varieties are grown. **Turnips.**—With many farmers the Swede turnip was almost a failure from drought. The favorite varieties are East Lothian, Sutton's Champion, Rennie's Phant or Giant King Swede is a new kind. I think worthy of best, taking bulk and other things into consideration. **Carrots.**—Field carrots: Intermediate or Half-long are the favorite, being easier to harvest, and fully as, if not more, productive.

(2) No; and do not think any of the neighbors did.

(3) **Corn** not grown here to any extent for the ears. Considerable grown for ensilage and fodder in other ways. Mammoth White Southern and some of the leading sorts grown; do not know which is best.

(4) Ensilage corn and rape.

(5) Rape is grown by a few farmers for feeding sheep, principally lambs, with satisfactory results. The area under rape: 2 to 10 acres per farm.

(6) Common red clover and timothy are the principal grass seeds sown. Alsike and orchard grass are also sown to a limited extent.

(7) So far as I know there has been no attempt to try permanent pastures. The Canadian blue grass, in my experience, is permanent enough, but does not meet all the requirements of a permanent pasture.

OXFORD.

H. BOLLERT.

(1) **Oats.**—The American Banner still proves a great cropper, but from last year's experience I believe that the Siberian will surpass it. **Barley.**—The selected six-rowed is the best, and grain, and as a yielder I believe will surpass it. **Peas.**—Multiplier are the best. **Spring Wheat.**—Very little is grown and improved a failure. I tried a variety sent out by the Central Exp. Farm, named Huron; receiving it after all seeding was done. I could not give it any well prepared ground, and under these disadvantages it proved successful, ripening a full and

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plump grain. It would seem that all that is required for successful spring wheat growing is a change of seed and, of course, well-prepared soil. *Buckwheat*.—None is grown. *Beans* are not grown for market. *Millet*, on account of the unusual drought, proved a total failure, especially when sown somewhat late for a second crop. *Potatoes*.—Rural New Yorker No. 2 leads all late varieties, and Burpee's Extra Early the early varieties. *Turnips*.—The Prize Elephant, also named Jumbo, proves a great cropper, of fine quality, beating all others. *Mangels*.—The Mammoth Long Red is mostly grown here, but the Golden Tankard is going to replace it, being of better quality. *Carrots*.—Not many grown; the Intermediate Short are doing well.

(2) For new varieties of grain I tried the Siberian oats, Trooper barley, Huron spring wheat, Burpee's Extra Early and Lee's Favorite potatoes. The latter did not do well; the others, I think, will prove great acquisitions.

(3) The high mixed corn proves best for all practical purposes, especially for the silo and for the ear crop, surpassing all the Flint varieties as a yielder.

(4) Peas and oats mixed proved a bonanza to all dairymen who had provided them for summer feed. This was followed by corn and Greystone turnips, millet having failed on account of the dry season.

(5) Very little rape is grown here, and all the late-sown failed to grow.

(6) Common red clover and timothy are chiefly grown; sometimes alsike is included in the mixture with good results. Orchard grass also does well. I have tried a number of other varieties of grasses, but none proved so satisfactory as the above named. The greatly-boomed fodder plant, *Scalaine*, was cut down with the frost, and proved a failure with several who tried it here.

(7) No permanent pastures were tried here.

A. & G. RICE.

(1) *Spring Wheat*.—Very little grown in this locality, as it is not a paying crop. *Barley*.—The six-rowed is principally grown; some Duckbill is still grown. *Oats*.—Of the many varieties of oats grown, we still find the old favorite, the Banner, to be the largest and most reliable cropper. Early Gothland is a stiff-strawed, heavy oat that promises well. In black oats the Tartarian takes the lead. *Mixed Crop*.—A mixture of, say, one-half bushel two-rowed barley, one-half bushel Goose wheat, three-fourths bushel oats, has been extensively grown here, and is increasing in popularity, as it makes a reliable crop and a big yield of good chopping grain.

Corn.—The acreage in corn increases yearly and the coming year is likely to see a big increase, owing to the drought of last year; also more silos will be built. Most of the corn here is grown for fodder, either to put up in stooks or the silo. The varieties in most favor are the Canadian Dents, Early Bailey, White Gourd, etc.; these give a good quantity of fodder seven to eight feet high; they also mature and ear, thus giving quality also.

Potatoes only grown for private use; the Hebron and White Star are leaders.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

(1) *Oats*.—A few had fair crops of common black oats—mostly Scotch Gray. *Barley*.—Six-rowed is generally taking the lead. *Buckwheat*.—The common large grain sort is still taking the lead. *Millet* was much sown for hay, but Hungarian is preferred. *Potatoes*.—Best—Rural No. 2, White Elephant, and Old Scotch Kidney. Tried Rose of Sharon; not up to standard. *Turnips*.—Westbury Swede seems to give about as good satisfaction as any other. *Mangels*.—Mammoth Long Red is grown, also Yellow Globe. *Carrots*.—White Belgian.

(2) New potatoes—Carmen No. 1 was tried upon a small scale. It is of good quality, but not so large as No. 2.

(3) Corn.—The common eight-rowed yellow is the most commonly grown. We think it gives the best results for ear corn. For fodder the Western Dent is best.

(4) Sown Western corn in drills has been the best to assist the summer pasture. A few have used the soft Aberdeen turnip, but it is objectionable for fattening milk and butter.

(5) Rape has been but little grown for sheep, and its profit is still a question.

(6) The common red clover, alsike, and White Dutch for pasture and bees. Grasses—Timothy, orchard, and native blue grass and red-top.

(7) Permanent pasture has not been tried to any appreciable extent; the native grasses and clovers are used.

WELLINGTON.

JAMES HOWMAN.

Oats have this year been very fair with regard to quality of grain, but the straw-producing qualities of most varieties have been well tested this season. The Banner did well, and straw was a fair length on soils that were moderately moist. The Joannette Black was very short in straw, but grain was good. The Siberian have been sown considerably this year, with good results both in grain and straw; they resemble the Banner a great deal, with perhaps a little stronger straw. They are a promising variety. *Barley*.—The six-rowed common barley is still largely used with fair results. Oederbrucker barley has been tried with fairly good results. *Peas* have been a fair success. Blue peas are growing in general favor in this locality. The straw of the Mummy is rather against them, it is so coarse. Multiplier give fair satisfaction, some prefer Golden Vine. I think the blue are ahead here. *Millet*.—Not much grown, and what I saw this season was rather short. The Golden is grown to some extent. *Potatoes*.—Empire State, Rural New Yorker, Pearl of Savoy have come into favor quite a good deal. Some still use Hebron, Elephant, and Rose. The Early Puritan and Burpee's Early are favorites as early varieties. Empire State is still ahead for average of five or six years in yield at the O. E. F. *Turnips*.—The East Lothian and Hall's Westbury still give good satisfaction as a general purpose turnip for either shipping or feeding. The Elephant swede is very free from what shippers call rust, and is a heavy cropper. *Mangolds*.—Mammoth Long Red and Large Yellow Intermediate give good satisfaction, as they are good croppers. Some use Golden Tankard, thinking quality is better; they are also good keepers, but not generally up to the former in yield. *Carrots*.—White Vorges grown with good results.

(2) Siberian oats gave good satisfaction. This was our first trial of them.

(3) Mammoth Southern Sweet did well for green feed, but the frost caught it before the ears were matured enough for ensilage. Very little corn grown for ear in this part.

(4) Oats and peas mixed and cut green to supplement pastures until corn was ready, and when corn was done, rape and turnip tops for all stock, except dairy cows, until put on winter feed.

(5) Permanent pastures have been tried, but a great many of the grasses generally disappear in a few years. Meadow fescue generally lasts very well, also orchard grass. The clovers generally go first. Think it is well to revive this subject again, it seems to be languishing somewhat.

WENTWORTH, W. R.

W. A. COWIE.

(1) *Oats*.—White Cave, Banner, Egyptian. *Peas*.—Golden Vine, Blue Prussian. *Buckwheat*.—Japanese, common gray. *Barley*.—Two-rowed. Not grown extensively. *Millet*.—Common, Hungarian grass. *Potatoes*.—White Elephant, Empire State, Beauty of Hebron. *Turnips*.—Carter's Purple-top swede, Bangholm's Purple-top. *Mangels*.—Mammoth Long Red. *Carrots*.—Improved Short White.

(2) Not many new varieties were tried last year. In wheat, the old standard varieties were mostly grown. Corn.—A new corn for ensilage was grown, and proved very satisfactory. Early Harstadon.

(3) Our best crop of corn for ensilage purposes was Early Huron Dent and Early Mastodon.

(4) The crop most beneficial to early fall or for summer feed was corn.

(5) No rape grown to any extent.

(6) Common red-top, alsike.

WENTWORTH.

JOHN JACKSON.

(1) *Oats*.—Perhaps the American Banner have done best, with Egyptian, Black Tartarian, and Australian in order named. *Barley*.—The six-rowed did well, the best for some years. *Peas*.—Mummy and Golden Vine in order named. *Spring Wheat*.—Goose is about the only kind grown. *Buckwheat, beans and millet* not much grown. *Potatoes*.—Rural New Yorker No. 2, Monroe Seedling, Rochester Rose; White Elephant is still quite a favorite. *Turnips*.—Carter's Elephant, Scirving & Hall's Westbury. *Mangels*.—Mammoth Long Red and Giant Yellow Intermediate. *Carrots*.—The Short Thick White is the general favorite.

(2) No new varieties.

(3) Learning, Minnesota King, and Compton's Early corn.

(4) Vetches, rape, peas, and corn; rape sown among oats and in the corn just before the last cultivation makes excellent pasture for sheep.

(5) Rape not grown to any great extent, but has proved entirely satisfactory as far as it has been tried.

(6) Common red clover, alsike, and timothy have proved the most reliable for hay and pasture.

(7) No permanent pastures have been tried.

WATERLOO.

ELIAS B. KOLB.

(1) *Oats* in general were not a heavy crop in our neighborhood last year, owing to the early spring frost, followed by the drought. The varieties that yielded most to the acre are White German, American Banner, and Joannette. *Barley*.—Mandscheuri, Scott, and Canadian Thorpe; the latter not yielding quite as much grain to the acre, but more straw. *Peas*.—The Multiplier outyielded the other varieties. *Spring Wheat* and *Buckwheat* not grown in our neighborhood. *Beans*.—The small white field bean is about the only kind grown here and yields very well. The yellow field bean is also grown to some extent; it is a good yielder and a better market than the white. *Millet* not grown in our vicinity. *Potatoes*.—The Rural New Yorker, Early Everet, and Crown Jewel are the best; the latter are variety of potatoes, viz., New Delaware; did not prove satisfactory; something like a mildew killed them, therefore the yield was very light; they have a great many tubers to the hill, but on account of the mildew were small, consequently the yield was small. Will, however, give them another trial next spring.

(2) I tried one kind of new grain, viz.: The New Siberian white oats; they proved satisfactory. I will sow a field of them this spring. I also tried a new variety of potatoes, viz., New Delaware; did not prove satisfactory; something like a mildew killed them, therefore the yield was very light; they have a great many tubers to the hill, but on account of the mildew were small, consequently the yield was small. Will, however, give them another trial next spring.

(3) For ear corn, the common yellow Canada is the best and surest for our locality. For fodder, Mammoth Southern Sweet is exclusively grown.

(4) Fodder corn has been most helpful for extra summer and early fall feeding for dairy cows.

(5) Rape is not much grown in our neighborhood. I had a patch the last two years and think it very good for hogs, if convenient to feed a little grain with it; but I find it especially valuable for lambs after they are weaned. I had one lamb last year that was fed exclusively on rape after being weaned, and when five months and a few days old weighed 107 pounds.

(6) The common red clover and timothy have been found best suited for our locality.

(7) To my knowledge, no permanent pastures have been tried in our district.

WATERLOO, S. R.

JOHN TAYLOR, JR.

(1) *Oats*.—The old Egyptian white oat has long been a favorite in this locality. It has proved itself to be a good yielder, and is especially liked on account of its stiff straw. The White Russian, American Banner, and White-Rosedale are the other white varieties most largely grown, and each have many admirers. The new Siberian white has been introduced and that is about all, and from all appearances it is going to more than hold its own. Of the black varieties the Joannette Black and Black Tartarian are grown. The Tartarian is not grown as largely as it used to be, but the Joannette is well liked by those who have tried it; they are rather short in the straw as compared with some other varieties, but they are agreeably deceiving when it comes to counting the bushels. They require to be sown thinner than most other varieties on account of their great stooking qualities. *Barley*.—The common six-rowed is the variety that is almost exclusively grown. The Canadian Thorpe was tried by the writer and a few others last season. Though it did not appear to withstand the frosts last spring as well as the common six-rowed, and is a considerably later variety, we believe it will be better liked as it is better known. *Peas*.—Multiplier most largely grown. Egyptian Mummy is apparently losing favor, and is not as largely sown as formerly. The Danarook and Centennial are good varieties and are well liked; the former has a tendency to grow owing to the adverse season were not the desired success. However, if the coming season proves more favorable, the prospects are we will be able to report more fully on beans next season. *Potatoes*.—The Early Rose has been largely grown, not so extensively of late years. White Elephant I think heads the list from point of acreage. The Crown Jewel and Rural New Yorker No. 2 are favorite varieties and largely grown. Empire State takes well and is a good yielder. The White Star and Chicago Market are also grown. *Turnips*.—Are extensively grown; the soil seems well adapted for them, they are the chief succulent food provided for winter stock-feeding, consequently few silos have been built. The chief swede varieties grown are Sutton's Champion Purple-top, Carter's Imperial Purple-top, Hall's Westbury Purple-top, and East Lothian. Most farmers sow them separately, but many mix the different varieties together when sowing. Of the white late varieties the common Greystone leads. The writer tried the Yellow Aberdeen Green-top last season; it is a comparatively new late variety, and compares very favorably with the swede varieties in keeping qualities; they will be much better for feed than the Greystone, though they grow scarcely as large. *Mangels*.—Very few grown; Long Red and Improved Mammoth. *Carrots*.—Most farmers don't grow any; small patches here and there of generally the White Vorges or Giant Short White varieties.

Corn.—Comparatively little grown for ensilage. The past year, however, has demonstrated the value of corn as a fodder crop over all other crops; the corn men are decidedly the best "fixed" for winter feed this season. For ensilage, some mix Canada Yellow, Red Cob Ensilage, and Sheep together.

(5) Rape has been tried by quite a number as a sown pasture, with good success. Care must be taken as to getting the sheep or lambs started eating it; a few lambs bloated and died on it; however, with care this may be avoided.

(6) Of clovers and grasses, the common red clover and alsike seem especially adapted here and do well. Timothy does fairly well.

(7) Permanent pastures are almost unknown. We believe corn has given the best results as an extra summer and fall food for dairy cows.

BRANT.

A. TELFER & SONS.

(1) *Oats*.—The American Banner has given splendid satisfaction, and is the kind mostly grown. *Barley*, owing to the severe drought, was a very short crop, also not a heavy acreage; the six-rowed is mostly sown. *Peas* a good crop; the Marrow-fat and Golden Vine do well. *Spring Wheat* not grown. *Buckwheat* not grown. *Beans* on a very small scale. *Millet*.—The German seems to have given very good satisfaction. *Potatoes*.—The Empire State, Green Mountain, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Chicago Market, and White Elephant have done very well. *Turnips*.—The Westbury swede is as good as any for a good keeper and shipper; the Purple-top is a good cropper, and does well for early feeding. *Mangels* and *Carrots* are not extensively grown.

(2) No.

(3) The Canadian Dent has done well for grain and fodder. The Southern Sweet and Red Cob we think among the best for silos.

(4) Greystone turnips and fodder corn.

(5) Rape has proved a very satisfactory crop for feeding sheep, especially lambs; other animals do well on it also, if not allowed too much.

(6) Timothy and red clover principally grown, although clover has been a poor crop of late years; there were a few patches of lucern sown.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tried in this locality.

J. E. RICHARDSON.

(1) *Oats*.—On heavy land Challenge yielded very well, and on light soil, Black Tartarian; Texas rust-proof on low, moist land yielded 80 bushels to the acre, but on rich, light soil was hardly worth harvesting. *Barley*.—Generally a poor crop; common six-rowed did as well as any. *Peas*.—Small white as good as any other variety; bugs very bad. *Spring Wheat*.—Very little grown, poor crop. *Buckwheat*.—Japanese and common variety. *Beans*.—Small white field. *Millet*.—Common variety generally sown; on one farm there was a fine crop of Japanese. *Potatoes*.—Burpee's Extra Early heads the list for early varieties, and is the best table variety I know of. Empire State, Munroe Seedling, and White Elephant for late. *Turnips*.—Swede: Hull's Westbury, Simmers' Champion, and Bangholm. White: Pomeranian White Globe and Greystone. *Carrots*.—Short White.

(2) I tried two new varieties of oats which I imported from England, viz., Newmarket and Golden Tartarian. The former has exceptionally plump, white grain, with a big, open head; the latter is the best table variety I know of, which is sided, the grain being of a golden shade. Both of these varieties did very well, but prefer testing them another year before recommending them. *Potatoes*.—I grew ten different varieties. Empire State headed the list; Munroe Seedling, a new variety, came next, and is a very good late sort.

(3) Corn.—Compton's Early Yellow has again given very good satisfaction. For fodder corn Mammoth Southern Sweet is mostly sown.

(4) Corn.

(5) I had a few acres of rape, which I fed to young cattle in the fall, and was well pleased with the result.

(6) Red clover and timothy are usually sown for hay. A good deal of alsike has been sown chiefly for its seed. The acreage of lucern is increasing on light land.

(7) I know of one farmer who seeded one field to permanent pasture last season. The mixture used was perennial ryegrass, timothy, meadow fescue, lucern, and alsike. The soil was sandy loam.

R. S. STEPHENSON.

(1) *Oats*.—Black Tartarian and Joannette did best. In white varieties, Banner and White Russian. *Barley*.—Six-rowed. *Peas*.—The Mummy, Crown, Multiplier, and Blue Prussian. *Buckwheat*.—Very little grown. *Millet*.—German. *Turnips*.—Carter's Elephant and Westbury are excellent varieties, but the turnip crop was poor on account of drouth. *Mangolds*.—The Long Red and Yellow Intermediate are most largely sown. *Carrots*.—White Vorges is an excellent variety; very easy to harvest, and a good cropper.

(2) I did not try any new varieties last season.

(3) Compton's Early and Eight-rowed Flint for husking, and Southern Sweet and Evergreen for fodder and the silo. The Dent varieties are usually sown, and the Leaming is I think, as good as any. I intend mixing the Leaming and Red Cob next season for ensilage, as I think it would be better in case of another drouth like we experienced last summer, when a great deal of the earlier ripening corn was too dry for good ensilage.

(4) Peas and oats, followed by Sweet corn and Hungarian grass.

(5) Rape has not been sown to any extent here.

(6) Common red, alsike, and lucern all do well. The crimson clover, as far as I can learn, did not do very well last summer, probably owing to the drouth, but I think it will be largely sown this spring.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tried much.

PERTH, S. R.

JOHN BURNS.

(1) *Oats*.—Banner is still the leader, with Joannette gaining a little ground. Siberian has been sown here, and my own impression is that it is the same variety which was grown here some years ago and then known as White Russian. *Barley*.—The preference is decidedly in favor of Mandscheuri, on account of its being the heaviest yielder. *Spring Wheat*.—Hardly any grown except a small acreage of Goose, which gives good results. *Peas*.—The favorite is Golden Vine, and is rapidly superseding the Mummy, which was grown a great deal here a year or two ago. *Buckwheat*.—The common gray variety is grown here, but to a very limited extent. *Beans* and *Millet* have no place in the farm economies of this section. *Potatoes*.—Early Puritan, Pearl of Savoy, and White Elephant are most generally grown. *Turnips*.—Sutton's Champion and Hartley's Bronze-top. *Mangels*.—Mammoth Long Red. *Carrots*.—Steel Bros. Short White.

In new varieties of produce, I tried Crimson clover, which, perhaps, should not come in for consideration under your inquiry, but which may possibly be of interest. Sown on the 9th of May, it came up slowly, and was kept back by late frosts, but when the warm weather came it seemed to grow wonderfully fast, and yielded a ton and a half per acre of cured hay at the 1st of October. I also tried a half acre of white swede turnips and can say nothing in their favor; they are in no respect the equal of the old yellow kinds. The variety of corn best suited to our locality, so far as found out, for ear corn, fodder, and also for the silo, is Huron Dent or Butler Co. Dent, which are very similar in all their characteristics. The soiling crops grown here are oats and tares, or oats and peas, and then corn for fall feeding; some few farmers growing white or Greystone turnips and feeding them from the drills. Very little rape is sown here. The tendency is to go out of sheep husbandry almost altogether. In clover and grasses, the common red clover is the one on which we depend, although a great deal of alsike is grown here for seed. Timothy and orchard grass are usually sown in a mixture of red clover, with sometimes a pound or two to the acre of white Dutch clover. There has been no attempt made here that I know of to turn land into permanent pasture. The custom is to bring meadow and pasture under the regular rotation.

PEEL.

ROBERT CATION.

(1) *Oats*.—I grew four kinds last season, one of them being new, w. Rosedale, Siberian, Gothland, and Early Ark (new), which yielded 65 bushels per acre. I had 70 acres sown in oats. The last named grows to a good length, fairly stiff in straw, and thoroughly free from rust. *Barley* crop very light; very little grown here. Rennie's Improved gave the best satisfaction. *Spring Wheat*.—Goose the only kind grown here, yielding being the best for two or three years. *Peas*.—The leading varieties are Prince Albert and Mummy. *Buckwheat* and *Beans*.—None grown. *Millet* not much grown. *Potatoes*.—Peerless

Savoy the only sort grown. Turnips poor on account of drought. Mangels.—Long Red or Gatepost. Carrots.—Hardly any grown.

(3) Corn.—High mixed corn for late summer and fall feeding for stock. I find that corn is the best crop.

(5) No rape grown.

(6) Red clover and timothy.

(7) Have never tried permanent pasture.

YORK.

JOHN BELL.

(1) In answer to your questions would say that Black Tartarian oats, Canadian six-rowed barley, Prince Albert peas, Wild Goose wheat, Japanese buckwheat seemed to lead in our district. Potatoes.—Burbank seedling was decidedly the best late sort last year, giving a large yield of nice, even, well-shaped potatoes of excellent quality. Turnips.—Purple-top swede. Mangel-wurzel.—Rennie's New Giant Yellow Half-long was a wonderful success in some cases. Carrots.—Rennie's Mammoth White Intermediate surpasses all others.

(2) Did not try anything new but Rennie's New Giant Yellow Half-long mangel, and had an enormous crop.

(3) Corn.—Angel of Midnight for ear corn, Mammoth Southern Sweet for fodder and silo.

(4) For summer and early fall feeding, peas and oats for a time, until Mammoth Southern Sweet corn is fit.

(5) Growing rape is proving to be one of our best-paying crops. Sheep, dry cattle, and hogs make wonderful improvement on it.

(6) Red clover and timothy is all that is grown for hay or pasture. There is some alsike grown for seed, but nothing else; it is not liked for pasture or hay.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tried to any extent.

YORK, E. R. JOHN MILLER.

(1) Oats.—I have grown the Improved American oats for the past three years; they are much like the Banner, but are longer and stouter in the straw, and have yielded much better with all who have grown them; they are a heavy oat, weighing over 40 lbs. per measured bushel. I did not grow the Banner last year; they are the kind mostly grown here; they have not done as well here this last year or two as formerly. Lincoln were sown in the straw, but yielded well, and are a good, heavy oat; I think they would do well on low land. I saw some very fine fields of Golden Giant side oats; last season seemed to suit them. Peas were a fair crop; the Black-eyed Marrowfat are mostly grown here, and are worth from 10 to 15 cents per bushel more than small peas. I have grown the Mummy peas for several years; they have done well; are good yielders; the straw is coarse, but if cut at the right time, and cured properly, stock eat it well. Spring Wheat.—Not much grown, except Wild Goose; it has done well, and is the only safe kind to sow here. Buckwheat is not grown here to any extent. Beans have been grown here the last two years, and I think will be sown more extensively in the future; some farmers had 3 or 6 acres last year and intend planting more next year. The common white bean is grown. Potatoes.—I grow the Freeman; they do well on rich land, are early and a good cropper, and can't be beat on the table. The Rural New Yorker is largely grown, and is a big yielder. The Empire State has done well, is a strong grower, and yields extra big crops. They have only been grown here last season. Turnips.—I grew Steele's Selected and had a very fine crop, part of which I sowed the first week in June; they grew very fast at first, but they got lousy, and the straw is coarse; on that account they are a poor crop; all early-sown turnips in this vicinity were the same, while those sown about June 20th were free from lice and a fine crop. Carrots.—The White Vosges are mostly grown, if not altogether; they are so much easier harvested than the White Belgian.

(2) I tried two new varieties of oats: The Early Golden Prolific, a yellow oat, a strong grower, and claimed to be an extra heavy yielder; part of mine were badly hurt with drought, but yielded over 60 bushel per acre. The Early White Maine, an open-headed oat, were very short and were most affected by the drought of any kind I had. They are highly spoken of by growers in N. Y. State—growers claiming to have had over 100 bushels per acre; perhaps they will do better next year.

(3) I planted the Mammoth Eight-rowed Flint corn, said to ripen in 90 days from planting; we gave it a month longer, and then had to cut it on the green side. I tried the Wisconsin Dent along side; it was earlier and yielded better; an ear of it six inches long would sell a third more corn than one of the other a foot long.

Several farmers who have silos tell me they will only plant corn that will mature for the silo, that their cows do better on it, and that a smaller ration of it will do.

Corn and White or Greystone turnips are the principal crops for early fall feed.

ONTARIO, E. R. G. E. MOWBRAY.

(1) Oats.—Of a large number of varieties sown the Egyptian and Siberian were the best. All kinds of oats yielded well this year. Peas.—The Black-eyed Marrowfat and Prussian Blue did the best, although large quantities of fancy peas were grown in this township for seedmen, and did fairly well. Spring Wheat.—Scarcely any grown; Annetta and Colorado varieties seem to be the favorites. Buckwheat.—All kinds yielded well, but the Silver-hull was decidedly the best. Beans.—Very few grown, except for seedmen, who furnish seed and take the whole crop at a fixed price. Turnips.—Large acreage grown. All varieties of swede have been tried. The Skirving appears to give as good satisfaction as any of them. Mangels.—The Long Red yielded well last year. Potatoes.—Magnificent crop, all kind yielding well. The Rural New Yorker No. 2, a variety I tried for the first time last year, is a potato of good quality and a great yielder. I am highly pleased with it, and recommend it heartily.

(3) Grand crop of corn, all kinds; Compton's Early for ear, Western corn for fodder.

(4) Extra spring and fall feeding: Fall rye, Western corn, White turnips, and pumpkins.

(5) Rape very little grown.

(6) Alsike and red clover is largely grown, also timothy. A few farmers have tried alfalfa, I understand, with good results.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tried to any extent.

ONTARIO, N. R. M. CLIPSHAM.

(1) Oats.—Rosedale, Barley.—Six rowed. Peas.—Golden Vine. Spring Wheat.—The Fyfe; not much grown. Buckwheat.—Japanese. Potatoes.—Empire State. Turnips.—Purple-top swede. Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red. Carrots.—Steele's Improved Short White.

(2) I tried Salzer's North Dakota corn. It is too late for this section.

(3) Canada Yellow for ear, and Angel of Midnight for the silo. I have tried over a dozen different kinds and I find this the best every way for this northern section. Last year I grew 15 tons to the acre.

(4) Peas and oats.

(5) No rape grown.

(6) Red clover and timothy grass. I tried lucern, or alfalfa, last year. It made a wonderful growth. I think it is going to make the best fodder plant we have.

(7) They have not been tried. As I keep a dairy and ship butter to Toronto, I am interested in the fodder plant; but the corn ensilage is our best and cheapest feed. I have two silos.

J. F. MAYLON.

Oats.—The principal variety grown here is the American Banner. It ripens evenly, and is moderately early. It is a fair cropper of grain and straw. Barley is not grown to any extent, because of the low price prevailing of late years; other

coarse grains, viz., peas and oats, being more profitable. Peas.—The Prussian Blue excelled other sorts, yielding fairly well. Spring Wheat is not generally grown here, but some of the best farmers sow it after a root crop, and seed down. The varieties are White Russian and Thick Set. Buckwheat.—Quite a number of farmers have been growing buckwheat profitably the last three years; the leading variety is the silver Chaff. Beans and Millet are not grown in this locality. Potatoes.—A good many varieties have been tried, but the beauty of Hebron seems to be the favorite. Turnips are grown here rather extensively, as much so, perhaps, as in any other part of the Province. The kinds more generally sown are Bangholm and Champion. Mangolds.—Only a small area sown. The Mammoth Long Red is the general favorite. Carrots.—Only a few sown, perhaps less than mangolds. The sort most in favor is the Half-long, it being more easily harvested and just as productive.

(3) Ear corn is not grown except for table use. White Flint and Red Cob are the leading varieties for ensilage.

(4) For early summer and fall feeding corn has been found the most profitable crop in this section.

(5) Some of the largest sheep breeders have found rape to be very profitable fall feed.

(6) Alsike has been grown very extensively in this locality for the past few years. Red clover and timothy is mostly grown for hay.

(7) To my knowledge permanent pastures have not been tried in this locality.

PETERBOROUGH.

J. FRED DAVIDSON.

(1) Oats.—The Egyptian did about the best the last two seasons. Banner and Welcome are also good varieties. New Wonderful, an early and very heavy variety, did well this season. Black Tartarian has run out, and does not now do well. Joannette yields immensely on low ground. It requires very rank ground, as it is very short in straw. Siberian, a new variety and a very heavy cropper, is worthy of attention. Barley.—The last season was not a good one for barley. The common six-rowed is still the most extensively grown. Mennury, on account of drought, did not do very well. Duckbill did fairly well. Thorpe is a very good variety; these are two-rowed and much alike. Black barley is grown by a great many for feed, and is in favor. Peas.—Prince Albert; a good variety and still most extensively grown. Prussian Blue have yielded very well and are hardy. Canadian Beauty, a Japanese, produced a crop of some value; it is a large white pea of the Marrowfat type, but more hardy. Mummy are about played out. Wheat.—Colorado is most extensive, grown. McCarlin is a better variety, with longer straw, and will stand more wet. Not much attention is now paid to wheat growing. Buckwheat.—Japanese most extensively grown and most profitable. Some common gray is still grown. I saw Japanese last year that stood five feet high. Beans.—The common white is the only one grown, and it only in small lots of an acre or so. Millet.—The Golden is, I think, somewhat better than the old Hungarian grass, but either will do well on strong land. Potatoes.—For early, the Crown Jewel, Burpee's Extra Early, and Early Puritan have done about the best. For late crop, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Empire State, Freeman, and Wisconsin are about the best. The latter variety cultivated here. Turnips.—Carter's Elephant, Highland Prize, Hartley's Bronze-top, and the Champion are the leading varieties. Mangels.—The Mammoth Red is the leading variety. The Golden Giant is also a valuable root; does well on clay land, and is easily harvested. Carrots.—The White Vosges is the leading variety, and is often given another name by seedmen to induce a sale.

Corn.—The Mammoth Southern Sweet is most extensively grown, but the Wisconsin Yellow Dent are about the best returns in the amount of stalk, with the most and best-developed ears. There is none grown here for husking.

Soiling Crops.—Corn is the most extensively grown for summer feeding. Considerable rye has been sown after hay for fall feeding; also a good deal of rape and fall turnips. This is something that farmers are giving more attention to, and is rightly so; the past summer's drought may be a blessing in disguise, causing farmers to pay more attention to soiling crops.

Rape Growing.—Considerable attention is being given to rape growing for the fall feeding of sheep, lambs, and calves. Where it has been fed, sheep and calves seem to fatten very rapidly upon it, and no injurious effects were noticed from it. Clovers and Grasses.—Red clover and alsike are the most extensively sown; several fields of lucern have been tried and are doing well; timothy is about the only grass grown. I do not know where any permanent pasture has been resorted to here yet, but I intend trying a field this season.

PETERBOROUGH, E. R.

F. BIRDSALL.

(1) Oats.—The Banner oat has done well this last year, turning into grain of the stock. The White Siberian turned out a little better to the stock, but gave about the same number of stalks to the acre. Barley.—Not much grown in this immediate vicinity. The common six-rowed was sown. Peas.—The Golden Vine and Prince Albert yielded the best, but all were hurt badly by frost and drought. Spring Wheat.—Colorado mostly sown. Buckwheat.—The common buckwheat seemed to be the best. Beans.—Very few grown. Millet.—I don't know of any being grown last year. Potatoes.—Elephant and Beauty of Hebron turned out the best, but the drought affected potatoes badly in parts of the county. Turnips were a grand crop. The Greystone was sown for fall and early winter feed, while the Elephant Swede and Prize Purple-top yielded the best for winter keeping. Mangels.—The Long Red and Golden Tankard yield the best. Carrots.—The White Vosges are popular, they are so much more easily raised; the Belgian turn out fully as well, if not better.

(2) The White Siberian oat is new in this vicinity; although the year was very unfavorable, they turned out better to the stock, and had fully as much straw as any other kind I had. I also tried the crimson clover. It caught well, but the tallest never got over seven inches in height; it might do better in a more favorable season.

(3) For Fodder.—Longfellow, White Flint, and Southern Sweet are used for the silo, and the three together are a grand combination for the silo. The whole three copped grandly, and came fully to maturity before the usual time for putting in the silo.

(4) Corn and turnips have been used most extensively; nearly every farmer now grows corn for early fall feed. Fall rye is used a good deal for early and very late feed for cattle and sheep.

(5) Not much rape has been sown. I sowed some with the oats last year, as advocated by some sheep breeders, but it did not amount to anything; but some white turnips which were in the rape were quite large when I cut the oats. I intend to sow about one pound of white turnip seed to the acre in part of my oats, and about two pounds of clover seed in part of them to try for more feed on the stubble fields.

(6) Common red clover, alsike, lucern, timothy, orchard grass, and red-top.

(7) Permanent pasture has not been tried by many. I have been experimenting for over 25 years with different mixtures for permanent pasture, with varied results. If by permanent pasture is meant a mixture that is going to last for generations, it is a myth; if it means a mixture that is to be permanent for the season—that is, one grass coming on after another, so as always to give a good mouthful and to last in the ground for several years, it is a reality. I use red clover, alsike, lucern, timothy, orchard grass, perennial rye grass, red-top, meadow fescue, and white Dutch clover, and sometimes a little Mammoth red clover. I have had crops of hay for eight years on

fields sown down with this mixture, and invariably a grand aftermath. After the second year the seeds gradually drop out; getting on to the latter years, orchard grass, red-top, timothy, lucern, and white Dutch are the only grasses remaining. Hay of all kinds was a failure this year, owing to the frost and drought.

J. SMITHSON.

Oats.—Nearly all varieties sown gave very satisfactory returns this year; although the straw was short, we had a very good yield of grain. The American Banner seems to be the favorite, although for poorer land the Golden Giant is preferable, but it is a light-weighting variety. The White Siberian was sown by some with very good results—the hull is very thin and the oat plump. The Early Gothland, Rosedale, and Black Tartarian have also been sown, but the Banner and Golden Giant seem to be the general favorites. Barley.—Very little was sown except for feeding purposes. The common six-rowed is sown. Of the two-rowed varieties the Canadian Thorpe seems to be best. Peas have become one of the most important cereals grown in this section. Although the season was an unfavorable one, they have been as remunerative a crop in this locality as was grown. A large acreage is given to the cultivation of the wrinkled varieties, or, as they are generally spoken of, "fancy peas"; these are grown under contract for seedmen and dealers. Of those varieties grown for the general market the Egyptian Mummy seems to be the favorite, but I think the lifetime of this grand variety is quickly drawing to a close, chiefly on account of letting the purple-blossomed vines or "runners" go to seed. The Prince Albert and Black-eyed Marrowfat are still sown to some extent, and the Prussian Blue chiefly for feeding purposes. Spring Wheat.—Very little sown. The Colorado gave the best returns, but in most cases was a poor crop. The White Russian and Annetta seems to have dropped out of sight completely. Buckwheat.—The Silver-hull seems to have given the most satisfaction. Those who have sown the Japanese seem to think it preferable to the Silver-hull. Beans.—Very little sown, chiefly the common white and the California pea bean. Millet.—On account of the very severe drought the millet crop was a failure. Potatoes.—The Snowflake and Early Ohio did the best. Turnips.—Rennies Prize Purple-top and Steele's Selected Purple-top are still the favorites. They are good strong growers, and can not be excelled for keeping. Of the white varieties the White Globe is the best. Mangels.—The Mammoth Long Red and the Yellow Intermediate are both excellent varieties, and are principally grown. Carrots.—Steele's Short White is the chief variety sown. It is very crisp and easily harvested. The Beith carrot sent out by Rennie is a very promising variety.

(3) Red Cob variety has been the most profitable for fodder. None grown for ear corn or for the silo.

(4) For fall feeding for dairy cows corn has been used; for sheep and other cattle, rape, and rape and white turnips mixed.

NORTHUMBERLAND, E. R.

JOHN B. STONE.

(1) Oats turned out well. The White Siberian and Canadian White did best. I could see but very little difference when growing; they are both fine oats. The old six-rowed barley does best here. The one called Runner does best in this section; they are a large pea, very much like the Victorias. Spring Wheat is only grown by very few farmers. The Russian White is the principal sort sown. Buckwheat.—The Japanese is liked best. Beans are quite extensively sown here for the seedmen; the different wax varieties, and many farmers do well with them. For a field bean, the small white bean is sown. It is very crisp and easily harvested. The Beith carrot sent out by Rennie is a very promising variety.

(2) We sowed the White Siberian oat first last spring. In potatoes we tried the Empire State, the Pearl of Savoy, Burpee's Extra Early, and Rural New Yorker No. 2. The Empire State did best; but for a table potato we like the White Star best.

(3) The corn which does best here for field planting is the yellow eight and twelve-rowed. For the silo there seems to be quite a number who prefer the Giant Cuban.

(4) Clover is the best of all feed for dairy cows if you wish a great flow of milk. Next to clover is the Greystone turnip; they do not seem to injure the quality of cheese, but we could not recommend them for butter. The red clover and alsike as clovers do best here.

(7) No permanent pastures in this section.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

WM. STILLMAN.

(1) Oats.—The Egyptian oat is the favorite, with the Banner as a second. For a black oat, the Black Tartar is the best. Barley.—There is little barley grown in this locality; what there was is Imperial six-rowed barley and Duckbill two-rowed barley; the Duckbill will grow better than other sorts on low, rich land, as the straw is stouter. Peas.—The Golden Vine and Prince Albert are the main crop. The Golden Vine yielding the most per acre. Spring Wheat.—The Carleton wheat yielded the best (20 bushels per acre) out of five different kinds sown in the same field. Buckwheat.—The Silverskin is the best grown. Potatoes.—Rural New Yorker is one of the leading varieties, both as to quality and yield. Turnips.—Purple-top the improved Elephant yield well. Mangels.—Not many grown; the Improved Mammoth is considered the best. Carrots.—Improved Short White.

(2) I tried the Imperial Spring wheat; it yielded fairly well.

(3) Ear Corn—Twelve-rowed Yellow Mammoth Sweet for fodder.

(4) Crop of corn and white turnips.

(5) Rape.—Not any sown.

(6) Alsike and red clover are the best suited to our locality.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tried.

PRINCE EDWARD CO.

W. C. HUFF.

(1) Oats.—The season, although very dry, seemed to be more favorable to the oat crop, for the yield was ahead of any other kind of grain. The best was a barley oat yielding a little over 30 bushels per acre; the name I failed to get. The American Banner nearly 30 bushels per acre, which appears to be the most popular oat. Siberian, Egyptian, Bohemian, and Bavarian are all good varieties, with scarcely any rust. Barley.—This was the staple crop in this section last year. The sample was excellent, heavy, and bright, yielding from 18 to 40 bushels per acre; grown from the common six-rowed, which is chiefly sown in this vicinity. One or two other varieties were sown which were not good for malting. Seedhouse peas will take as in 1894. Those that did the best were Golden Vine and small; each gave about the same yield—30 bushels per acre. Fancy peas grown from seed let out by Piton Seed Co. in some instances were complete failures, where others met with success. The soil, cultivation, and season have its influence over the crop; some did well where others failed. Spring Wheat was a pretty good crop; straw good and grain plump. average, about 25 bushels per acre. The Colorado has one fault—shells easily. Buckwheat.—Silver hull was principally sown; no Japanese that I heard of. Buckwheat was the second crop, in many instances, last year; sown on pea stubble for both market and seed companies. The crop was a good one. more rain would have made them splendid. It makes a good crop for soiling or hay. Potatoes.—The crop not up to former

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yields, but was good, taking the season into consideration. The deficit was made up by a larger acreage. Early: Burpee's, Puritan, Ohio, and Freeman; late: Rural New Yorker No. 2, an excellent potato, rapidly coming into public favor; Munroe, Summit, and Rural Blush, all good and come in order named. Turnips.—This crop more extensively sown than in 1894. The drought seriously affected the crop. Elephant, Rennie's Improved Swede, Golden Ball, and a yellow-fleshed sort were the best all around for feeding and table. Mangels.—A better crop than turnips. Rennie's New Golden Giant yielded 1,200 bushels per acre; Mammoth Long Red the next best. They are decidedly superior all around. If you want a large yield don't sow a Globe variety. Carrots.—Rennie's Improved Short White is the carrot which is rapidly becoming popular, for two reasons—immense cropper and easy to harvest.

New Varieties.—Sweet corn—First of All is properly named; about a week ahead of Crosby. Rennie's Extra Early potato justly sustains its name, for it matured in 10 weeks; tubers large, round in shape, and very productive. Simmers' Imperial sugar beet was a good crop; not long enough to suit me; with too much shoulder; they make superior, cheap feed for the porkers.

Corn.—Ear: Canada Yellow, first; White Flint, long ear and small cob, and vigorous grower; Compton's and Red Glaze did well, and nearly all sorts reached 100 bushels per acre last season. Fodder: Stowell's Evergreen, Mammoth Sweet. Silo: Mammoth Southern Sweet, Red Cob, and Flint varieties.

Extra Feeding Crop.—Chiefly corn of some of the ensilage varieties; fall: Stowell's Evergreen is by all odds the superior cow-feed.

Rape has been grown for sheep with profitable results—a good practice, I believe.

Clover and Grasses.—Small red clover and alsike are mostly sown—the first for hay, the last for seed—and some lucern was sown last spring. Timothy is usually mixed with red clover for hay. Orchard grass makes an early, vigorous growth; better pasture than hay.

LEEDS.

W. M. STRACY.

(1) Oats.—There are a great many varieties of oats grown in this section. The Banner and White Cluster seem to give very good satisfaction. Barley.—Not very extensively grown. A good deal, however, is grown for feeding purposes, chiefly the old Canadian six-rowed. Peas.—The small white do very well here, but the large white find favor with a good many. Spring Wheat.—The Red Fern still takes the lead, although several varieties have been introduced from time to time, to soon disappear again. The White Russian did well for a while. Buckwheat.—Not grown here. Beans.—The small white is the only variety that seems to stand the test. Not grown extensively, simply for local consumption. Millet.—Hardly ever grown. Potatoes.—Napoleon and Burbank can be safely recommended; they do well here. Turnips.—Rennie's Prize Purple-top and Yellow Aberdeen. Those two sorts do well here and are mostly grown, the former being my choice. Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red do best here. Carrots.—Very little grown, only for family use. The Ox Heart seems to be the favorite.

I tried three samples of oats: Siberian, Lincoln, and Black Joannette. The results were in the order named. Also tried two samples of peas: The Prussian Blue and the Tall White Marrowfat. The results are named. I think the former named pea is an excellent sort, and does exceedingly well here.

(2) Corn.—Longfellow best ear corn, and the Sandford's White Flint is a close competitor. For fodder, the Mammoth Southern Sweet; for silo, the Red Cob. I would recommend a mixture of the Red Cob and Sandford's White Flint, 1 and 1, for the silo.

(3) Corn seems to be the only crop used as a summer substitute for pastures.

(4) Rape.—I have yet to hear of rape being sown in this section.

(5) Timothy and red clover are the only grasses grown here. Lucern has been recently tried on a small scale by some, but as yet I am unable to give results.

(6) I don't know of any permanent pastures being laid down in this vicinity.

CARLETON.

GEO. R. BRADLEY.

(1) Oats.—Banner is still the favorite, and takes the lead, with Abundance and American Beauty in close proximity. Wheat.—Colorado and Red Fife. Barley.—Six-rowed Peerless White and Prize Prolific. Peas.—Mummy and Multiplier. Beans or Millet are not cultivated to any extent in this locality. Potatoes were excellent in quality and quantity. Rural Blush largest yielder, but not so good in quality as the Rose. Turnips.—Carter's Elephant and Rennie's Purple top. Mangels.—Carter's Mammoth Long Red. Carrots.—Steele's Improved Short White.

(2) I tried two new varieties of corn, viz., 100-day Bristol and Early Huron Dent, and the results were very satisfactory; also Rura Blush potatoes with the same result.

(3) For ear corn, the common Indian gave best returns. For fodder, Red Cob; while the majority prefer Longfellow for the silo.

(4) For extra early summer feed for dairy cows, nothing has given as good results as peas and oats, or oats and vetches; later on fodder corn and mangels.

(5) Practically nothing is known of rape in this district, as I have never seen a field grown here yet.

(6) Owing to the severe winters in this locality clovers are rather uncertain. No new varieties have been tested. The early and late reds have been to some extent successful; alsike thrives very well on low and clay soils.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tested in this district that I am aware of, as a regular rotation of cropping is practiced.

J. M. HURLEY.

(1) Oats.—Banner oat is about the best now, although there are a number of other good varieties here. Barley.—Six-rowed barley prevails here. Peas.—Runner; Crown are largely raised, also sweet peas for canning and marketing. Spring Wheat.—Fife does the best. Buckwheat.—The Silver Chaff is the best. Very little beans or millet grown. Potatoes.—Burpee's Extra Early is a fine potato, but does not yield as well as some others. Turnips.—Pearson's Bronzed-top Swede did well here I tried year. Mangels.—Yellow Globe did well.

(2) We tried Early Puritan and Burpee's Extra Early potatoes; also roots, Pearson's Bronzed-top turnips, Yellow Globe mangels. Corn, Leaming.

(3) For ear corn, a purple nose corn we got at Hamilton did the best. For fodder, the Mammoth Southern Sweet and Steele's Evergreen, the latter the best. We have no silo yet.

(4) Corn.
(5) None grown around here.
(6) Red and alsike clover. Timothy is the principal grass for hay.
(7) Permanent pastures have been tried, but not with success. Lucern, alsike, and red clover; orchard, blue, and other grasses.

GLENGARRY.

E. G. McALLUM.

(1) Oats were a fairly good crop through this section. American Banner seems to have been largely sown, but where sown Siberian and Joannette did well, and will be more extensively sown this year. Barley.—Not much sown, mostly common six-rowed, but Mandscheuri was much superior wherever sown. Peas have been almost a complete failure here for the last few years when sown alone. Of new varieties Egyptian Mummy does best. Wheat.—A majority of farmers here do not sow enough for their own use. Those who sow Harrison's Bearded like it, but most sow either White or Red Fife. Buckwheat, Beans, and Millet.—Not sown to any extent unless as a catch crop. Potatoes.—Beauty of Hebron, Early Rose, and White Star did best. Turnips, Mangolds, and

Carrots.—Grown by but very few, corn taking their place. Swede turnips, Long Red mangolds, and White Belgian carrots.

(2) I sowed Mandscheuri barley for the first time last year, and am highly pleased; yielded fully one-quarter more than common six-rowed under exactly same conditions. We also tried some new varieties in this section of corn. Mammoth Cuban gave a large crop of ears and stalks, but did not mature fully. Improved Leaming was much the same as Mammoth Cuban. Sazer's North Dakota was ripe when cut, but deficient in bulk of stalk for ensilage purposes.

(3) For ear corn, Compton's Early and the common yellow have been grown here for years. For the silo, Red Cob, Giant Prolific, Mammoth Cuban, Southern Sweet, and Common Western are the varieties principally sown.

(4) For early summer feed, peas and oats followed by corn fodder along with bran and shorts.

(5) No rape grown.
(6) Red and alsike clover and timothy grass are about the only ones sown.

(7) No permanent pastures tried except the natural blue grass, and we have a large acreage of that, wherever the land is stony, some fields being in that condition since the woods were cut off. Six or seven years ago we sowed a field with mixed grasses, intending to leave it for permanent pasture; there was perennial rye, meadow fescue, orchard grass, timothy, and red-top, with white, red, and alsike clover. It came well the first year, and we cut an immense crop of hay from it, but the second year killed the rye, fescue, and most of the orchard grass, so we gave it up as a failure; but I noticed along the fence, where the snow always lies later in the spring, there was a strip where the orchard and fescue lived till the field was plowed up.

J. H. ESDON.

(1) Oats.—The American Banner play a leading part on mucky soils. Egyptian does extra well, probably best of any. Barley.—Not much sown. Duckbill a favorite. A number of trials of Mandscheuri and Black have proved very satisfactory. Peas.—Egyptian Mummy a favorite. In a personal trial of Mummy, Prince Albert, and Prussian Blue, side by side, the Mummy did best. Spring Wheat.—Nothing like former quantity sown. White Fife still continues to be the favorite. Buckwheat.—Silver-hull and Japanese both do well. Beans.—Sown exclusively for home use; White Marrowfat a favorite. Millet.—German and Japanese are sown; Japanese excels in amount of feed per acre. Potatoes.—Rose, Hebron, Dakota Red, Silver Dollar and several trials of others; Silver Dollar highly spoken of. Turnips.—Bangholm and Carter's Elephant principally sown with good results. Carrots.—Half-long White largely sown, a favorite. Danvers and Ox Heart don't yield as above, but are worth the difference in quality for feed. Mangels.—Long Red or Giant and Golden Tankard principally sown; Tankard extra quality, a great favorite.

(2) I have tried in 1895 a few bushels of Early White Siberian oats. Result, no acquisition so far; will try them again in 1896. I tried Perry's Hybrid Sugar corn, and it was a grand success; will plant largely of it this year. A great crop of fodder of excellent quality, and always two good ears and often three on same stalk. I consider it a promising corn. I also tried Wm. Evans' Giant Intermediate Yellow carrot, last year's novelty, an immense crop, but hard to pull out of subsoil; quality fair. Potatoes under test are:

- 1 Crown Jewel, medium early.
- 2 Triumph, early.
- 3 Maggie Murphy, late.
- 4 American Wonder, medium early.
- 5 Dempsey, medium early.
- 6 Child's New Master, medium early.
- 7 Delaware, medium early.
- 8 Early Puritan, early.
- 9 Boston Market, medium early.
- 10 An English potato, Superb, early.
- 11 Early New Zealand, medium early.
- 12 An English potato, Impetuous, late, long grower.
- 13 Also tried in 1895 a few bushels of Early White Siberian oats. Result, no acquisition so far; will try them again in 1896. I tried Perry's Hybrid Sugar corn, and it was a grand success; will plant largely of it this year. A great crop of fodder of excellent quality, and always two good ears and often three on same stalk. I consider it a promising corn. I also tried Wm. Evans' Giant Intermediate Yellow carrot, last year's novelty, an immense crop, but hard to pull out of subsoil; quality fair. Potatoes under test are:

Charles Downing, early.
1 Crown Jewel, medium early.
2 Triumph, early.
3 Maggie Murphy, late.
4 American Wonder, medium early.
5 Dempsey, medium early.
6 Child's New Master, medium early.
7 Delaware, medium early.
8 Early Puritan, early.
9 Boston Market, medium early.
10 An English potato, Superb, early.
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The above were all free of rot, but some scabbed worse than others. Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12 and 13 were free of scab.

(3) Corn in the ear: Compton's Early, Longfellow, and White Flint all did well. For silo, Mammoth Southern Sweet principle sown.

(4) For summer feeding, tares and oats sown together; millet, etc.; fall feeding, late corn and roots, especially mangels for milk.

(5) We have had no experience with rape here.
(6) Timothy, alsike, and red clovers.
(7) No trials with permanent pastures in this section.

P. S.—Lime on carrots, and ashes on ear corn in hills, proved a good paying investment at current prices with me last year.

RENFREW.

ALBERT W. ROSS.

(1) Oats.—The Banner seems the leading variety yet. The Black Joannette and Siberian were introduced last year, but they have not been fairly tried throughout the vicinity. Barley.—Not grown. Peas.—The Golden Vine for hard clay seems to give good satisfaction. The Multiplier has been tried with good results. Spring Wheat.—White Fife is the most popular. Buckwheat.—None. Beans.—The common small white is the principal kind sown. Millet.—None. Potatoes.—The Rose of Sharon and Beauty of Hebron seem to be the best kinds. Turnips.—The swede for a general use turnip we find as good as any we know of. Mangels.—The Long Red is best adapted for our heavy soil. Carrots.—The Short White is our favorite, as we find the long variety too hard to pull, and too much of them left in the ground by breaking.

(2) No new varieties have been tried by us.
(3) For feeding purposes.
(4) Peas and oats we believe to be as good a green food for dairy cows and other stock as is grown. The corn for green feeding was a failure this dry season in this neighborhood.

(5) None.
(6) The common red clover for dry, hard land is the most popular. We find it better to sow some white clover with it, as it makes excellent after-grass. For low, mucky land we find none like the white and alsike, where red-top is grown; as water does not seem to drown the alsike. It grows very thrifty on such soil. Red top and clover are excellent for stock, and it is an easy matter to sow the clover when mixed with the red-top. Our locality seems to be top low for lucern.

(7) None.

JAMES MARTIN.

(1) Oats.—Of the many kinds of oats that are grown around here the Early Gothland appears the best. I have had them three or four years, and tried them with a few of the leading kinds. Barley.—Very little grown. I have grown the Duck-bill for the last few years, and it did very well. Peas.—The Mummy I like the best of any I have tried, and others that have tried them like them well. Wheat.—White Fife is the leading kind grown here; liked by both the grower and the miller. Buckwheat.—None grown, except a little to plow down. Potatoes.—The Chill are the leading variety; not liable to rot, and keep late, and are productive on heavy land. Two new kinds this year—Irish Daisy and the Rural New Yorker. The Irish Daisy did well with some others, but neither it or the Rural New Yorker did as well with us as the old kinds growing in same field—Chili, Beauty of Hebron, Early Rose, Burbank's, and Black Cups. Turnips.—We tried most of the new kinds recommended, but have not got any yet to grow larger crops than the Steele, Brigg Co's Selected Purple-top; the seed is put up in pound and one-half pound packages. Mangels.—The Long Red grow the largest crops with us. Carrots.—The Improved Short White are the best. Corn is grown only for fodder and the silo, and a great many kinds have been tried. The Thoroughbred White Flint

has given the largest yield, and will very nearly mature here; very leafy and well cobbled. The Yellow Giant grows a large crop, with lots of cobs; stalks very coarse, and not so much leaf.

Peas and oats mixed, and vetches and oats together, and corn are about all that are grown for summer and fall feed for stock.

Rape, as yet, has not been much grown. When it got so dry last summer, a neighbor sowed five or six acres broadcast on a field he was summer-fallowing, and it grew an immense crop; he turned his milk cows onto it a while each day, and was well pleased with the result. The milk was going to a cheese factory. I did not hear that there was any complaints that it gave the milk a strong flavor.

Timothy, with alsike, and a little red clover, mixed, suits here. No permanent pastures tried.

PRESCOTT.

D. P. L. CAMPBELL.

Oats.—The American and Canadian Banner are the most largely grown of the newer varieties. Much alsike, with a balance, perhaps, in favor of the American. Siberian has been grown to a limited extent last season, and promises fairly well. Joannette yielded a heavy bushel, with very short, fine straw. Barley was an extra good crop. The common variety principally sown. Many farmers sowed the land usually put under spring wheat to barley last season, thinking that it would pay better. Peas.—The common variety. Not much sown last season except mixed with oats, as they are easier harvested. I find that peas and oats grown together, cut with the binder and run through the cutter, cutting one-half inch, makes an A1 ration for sheep, also for horses and cattle, but unless the peas are cut rather green considerable will be undigested by cows. Spring Wheat.—White Russian and Manitoba perhaps to the greatest extent. Herrison's Bearded yielded a beautiful sample. Pringle's Champion—The great objection is that the beard is so long that when the head gets filled with rain the straw is not stiff enough to hold it up, so that as nice work cannot be done with the binder. I purpose trying a mixture with the Russian, which will probably help it to stand better, and make a good milling article. Buckwheat.—Late sown was a failure on account of dry weather. Common variety principally a limited area of the Japanese. Beans.—Common. A yellowish variety did very well last season. Millet.—Not much grown. Hungarian grass to a limited extent. Potatoes.—Early Rose and Chili have not yet given way to the newer varieties. Vermilion liked by some. Blush productive and of good quality, but difficult to prevent waste in cooking. Turnips grown to a limited extent, and usually from seed procured from the local merchants. Did not succeed well last year except on moist soils. Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red was a good crop. Some early-sown patches were destroyed by heavy late frosts. Carrots.—Guerrande and Short White.

(2) Have grown Herrison's Bearded and Pringle's Champion Spring. They have done well with the exception of weak straw, as already stated. Joannette oats were sown on land that was manured and under rape the previous year, yet the straw was fine and about two feet in height. Early Huron corn did not amount to much.

(3) The common field varieties seem to be most largely grown, and gave the most satisfactory returns in grain, while for fodder Compton's Early, Longfellow, and Butler Red Cob, and Mammoth Southern Sweet appear to give the best results.

(4) Fodder corn and ensilage.
(5) Little if any grown last season.
(6) Red and Alsike clovers and timothy.
(7) Not to my knowledge.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

W. A. HALE.

(1) Oats.—The American Banner is more grown than all the other known varieties, though there is still too little attention paid to the matter of named varieties. So far I find none as good for all-round purposes. Barley.—Two-rowed Chevalier (improved) is principally grown; not for brewing or export, nearly all being ground for pigs' feed, and meal for dairy stock. Peas.—Golden Vine and Prince Albert are still the favorites, though others are said to yield more; they are sown with oats more than formerly. Spring Wheat.—White Russian (or Lost Nation), White Fife, and Red Fife are the order of popularity, though the latter yields the most; and, though flour is said probably always will be cheap, many farmers here prefer flour from their own-grown wheat. Buckwheat.—The Rough-hulled is almost entirely grown, the Black or Smooth-hulled being peculiar to the Valley of the St. Lawrence; this latter is supposed to fowl the land less for after crops. Japanese seems to have gone out of notice. Beans.—White Marrowfat or Navy is principally grown for field culture. The Burlingame Medium is recommended where a small white bean is desired; they are less liable to rust than the Boston pea bean. Millet.—Very little grown; not enough to give an opinion. Have only grown the common millet, and believe it as good as any; seldom seen even at exhibitions. Potatoes.—More Early Rose than any other variety. Beauty of Hebron comes next, but rots badly. Loeb's Favorite and Siberian are also popular. The Early Rose, which has established a demand for a pink variety. Stray Beauty, being extra early, usually escapes the early August rust and rot, but is little in consequence. Early Rose from the Lower St. Lawrence are still vigorous, very prolific, and of large size and yield. Turnips.—(Swedes) Lang's Purple-top leads for stock or market. Champion is rivaling it. Yellow and white turnips but little grown. Mangels.—Yellow do more grown than all the other varieties; suits the soil best, and is much more easily harvested than the Red Mammoth. Carrots.—(White) Mammoth White Intermediate has superseded the White Belgian, and for many reasons. Danvers gives good results in close culture.

(2) New varieties.—Have tried in potatoes, "Pride of Erin," large, but worthless.

(3) Corn.—For cob, Early Canada Yellow (Large Yellow Flint). For silo, Thoroughbred White Flint and Evergreen Red Cob lead. Either in alternate rows with Compton's Early make a good mixture. Longfellow is preferred to Livingstone. Stowell's Evergreen (sweet) is largely used as green fodder, and makes good silage or dry fodder.

(4) Very little so far is done in providing extra fall feed for dairy stock; green corn fodder is principally used. The injurious custom of pasturing aftermath is still frequently followed.

(5) Feeding rape.—Except for thoroughbred sheep and for exhibition purposes rape scarcely pays with lambs at \$2 each.

(6) C. overs.—Mammoth (Long Vermont) when mixed with timothy; June, when mixed with orchard grass, both ripen in proper time. Alsike is much used in all mixtures, as well as alone, as it does not injure the sale of hay, as red clovers do. Fine clover alone, or alsike alone, I prefer to Mammoth alone, the latter "kneeing" down badly, and is more difficult to cure. Timothy in grasses still leads. Orchard grass does not seem to grow in favor. June grass is indigenous, and takes the lead in old meadows, but the fancy mixtures are more profitable to the seedsmen than the farmers.

(7) Permanent pastures, which largely prevail, in many cases are necessary, and help to give the good reputation that Eastern Townships cheese and butter have earned. June grass and white clover are the prevailing forage plants.

SHEFFORD, QUE.

P. P. FOWLER.

(1) Oats.—In regard to oats most farmers follow the too common practice of sowing any kind of oats offered in the market. I find that the American Banner has done exceedingly well; a good yielder of grain, and gives a good crop of straw. Barley.—The Duckbill gives the heaviest grain and best yield on good ground; Mensury will yield more bushels, but not so heavy grain. Peas.—Very few sown in this section, but the small field pea is sown with oats to some extent. Spring Wheat.—The White Fife is far the best quality and a fairly good yielder, but not as heavy a bearer as the White Russian, but far superior in quality. Buckwheat.—The India

or Rough-coated is universally grown here. *Beans*.—Yellow-eyed are most commonly grown, producing a good yield and quality. Some new varieties are being introduced, which I will be better able to report another year. *Millet*.—None grown in this section. *Potatoes*.—The Scotch took first place; quality fair, but a pink shade in the flesh, which is objectionable, but the skin is a fine dark rose or nearly purple; eyes level with the surface; smooth surface; few eyes; white; strong grower, but the upright tops make it hard to cover with Paris green; a small per cent. rotten. Early Puritan; color white, fair yield, very early, fine quality, sound. Crown Jewel resembles the Hebron; not a heavy cropper; good quality, but uneven in size. Stray Beauty is red in color, big cropper, good quality; all sound, good keeper; early, and has proved to be rot-proof for three years. Wilson's 1st Choice is white, smooth; heavy cropper; sound; keeps well, and is a good field variety; is really choice. Empire State looks like the Wilson, but grows larger, and is not quite so fine in texture, but did well last year. Burpee's Extra Early, rose color, very early, fine quality, not a heavy cropper. Dakota Red, coarse texture; big cropper; will keep till next summer; is of good quality; a good sort for stock feeding. Summit, fine and smooth; did very well; quality No. 1. Clark's No. 2 yielded big, but rotted in some localities. White Beauty; grew a few for trial; did not yield more than the average of the other sorts, but was of good quality. North Pole is a strong grower, large size, late, very hardy sort; tried only a small lot. Delaware resembles the Rural New Yorker; had only a few for trial; did fairly well. Rural Blush is a standard sort of good quality; did very well where grown. Turnips.—Clyde proved a good cropper of good quality; Steele's Improved was just as good; Gregory's Mammoth Swede did extra well. Mangels.—Not many grown, but mostly Long Red. Carrots.—Ox Heart are the most common, yielding from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels to the acre. The Short White is coming into use more than formerly.

- (1) Tried White Cap Yellow Dent corn for the first time; it did well, and gave good yielding ears early in September.
- (2) For ear corn a variety of eight-rows that came from the State of Maine did best. For fodder, King of the Earlies and White Cap Yellow Dent, but Perry's Hybrid Sweet corn will be tried this coming season.
- (3) Corn well cared, sowing early varieties to use first.
- (4) Rape has not been tried.
- (5) Clover, alsike and red mixed with timothy grass.
- (6) Have not been tried to any extent.

CUMBERLAND CO., NOVA SCOTIA.
C. HOWARD BLACK.

Oats were rather a light crop in this section, though very much better than in 1894. White oats were very much better than black. Hazlett's Seizure were a heavy yielding oat, but perhaps not equal to Canadian Triumph. *Barley*.—Six-rows. White Russian. *Potatoes*.—Silver Dollar and Early Ohio. Early Rose best early variety. Turnips.—Elephant Swede. *Mangolds*.—Mammoth Long Red. Carrots.—White Belgian.

- (1) Dakota Red potatoes, good quality, but small yield.
- (2) Longfellow and Pearce's Prolific corn did best for fodder and silage.
- (3) To supplement the pasture we use oats and peas, oats and vetches, followed after Sept. 1st by fodder corn.
- (4) White and Vermont Red clover and timothy grass seem to do best.
- (5) Permanent pastures are not very much used; but a mixture of timothy and blue grass, and red, white, and alsike clover will give a good pasture nearly all summer for a considerable time on good, fair soil.

WISCONSIN, U. S.
GEO. M'KERRON, SUPT. FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

(1) *Oats*.—The White Schonen still keeps well to the front. *Barley*.—The new Mandscheuri is very well reported. *Peas* and *Spring Wheat* are not grown much in this section. The Silver-hull *Buckwheat* and German *Millet* are the most popular. *Potatoes*.—Rural New Yorker No. 2 seems to be the best all around potato for 1895. Turnips.—The Yellow Aberdeen again comes out ahead, as dry weather and green lice seemed to injure early swedes. Mangolds.—The Golden Tankard for quality, and the Mammoth Red for quantity. Carrots.—The Large Yellow have given the best satisfaction.

- (2) No new varieties that have surpassed the old.
- (3) On clay lands, the flint known as Michigan Smut Nose; on loam and light lands, the early-ripening dent varieties have been best. The varieties giving the best crops are best for the silo; where ensilage is put in whole the flint varieties handle best and give very sweet ensilage.
- (4) Corn, clover, oats and peas in order named.
- (5) Rape has given good satisfaction for several years. The Wisconsin Experiment Station reports \$20 worth of mutton per acre, and good reports come from farmers in general.
- (6) Medium, red, and alsike clovers, with a little timothy and orchard grass, mixed, give best crops on the average.
- (7) Permanent pastures are best on rough, hilly lands, and creek bottoms. Mixed grasses—June or Wisconsin blue grass; white and alsike clovers are best, and should be top-dressed and harrowed every fourth year, and reseeded with the clovers.

Plans and Description of a Pig Pen and Poultry House.

BY D. LAWRENCE, OXFORD CO., ONT.

In these hard times, when there is so little money coming in, the farmer does not want to put up new buildings, if he can at all avoid it. But under certain circumstances it even pays to go in debt for a new building. Our old pig-pen was really past redemption, so much so that I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that any time and money spent in further repairing would, in a sense, be wasted. When I had to build, I felt that the old adage, "Whatsoever was worth doing at all was worth doing well," would hold good. So I went to the Agricultural College and several other places, with a view of getting as much practical information from others as was possible.

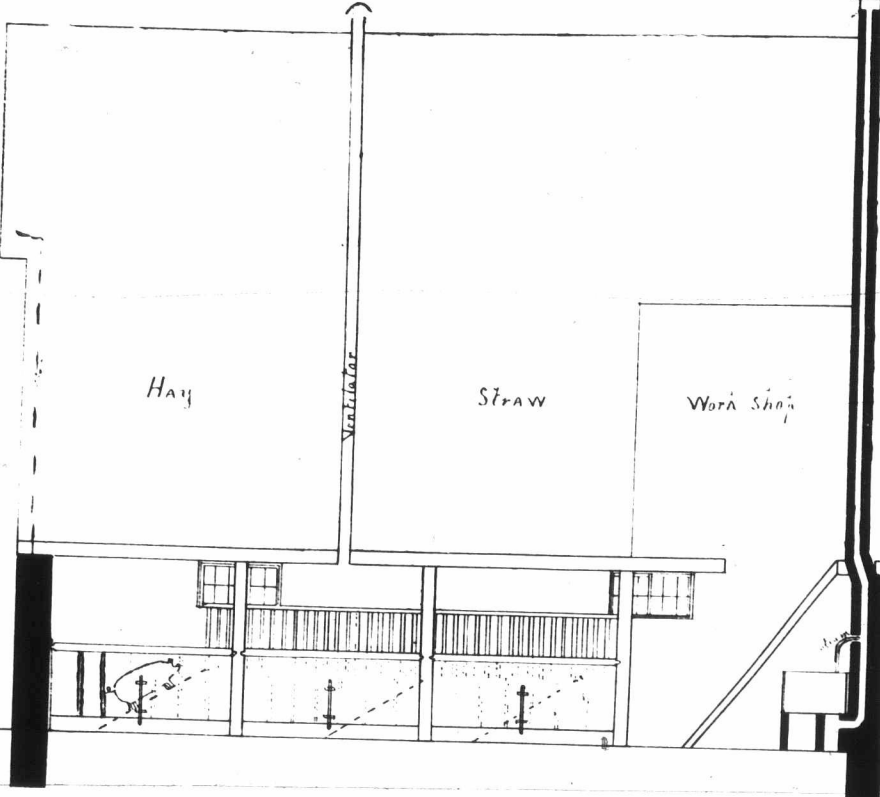
Our pig-pen is 30 x 40, the ceiling is eight feet high, stonework on the north side and two ends and brickwork in front, and above this there is a frame building with fourteen-foot posts, sided with perpendicular V siding (painted). The roof is covered with Pedlar's 2nd quality of galvanized shingles. Some do not like the idea of having hay or straw stored over a pig-pen, but we had not enough room in the barns for hay, and I thought I might as well make one roof cover the pigs and the hay. There are two tight box ventilators from the ceiling of the pig-pen and finishing on the roof with galvanized iron tops as high as the ridge, which effectually take off all the foul air and steam from the pigs. When the carpenters got the ventilators finished they held up pieces of paper to see how strong the draught would be, and the paper went up with such force that one of the men peculiarly suggested the propriety of putting a screen on the lower ends of the boxes, in case little pigs might get drawn up. In order to complete the

system of ventilation, four-inch tiles were laid under the floor of passage from the west end to the center of building, to lead in fresh air from the outside to replace the foul air escaping through the ventilators.

Over the hen-house and feed-room is a workshop, 12 x 30; the balance, 28 x 30, is used for storing hay and cornstalks. In the workshop is placed a water-tank, 5 1/2 inches in diameter and 8 feet high, which is supplied from the roof, and the water is conducted by iron pipes to the pig-pen below, and we use a hose to put the water in each feed-trough or into the cooking-vat, or to clean off the floor. The rain-water is very pure and healthful when

The three pens on the north side are provided with a sort of upper berth or sleeping-rooms, resting on the partition and hung from the ceiling joists; this deck is about three feet above the floor, as shown on the plan and section. To each sleeping-room there is a sloping plank, having cleats firmly nailed on; on this the pigs walk up when they retire to rest. We have not found the slightest difficulty in getting the pigs to go up; in fact, they like it, and never remain down long at a time. It is necessary to have a movable partition, so that the sleeping-apartment can be made of just a sufficient size to allow the pigs to lie down comfortably; because if they get more than sufficient

room they are apt to dirty it. The principal advantages of this upper deck are the cleanliness and comfort of the pigs, the great saving of straw, and the exercise and enjoyment the pigs get in going up and down. The deck has a slatted fence about 2 ft. 9 in. or 3 ft. high; this leaves about 2 feet between top of fence and ceiling, so that the straw can be thrown over for bedding. For the three pens on the south side we have platforms of inch lumber, nailed to 2 x 4 scantling, for the pigs to sleep on, but I believe the upper decks are the best. The partitions between each pen are provided with sliding doors, so that the pigs can be changed without taking them out into the passage. Swing fronts about 4 feet high are hung over the center of each trough. The fronts are divided off, over the troughs, leaving a space for each pig's head while feeding. This is done by



SECTION

collected on a galvanized or slate roof, but I would not consider it so good from a wooden shingle or painted iron shingle roof. Over the shop is a loft, where husked corn is stored.

The floor of the pig-pen and hen-house is made of cement, having about three or four inches of gravel and Queenston cement rammed down in the bottom and finished with about an inch thickness of Portland and Queenston cements and sand on top. After the floor had dried for a few days, it was sprinkled every day for several weeks with water from the hose; this was to prevent too quick drying.

cutting 2 x 10 for studs, thus: ; this keeps the pigs from crowding one another. There are spaces for seven pigs in each pen. The fronts can be swung around and fastened up perpendicular, so that the cleaning out can be done from the passage if desired.

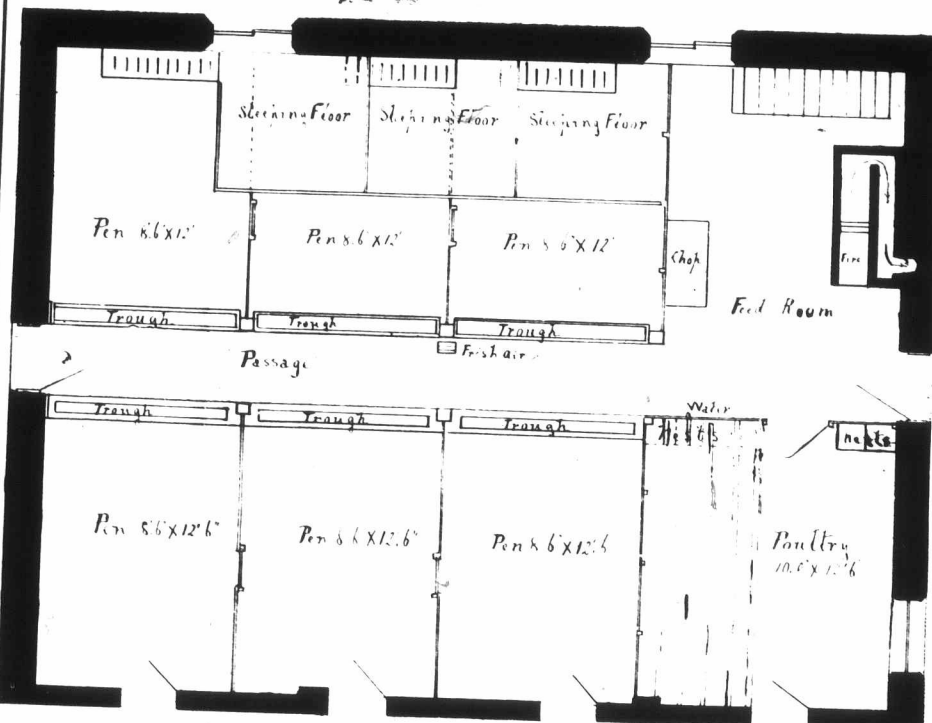
The feed-room is provided with a wooden vat having an iron plate bottom, in which the food is cooked. The vat is of 2-in. cherry lumber, 3 ft. x 6 ft. and 2 ft. deep, set on brickwork, as shown on plan, having two-thirds of the space for the fire, the heat and smoke going along to the end and coming back by the return flue to the end at

furnace door, where the smoke enters the flue in the wall and thus goes up the chimney. The vat is provided with a tight cover, in which, after the feed has commenced to boil, one end of a 3-in. conductor-pipe is inserted and the upper end in a thimble-hole in the flue in the wall. This is necessary to draw off the steam which would otherwise fill the building and destroy the woodwork. The chimney is of brick, carefully built and carried up higher than the ridge, with a stone cap on top; and there is practically no danger from fire.

When butchering, we put sufficient water in the vat and heat up to the necessary temperature, and a rope is run through a pulley hung over the vat, and by this means piggy is pulled up and immersed in the water until sufficiently scalded, when he is pulled out and placed on a door or table to be scraped.

The Hen-house, 10 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft. 6 in., is provided with roosts, 2 x 4, and nests for laying, and feed and water troughs. There are two windows in the hen-house and five windows and two fan-lights in pig-pen.

Maple trees with many branches exposed to the full effect of the sun give the richest sap. Soft maples yield as high a sugar percentage as rock maples. Less sugar is shown towards close of season. The outer wood does not yield richer sap than the inner. Deep tapping yields more sap than shallow, but the deep holes are more injurious to the tree.—[New Hampshire Ex. Station Bulletin.



PLAN of PIC PEN

The feeding-troughs on the south side are made of Portland cement and sand, and so far are a success, and I think will be troughs long after the wooden ones are rotted down. The cement floor—which I believe is the best for a pig-pen—costs from 3 1/2 to 4 cents per square foot, besides the gravel and sand, and the troughs from 15 to 20 cents per lineal foot; but the success depends on getting a man who practically understands the business and does not require to experiment. The floors are laid with a slope, and tiles are built in the walls at suitable places to carry off the urine in years like the present, when we cannot afford straw to absorb it.

W. T. old, eats did not weeks af but went seems de her flow her and ewe that cannot g eat gra pulls out mencing is wrong horses a them a y I feed th an good round, al

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

RETAINED AFTER BIRTH.—CATARRH IN SHEEP.—
ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES.

W. T., Norfolk Co.:—"1. My cow, five years old, eats her grain well; calved in January, but did not do well; she had a blood discharge for weeks after. She was in good flesh when calved, but went right down to a skeleton; her hair seems dead and stands on end; eyes look bad; her flow of milk nearly gone. What is wrong with her and what is the best treatment? 2. I have a ewe that runs at the nose and eyes; is weak and cannot get up; keeps her head straight out; will eat grain; drinks considerable water; her wool pulls out in handfuls. Another seems to be commencing to run at the nose. Is it a disease or what is wrong? What can I do for them? 3. My horses are very bad with worms and have had them a year; hair very rough and stands on end. I feed them well, but it does not seem to do them any good. The worms are about three inches long, round, and white. What will I do for them?"

[1. This is a very common accident after parturition in the cow. During calving the vagina may be bruised so as to cause escape of blood beneath the lining membrane, and it will then coagulate into large clots. The lips of the shape will appear swollen and raised into irregular folds. In other cases the retention is owing to the firm connections established between the uterus and the mouth of the womb. If the accumulation of blood is not extensive it may be reabsorbed; but if abundant, as appears in your case, it leads to irritation, causing the formation of new tissue and the decomposition of the material. The evil smell and the fetid discharge escape by the vulva on the floor, matting the hair near the root of the tail. The whole system becomes contaminated with the poison, and fever of a low typhoid character sets in; this leads to ill-health, emaciation, and drying up of the milk. Treatment must be of a stimulating character, and will vary according to the conditions; from some cases we have seen, we are of opinion that it is often due to drinking ice-cold water at time of parturition. Laxative medicine with a good tonic should be given, the womb washed out every day by means of a stream of warm water with one per cent. solution of creolin. When the case is allowed to proceed to ulceration, there is not much hope for success or permanent cure. 2. Catarrh or pneumonia in sheep is due to cold, exposure to wet, or turning out to the biting winds from close, ill-ventilated sheep-pens. The peculiarities of sheep diseases are the various symptoms met with. The symptoms are common from the same cause, and usually a considerable discharge from the nose and eyes, heaving of the flanks, ceasing to ruminate, insatiable thirst, grinding of teeth, and constipation of the bowels. The falling of the wool is due to the malnutrition. Treatment is at times difficult, and medicine should be given in gruel once a day: Epsom salts, 1 oz.; belladonna, 20 grs.; until improvement takes place. 3. The name of the parasite that your horses suffer from is *Ascaris Lumbricoides*, and as many as 2,000 have been counted in the intestines; they generally frequent swamps. The horse swallows the ova whilst drinking. They cause colic, chronic indigestion, rubbing the tail against the wall, and a hard, harsh, dry, staring coat. Give a bolus composed of the following: Aloes, Barbadoes, 1 dram; antimony potassa. tart., 1/2 dram; sulphate of iron, 2 drams; gentian, 4 drams; to be given every day for one week.

DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.]

EXCESSIVE SECRETION OF URINE.

FARMER, P. E. Island:—"My year-old heifer for a long time been drinking immoderately large quantities of water. Is it a symptom of tuberculosis, or only indigestion; she is not thriving?"

[The disease that gives oxen the prominent symptom of excessive thirst is often due to disease of the liver. It may be due to parasites, especially in young animals, as they do not suffer from obstruction of the bile ducts until late in life. We require more definite symptoms and better history than is here given before we can advise. If you cannot obtain the services of a qualified veterinary surgeon, send us answers to the following enquiries: What food has the animal been getting; is it frosted or mouldy? Is the belly very large and dropsical; the urine a pale straw or decided yellow in color? Is she very costive; are the faces but-toned, hard, and of a whitish clay-colored appearance? In the meantime give the following powders: Epsom salts, 2 ounces; sulphate of iron, 2 drams; iodide of potassium, 1 dram; in a quart of gruel ever day until the urgent symptoms are removed. It is not a symptom of tuberculosis alone, and points to indigestion.

DR. MOLE.]

Miscellaneous.

HYDRAULIC RAM.

"KENMORE":—"In your issues of Jan. 1st and 15th Mr. Allan and Mr. Taylor gave descriptions of a hydraulic ram. I would like to know, through your valuable paper, some more about it. Is it necessary to build a dam where there is four feet of water the year round? Will the ram work under water, say four feet? How much would the ram and pipe 500 feet long cost and where could they be obtained—one sufficient for a large stock? Where should the ram be placed, the banks being twelve feet high and steep?"

[If by four feet of water is meant four feet of a fall from the top end of the drive-pipe to ram [see ADVOCATE, Jan. 15th, page 29, diagram], yes. The water can be elevated fifty feet above the ram. A ram will work in four feet of water. If setting the ram down four feet into the water is meant, it would not be necessary. It would have just as much power kept up level with the surface. A good, large-sized ram and 500 feet of pipe would cost between \$50 and \$60, not more than \$60. Much will depend on the amount of fall in the drive-pipe, which will determine largely the size of ram and pipe required. A dam is required only where there is not sufficient fall or head of water. If you have that without a dam, all the better. Be sure the top end of the drive-pipe is completely covered with water all the time, as no air must be allowed to enter. The ram would have to be set at the foot of the bank to have the power.

JOHN TAYLOR, JR.

NOTE.—R. McDougall & Son, Galt, Ont., manufacture an excellent hydraulic ram, and will, no doubt, gladly furnish our readers with any information desired on this effective and economical system of raising water. Rams vary in price from \$9 to \$22.—ED.]

COARSE WOOLS AND FINE WOOLS.

H. L. J., Que.:—"Please inform me, through your valuable paper, which breeds of sheep are classed as 'coarse wools' and which as 'fine wools'?"

[The usual classification makes three classes—fine, medium, and coarse. The one really fine-wooled breed is the Merino, with its numerous varieties. The medium-wooled breeds are South-down, Dorset, Suffolk, Shropshire Down, Hampshire Down, Oxford Down, and Cheviot—the wool being coarser as we go down the list. The coarse-wooled breeds are the Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold, and Black-faced Highland.]

CORN AND COB MEAL.

ARTHUR MERSIER, Lincoln Co.:—"I would like to know, through the columns of your valuable paper, if it would be advisable to feed corn and cobs ground together to cattle we are fattening and to horses, both working and idle? Some farmers say corn and cobs ground together are better, and others say it is not as good as corn ground alone. I would like to have the opinion of some of your practical farmers."

[The corn and cob are often ground together without shelling, and where the cob is not too large and woody the mixture has given good results in feeding. The ground cob is believed to be of value (1) on account of the food and ash constituents which it contains, and chiefly (2) on account of the beneficial mechanical influence which it has on the digestion of the corn meal. Corn meal fed alone is a very highly concentrated food, more or less unsafe to feed. The ground cob or chaff or wheat bran or ground oats would, if mixed with it, render it mechanically safe. We notice that corn meal contains 1.4 per cent. of ash, 9.2 of protein, 1.9 of crude fiber, 68.7 of nitrogen (free extract), and 3.8 of fat; while corn and cob meal contains 1.5 per cent. of ash, 8.5 of protein, 6.6 of crude fiber, 61.8 of nitrogen (free extract), and 3.5 of fat. We invite correspondence upon this subject from our readers who have had experience.]

BEAN GROWING—HOG FEEDING AND SCALDING.

GAVIN L. STAIR, Hants Co., N. S.:—"1. Can you give me any information about the cultivation of the ordinary field bean—the amount of seed per acre, how sown, whether in drills or on raised drills, and average crop per acre? 2. What temperature should water be in which hogs are scalded when butchering the same? 3. In feeding hogs on raw mangels, in winter, how many pounds of, say shorts or pea meal should be mixed with a bushel of mangels so as to give a good growing ration—the mangels to be pulped?"

[1. The May 1st and June 1st (1895) issues of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE contained exhaustive articles upon bean culture. Beans are sown with an ordinary grain drill or bean planter at the rate of three pecks per acre. The average crop per acre is from twenty to thirty bushels on good land. 2. The proper temperature of water for scalding hogs is about 190 degrees, Fahr. A good rule is to use five pails of boiling water to one of cold. One means of testing the heat is to dip a little fresh blood upon a chip into the water, and if it turns white or cooks quickly the water is too hot. The blood should retain its red color for fifteen or twenty seconds and then gradually fade away into a light shade. 3. When hogs have a comfortably dry and warm pen, from ten to fifteen pounds of pea chop or fine shorts to a bushel of pulped roots should, if fed regularly and wisely, produce rapid growth.]

SILAGE AND HEALTH.

J. P. HEMMING, Wellington Co., Ont.:—"I wish to gain some information regarding silage as a food for milch cows. It is my impression that silage, undergoing a slow process of decay, must be injurious to the milk of cows fed upon it for human consumption. My observation for a number of years leads me to think that fevers are more prevalent during the winter months, when the cows are being fed upon ensilage, than at any other time, which causes me to consider that that food has something to do with it. It is allowed by medical men that the milk of a healthy cow fed on grass is good for invalids."

[It is claimed by scientists that the fermentation which takes place in good ensilage is similar to the first step in digestion; in other words, it is a

preparation for easy digestion. We know several cases where ensilage has been kept over for summer feeding, and it was evidently in just as good condition as the previous winter. We see no reason why good ensilage, kept properly covered in a well-constructed silo, would not keep for years. It should not decay any more than properly-canned fruit. We may say that Mr. E. D. Tilson, of Tilsonburg, who has fed ensilage to his cattle for fourteen years; Thos. McMillan, Huron Co., who has fed it for some ten years; and many others with considerable experience claim that their stock is particularly healthy during the winter season. Members of our staff who have had ensilage in use for several years have found no ill effects, but quite the reverse. According to reliable reports, fevers were much more prevalent during last summer than they have been since winter commenced, and there is doubtless more silage being fed this winter than in any previous year, and the cases where it was fed last summer were exceedingly rare, so that it is most unreasonable to attribute fever, even indirectly, to its use. We believe that good silage is more nearly like grass as a cow-feed than any other fodder.]

QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE—SPRING CULTIVATION.

LEVI SMITH, Simcoe Co.:—"1. Will you kindly publish in the ADVOCATE how much seed should be sown to the acre of wheat, oats, peas, and barley, upon sandy loam, free from stumps and stones? 2. When land is well plowed in the fall, is it better to plow it in the spring with a gang or single plow?"

[1. The quantity of grain to sow per acre should vary with varieties, a small seed taking less than a big grain. The quality of stooling or tillering is different in different sorts, which should be observed in deciding how much to sow per acre. We give the extreme quantities that are usually sown by good farmers: Wheat, seven to nine pecks; oats, two to three bushels; peas, two to four bushels; barley, seven to ten pecks. 2. When land has been well plowed in the autumn, it is not wise to plow it at all in the spring when grain is to be sown. It is much better to prepare the seed-bed by means of a modern cultivator—spring-tooth, disk, or diamond-pointed—followed by the harrow.]

FLAX-SEED MEAL.

W. T., Lynedoch:—"Where can I get ground flax-seed meal in Canada at wholesale price?"

[The National Linseed Oil Co., West Ganson St., Buffalo, N. Y., ships large quantities of linseed meal into Canada. W. T. should make his wants known to them. We will publish the plans you ask for in an early issue.]

SILAGE VS. TURNIPS.

SAMUEL SANDERS, Annapolis Co., N. S.:—"I would like you to answer, through the columns of the ADVOCATE, the relative value of turnips and ensilage, also the difference in the cost of growing and which will produce the most tons to the acre. I contend you can raise as many tons of turnips as ensilage to the acre."

[In climates that are hot and moist, corn grows to perfection, while a cooler temperature is more favorable to the growth of turnips. When one comes to compare the cultivation of silage crops with that of roots, there are two essential points in favor of the former. One is their smaller expense and the other is their practical certainty. At the Ontario Agricultural College it was estimated that an acre of roots produced 42,780 pounds of green substance, which is equal to 4,877 pounds of dry matter; whereas an acre of corn yielded 41,172 pounds of green substance, which contained 8,135 pounds of dry matter, a difference of 3,258 pounds of dry matter in favor of the fodder corn.

The Pennsylvania Exp. Station kept a careful account of growing, harvesting, and storing an acre of beets and an acre of corn. When the beets were secured in the pit their total cost was \$50.07, while the acre of corn placed in the silo had cost in all \$21.12. These figures can only be approximations, but it is believed that the ratio between the cost of an acre of roots and an acre of corn expressed by them is, at all events, not too unfavorable to the former. According to official statistics, the average of raising an acre of ear corn and placing it in the silo, in favorable corn countries, is \$14.75. On the other hand, the cost of raising a crop of roots has in different States been found to range from \$31.36 to \$60 per acre. Mr. E. D. Tilson, of Brant Co., Ont., as reported in the ADVOCATE of Jan. 1st, grew last year 20 tons of ensilage corn per acre on 50 acres (1,000 tons in all), and placed in the silo he figured the cost at \$1 per ton.]

FLAT PEA FOR SILAGE.

J. W. DOHERTY, Kent, N. B.:—"I am thinking of planting one and three-quarter acres with Wagner's wood pea (*Lathyrus sylvestris Wagneri*), but before doing so would like some information as to its value as a fodder plant and how it compares as such with the Grafton horse bean that forms a part of the 'Robertson mixture.' I understand it is very rich in albuminoids. Will you, therefore, please let me know through your columns the percentage in this plant of digestible albuminoids, carbohydrates, and fat, when in bloom (in a wilted condition); that is, in a condition for ensilage purposes? My particular reason for this enquiry is to ascertain if this plant may not take the place of the Grafton bean, which does not do extra well in this climate."

[The chemical composition of the flat pea (*Lathyrus sylvestris*) vine is similar to that of

clover hay, which is almost identical with the composition of horse beans, but we are not able to give just now the record of an actual analysis. The flat pea is a perennial, the roots standing an unlimited time when once thoroughly started. The young plants should be cultivated to keep the weeds down during the first year; after that they will take care of themselves. On this account the seed is sown in drills two or three feet apart; and if the soil is rich the more rapidly the plants will get beyond injury from weeds. It might make a fairly good substitute after the first year for horse beans in the "Robertson mixture," according to the favorable report of the Michigan Experiment Station, while the Ontario experimenter is less sanguine in its praise from his one year's experience with this crop for forage purposes. It was thought that a short growing season was not favorable to it.]

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

W. H. ELYEA, Grey Co.:—"1. Is salt that has been used for curing pork of any use to sow upon crops? 2. Is salt good for crops upon sandy land? 3. How much should be sown per acre? 4. What would it be worth per ton? 5. What height should the grain be when the salt is sown?"

[1. Yes. What is left is equally as good as that dissolved in brining the pork. 2. Salt supplies no essential plant-food constituents, and its value is still a disputed point, though it is admitted that where its use is favorable it is due to indirect action in aiding the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, increasing the absorbing power of soils, and, by its reaction with lime, acting as a solvent for phosphates. It is most useful upon land where grain grows too rank and lodges. It seems to strengthen the stem and hinder its too rapid growth. It is, therefore, of least value upon sandy land for grain, although it helps mangels on light soil. 3. From 100 to 300 pounds on grain, from 300 to 500 pounds upon turnips and mangels. 4. Its value per ton as a manure cannot be definitely estimated, owing to its uncertainty of effects. 5. Before the grain is up, or before it is five inches high.]

TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING.

"SUBSCRIBER," Virden, Man.:—"I would like information in regard to roofing with tar and gravel. Have heard much of such roofing, but have not seen it used." Perhaps some of our readers can enlighten "Subscriber."

DAIRY.

Cheese Branding.

The bill providing for the branding of Canadian cheese is making slow progress through Parliament. As introduced by Hon. Mr. Foster it did not provide for branding the month upon the cheese, but we understand that that will yet be done. According to the copy of the bill sent us, factories and creameries would be required to secure a registration certificate from Ottawa. As we have already stated, this will be very generally regarded as a needless piece of red-tape, for which, so far, we have seen no good reason advanced. It would involve expenditures for clerical work at Ottawa (printing certificates, etc.), which, if not falling upon the factorymen direct, would have to be paid for by the public. It was stated in the House that no fee was to be levied upon the factorymen. The registration feature, we fancy, will be somewhat difficult to enforce, if the bill be passed in that form.

Separator Cream.

"Here are two questions that we have been discussing amongst ourselves, and so far I have not heard or read a satisfactory answer. Assuming that more of the fat is extracted by a separator, is more butter made from it; that is, is the fat in the resulting cream more churnable? Or, supposing that five per cent. is extracted as cream by the separator, and also five per cent. by the deep-setting, will the separated cream, amounting to no larger proportion of the whole milk, make a greater amount of butter?"

The above question is proposed by our Manitoba correspondent, "Invicta," and was discussed at the recent Butter and Cheese Makers' Convention, held at the O. A. C. Dairy School, by Mr. Mark Sprague, Creamery Inspector and Instructor on Separator Work at the Provincial Dairy School.

It is a fact that as a rule the separator takes out .3 of one per cent. more fat than the gravity or deep-setting system, and this cream is equally as churnable as cream raised by the deep pails. This is found by testing the separated milk and the buttermilk produced by each of the two methods of separation. Mr. Sprague claims that not only is more butter made, but better butter, when the separator is used, for the reason that there is less opportunity for the cream to become contaminated from external influences.

A Successful Convention.

The Cheese and Butter Makers' Convention, announced in last issue to be held at the Guelph Dairy School on March 6th, was an unqualified success. There were gathered together a large number of wide-awake makers, eager to give and partake of lessons from each other's experience,

especially upon the troublesome questions in connection with their work. The whole afternoon and evening were taken up with pointed, practical addresses and discussions. Perhaps never was there more practical points brought out and less time lost in a convention of this sort. During the afternoon session the chair was occupied by Mr. A. F. McLaren, President of the Western Dairymen's Association, and in the evening by Mr. D. Derbyshire, President of the Ontario Creameries Association. Such a convention was first suggested by Secretary J. W. Wheaton, who did much to bring it to a successful issue. President Mills, Prof. Dean, and other officers of the O. A. College did all in their power to promote its interest. At the close of the meeting it was suggested that it be made an annual affair, which expression was heartily applauded. It cannot but be a great aid to the correction of many mistakes for makers to come together in this way just at the commencement of a season's work, when all are anxious to hold up and improve upon the already high reputation of Canadian dairy products. We would suggest that a similar meeting be held at the Strathroy Dairy School some time before it closes in the spring, for the benefit of the many makers in that locality. We would also suggest that as many patrons be induced to attend as possible. It is of the greatest importance that the patron and maker understand each other and each work in the other's interest—then this great interest shall advance with more profit to all concerned.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

Cattle.—The market was very dull. The feeling is easy for anything but choice handy weight fat butchers' grades. The hog market is dull, at about last week's values shaded. There were 38 carloads all told—88 sheep and 2,000 hogs. A great many dealers present from Montreal to attend the meeting of the Dominion Live Stock Association.

Butchers' Cattle.—There was a good demand for best choice, but the quality offered was generally poor. One carload of good cattle sold to-day for 3c. A few extra choice brought 4c. for local consumption, but the general quality went about 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. A bunch of 3 head sold for \$102. A bunch of 23 head, weighing 24,840 lbs., realized 3 1/2c. per lb. A bunch of 12 head, weighing 11,620 lbs., realized 3c. per lb. One carload of 1,000 lbs. average, 2 1/2c. per lb. One bunch, 11,000 lbs., fetched top price, 4c. per lb.

Export Cattle.—Very little will be done until the opening of navigation.

Stocks and Feeders.—The market is quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged, at from 2 1/2c. to 3c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—There is nothing being done in sheep. Lambs are quiet at 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Sheep, 2 1/2c. to 3c. per lb. The demand will improve after Easter.

Calves.—Offerings light; all sold; demand good for choice kinds. Prices rule 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c. per head for good calves, according to quality.

Milk Cows and Springers.—Not many on offer; \$20 to \$35; only two deals reported.

Receipts heavy on a falling market; 2,000 on offer. Mr. Harris cleared up this market at 4c. per lb. for choice bacon hogs. Stores in moderate demand, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. per lb. Heavy hogs are dull, selling at 3 1/2c. per lb.

Dressed Hogs were selling at \$5 for select weights in farmers' loads, and at \$4.50 for heavy fat hogs. Some small lots of Packers were sold to butchers, and brought about \$5, refusing anything over 140 lbs.

Hay.—Farmers met with a good market, from \$17 to \$19 per ton.

Straw.—A few loads bundled straw sold at \$12 and \$13. Small demand for rye straw.

Baled Hay.—Stocks are being gradually worked off. For car lots on track we quote No. 1 at \$14 to \$15 per ton. For Bale Hay, \$10 to \$11.50.

Carloads on track, \$9 to \$9.50. The market is a little firmer, but no change.

Wheat.—There is good demand for wheat from the millers, and the market is a little firmer. Manitoba No. 1 hard quoted at 81c. on spot; 82c. bid for No. 2 hard.

Oats are steady, 800 bushels selling at 29c. to 30c.

Barley.—Steady, 400 bushels selling at 38c.

Peas.—Steady, 100 bushels selling at 58c. to 59c. Scarce and wanted.

Butter.—The receipts continue very light, especially in choice butters, and the market is firm. Creamery is in fair demand, and stocks held here are light. Good butter of all kinds wanted at once, 20c. to 22c. per lb. Large rolls, 14c. to 16c. per lb.

Eggs.—The advance in new-laid is maintained, and prices are very firm. The offerings are very small, and packed stocks are about exhausted. Cold stored and held fresh are practically cleaned up. We quote new laid eggs at 18c. to 20c. per dozen on the open market.

Poultry.—There is very little coming in. Good prices would be paid for choice stock. One dollar for three choice per lb. Geese, 7c. to 8c.

Hides and Skins.—Dealers report trade unusually quiet. No. 1 hides are quoted at 5c.; calfskins, 22c.; sheepskins, 90c. Wool, 22c.

Live Stock Dealers.

The Canadian Live Stock Association held its first annual meeting in Toronto on March 6. President Robert Ironsides being absent, the chair was occupied by Mr. T. O. Robson. The officers elected are: President, Robert Ironsides; First Vice-President, T. O. Robson; Second Vice-President, Robert Bickerdike; Executive Committee—John Scott, H. Gilchrist, A. J. Thompson, John Dunn, C. Coughlin, W. W. Craig, E. Snell, T. Crawford, M. P. P., H. Bracken, A. Weigter, J. C. Coughlin, R. Winter; Treasurer, H. Bracken; Secretary, J. C. Gilchrist. An Advisory Board, composed of three members, with power to add to their numbers, was elected as follows: John Dunn, T. Crawford, M. P. P., C. Coughlin. A committee composed of R. Ironsides, C. Coughlin, Robert Bickerdike, and the Secretary was appointed to draft a set of by-laws for the government of the Association.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"That this Association enters its protest against the course adopted by the British Government in excluding from the British market Canadian cattle on the vain pretext that they are infected with pleuro-pneumonia, a disease which has never existed among the cattle of this country."

"That, whereas the committee of this Association which waited on the railway companies for the purpose of obtaining reasonable freight rates on live stock having failed to obtain the redress they sought, the rates being subsequently increased instead of reduced, be it resolved that a committee, consisting of Robert Ironsides, J. Dunn, R. Bickerdike, T. Crawford, and C. Coughlin, be appointed to wait on the Dominion Government for the purpose of asking their assistance in obtaining fair and equitable rates."

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Top prices at present, with comparisons:—

CATTL.	Present prices.		Two weeks ago.		1898.	1899.
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.		
1500 lbs. up.....	\$3 75 @ \$4 75	\$ 4 40	\$ 5 90	\$ 4 80		
1350 @ 1500.....	3 40 @ 4 60	4 40	5 85	4 80		
1200 @ 1350.....	3 10 @ 4 55	4 40	5 82	4 80		
1050 @ 1200.....	3 00 @ 4 55	4 20	5 15	4 80		
900 @ 1050.....	2 90 @ 4 25	4 00	5 15	4 80		
Steers and F.....	2 60 @ 3 75	3 90	4 60	4 80		
Fat cows.....	3 00 @ 3 75	4 20	5 15	4 80		
Canners.....	1 25 @ 2 40	2 50	2 50	3 25		
Bulls.....	3 00 @ 3 50	3 50	5 00	3 50		
Calves.....	3 25 @ 6 25	6 50	6 00	6 25		
Texas steers.....	3 00 @ 4 10	3 90	4 85	3 70		
Texas C. & B.....	2 50 @ 3 00	3 10	3 65	2 70		

Hogs.
Mixed..... 3 70 @ 4 20 4 30 4 30 5 15
Heavy..... 3 60 @ 4 17 4 32 4 45 5 10
Light..... 3 70 @ 4 25 4 30 4 20 5 20
Pigs..... 2 50 @ 4 10 4 25 4 05 5 10

Sheep.
Natives..... 2 30 @ 3 65 4 00 4 60 4 00
Western..... 3 00 @ 3 65 3 75 4 75 4 00
Texas..... 3 30 3 90 4 75 4 00
Lambs..... 3 00 @ 4 70 4 75 5 50 4 25

Cattle feeders are feeling a little blue over prices, but most of them who are doing business on a business-like basis are leaving something on the right side of the ledger. Hog raisers are making a fair margin of profit. January and February receipts at four markets, with comparisons for years mentioned:—

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	430,260	1,269,619	553,535
Kansas City.....	223,047	445,888	126,333
Omaha.....	73,501	177,139	26,067
St. Louis.....	112,000	301,400	55,200

Two months, 1896..... 343,808 2,193,946 761,514
Same period, 1895..... 321,500 2,067,700 729,700
Same period, 1894..... 341,738 2,304,764 729,700
Same period, 1893..... 399,535 1,693,303 583,063
Same period, 1892..... 375,312 2,640,042 436,001
Same period, 1891..... 788,029 3,019,449 490,305

Prices for all kinds of live stock are low, but not in comparison with cost of production.

One day native steers sold at \$3.30 to \$4.75, bulk \$3.90 to \$4.00; Texas steers, \$2.75 to \$4.10; native cows and heifers, \$1.60 to \$3.80, bulk \$2.35 to \$3.00; bulls and oxen, \$2.00 to \$3.00; veal calves, \$3.50 to \$6.25; and stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$3.50. Some 1,600-lb. to 1,630-lb. steers sold at \$4.70 to \$4.75; steers averaging only 1,107 lbs. at \$4.55; some averaging 1,363 lbs. at \$4.55; and 1,390-lb. steers and heifers at \$4.55, with some 1,363-lb. Herefords at \$4.60. Twelve head of 1,940 lb. Short-horns sold at \$4.55. They do not pay as well as baby beefs.

Among the sales of stock cattle and sheep in Montana recently were 2,000 cattle at \$24.50 yearling ewes at \$1.50; a bunch of native stock cattle at \$25 for cows and calves, \$30 for three and four-year-olds, \$21 for two, and \$16 for ones.

Some extra good 1,423-lb. meal-fed Texas cattle sold at \$4.10. The arrivals at market of cattle from Texas have been comparatively light since the first of the year, and it looks as if they would continue light for some time. Very few cattle have been put on second feed, and most of the first feedings have been marketed. Stockmen say there are plenty of feeders for sale at \$20 to \$25; but not much trading is being done.

Cotton-seed meal is \$14 per ton, which feeders think is too high to suit the present condition of the market, and so many cattle will be prepared for market during the next few months.

A Chicago man has word from his ranch in Lubbock County, Texas, that grass is green and would make fine cattle feed by the middle of March.

The current week's hog receipts at Chicago fall about 50,000 short of the previous week and 100,000 short of the corresponding week last year, when 205,131 arrived.

The maturing of February contracts of \$4 hogs, and the forced shipment of hogs by "renters" who move to other farms March 1, made the last week of February the largest week's receipts we will see this side of May 1.

At Kansas City last month, Armour packed 64,169 hogs; Swift, 33,356; Fowler, 31,437; and Dold, 22,236.

Average weight of hogs at Kansas City last month, 231 lbs., against 238 lbs. for January and 213 lbs. for February, 1899.

The quality of the hogs now being marketed tends to greatly enlarge the production of lard.

Some 95-lb. Mexican sheep sold at \$3.50. Exporters have bought a good many Western sheep at \$3.40 to \$3.65.

A lot of 362 Texas lambs, averaging 62 lbs., sold at \$3.85. Some 33-lb. Western-fed lambs sold at \$4.70. A bunch of 106 Michigan shorn lambs, averaging 78 lbs., sold at \$4.46. They would have brought only about \$4.65 with the wool on. A lot of thin 66-lb. yearling sheep, newly shorn, sold at \$3.50.

Montreal Markets.

Receipts of cattle have been small lately, but even under the smaller runs the markets have not been cleared, at the close a number having to be carried over. The class of stock has run a little better for some time back, the want of demand apparently keeping the inferior run of cattle out. There have only been a couple of loads of export cattle offered: one lot making 3 1/2c. per lb., and another, 3 1/2c. per lb.

Butchers' Cattle.—This class has eased off a trifle during the past week, and it was only the very tops that would make as high as 3 1/2c.; in fact, we only heard of one lot changing hands at this price. Good, fair cattle ranged from 3c. per lb. to 3 1/2c. per lb.; medium from 2 1/2c. to 2 3/4c.; a few inferior selling for 2c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—The offerings are almost nil, only an occasional small bunch being run into the market, and a couple of spring lambs. In the absence of sales, it is almost impossible to give any quotations.

Calves.—This branch of the trade is coming up a little, though what have been offered were of very poor quality, and \$5.00 each.

Live Hogs.—A number of hogs have been received weekly, but no very heavy runs have been in, and fair prices have been realized for picked lots, choice hogs making from \$4.10 to \$4.20 per cwt.; mixed and heavy lots selling at a trifle under \$4.

Dressed Hogs.—This trade is over; and with the exception of an occasional small lot, receipts are almost nil. Packers have all stopped curing for some time, and any trade done is of a jobbing nature; the range being from \$1.15 to \$1.40, as to grade and quantity.

Dressed Lambs.—There is no market for dressed lambs, at least as far as the demand is concerned. The market is packed with lambs, and every effort has been put forth to relieve the pressure. The wholesale firm of R. & N. Bickerdike have shipped 500 carcasses to the New York market, and another car to Kingston (a couple of cars were handled here successfully there they were re-shipped to Toronto, but have not as yet, changed hands. This same firm endeavored to secure market, but were unable to get storage room from either Portland or St. John, N. B. The selling price is quoted at nearer 4c. will have to be taken before the season closes and they are worked off.

Wool.—Continues steady at the recent advance noted, though the heavy supplies of mutton have a restraining effect on this market. Fronts, 3c. to 4 1/2c. per lb.; hinds, 4c. to 7c. per lb.

As a poultry branch pay, but hens, which are realized, fresh eggs for egg...
The breeding articles other pen many farmer fancier confined care to with ch find for looking tion and while h make the poultry plenty of will ther point of possible
The f and in t aimed at the Nort most suit building comforts and the obtain. If it is a inside, so necessary and chee winter, fo do not p facing th foot of th closed by square, ir hens will weather, erable hee of the hee a low pa This spac straw and This strat towards w be done f building o to hold gr by burnin with a ha height an feet from able, for c turnip or also give t necessary same way supplied in their hard long, narr useful.
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POULTRY.

"Poultry on the Farm."

BY D. F. WILSON, DAUPHIN.

As a rule, farmers take but little interest in their poultry; in fact, many of them look upon this branch of farm stock as something that does not pay, but at the same time they do not get rid of the hens, considering them a sort of necessary evil which must be kept because their wives are interested in them. There are others, however, who recognize the advantages and profits which they realize from their poultry in the shape of plenty of fresh eggs for home consumption—a luxury by no means to be despised—and also the cash returns for eggs and dressed poultry.

There are numerous books published on the breeding and management of poultry, and, also, articles appear continually in the agricultural and other papers. These are, however, generally from the pens of poultry fanciers, and while there are many valuable lessons to be learnt from them, the farmer has one great advantage over the ordinary fancier, and that is plenty of room. The poultry fancier generally lives in town and has his birds confined to small yards, where they require lots of care to keep them in health, and also to be supplied with changes of food and other things which they find for themselves on the farm; their owners, in looking after the wants of their pets, finding recreation and pleasure. The farmer, on the other hand, while he may be a fancier, would always like to make the work required for attending to the poultry as light as possible, and this advantage of plenty of run will help him in this respect. We will therefore consider the subject from the standpoint of the least possible work for the largest possible profits.

The first thing necessary is a suitable building, and in this severe climate the great object to be aimed at is warmth. To get this, in Manitoba and the Northwest, a dugout in the side of a hill will be most suitable, with a thick sod and earth roof, or a building may be put up on the level and made very comfortable. Much will depend on the location and the material which the farmer can most readily obtain. In any case a good sod roof is comfortable. If it is a dugout it should be logged or boarded up inside, so that it can be whitewashed. This is necessary for cleanliness and also to make it light and cheerful. This is with a view to eggs in winter, for if hens do not lay during winter they do not pay. There should be a good-sized window facing the south and coming down to within a foot of the floor; opposite it a space should be enclosed by a ten or twelve inch board, a few feet square, in which to keep plenty of dust; in it the hens will enjoy themselves, for, even in very cold weather, when the sun shines there will be considerable heat from the window. The largest portion of the hen-house should be divided from the rest by a low partition, fifteen to eighteen inches high. This space should be covered by about a foot of straw and most of the feed given scattered in it. This scratching-ground and dust bath will do more towards winter eggs than anything else that can be done for hens. The rest of the space in the building can be fitted with roosts and a box or two to hold gravel and ground bone, which can be made by burning bones and then breaking them fine with a hammer. The roosts should all be the same height and not more than two or two and a half feet from the floor; and they are best made movable, for convenience in cleaning out. A cabbage, turnip or beet hung from the roof by a string will also give the hens something to do and supply the necessary green food. A piece of meat hung in the same way will also be beneficial. Water should be supplied in something which the hens can only get their heads into, otherwise they will foul it. A long, narrow trough for warm feed will also be useful.

Nest-boxes can be fastened along the wall, and there should be plenty of them. I have said nothing about the size of the building—that will depend on the number of birds kept—but in no case should they be overcrowded.

In feeding for eggs in winter, care must be taken to prevent the hens getting too fat. If once a hen gets fat she lays no eggs till spring, and some breeds are much more prone to this than others. This is why the bulk of the feed should be scratched for in the straw, which makes them work for their living and keeps them in health. A hot feed is very good in the morning, in the shape of scalded bran and shorts or chop stuff or boiled grain, of which fowls are especially fond, but it should be given sparingly, not nearly as much as they will eat, for if they get all they want of it they are inclined to sit on the roost and lay on fat; but if not given too much it warms them and makes them feel like scratching for more. A variety of grains should be given, though wheat is the best all-round food. Wheat screenings are very good, the weed seeds making variety, and once these get into a hen's crop they will never grow again. Oats ought to form a large percentage of the feed until the hens begin to lay, as they are not so inclined to fatten. After a hen begins to lay there is no danger of her getting too fat.

In summer, hens on the farm want no care except a good supply of grain. Everything else that they require they will find for themselves.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



THE THIEF ON THE SHIP.

"Mrs. Melhurst's compliments, sir, and would you please come down to her stateroom immediately!" I had just shut myself into my little office on deck, having run through the ship's accounts before turning in that night. It is quite a mistake, by the way, to think that we pursers have no more onerous duties to perform when at sea than to watch over the passengers' comfort, read papers on Sunday, and keep a store of nautical information at our finger-ends for the benefit of every curious voyager. Nowadays the purser of a crack American liner—making, perhaps, a record for the passage of six days across the Atlantic—has his work pretty well out for him during the entire voyage.

On the present occasion I had scarcely got my accounts fairly in hand when I was interrupted by a slight tap at the door. I arose at once and opened it, and there stood Mrs. Melhurst's Canadian maid, with flushed face and nervous, agitated manner.

"Is there anything wrong?" I asked, with some surprise, when she had delivered her message.

"There is, sir," she replied hastily.

"All I know—"

She was about to make some other statement, but pulled herself up suddenly and tripped along the deck without another word.

I switched off the electric light, locked the door, and hurried away after her. When I got to Mrs. Melhurst's stateroom I saw at once that something had occurred to cause her serious anxiety. The berths, the couch, and even the floors were littered with the contents of cabin trunks and handbags. In the midst of the confusion stood the lady herself, looking decidedly perplexed and annoyed.

"This is very singular, Mr. Morse," she said, pointing to an empty jewel-case which lay open on the upper berth. "My diamond ornaments are missing."

"You don't say so!" I exclaimed in sheer astonishment.

"I do say so," she replied sharply. "You can see for yourself that they are gone."

"How did it happen?"

"I cannot possibly tell you. At dinner this evening I happened to mention to Mrs. Lathimer that I had picked up a certain crescent-shaped ring on the Continent. She expressed a wish to see it. When the tables were cleared I came in here, took out the brooch and left the jewel-case lying on the berth, but when I got back the case was empty."

"How long were you absent?"

"Not more than half an hour."

On being totally staggered, I examined the lock carefully, but there was absolutely nothing to show that it had been tampered with. I could hit upon no better conclusion than that Mrs. Melhurst might possibly have mislaid the jewel-case somewhere. This had the sole effect of exasperating the lady to such a degree—for it seems that she had already searched every nook and corner in the cabin—that I was glad to beat a retreat in order to lay the matter before the captain.

I had just got to the head of the saloon stairs when I heard some one bounding up after me, three or four steps at a time. I turned and saw Mr. Carter, who, by the way, had made several voyages with us on several occasions.

"I say, Mr. Morse," he said, taking me confidentially by the arm, "you've got some queer customers on board this trip."

"How so?"

"Why, someone's gone and walked off with my silver cigarette-case, a couple of rings, and a pair of gold."

"The deuce!"

"Well, it looks uncommonly like as if the individual you refer to had a hand in the business; for I don't see how any ordinary mortal could get into one's cabin, with the door bolted on the inside, unless he managed to squeeze through the porthole."

"On my word, things were beginning to look serious, and no mistake! I lost no time in hunting up the captain and made him acquainted with the state of affairs. He was just as much puzzled as I was myself. The first thing next morning he sent a messenger to Mrs. Melhurst, requesting a private interview in his cabin on deck. He also signified his wish that I should be present. We both questioned the lady closely, but her replies did not tend to throw any light upon the singular occurrence."

Nevertheless, we determined to keep a close watch on the staterooms in future. It was pretty evident we had a "black sheep" on board—probably an old hand at the business. For the next few days we had no further complaints. The thief was evidently "lying low," waiting until tranquillity was restored before making a fresh attempt. Meanwhile I kept my eyes open. I observed the little peculiarities of the different passengers and took particular note of the manner in which they occupied their time.

On board ship when you find a man who shows a marked preference for the upper berth above that of the loungers on deck or habits of the smoker on the promenade, you are inclined to the conclusion that he has some solid reasons for his exclusiveness. If, in addition to this, he happens to be of an uncommunicative disposition, with black hair and swarthy complexion, given to wearing a slouch hat and long coat—rightly or wrongly, you put him down as a decidedly suspicious character.

Now, we happened to have a passenger on board—a Brazilian named De Castro—who tallied in every way with this description. But for the fact that I had conclusive evidence to show he could not have been directly concerned in the robberies—for enquiries proved he had remained on deck the whole evening—he certainly would have been treated to a private interview in the captain's cabin. As it was, I was forced to conclude that black hair, swarthy complexion, slouch hat, and cloak were quite compatible with a man's innocence.

Nothing further occurred to excite suspicion until the last day or two of the voyage. Then, one evening after dinner, word was brought to me that three other staterooms had been rifled in the same mysterious manner. Watches, jewelry, and even money had disappeared, though in all three cases the passengers stoutly declared they had left their doors locked.

When the alarm reached me I happened to be standing in my deck office. I had in my hand 20 sovereigns, which I had just taken in exchange for American money to accommodate one of our passengers. I didn't wait to lock up the gold; I simply placed it on my desk, switched off the light and hurried away. I had no fear for the safety of the sovereigns, my door having a particularly intricate lock, in which I took good care to turn the key before leaving.

I remained below for an hour or so, investigating these fresh complaints, but, as in the other cases, I was utterly unable to make head or tail of them. Vexed and bewildered, I went back to my office, unlocked the door, turned on the light, and mechanically stretched out my hand to take the sovereigns from the desk. My hand closed upon nothing more solid than thin air—my little pile of gold had vanished!

For a moment or two I stood there gazing blankly before me, so utterly confused and dismayed that I could scarcely bring my wits to bear upon the mysterious affair. Then I managed to pull myself together, and took a look around my

little cabin. In the course of my observations my eye happened to rest upon the porthole, which stood wide open, the weather being oppressively hot.

I regarded the innocent-looking porthole with the air of a veritable Sherlock Holmes. I went outside and thrust my arm in through the opening, but my hand did not reach within fully two yards of the desk. Still it struck me as being the only way by which the thief could have got at the money, and I determined to put my theory to a practical test.

I hurried down into the saloon, where most of the passengers were congregated. As yet few of them were aware of the robberies, for we had kept the matter as secret as possible. I went straight up to a young American gentleman who I knew had a great many trinkets in his stateroom, and was rather careless, too, in the way he left them lying about.

"Don't show any surprise," I whispered, glancing around at the other occupants of the saloon, "but might I ask whether your stateroom is locked?"

"It is."

"Well, just pass me your key; I want to try a little experiment. Wait till I'm gone and then stroll up on deck. Let yourself be seen—on the lower deck particularly—but don't pay too close attention to any one you may notice loitering there."

I went and shut myself in the stateroom, crouching down so that I could just keep an eye on the porthole over the top of the lower berth. I remained in that cramped position until my limbs fairly ached, and I was half inclined to give it up as a bad job.

But suddenly, as I glanced up at the porthole, my blood ran cold, and in all my life I never had such difficulty to keep down a yell. In the dim light I saw a long, thin, hairy arm thrust in through the opening. The next moment a small black hand had fastened upon a leather case lying close to the window and withdrew it as quick as thought, almost.

I dashed up to my feet and bolted outside into the passage. There, just about the spot where I judged the stateroom to be situated, I came face to face with the Brazilian, De Castro. In spite of the heat he was wearing his long cloak, with the deep cape, and had his eternal cigarette between his teeth. He looked at me with an air of frank surprise, and I looked at him with an air of profound suspicion.

Suddenly a happy thought flashed through my mind. I turned round and sprang down the saloon stairs, running full tilt against the chief steward, who was standing at the bottom.

"Get me a handful of nuts—quick!" I cried.

When he brought them I hurried back on deck. The Brazilian had moved away a little toward the stern. I went close up, stood right in front of him, and then began deliberately to crack the nuts.

He regarded me with a pitying sort of look, but I paid little attention to him. Presently I saw a corner of the cape drawn aside, and behind, a pair of small, gleaming eyes fixed greedily upon me.

It was enough. My suspicions were confirmed. I flung the rest of the nuts into the sea, and walking straight up to De Castro, said:

"I must ask you to accompany me to the captain's cabin."

"You mean?" he asked, drawing back.

"I was determined to stand no nonsense, and straightway took him by the shoulders. The moment I had my hands upon him I heard a vicious snarl under his cape; it was pulled suddenly aside and out flew a monkey.

The little brute went at me, tooth and nail. I saw the gleam of a knife, too, in the Brazilian's hand, and I let him have my fist straight between the eyes before he could use it, and he measured his length upon the deck.

The quartermaster came running up and the racial was dragged off to the captain's cabin. When searched there, Mrs. Melhurst's diamonds, Mr. Carter's cigarette-case and rings, and a miscellaneous collection of other valuables were found upon him. In his stateroom we discovered a perforated box, apparently intended for the use of the monkey, who was evidently quite as accomplished as his master.—*Cassell's Journal.*

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES,—

I think I cannot do better than begin this letter with a description of that little private literary club which I mentioned last month. Our plan was very simple. We elected a president and a vice-president, in order, of course, to merit the title of a real "society" or "club"; the rest were just members. We took up some subject for a certain time, such as history, geography, biography, etc., etc., and read up all we could upon that subject, writing down all the information obtained, in the exercise-books with which we all provided ourselves, and at each meeting reading the results of our researches. By this means a great deal of information was gathered in. Then each member was expected to bring two questions upon any subject, either to be answered on the spot (were any able to do so), or the answers to be looked up and brought to the next meeting. Many most amusing questions came up in this way, such as origin of words and customs, proverbs, old sayings and laws; in fact, the list is endless. I sometimes come across one of these exercise-books, and am surprised to see the wonderful number of interesting questions which were given and answered. Another very pleasing feature of our "club" was that at each meeting one of the members (selected by the president) read some interesting article, generally from one of the leading monthly magazines. Speaking of magazines—What a feast, at small cost, we can now obtain of these delightful aids to mind culture! In my last letter I spoke of the wonderful improvements in child-literature. Well, these improvements extend, nowadays, over all literature. It is almost impossible to realize that the beautiful magazines we see—pictures, type, and reading matter of uniform excellence—are ten cents a number or fifty cents a year; aye, even five cents a number or fifty cents a year (as is the case with several)! As I said last month, people have really no excuse for remaining uncultured—for culture is literally thrust before them. One more word about our literary club. We ended our season with quite a grand exam. For this, we allowed our husbands and brothers (etc.!) to take a part as joint examiners. Each member reviewed the whole season's work; that is, the chief subjects of it, and was closely questioned thereon; two prizes, first and second, being awarded. Prizes were also given for the best recitation, memory and style both being considered. I forgot to mention that we frequently had recitations at our meetings, which made a

LINTOA—The first intendant in royal government in new France.
 OQUIROISU—The name of the Five-Nation Indians.
 EIODSNA—A tribe of the Five-Nation Indians.
 OTNHR—One of the cardinal points.

HARMOND A. BRADLEY.

7—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In the "lovely summer time,"
 " " "days" of "life" and rhyme,
 " " "labyrinths" around,
 " " "spring and autumn" found,
 " " "south" and o'er the "sea,"
 " " "unknown effigy,"
 " " "British Isles" together,
 " " "earth's" cold, stormy weather,
 " " "gloaming's" darkening shadows,
 " " "beautiful, verdant meadows."
 From each line two letters take,
 Two modern novelist names they'll make.

LILY DAY.

8—CHARADE.

Last night I read the puzzles in
 Our dear old ADVOCATE,
 And there I found a tale to spin,
 As I shall here relate.
 To Uncle Tom, T. W. Banks
 Has sent his resignation;
 But still we hope that in the ranks
 He will resume his station
 Some future day, and COMPLETE send,
 A bit of rhyme and jingle;
 And when more LAST he has to spend,
 Among his cousins mingle.

Answers to February 15th Puzzles.

- 1.—Men-of-war. 2.—Travesty.
- 3.—A N G E R
N E R V E
G R E E N
E V E N T
R E N T S
- 4.—Con tin-u-ous. 5.—Man, fan, pan, ran, tan, van, wan.

SOLVERS TO FEB. 15TH PUZZLES.

Clara Robison, Bertha Jackson, Louise McLachlan.

Only the Cookery Book.

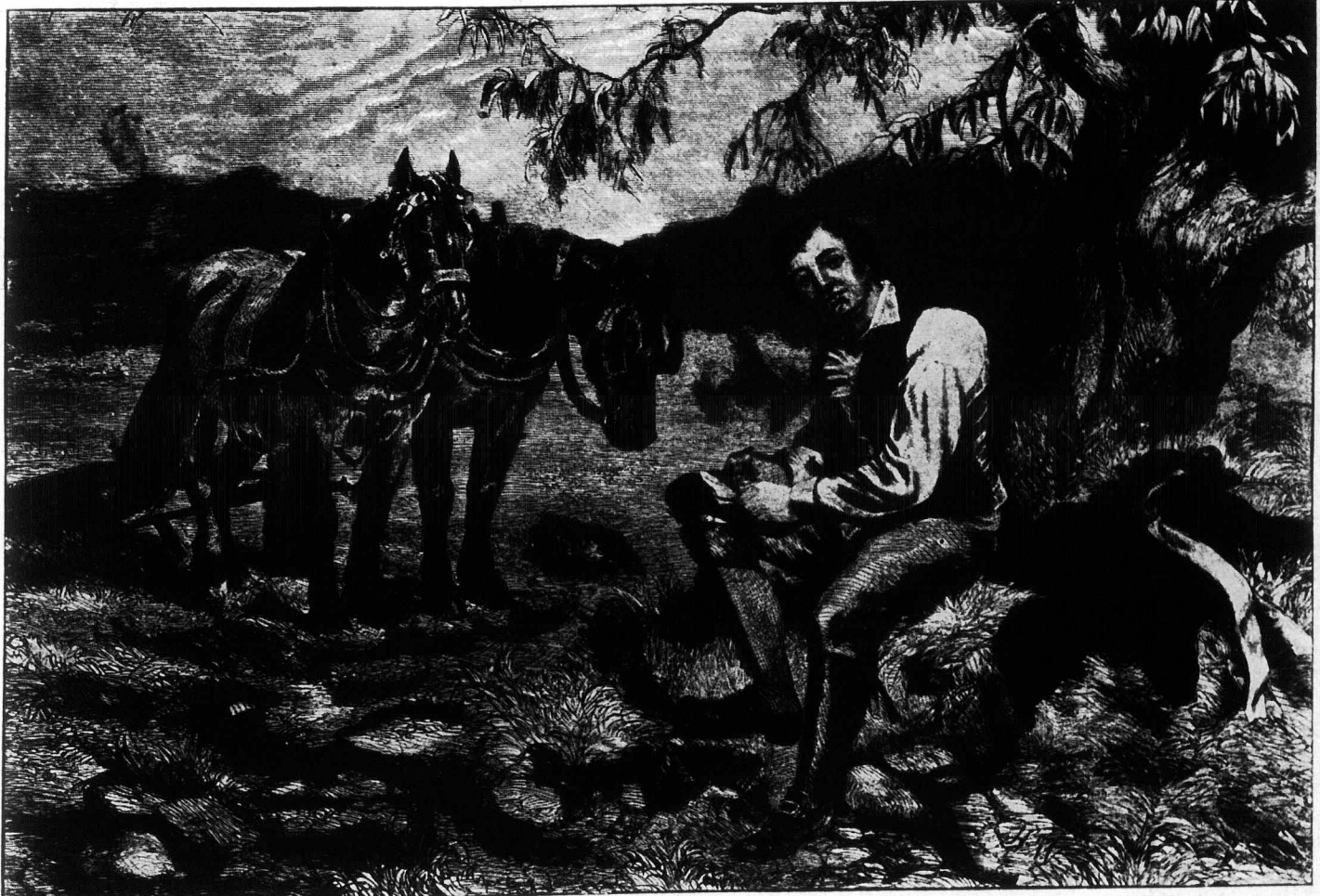
Its pages are stained, and written o'er
 With careless pencil and pen,
 Its leaves are ragged, its back is bent,
 It will never look neat again.
 But, oh the dainties it helped to make,
 In the busy summer morning;
 Or the Christmas pudding, or wedding-cake,
 All unknown rules a-scorning.

Here are buns Ned likes so well,
 Here is father's favorite pie,
 And many recipes seem to tell
 When mother's skill was nigh.
 Many a festal day it crowned,
 Many a Sunday dinner,
 Many a washing day meal it found—
 Food for the saint and sinner.

So I think, no matter how choice my books,
 Well bound, or clearly printed
 (Set on the shelves for the sake of looks,
 As I have heard it hinted),
 Or comforting friends for a lonely hour,
 In a cosy ingle nook,
 I still must value, and own the power
 Of mother's "Cookery Book."

—From Home Chat.

A gentle boy,
 With moods of sadness and of mirth,
 Quick tears and sudden joy,
 (Drew up beside the peasant's hearth,
 His father's toil he shares;
 But half his mother's cares
 From his dark searching eyes,
 Too swift to sympathize,
 Hid in her heart she bears.
 At early morn,
 His father calls him to the field;
 Through the stiff soil that clogs his feet,
 Chill rain, and harvest heat,
 He plods all day; returns at eve outworn,
 To the rude fare a peasant's lot doth yield,
 To what else was he born!
 The God-made King
 Of every living thing
 (For his great heart in love could hold them all);
 The dumb eyes meeting his by hearth and stall,
 Gifted to understand!
 Knew it and sought his head;
 And the most timorous creature had not fled
 Could she his heart have read,
 Which fain all feeble things had bless'd and sheltered.
 To Nature's feast,
 Who knew her noblest guest
 And entertain'd him best,
 Kingly he came. Her chambers of the East
 She drap'd with crimson and with gold,
 And pour'd her pure joy-wines
 For him the poet-soul'd,
 For him her anthem roll'd,
 From the storm-wind among the winter pines,
 Down to the slenderest note
 Of a love-warble, from the linnet's throat.
 But when begins
 The array for battle, and the trumpet blows,
 A King must leave the feast, and lead the fight,
 And with its mortal foes,
 Grim gathering hosts of sorrow, and of sins,
 Each human soul must close,
 And fame her trumpet blew
 Before him; wrapp'd him in her purple state;
 And made him mark for all the shafts of fate,
 That henceforth round him flew.
 Though he may yield,
 Hard press'd, and wounded fall
 Forsaken on the field,
 His regal vestments edd'd;
 His crown of half its jewels spoil'd;
 He is King for all.



BURNS.

Burns.

The British race seizes every opportunity of commemorating Burns. Wherever the British tongue is spoken he holds a warm place in the hearts of the people. Burns' wide reign in the memories and affections of men is one of the most striking illustrations of the power of genius. The centenary of his birth was celebrated in 1859 with unparalleled enthusiasm, not only in every city and almost every village in Scotland, but in the chief cities of England, and throughout America, the British Colonies, and India. In 1880 the hundredth anniversary of the publication of his poems was made the occasion of many demonstrations in his honor. This year the hundredth anniversary of his death is being seized upon to manifest once more the place he holds in the hearts of men. The 21st of July is the date of the celebration in Scotland, for which preparations are being made, and already many articles, lectures, and reminiscences have appeared in every part of the world where Britains live. The following poem, the best of many written on the centenary of Burns in 1859, obtained wide circulation at the time, and was read at great meetings in Scotland:

ODE ON THE CENTENARY OF ROBERT BURNS.

We hail, this morn,
 A century's noblest birth;
 A Poet peasant born,
 Who more of Fame's immortal dower
 Into his country brings
 Than all her Kings!
 As lamps high set
 Upon some earthly eminence,
 And to the gazer brighter thence
 Than the sphere lights they float,
 Dwindle in distance and die out,
 While no star wane'th yet;
 So through the past's far-reaching night,
 Only the star-souls keep their light.

SIMPLE SIMON.

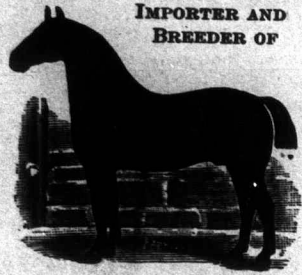
Another P. has joined the band—
 He's welcome to our number;
 Hurrah! our lady in command
 Will not have time to slumber.
 Miss Irene Craig has posed this while,
 Who is she? is my query;
 And then I wear a broadened smile;
 Miss Lily Day (the deary)
 Has wandered back to Uncle Tom,
 With something quite perplexing;
 I FIRST to those, who in the Dom,
 O'er it their brains are vexing.
 Well, novelties like this we need,
 As well as verse production,
 And you have cleverly indeed
 Made an introduction. C. S. EDWARDS.

9—ENIGMA.

Sinners have need of me when WHOLE,
 For I can cleanse, perchance, their soul,
 And make them face again mankind
 With contrite heart and peaceful mind,
 Curtail—a subterfuge now see,
 With nothing good or true in me.
 A fraud, so now my blood I shed
 By letting you cut off my head!
 You'll think that having this endured
 I'm killed! Not so, I'm only cured;
 And whilst before I counted naught,
 I'm now of value, sold and bought.
 Oh, my poor head! its off again,
 And now I only just remain.
 A little word, quite small and meek,
 Without which it were hard to speak.

Had he but stood aloof!
 Had he array'd himself in armour proof
 Against temptation's darts!
 So yearn the good—so those the world calls wise,
 With vain presumptuous hearts,
 Triumphant moralize.
 Of martyr woe
 A sacred shadow on his memory rests;
 Tears have not ceas'd to flow;
 Indignant grief yet stirs the impetuous breasts,
 To think—above that noble soul brought low,
 That wise and soaring spirit fool'd, enslav'd—
 Thus, thus he had been saved!
 It might not be!
 That heart of harmony
 Had been too rudely rent;
 Its silver chords, which any hand could wound,
 By no hand could be tun'd,
 Save by the Maker of the instrument,
 His every string who knew,
 And from profaning touch His heavenly gift withdrew.
 Regretful love
 His country fain would prove,
 By grateful honors lavish'd on his grave:
 Would fain redeem her blame
 That he so little at her hands can claim,
 Who unrewarded gave
 To her his life-bought gift of song and fame.
 The land he trod
 Hath now become a place of pilgrimage—
 Where dearer are the daisies of the sod
 That could his song engage.
 The hoary hawthorn, wreath'd
 Above the bank on which his limbs he flung
 While some sweet plaint he breath'd;
 The streams he wander'd near;
 The maiden whom he loved; the songs he sung—
 All, all are dear!
 The arch blue eyes—
 Arch but for love's disguise.—
 Of Scotland's daughters, soften at his strain;
 Her hardy sons, sent forth across the main
 To drive the ploughshare through earth's virgin soils,
 Lighten with it their toils;
 And sister-lands have learn'd to love the tongue
 In which such songs are sung.
 For doth not song
 To the whole world belong?
 Is it not given wherever tears can fall,
 Wherever hearts can melt or blushes glow,
 Or mirth and sadness mingle as they flow,
 A heritage to all!

A. B. HOLBERT



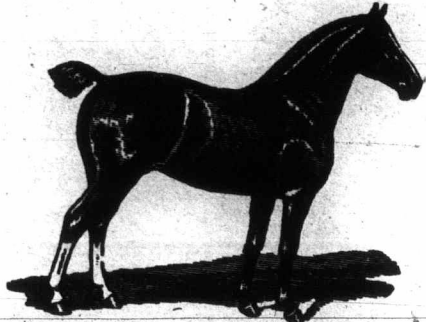
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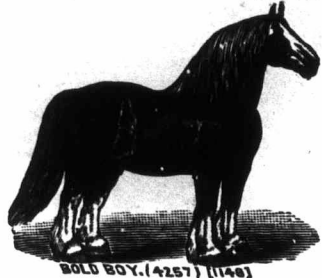
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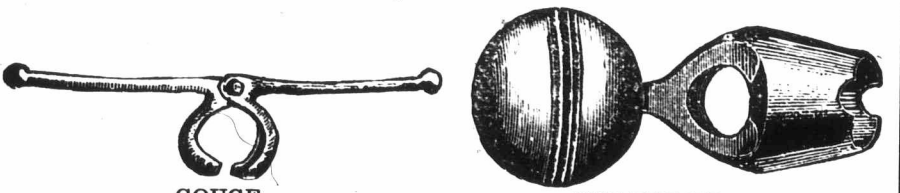
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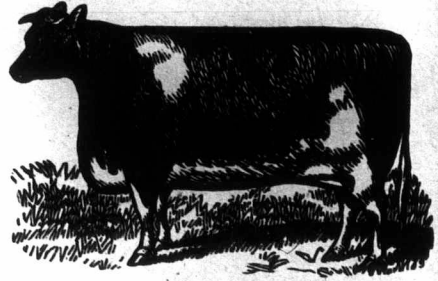
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We are breeding registered BERKSHIRES of the best English strains. Shortorns or Berkshires shipped to order. Send for our 1895 catalogue.

GREENWOOD P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Claremont Stn. C. P. R. or Pickering Stn. G. T. R. Parties met on shortest notice at either station. 6-1-y-om

THOS. ALLIN & BROS.

LAKE VIEW FARM, OSHAWA, ONT.

Breeders of CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, and SHROPSHIRE. Have 3 young bulls for sale, one 2 years old, and two yearling bulls sired by imp. Cruickshank bulls. 4-2-y-om

Shorthorns

Four Bull Calves of finest Booth breeding. The dams are imp. Lady Ann, daughter and g. daughter Lady Ann, sired by Mr. Booth's renowned Paul Potter; her daughter by a Warlaby bull, her g. daughter by Booth bull. The sires of these calves is of finest Polwarth and Warlaby blood. Two roans, two red and little white. Price, \$100 each. Also several Heifers. D. ALEXANDER, Brigden, Ont.

Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires.

Six young Bulls from 10 to 14 months old; 25 Shropshire Ewes, one, two and three years old, due to lamb in March; 15 ram and 20 ewe lambs. Twenty Berkshire Sows, from 5 to 12 months old, several of them due to farrow in March, April, and May. The above choice stock are all registered, and FOR SALE at GREAT BARGAINS. 15-y-om W. C. Pettit, Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn. G.T.R.

E. BRIEN, RIDGETOWN, ONT.

We offer for sale a three-year-old red bull, sired by "Daisy Chief" = 13674, by "Indian Chief," dam "Gipsy Queen 3rd" = 20690 = by "Tothill" (imp.) = 6456 = (56656); and a five-year-old cow with calf at foot; also one or two yearling heifers. Also choice Berkshire sows and boars about seven months old, and excellent pigs about two months old. 2-2-y-om

THE SPRINGBURN HERD OF SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Five good yearling bulls, a few good cows and heifers, bull and heifer calves, all of the choicest breeding and descended from the best Scotch families; can supply a carload. Rock-bottom prices. Correspondence solicited. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ontario. 4-f-om

BULLS AND SEED GRAIN

For sale.

Six good young Shorthorn Bulls at rock-bottom prices. Siberian, Poland White and Improved Beshorn Oats at 50c. per bushel. Crown and Canadian Beauty Peas at 75c. per bushel. Red Clover Seed at \$6 per bushel. All f. o. b. at Stouffville. Bags extra. om C. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, York Co., Ont.

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Have some good show material in Heifer Calves, also some grand Canadian-bred Cows and Heifers for sale. Write for catalogue. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT. 11-y-om

FOR SALE!

4 YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS

(fit for service; one roan and three reds) descended from Cruickshank cows. One Clydesdale stallion, four years old. Some brood mares and fillies.

James I. Davidson & Sons

3-a-o BALSAM, ONT.

SECOND ANNUAL

Canadian Horse Show

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF
The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association
 AND
The Country and Hunt Club of Toronto,
 TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF TORONTO, CAN.
 IN THE **New Armory**, TORONTO, CAN.
 ON Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
April 15, 16, 17 & 18, '96.

The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association will control the breeding classes, and The Country and Hunt Club will have charge of harness, saddle, hunting, and jumping classes. Entries close on Saturday, April 14th, 1896, in time for Catalogue, and should be addressed to HENRY WADE, Toronto.

Horses will be stabled in the City of Toronto at exhibitor's expense.
 HENRY WADE, Parliament Buildings,
 Joint Secretaries: STEWART HOUSTON,
 18 Toronto St., Toronto.

Seed Oats.

TEXAS RUST-PROOF OATS.

Grown on clean clay loam soil; a white oat, open head, large yielder; has a large, plump grain, with very thin hull; straw is stiff, bright, and free from rust or smut, making excellent fodder. Price, for two bush., with bag, \$1.25; 10 bush. lots or over, 50c. per bush.; bags free. 6-b-om W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont.

Two-year-old W. Leghorn Cock

(bred by Rice, of Whitby, who wins nearly all prizes on this breed) and 6 females, all first-class birds, for \$5. Also eggs of Indian Game at \$1 per 9; \$1.50 per 15. W. Leghorn, P. Cochin, W. & S. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, and Houdan eggs at \$1 per 13. Over 70 prizes won at 6 fall shows. Reduction on larger orders. Send orders, by P.O.O., to J. WEAVER & SON, Chatham Ont.

Duroc - Jerseys FOR SALE

Orders booked now for spring delivery. Three sows now due to farrow. Your choice of young pigs, \$5.00 each.
BERDAN & McNEIL, STRATHBURN, ONTARIO. 21-1-y-o

BULLS FOR SALE—Farmers and stockmen requiring a first-class Shorthorn bull, at hard-times prices, will find it to their advantage to correspond with me, or, better, come and see my stock, as I have a number which I am bound to sell I have still a few good boars and sows of Berkshire and Yorkshire breeding ready for shipment. 12-2-y-o
 W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

120

J. L. ROE

Dana's Ear Labels for sheep, cattle, etc. Stamped with any name or address and consecutive numbers. This is the genuine label, used by all the leading record associations and breeders. Samples free. Agents wanted. C. H. DANA, 6-1-om West Lebanon, N. Hamp.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

SHORTHORNS AND OXFORDS AT MAPLETON.

"Mapleton Farm" lies but a short drive from the Royal City (Guelph). The proprietor, Mr. Herbert Wright, is engaged extensively in stock raising, but is making Oxford Downs a specialty, of which he has a very large flock. A good trade was done with the West last year from this flock, the demand being so great that the stock was sold down unusually low, and only numbers at present some 130 head.

The larger portion of the breeding stock are from some of the best English flocks, such as Jeffreys, Jno. Warley, Wm. Arkell, Alex. Isles, Robt. & Chas. Hobbs, and others. An imported ram from the flock of Wm. Reading, Eng., is at the head, assisted by a good home-bred ram; therefore this year's crop of lambs should be of a desirable sort. Mr. Wright recently sold eighteen head of Oxfords, and the prospects are encouraging for this year.

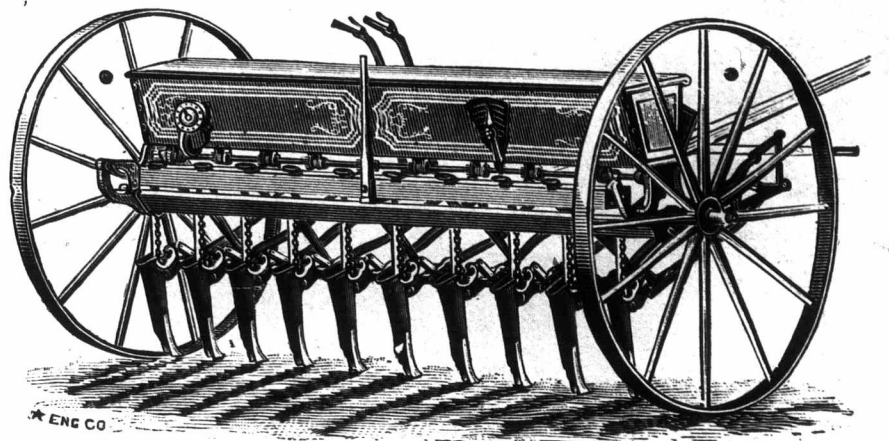
In the Shorthorns, Monarch of Mapleton is at the head: a three-year-old of excellent breeding, being sired by the noted bull Indian Chief, and having for his dam Lovely 19th (imp.). He is proving a good sire, as several good young bulls seen testify. The bulls on hand are descendants of the old Lady Bright, selected for the milking test at Chicago, and are lusty, strong fellows. A sale was recently effected of a choice young bull to R. D. Nodwell, of Hillsburg, Ont., at the neat sum of \$100, and those still left are of the useful type that always command ready sale.

NOTICE.

W. C. SHEARER, BRIGHT.

In this issue we advertise an excellent kind of oats. During the past season they yielded, in spite of the drought, 65 bushels per acre. They stood out well, consequently do not need more than 1 bushel per acre of seed.

You make no mistake in buying a HOOSIER.



WE HAVE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD MORE HOOSIER DRILLS IN CANADA THAN HAVE BEEN SOLD OF ALL OTHER KINDS COMBINED. IT'S PERFECT MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES, TOGETHER WITH OUR LONG EXPERIENCE, ENABLES US TO KEEP THE HOOSIER AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

THAT IS WHY WE GUARANTEE THE HOOSIER TO BE THE BEST DRILL MADE.

IF YOU DO NOT SEE OUR AGENT WRITE US.

NOXON BROS. MFG. CO., Ltd., Ingersoll, Ontario.

Mount Vernon Dairy & Stock Farm.
 FOR SALE:—A fine four-year-old Holstein Bull, Artis Aaggie Prince, No. 47, C.H.F.H.B., the sire of many prize-winners at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, and Guelph. In 1895, Sire, Prairie Aaggie Prince, one of the best bulls ever imported to Canada; \$300.00 was refused for him. Dam, Artis Kattie, gave 49 lbs. 2 ozs. of milk in one day as a two-year-old, and gave over 70 lbs. milk in one day on ordinary feed on the Model Farm, Guelph. Also a lot of fine Tamworth Pigs for sale, ready to breed and of the very best quality. Address—W. C. QUICKFALL, GLENALLAN, ONT. 2-2-y-o

A. J. WATSON, CASTLEBERG, ONT.
 (ASHTON FRONTVIEW FARM), breeder of choice SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Young stock of either sex, and choicest breeding, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. 22-2-y-o

Geo. Downy & Bro., CASTLEBERG, ONT.
 BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP. A few very choice young rams for sale at low prices. No. 1 breeding and fine quality. Stock guaranteed to be as described. St. Bolton, C. P. R.; Palgrave, G. T. R. 22-2-y-o

F. A. GARDNER, Britannia, Ont., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, and Berkshires. Good young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Also a number of eight-week-old Berkshires of both sex, and choice breeding. Prices right. Correspondence solicited. 22-2-y-o

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.
 FOR SALE—One young Bull and several Heifers, got by the Golden Drop bull, Golden Nugget—17548—, by imported General Booth, and from AI dairy cows. WILLIAM GRANGER & SON, Londonboro, Ont. 13-y-om

For Sale!—A very fine four-year imported Shorthorn bull, Sirius—15281—, bred by Wm. Duthie, Scotland, and got by the great stock bull, Leonidas—5920—, This bull is of first-class breeding, and No. 1 quality, deep roan in color, and will be sold at a bargain. A. F. MCGILL, Hillsburg. 22-2-f-o

MAPLETON STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—Two very fine Durham Bull Calves of a low-down, lengthy, fleshy type, from a son of Indian Chief, dam Lovely 19th (imp.), of noted milking strains. Come and see them before buying too soon, or write me for particulars. Farm, 6 miles from Guelph, 2 miles from Mosborough, G. T. R. 6-2-y-om

HERBERT WRIGHT, Box 47, Guelph, Ontario.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

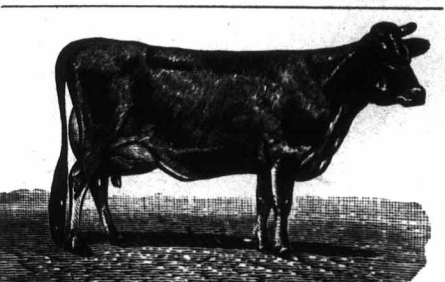
On account of scarcity of feed I will make very low prices on several fine heifers, some of them prize winners and bred to the great bulls Netherland Consul and Sir Peterie Josephine Mechtildie. Remember that at the last Toronto Industrial I won every first on heifers and both silver medals, in hot competition and under the expert judgment of Mr. C. R. Payne, of New York. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

LINDENCOURT HOLSTEINS. Herd established 1883. Original stock imported direct from the best dairy lines in Holland. All stock well developed and good size. Just what will suit the practical farmer. Prices moderate. Before purchasing write for particulars. Address—A. GIFFORD, 4-2-f-o Meaford, Ont.

LARGE IMP. YORKSHIRE PIGS AND—HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
 We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction, or ask no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. FLETCHER BROS., Oxford Mills P. O., Ontario, Kemptville Station, C. P. R. 5-1-y-om

HOLSTEINS!
 WE now offer young stock that have won prizes, and calves from our show herd, from one month to one year old, whose dams have large records—any age or sex—FOR SALE, at very low prices to quick buyers. Also some Poland-China Pigs, 1 and 6 months old; same quality (the best).
A. & G. RICE,
 Brookbank Stock Farms, CURRIE'S CROSSING, Oxford Co., Ont. 18-y-om

GEM HOLSTEIN HERD
6 MONTHS' CREDIT GIVEN.
 BULLS, all Registered Holsteins; quality the best, and fit to head any herd; we have them all ages. Write for particulars to
HILLIS BROTHERS,
 7-y-om BEDFORD PARK P.O., ONT.



JERSEYS FOR SALE.—Young Cows and Heifers in calf, Heifer Calves and Bull Calves, richly bred, best testing strains, and good color. Also first-class Berkshire Boars and Sows, bred straight from imported stock. Come and see or write for prices.

J. C. SNELL, - Snelgrove P.O., Ont.
 R. R. Station, Brampton, G. T. R., and C. P. R. 8-y-om

WILLOW GROVE HERD OF JERSEYS.
 Sweepstake herd of 1894.
 Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred dams of St. Lambert, St. Heller, and Signal strains.
 Young of splendid individuality always for sale; also Plymouth Fowls. Eggs, \$1.00 per sitting. Highfield St., G. T. R. 6-2-y-om
J. H. SMITH & SON.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE
 FOR SALE.
 Bulls and females all ages, some prize winners, and all of the most fashionable pedigrees, viz., ST. LAMBERT, ST. HELLER, STROKE FOGIS, etc. For full particulars, pedigrees, and price, address, A. McLEAN HOWARD, JR., -om GLEN DUART FARM, TORONTO.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.
 WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 21-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

NOTICES.

R. J. Coryell, Walkerville, Ont., offers something very good in potatoes in this issue. They have been tried and not found wanting.

The Leslie Nurseries (Toronto) price list should be secured by those who desire fruit trees and bushes, or ornamental trees and shrubs. They sell to farmers at wholesale prices. See their advertisement in this issue.

Bee-keepers should lose no time in securing necessary supplies for the coming season. The Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford, have a large department of their factory devoted to the production of these things. Their catalogue should be sent for at once.

There is no need of growing old, played-out varieties of oats and potatoes when such an offer as Geo. E. Thorp, seedman, Guelph, Ont., makes in this issue is open. Look up his ad. He handles, at a low price, the sorts that have led over the Province for years.

AN OLD FRIEND WITH A NEW FACE.
 For years the Watson Mfg. Co., of Avy, Ont., has been a household word among the foremost farmers of Canada. Their justly famous implement works are of no mushroom growth, having been steadily running since 1827. The plant and general equipment have naturally increased, while the close study given the practical working of everything turned out, with an enterprising readiness to adopt suggestions, has resulted in substantial improvements constantly being made. Add to this square dealing and reasonable prices, and one need not be surprised to find satisfied customers, a sure foundation for a permanent and successful business. They have recently adopted a new name, The John Watson Mfg. Co., and are needing a few additional reliable agents to handle their goods. Throughout, their establishment is most complete, and the list of manufactures includes binders, reapers, mowers, rakes, horse-powers, jacks, ensilage and feed cutters, root cutters and pulpers (the use of which has been so ably presented in the ADVOCATE this season), saws, grain grinders, turnip sowers, farm trucks, etc. If they are not represented in the locality of any of our readers we would recommend writing them at once for illustrated catalogues or other information.

STOCK GOSSIP.

JAS. DRUMMOND & SONS' AYRSHIRES.
 The home of this famous prize-winning herd is at Petite Cote, a couple of miles north of the City of Montreal. The stock is so well and favorably known, both in the show ring and as a breeding herd, that extended comment is really unnecessary. We found the stock all in good shape, and most of them typical Ayrshires. We also found that special care had always been given to selecting and breeding, so as to develop in every way possible the milking propensities of the herd, in which may still be seen the old imported show cow, Viola 3rd, bred by Chas. Kay, Sterling, Scotland. This cow and her mate, Lilly, were for a number of years first and second in their class wherever shown. Viola has won in the past over twenty first premiums at the leading exhibitions. She has given 60 lbs. of milk per day, while her mate, Lilly of Hartington, from the herd of Duncan Kerr, of Bucklivie, Scotland, has given 65 lbs. when in full flow. Viola 4th is another fine imported cow; and in the three-year-old, Maggie Sands 2nd, out of Maggie Sands (imp.), Messrs. Drummond have an excellent type of a cow, as is also her mate Lilly, both being sired by Rob Roy of Park Hill. Among the two-year-olds, coming through our attention was specially drawn to Maggie Sands 3rd, from the imp. cow Maggie Sands, an extra fine heifer of handsome conformation, as also is her stable mate, Lilly of Hartington, from the imp. cow, Lilly of Hartington. We were also shown a fine young two-year-old bull of elegant form and particularly good breeding, a winner at Montreal last year in a very keen competition; he was sired by Victor of Park Hill, and is out of Maggie of Park Hill. Beside him stood another two-year-old of very good quality and from a very heavy milking strain. A very promising yearling bull was seen; he is out of the cow, Maggie Sands 2nd; he is finely marked and of capital type. Other calves were seen also of the right stamp, and a number of fine young heifers of different ages. Such stock bulls have been in use on the herd as Victor of Park Hill, winner of eighteen first prizes; Rob Roy, also a noted prizewinner; Imported Promoter; and other well-known sires. Nelson of Park Hill now stands at the head of the herd; he is from Budd, a heavy milker of the John Dodds strain, and by Victor of Park Hill.

LAKE VIEW FARM.
 Lake View Farm is situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, and but a short distance from the City of Ottawa, Ont. Its owners, Messrs. Allan Bros., are among the lovers of high-class stock, Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses being their favorites. The Shorthorns were first introduced on the farm in '83. The cow, Canadian Duchess of Gloster 12th (5530), being the first purchase, forming the basis of the present herd. She is still in the herd and has produced some fine stock; she is of rich breeding, being from imp. stock on both sides; among her descendants may be seen Canadian Duchess of Gloster 15th (8649), by Duke of Albany (47709), a fine dark roan of much quality; Canadian Duchess of Gloster, another daughter by Knight of the Garter (imp.)—11109—; Canadian Duchess of Gloster 2nd, a granddaughter of the old cow, by Lord Abbot (imp.)—86382—; and several other daughters and granddaughters of the fine old cow already alluded to. At the head of the herd at present is the four-year-old imp. bull, Grand Sweep, a grand individual, deep roan in color, bred by Alexander Campbell, Kinaidie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and imported by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont.; he is by Roy James (54973), and from Lady Ythan 4th by Gladstone. We were shown a fine young two-year-old, Lavender Lad—21114—, out of Canadian Duchess of Gloster, and by the Duke of Lavender (imp.)—1245—, and a couple of good straight young yearlings—one a deep red, from the Duchess of Gloster 15th; the other a deep roan, from Duchess of Gloster 21st, and both by Toffhill (56656). A few very choice young heifers were also seen, now in calf to Mr. Johnston's famous stock bull, Indian Chief. The cows and heifers of the herd are rich in Lavender blood, and nothing but first-class imported bulls have been used, including such as Lord Abbot (51536), Duke of Lavender (51135), Toffhill (56656), and Grand Sweep, the present stock bull.

Clydesdales.—Some fine large mares were seen, and a few of their offspring, among which were some very promising ones.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Alex. Allan, of Ancestor, should not be long in finding a purchaser for his prize-winning Shire stallion, Silent Jim, advertised in this issue. Silent is what the Shire gets, and size is what many horses want. Be it remembered that good, big horses are even now becoming very scarce.

To know that Jerseys are of the St. Lambert, St. Heller and Stoke Poges strains is to be convinced that they are in the "purple." To know that a herd can win good prices whenever shown at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, proves its excellence of individuality and quality. Howard J., Toronto, offers, in this issue, a number of the "purple" prize-winning sort.

Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, of Glenora, has handled, since Jan. 15, ten carloads of Shropshires between 8 others and Western States, besides a number of good sales in Canada. Of these, 249 head were of Mr. Hawkshaw's own private flock the remainder were purchased from Ontario breeders. He still has 50 particularly choice breeding ewes, in lamb, on hand for the coming season's trade.

The sale catalogue of Shorthorn cattle at Maple Lodge Stock Farm, on March 25th, can be secured by writing Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, or H. & W. Smith, Hay P. O. It represents a lot of most excellent Shorthorns, male and female, desirable for the dairy and the showing.

MR. T. A. COX'S BERKSHIRES.

A short drive north of Brantford, Ont., brings one to the farm of Mr. T. A. Cox, who for a number of years has been making a specialty of breeding Berkshire swine, and at the time of our visit some very choice stock was to be seen. In purchasing breeding stock Mr. Cox has been particularly careful, selecting nothing but the best he could find; therefore his stock is of the highest quality and of the highest reputation. Members of this herd were shown at London last year, where they captured many of the best prizes. At the head of the herd is the grand stock boar, Bright Prince, now five years old, a deep, well-formed boar of excellent quality, weighing 625 lbs. He is a son of the renowned Enterprise (Imp), and has for his dam Heather Bloom 3700 by Royal Winner (Imp). Bright Prince is assisted by Banner Boy, also an excellent boar, sired by Royal Herb, and having for his dam Royal Lady by Royal Winner. Among the sows is Ingwood Belle, a grand one, lengthy, deep-bodied, strong-boned, and a capital back, with well-sprung ribs. She is full of quality and size the scales at 400 lbs. She is a daughter of Lowland Lass, and was sired by Hiner. The yearling sow, Royal Beauty, is certainly well named, and of which we expect to hear very favorable reports in the near future. Barton Beauty is another grand yearling; Mr. Cox has sows of great scale, weighing about 500 lbs. She was sired by Sir Allen, and had for her dam, Barton Emma. Golden Link, by Bright Prince by Enterprise (Imp), and out of Ingwood Belle, is another of the breeding sows. She possesses great length, thickness, and depth, combined with much quality. A number of other very fine individuals are well worthy of special mention did space permit. The following list of sales is given: The demand in Berkshires has been brisk, and that Mr. Cox is doing a rushing trade, which would indicate that stock of the right sort is being handled:—

Ayclum, Hamilton, Ont. One stock boar, Walkover to each to Wm. Edger, Ayr; R. Rivers & Son, Walkover to Jas. B. Bryan, Granton; Jno. Ackland, Delaware; Robt. Ford, Galt; A. Hall, Galt; H. Lamb, Brantford; E. E. Martin, Canine; D. Lamb, Ontario; Wm. Edger, Walkover; Kenzie, Dundas; E. Dunn, Thorndale; J. McEwen, Ketch; D. McDonald, Glenora; R. L. Lurie, Brantford; D. Elliott, Gt. Brantford; S. Palmer, Brantford; Mr. Lovett, H. Book. Jas. Cockburn, five sows; Robt. Gibson, Galt three sows; A. & M. Black, Canineville, sow and boar; Geo. Hill, Brantford, three sows and boar; N. Mann, boar and sow. A draft from above herd was exhibited at six fairs, winning 28 firsts, 15 seconds, 5 thirds, 2 medals, and 2 diplomas. Mr. Cox still has a few choice young boars and sows left.

BOOK TABLE.

The Holstein-Friesian Register, ably edited by Mr. F. L. Houghton, Brantford, Ont., reaches us in a new and convenient form. It is replete with information of special value to the breeder of the black and white cow, and that the annual meeting of the American Association, of which Mr. Houghton is Secretary, is to be held in Buffalo on March 15th.

Mr. Mortimer Levering, La Fayette, Indiana, Secretary of the American Shropshire Association, at the request of several breeders, has compiled and put upon the market a book for keeping records of pedigrees, sales, etc., of private flocks of sheep. It is concise, simple and complete. The work of writing is reduced to a minimum. A heading on a page once written other pedigrees may be made by simply using ditto marks and inserting consecutive numbers of each animal.

Vol. II. of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Book is now in circulation. It contains the pedigrees of bulls Nos. 401 to 475, and cows Nos. 715 to 1284. It also contains the constitution and by-laws of the Association, reports of the 10th, 11th and 12th annual meetings, also scale of points and structural requirements for bulls and cows. Among its numerous illustrations is a beautiful colored plate of a yearling prize-winning group. The Secretary and Editor, Mr. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., deserves great credit for the style of the work.

Secretary Henry F. Euren, 12 Hanover Square, London W., Eng., of the Hackney Horse Society, has kindly sent us a copy of Vol. XIII., containing pedigrees of stallions, Nos. 547-572, and cows Nos. 8016-9639. The total number transferred and export certificates during the past year amount to 722, an increase of 193 on last year's total. Of these, 48 stallions and 45 mares were exported to foreign countries. Opposite the title page is the portrait of the champion stallion, 1895, Ganymede 3076, and opposite the preface page is a portrait of Kathleen 2852, champion mare, 1895. The volume of 466 pages is substantially and attractively bound, and is conveniently compiled and clearly printed. It contains much information of value to horsemen regarding this popular breed.

The third annual report of the English Southdown Sheep Club has been issued. It contains the report for the year, the rules of the Club, a list of members, table showing the prize winners for the past year, flock returns from breeders, and a register of rams (63). Particulars as to 41 flocks are given. The book is turned out in handsome style, being well compiled and clearly printed on superior paper. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Garrett Taylor, Trowse House, Norwich, Eng.

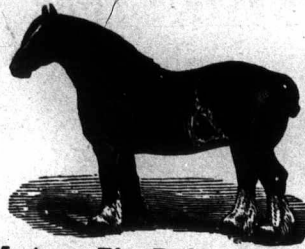
Miss E. A. Ormrod's report on injurious insects for 1895 has been added to our library. It is of peculiar interest to owners of live stock, as it contains a special section of about sixty pages devoted to flies injurious to horses, cattle, etc., comprising warble flies, gad flies, etc. The plates of the forest fly's foot rival the finest work ever produced in any previous report of this sort. The life history, description, and remedy for insects injurious to the apple, bean, cabbage, corn, grass, gooseberry, strawberry, plum, pine, mangold and turnip make up the major portion of the well-prepared report. The work represents an immense amount of work and patient study. It is published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London, Eng.

Jersey Sale!

The entire herd of A. J. C. C. H. R. Lee Farm Jerseys. Forty head of reg. bulls, cows, heifers, and calves; same number of high grade cows and heifers. Excellent chance to start a herd cheap, as they must be sold within the next 30 days. Come and see, or write E. PHELPS BALL, Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q.

17-y-o

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



I have on hand the best young Clydesdale Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Knight Errant and other celebrities.

SHROPSHIRES.

Orders can now be booked for Shearling Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also Rams and Ewes of this year's importation.



SHORTHORNS!

CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT AND VICE CONSUL.



Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities. My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable.

19-1-y-om

ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.

ATTRACTIVE PUBLIC SALE

of Shorthorns

FOR SALE!

AT MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM,

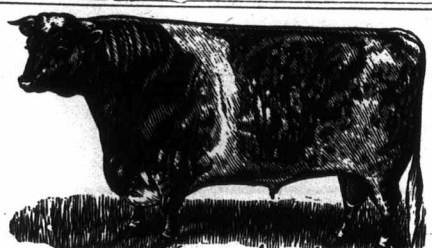
on Wednesday, March 25th, 1896.

THE bulls to be offered (eight head) are low down, thick and sappy (good ones), the get of the splendid young sires, British Flag (by Barmpton Hero) and Abbotsford (Sweepstakes winner at London). The cows and heifers comprise some of the best specimens in both the Maple Lodge and Springhurst herds; a number are in nice fix to go along for fall shows, and several are of the best milking strains.

We are determined to make this the most attractive sale we have ever held. Send for a catalogue with full particulars, and come to sale.

JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont. or H. & W. SMITH, Hay P. O., Ont.

Dispersion Sale



April 15, '96

OF THE Valley Home Herd OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M. At our farm, one mile from Meadowdale Station on C.P.R.

Our entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of about forty head, comprising such well-known Scotch families as: Nonpareils, Minas, Cecillias, Jilts, Clarets, and Bessies, topped out with the best imported Cruickshank and Campbell bulls. Among the lot are some of the best show animals offered at public sale for a number of years, as well as cows that have proved themselves heavy milkers. The heifers are a choice lot, sired by such imported bulls as British Statesman, Tofthills, and Village Boy 6th. In all 10 bulls will be offered, among which is the imported British Statesman, who is a first-class show bull in any country and is bred from one of the best milking strains in Scotland. For further information see catalogue, which will be sent on application. S. C. J. PEARSON & SON, JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, BRAMPTON, ONT. 5-6-om MEADOWDALE, ONT.

W. C. EDWARDS AND COMPANY, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS



Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm, NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.



Pine Grove Stock Farm, ROCKLAND, ONT.

Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshires, Berkshires, and Scotch Shorthorns.

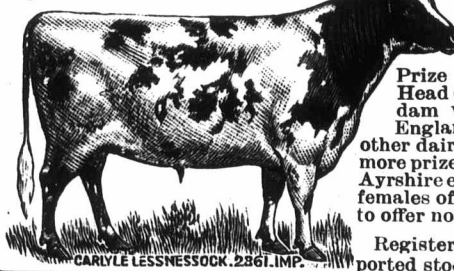
Our excellent aged herd of Ayrshires is headed by our noted imported bull Cyclone. Tam Glen heads the young herd, and Lisgar Fogie of St. Anne's heads the Jerseys. The young stock are all from time tried dams. ED. McLEAN, Manager.

The imported Cruickshank bulls Knight of St. John and Scottish Sportsman are at the head of this herd of imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families. 7-1-y JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager.

BARGAINS FOR NEXT 30 DAYS!

AYRSHIRE BULL, 10 MONTHS, \$20.00. Ayrshire bulls and heifer calves, Holstein bulls and heifers, at \$12 each, crated and put on board cars, and registered in purchaser's name if taken before two weeks old. Am forced to sell at low price as my prospects for hay crop next season are poor. Visitors welcome; correspondence solicited. ALEXANDER WOOLLEY, Box 148, Springfield, Ont. Putnam Sta., C.P.R.; Aylmer Sta., G.T.R.; Springfield, M.C.R.

MAPLE GROVE Ayrshire Stock Farm.



R. G. STEACY, IMPORTER AND BREEDER. LYN, ONT.

Largest importer in United States and Canada of the most noted milk, butter and Prize Record Ayrshires procurable in Scotland. Head of herd is Carlyle Lessnessock, whose grand-dam was never defeated in a milking contest in England and Scotland, competing against all other dairy herds for years in succession, and awarded more prizes in gold medals, cups, and money than any Ayrshire ever exhibited. With the twenty head imported females of noted individual records, I am in a position to offer none but performers, at reasonable prices. Registered Rough-coated Scotch Collies from imported stock for sale. 16-2-y-o

ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



A CHOICE assortment of the following pure-bred stock always on hand: Ayrshire and Guernsey Cattle of the choicest breeding and most fashionable type and color. High-class Improved Large Yorkshires of all ages, "Sanders Spencer stock." Shropshires of the finest quality. Our breeding stock has been selected, at great cost, from the choicest herds and flocks of both England and Canada, and have been very successful winners in all leading show rings. Young stock supplied, either individually or in car lots, at the lowest prices. Prompt attention given to all correspondence. J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Proprietor. T. D. McCALLUM, Manager, Danville, Que. 9-y-om

HALF THE FAMOUS BELVEDERE HERD OF JERSEYS, owing to most of my farm being sold. Not a Culling Out; but purchasers given their choice at Lowest Prices I ever offered. For many years I have taken everywhere

FIRST HERD PRIZE,

and some of these animals, with their descendants, are for sale. There is seldom such an opportunity to get together a superb Dairy Herd, that will also SWEEP THE SHOW RINGS.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, BROCKVILLE, Ont., CAN.

"Dairying for Profit." By Mrs. E. M. Jones. Best book ever written. 50 cents by mail. ROBT. BROWN, Box 107, Brockville, Ont., Can.

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Pres. Morton's famous butter cow Blenfastrice 4th, heads the herd.

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

Ingleside Herefords.

UP-TO-DATE HERD OF CANADA! Bull Calves OF THE RIGHT SORT For Sale

Address— H. D. SMITH, 17-y-om INGLESIDE FARM, COMPTON, QUE.

Thos. Drysdale, All's Corners P. O., Quebec.

Breeder of high-class Ayrshires, headed by Lord Sterling, winner at Montreal '95. Extra choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Farm 14 miles from Bryson's St., G. T. R. 4-2-y-o

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

Several good yearling bulls by Earl of Percy and Prince Leopold, also cows and heifers. My spring calves will be by the noted bulls White Prince, Sir Colin, and Earl of Percy. Prices right. F. W. TAYLOR, 4-2-y-o Wellman's Corners, Hoard's St.

James Cottingham, RIVERSIDE FARM, Ormstown, Que.,

Breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Herd is headed by the prize-winning bull, White Prince of St. Anne's—6408— Choice bred stock for sale at all times, including some very choice young bulls and heifers. 4-2-y-o

GLENGARY STOCK FARM.

My herd comprises the best strains procurable. Am now offering young bulls and heifers descended from the importation of the late Thos. Brown. PRICES RIGHT. JNO. A. McDONALD, JR., Williamstown, Ont. 4-2-y-o

Maple Cliff Stock Dairy Farm

Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Swine. FOR SALE—Four Ayrshire bulls of different ages, sons of such noted animals as Nellie Osborne 5358, and Gold King 1382. They are good ones. Write for prices. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. One mile from Ottawa.



HAVE NOW ON HAND 3 Young Ayrshire Bulls, 1, 2 and 3 years old, respectively; all prize-winners; the 3-year-old having won 1st at leading exhibitions. Write: 19-y-om MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick, Que.

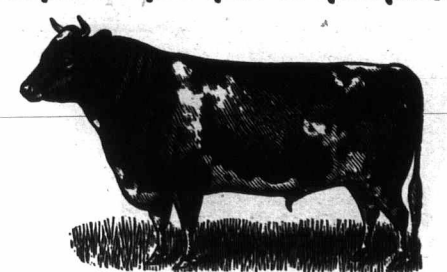
J. YULL & SONS, MEADOWSIDE FARM, Carleton Place, Ont. Breeders of high class Ayrshires, choice Berkshires, and Shropshire Sheep. Young stock always for sale, at reasonable prices. Our Ayrshire herd is the largest and oldest in Canada. Write for prices. Parties met at Queen's Hotel, Carleton. 20-y-o

AYRSHIRES - AND - YORKSHIRES.

The largest herd in the Province of Quebec; selected from deep milking strains. Also choice Yorkshires. Orders booked for young pigs. W. F. & J. A. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que

DANIEL DRUMMOND BURNSIDE FARM, PETITE COTE, Montreal, Quebec, BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE. 16-2-y-om

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES



We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS,** Petite Cote, Montreal, P.Q. 8-2-y-o

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.

JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-o

Ayrshires!

PURE-BRED, of different ages, and both sex No inferior animals. Write for particulars.

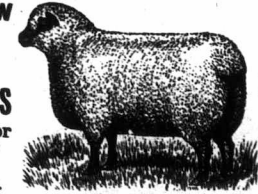
A. McCallum & Son, Spruce Hill Dairy Farm, DANVILLE, QUE. 22-y-o

DR. LEAVITT'S NEW CHAMPION DEHORNING CLIPPER The quickest working and the strongest clipper made. Every Pair Warranted. For list, etc., address, **S. S. KIMBALL,** 577 Craig St., MONTREAL. 7-y-om

SHROPSHIRE Our importation of show sheep has arrived in good form. This addition to our splendid lot of home-bred shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, enables us to offer such a variety of good animals and at such prices that we can suit any person. Write for particulars, or come and see. **JOHN MILLER & SONS,** Brougham, 12-2-y-om Ontario.



W.S. Hawkshaw Glanworth, Ont. IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES and their lambs for sale; singly or by car lots, Glanworth Station, American Mammoth Bronze Turkeys for sale. 14-2-y-o



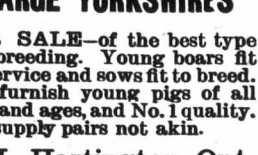
SMITH EVANS, Gourock, Ont. Breeder and importer of registered Oxford Down Sheep. Selections from some of the best flocks in England. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. 6-1-y-o



IMP. LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE I am now prepared to supply young pigs of this noted breed at hard times prices. Orders booked for young pigs due Oct. 1st. Write me for prices and particulars. Mention "Advocate." 18-2-y-o **WM. TEASDALE,** Dollar.



IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE—of the best type and breeding. Young boars fit for service and sows fit to breed. Can furnish young pigs of all sizes and ages, and No. 1 quality. Can supply pairs not akin. 18-2-y-o **E. DOOL,** Hartington, Ont.



The MARKHAM HERD OF IMPROVED

Large White Yorkshires A choice assortment of young stock now for sale; all sizes and ages; either sex. Pairs and trios not akin. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. Shipping G.T.R. and C.P.R. 18-2-y-o **JNO. PIKE & SONS,** Lockhart Hill, Ont.



LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES A choice lot of young boars from four weeks to six months old, including boars fit for service and sows ready to mate. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON,** Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 11-y-o



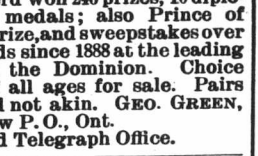
Specialty of Improved Large Yorkshires I have now on hand a choice lot of young boars fit for immediate use. Prices very moderate. Orders for spring will receive careful attention. Pigs of the most desirable type and at reasonable prices. 3-y-om **J. E. BRETHOUR,** Burford, Ont.



M. GREGG & SONS, SALFORD, ONT. Breeders of Berkshires and Chester White Swine. We have for sale young stock of either sex, and any age, at prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. 8-2-y-o



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. My herd won 246 prizes, 10 diplomas, 5 medals; also Prince of Wales prize, and sweepstakes over all breeds since 1888 at the leading fairs in the Dominion. Choice stock of all ages for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. **GEO. GREEN,** Fairview P.O., Ont. Stratford Station and Telegraph Office.

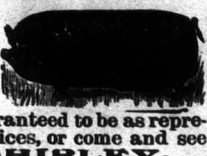


LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE SWINE, SHORTHORN CATTLE, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. A choice lot of Boars of either breed, fit for service, for sale. Young Sows in pig, and a lot of very fine Boars and Sows three months old. Herd won 65 firsts and 45 seconds prizes at leading fairs, 1885. Inspection invited. Address, **H. J. DAVIS,** Woodstock, Ont. 8-y-om



Siprell & Carroll, CARLHOLME P.O., Ont. Breeders of Berkshire Swine & Leicester Sheep. We are fully ready for the season of '96 with a choice lot of weanlings of excellent quality. More sows to farrow in January. We solicit a call from all intending purchasers. Correspondence solicited. 12-2-y-o

Large English Berkshires for Sale A number of very fine young Berkshire Boars fit for service; young sows fit to breed, and younger ones of all ages either sex, of choicest breeding. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Write me for prices, or come and see my stock. **W. J. SHIBLEY,** 18-2-y-o HARROWSMITH, ONT.



D. A. GRAHAM, PARKHILL, ONT. Importer and breeder of large English Berkshires. I am prepared to book orders for spring pigs. Pairs and trios furnished not akin; dams weighing 300 to 350 lbs.; sires, 400 to 500 lbs. Prices right. **POULTRY.** Choice breeding pens of B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, and Pekin ducks. Eggs in season, 13 for \$1. Bronze turkey eggs, 15c. each. 21-1-om

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

ISAAC HOLLAND SPRUCE GROVE FARM, CULLODEN P.O. I now offer for sale my four-year-old Guernsey Bull, winner of 1st and silver medal, 1895; at Toronto; 1st and diploma, London, 1895; 1st and diploma, Ottawa, 1895; 1st at Gananoque, 1895. A fine Ayrshire Bull, rising one year old, registered. Also some handsome Tamworths, bred from imported stock. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. 8-2-y-o



TAMWORTHS & SHROPSHIRE

Have an extra choice lot of young pigs. Sows in pig and ready to breed. Also a few of the choicest Shropshire Ram Lambs at reasonable prices. **JOHN BELL,** Amber P.O. Shipping at Agincourt, C.P.R. or G.T.R. 10-2-y-o



FOR SALE! A first-class JERSEY BULL bred from Mrs. E. M. Jones' butter herd, registered in A. J. C. C. No. 613, sixteen months old, good sized, solid color. Price, only \$50. Also a few choice Duroc Jersey and Chester White boars now ready for service. Parties residing in the West should write for prices, as we can deliver stock there at freight rates. Write for particulars. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WM. BUTLER & SON,** 7-y-om Dereham Centre, Ont.

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

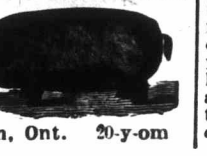


IMP. CHESTER WHITE and TAMWORTH SWINE. Having won the sweepstakes for the best boar and two sows of any age at Industrial Exhibition (Toronto) 1895, we offer for sale 40 choice boars and sows from four to six months old. Prices away down for next 60 days. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Drop a card for prices. **M. GEORGE & SONS,** Crampton, Ont., Middlesex County. 7-y-om



THE ISLINGTON HERD OF ESSEX SWINE I am now prepared to supply choice young stock, any age and either sex, of this class. This breed produces pork of the first quality; are of a quiet disposition and easy feeders. I am also breeding pure-bred Foxterriers. Correspondence solicited. Selling at farmers' prices. 18-2-y-o **A. B. COOPER,** ISLINGTON P.O., ONT.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE We have the best and greatest prize-winning herd in Canada. Write for what you want. We have everything. **TAPE BROS.,** Ridgetown, Ont. 20-y-om



STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Secretary Levering, of the American Shropshire Association, writes us that Vol. XI. is now in course of preparation, and will contain 13,000 individual pedigrees. Mr. Alexander Woolley, Springfield, Ont., makes some very liberal offerings in his advertisement in this issue. He claims that owing to a failure in last year's hay crop he is extremely short of spring feed, which fact, coupled with a failure of last year's grass seeding, necessitates a lessening of his stock. Considering the scarcity of money, sales have been very good, writes Mr. Woolley. Recent sales were as follows:—One Jersey heifer to Ernest Paterson, Ingersoll; one Ayrshire bull to Robert Jackson, Innisville; one Ayrshire bull to Wm. Hale, Pembroke; one Holstein bull to Thos. Irwin, Crumlin; one Holstein bull to W. T. Lambkin, Kurtzville, Ont. James Douglas, Willow Bank Stock Farm, Onondaga, Ont.:—"Our herd of Shorthorns are looking well considering the great scarcity of feed and bedding. It is almost a thing of the past here to talk of bedding—there is none to be seen. We have a good demand for young bulls, and they are steadily going away. We have sold four this last week, and have got a good few enquiries since. We have no trouble to sell if we can get people to come and see what we are offering. Being overstocked (our stables are crowded full), we are offering at very low prices to make room for others. We still have seven choice young bulls and a number of females of splendid quality and out of extra good milking families that we are offering, within the reach of everybody."

A GOOD TEST. R. Reid & Co., Ayrshire breeders, Maple-cliff Dairy and Stock Farm, Hintonburg, Ont.:—"We have just received the Government report of the samples of milk collected throughout the Dominion last fall. Of 23 samples collected at Ottawa, one from our dairy (collected Nov. 13th) tested the highest, and compared with the 231 collected throughout the Dominion, it stands about fourth. It tested, by the Government Analyst, 5.09 butterfat, 9.22 other solids, 14.31 total solids. By the local analyst, Dr. Valade, 5.14 butterfat, 9.23 other solids, 14.42 total solids. Not a bad showing for the Maple-cliff herd."

SPRUCE HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES. We recently had the pleasure of again calling on Mr. A. McCallum & Son, of Danville, Que., and looking over their fine herd of Ayrshires. The herd contains many fine individuals, which were fully described in our Sept. 2nd, 1895, issue. A few young bulls are still on hand and will be sold at very reasonable figures. A couple of two-year-olds: Baron of Danville 6913, out of Moss Rose 4738, bred by Baron Renfrew (imp.) 5862; Dun Robin 6215, by Raven Hill; and a few yearlings by Earl Derby, a prize winner wherever shown, including first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke, Que. Earl Derby, the head of the herd, is a son of Silver King, and has for his dam Derby of Petite Cote. The heifers are mostly by imported Baron Renfrew, the stock bull in use a couple of years ago, and the sire of the second prize yearling bull at Montreal last year in a remarkably strong competition. Mr. McCallum recently disposed of four very fine yearling heifers to a party in Newfoundland, who some time recently purchased a young bull from him, showing that his stock give satisfaction when sent to a distance. Another sale was also made to P. Innis, of King's County, Nova Scotia, for an Agricultural Society. The same party purchased some three years ago from the Spruce Hill herd, and was so well pleased that in purchasing again the order was at once placed with Mr. McCallum. A few choice Berkshires are also kept at Spruce Hill, the sows being of Mr. Snell's stock, headed by a Toronto winning boar purchased from Mr. Geo. Green, of Fairview, Ont.

W. F. & J. A. STEPHEN'S AYRSHIRES. At Trout River, a few miles from Huntington, Que. is the stock farm of the above firm. The herd of Ayrshires has increased and is now probably one of the largest in the Province, comprising something over fifty head, the majority of which are of the up-to-date type, and among which may be seen many beautiful individuals. Not only are they good in conformation, but on examination of udders and other requisite milking points, it was evident that these very necessary essentials were being carefully attended to, and such blood is being introduced from time to time as will tend to the development of the right qualities. The herd is now headed by the two-year-old, Uncle Sam of Trout River 6074, and a grand specimen of the Ayrshire breed he certainly is, of almost perfect conformation and the most fashionable color. He has great style and carriage, and is an animal of which, without doubt, very favorable reports will be heard in the future if properly handled. He is out of the famous old cow, Nellie Osborne, and by Baron Renfrew of Mansurage (imp.); he was a winner of second premium last year at Montreal, in the keenest competition. He is developing very fast, and has every appearance present of becoming a rare good show and stock animal. Allen Gordon 5211, by Lord Cardigan 4623, dam Jessie 3060, was the bull in use before the above mentioned bull, and which many of the younger stock are from. Among the cows may be seen many of a very desirable type and heavy milkers, among which we might mention Duchess of Fife, a beautiful three-year-old, and a winner at Chicago as a calf—which speaks for her good qualities without further description. Nellie is another of the best cows; she produces as high as 60 lbs. of milk when in full flow. Heather Queen is also a bonny cow and a very heavy milker. Leslie of Brook Hill is a beautiful yearling, placed 5th last year in the calf class at Montreal. Adaline is a two-year-old of fine type and good color, that promises to mature into something more than ordinary; she was placed 2nd in the class for cow in calf (but not giving milk) last year. A number of fine yearling bulls and heifers were shown us, richly bred and of approved type and well marked. A good two-year-old bull is still on hand, and the calves being dropped this spring are beauties.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

MESSES. WM. STEWART & SON'S AYRSHIRES.

Messrs. Stewart's farm lies but a short drive north of Hoard's Station, Northumberland Co., Ont. With selections from their large herd, Messrs. Stewart have won a name and a fair share of fame in all the leading rings of Canada, and also a share of the honors at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Among the best cows in the herd we might mention Jean Armour, a four-year-old of excellent conformation, a-winner of 4th at Montreal in the dry cow class in the very choicest company. She was also placed 3rd at Gananoque in the dairy test; and 2nd at the Guelph Dairy Show, though not in her best form at the time. She has tested four per cent. at the stables. White Lilly is a handsome cow, and a winner of 2nd at Montreal, 1st at Ottawa, and sweepstakes for best female any age; she also carried off 2nd honors at Gananoque Dairy Show, shown as a three-year-old. Ayrshire Maggie is a three-year-old of the right stamp, as will be seen by her winnings, being placed 4th in her class at Chicago, and was one of the four that won first for sire and four of his got. Scotch Lassie Jean is a beautiful heifer and a favorite winner last year as a two-year-old, her honors being 1st at Toronto and Ottawa, and all other fairs with the exception of Montreal; she was also placed 2nd at Chicago as a calf. Annie Laurie 2nd is a full sister to Scotch Lassie Jean, and also to Tam Glen, sold to W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, a winner of three 1sts at Chicago and never beaten but once. Annie Laurie 2nd won last year as a yearling, 1st at Kingston and Toronto, 1st at Gananoque, and 2nd at Ottawa; she is a grand heifer, and promises to mature into an exceptionally fine cow. Maggie Lawder, her stable mate, of same age, is also a very handsome heifer. She resembles very much her show mate Annie Laurie, and many times last year they were placed 1st and 2nd. A beautiful calf was seen—full sister to Annie Laurie 2nd and Scotch Lassie Jean. She and another calf out of Jean Armour and by Dundonald, a Morton bull, at present have the appearance of turning out something more than ordinary. White Prince is still at the head of the herd and has proved himself a grand sire, judging from the young stock seen. White Prince has been a very successful prize winner both at Canadian fairs and at Chicago. Douglas of Loudon Hill, shown last year as a two-year-old, is also being used in the herd. He was sired by Royal Chief (imp.) and had for his dam imported Dandy, his breeder being Mr. Morton, of Hamilton. A bull calf by White Prince and from Tidy, a heavy milking cow, promises to develop into an excellent animal; his winnings as calf last year were 2nd at Toronto and Ottawa, 3rd at Montreal, and 1st at Kingston. Many others are also well worthy of mention did space permit.

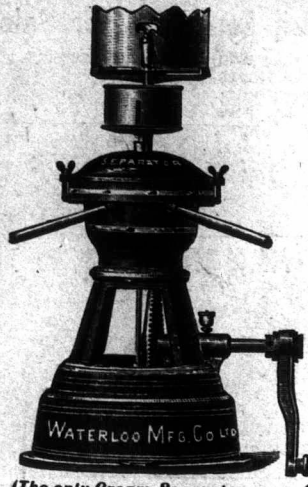
SPRINGBURN HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Springburn Farm lies a couple of miles north of Lancaster, Ont. It comprises one hundred and forty acres of the choicest farming land, and Mr. R. Sangster may be said to be a model farmer. Everything about the buildings and farm is found in the best of order. And, as it was our pleasure to visit the farm during the past summer, we were led to believe, on walking over the farm, that Mr. Sangster was a believer in the motto that the best is none too good. It was very evident that much thought and careful study is given to the cultivation of the soil and all the details of the farm. The testing and experimenting in grains is also given considerable attention. The farm, to the appreciative mind and the lover of nature, with its great resources, furnishes a pleasant and at the same time profitable subject for contemplation.

The Springburn Shorthorn herd has been established since the year 1875, and now comprises some twenty-six head. The first purchase was made from the herd of Jos. Thompson, of Whitby, comprising Golden Drop cows from the stock of Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland. Others were added to the herd, of the Mina and Bruce strains, from the herd of Joseph Redmond, Peterboro. Mayflower 10th = 2256 = (imp.) was purchased from Jos. Thompson. She was imported by John Isaacs, Markham, and was by Staleness (4539), having for her dam Dottie, full sister to Sunflower 2nd. B 30th was bred by Jos. Redmond, Peterboro. Ont. She was got by Gravesend's Heir = 6372 = (imp.), her dam being Fanny B 26th = 11022 = (imp.), who was by Goldfinder. The dam of Fanny B 26th was one of the best show cows in her day. Mildred 4th is a dark roan, five years old, also bred by Jos. Redmond; she is of the Mina strain. She is from the imported Campbell cow Minnie = 5175 =, and by Gravesend's Heir (imp.). Minnie Derby is another of the good ones of the herd. She was bred by Arthur Johnston, and is of a grand old Scotch family. The herd also contains a Golden Drop cow by Count of the Empire, an imp. Cruickshank bull, and representatives of other well-known families. The young stock are descended from the above families, and are of a useful type, having been bred as much for their utility at the stall as their beefing qualities. Such bulls have been used on the herd as Prince of the West = 2281 =; Starlight Duke = 2488 =, by Butterfly Duke, a Bow Park bull, and out of a Scotch cow; Count of the Empire, a Cruickshank bull; by Chancellor (his dam was Roan Gauntlet, descended from Champion of England, one of the best bulls ever owned by Mr. Cruickshank); and Lord Hillhurst = 13837 =, by Heir Apparent 51380. After him came King of Wales, a Bruce bull, bred by Jos. Redmond; then the stock bull now in use, Royal Gloster, a deep red two-year-old that is proving a splendid getter. A few choice young bulls are still on hand, three being grandsons of Mayflower 10th, one from a Bruce cow, and one from a Golden Drop; all being from Royal Gloster = 19998 =, bred by Arthur Johnston. The above young bulls are fine, straight, smooth fellows of good quality.

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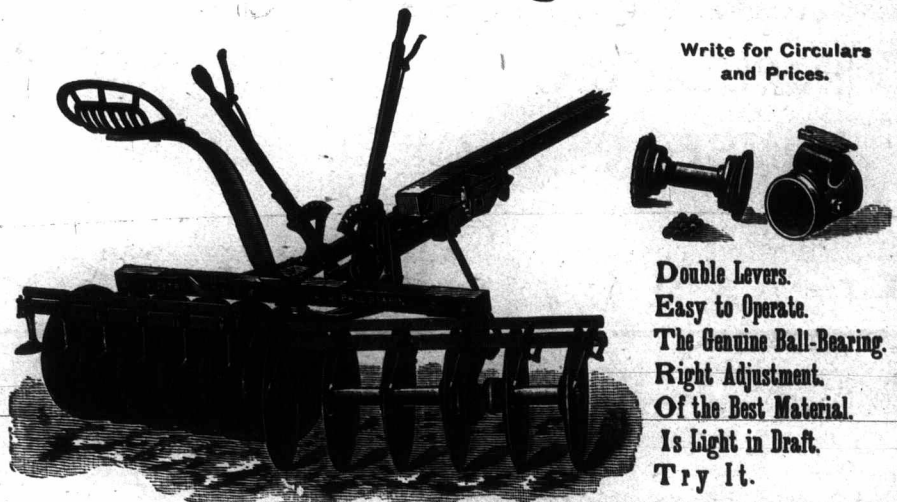
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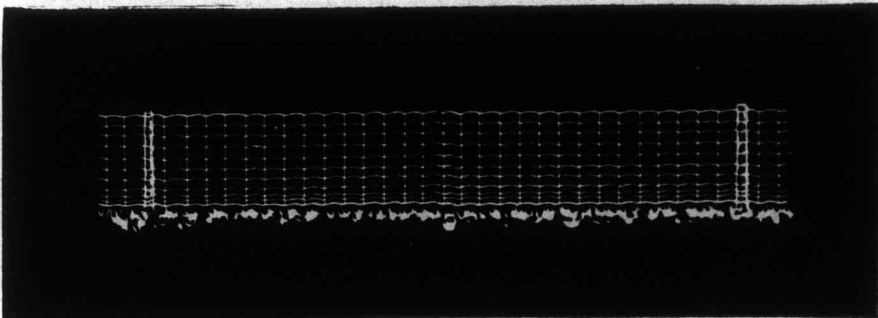
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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Geo. B. Pickett, King's Co., N. B., writes:—
"I cannot do without the ADVOCATE; it is a
first-rate paper. I wish more of my neighbors
would take it. I have tried to raise a grade
Jersey heifer according to rules, and I think I
have succeeded. She calved on the 1st Feb.,
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giving 30 lbs. of milk per day on hay, wheat,
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what she tests, but the butter yield has
increased to the extent that would indicate her
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RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM,

situated but a few minutes' walk east of
Ormsville, Que., is a beautiful tract of land
comprising some two hundred and twenty-five
acres of strong, rich soil. A visit to this farm
would be an object lesson to very many farm-
ers, showing what can be accomplished by
steadiness of purpose, perseverance, and thor-
oughness. Mr. Jas. Cottingham, the owner,
can truthfully be said to be a model farmer in
every respect, and is one of the few who have
unceasingly devoted every energy to attain
their ideal, and perseveringly overcome obsta-
cle after obstacle, until he has at last reached
the goal of his ambition, and is the proud
owner of a farm that would rank second to
none in the land, and which has won a gold
medal and three firsts in succession for best
farm in county. Evidently the watchwords of
his life have been: Thorough manuring, thor-
ough cultivation, cleanliness, and order; in
fact, thoroughness in all things. A place for
everything and everything in its place is a
very noticeable feature about the buildings,
maxim that might well be taken universally
to heart. In the stables the same pleasing
orderliness and thrift prevails. The sleek,
well-fed and well-groomed herd of beautiful
Ayrshires no doubt would have said, could
they have spoken, that their lot was cast in a
goodly and pleasant place. Contentedness
seemed to rule on all sides.

This herd has now been established some
twenty-eight years; purchases have been
made at intervals from such breeders as
Andrew Summerville, Lower Lachine; An-
drew Allan, Montreal; Jas. Drummond, Petite
Cote; and other well-known breeders. The
stock now comprises some forty individuals of
good size—deep-bodied cows, with every evi-
dence of being heavy milkers, with strong con-
stitutions to back them up, a point very apt to
be lost sight of at the present day in the
scramble to produce the fashionable article.
Quality is undoubtedly a good thing, and very
essential in the high-class stock of the country,
but other, and just as important, points must not be lost
sight of in any line of breeding. In Ayrshires,
quality is good, but it must be remembered
that the cow is dear at almost any price, "even
though she have the fancy points," if she be
not a strong milker. In the Riverside herd we
found many cows giving from twenty-eight to
thirty pounds of milk at a milking "when in
full flow" for a considerable length of time.
Some of the first cows introduced on the farm
were: Lady Bell, out of Lilly, imported by
Andrew Allan. She was bred by Mr. Mitchell,
Glasgow, Scotland, and was a winner of first
premium at the Glasgow and Highland Society
shows, and many other firsts. Lady Lorry
(3167), by Royal George, and from Lady
Theresa (4539), is of a grand dairy conformation,
deep-bodied, with plenty of size, and one of
the best and most useful cows of the herd.
The above cows, with Violet, another of Mr.
Allan's heavy milking, formed the foundation of
the present stock, with the addition of others
from the herds of Andrew Summerville, of
Lower Lachine, and Jas. Drummond. The
cows are all daughters of imported sires and
dams from the most prominent Scotch herds.
At the head of the herd is the three-year-old
bull, White Prince of St. Ann's, purchased from
the herd of Mr. Reford, of St. Ann's. He was
sired by Glencairn, Mr. Reford's magnificent
stock bull, and out of Imp. Annie of Barches-
kie, a winner of 2nd premium at Montreal and
Ottawa in '92. Lilly, Lady Jannie, Bonnie
Lass, Lady Lorry, and many others we might
mention are cows of a very useful stamp, com-
bining heavy milking propensities with their
other good qualities. Lady Beulah is a beauti-
ful two-year-old, sired by Sir James of Park
Hill. Lady Tessa is a very promising yearling
by Rob Roy, and from Blossom, a handsome
cow. Lady Topsy, by Sir James of Park Hill,
and from Cherry Maid, is also a very promi-
sing yearling heifer. We were also very pleased
with the yearling bull, Prince of Riverside, a
beautiful bull with great style and is a rich,
mellow handler; he should make a most
creditable head of some herd; he was a win-
ner at Montreal, and second at the district
fairs; he was sired by White Prince, and is
from Lady Lorry 2nd.

Mr. Cottingham recently purchased the cow
Fanny of Maple Grove—3192—from Mr. R. G.
Steady, of Lyn, in order to infuse a new strain
of blood into the herd. Fanny of Maple Grove
was bred by the late Thos. Brown, of Petite
Cote. She was sired by Chieftian of Barches-
kie—1129—(imp.), and had for her dam Fairy
Queen of Dunlop (imp.)—2009—. She is a cow
of capital breeding and should prove a valu-
able acquisition to the Riverside herd. The
calves now being dropped and also some of the
yearlings are by White Prince, the stock bull,
while many of the younger stock are sired by
Sir James of Park Hill, a grand stock bull
purchased from Jas. Drummond, of Petite
Cote. Sir James was sired by Rob Roy, a
grand show and stock bull of his day; he being
sired by Promotion, imported by Jas. Drum-
mond. The granddam of White Prince—the
bull now in use—Nellie of Barcheskie, stood
without a rival in her day, having an unbroken
record, as will be seen by the following list of
honors: 1st at Kilmarnock, '88; 1st at Ayr in
'88, with 70 competitors; 1st at Patna in '88,
and also the Highland Society medal for best
animal at Patna; 1st at Ayr in '89, with 80
competitors; 1st at Kirkcudbright in '89; one of
the herd of four that won gold medal at Kirk-
cudbright in '89; 1st and gold medal as best
female at the Highland Society Show at Mel-
rose; 1st at Royal Agricultural Society of
England as a two-year-old heifer; gold medal
as best female Ayrshire; and the Queen's
Jubilee medal as best animal of the breed, of
either sex.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

MR. W. P. TAYLOR'S Ayrshires.

Mr. Taylor's farm is located near Wellman's Corners, County of Hastings, Ont. Mr. Taylor has been breeding Ayrshires the past twenty years and at present has quite an extensive herd containing many fine, useful animals of large size, which are evidently heavy milkers. Most of the stock on hand are descended from imported Red Rose and Kilbuck, owned by Jas. Brodie, Rural Hill, N. B. The young stock comprise a number of good young heifers and bulls, among which we noticed a few particularly nice heifers from the well-known stock bull White Prince, owned by Mr. Stewart of Monie, and a few strong young bulls, fit for service; some by Earl of Percy, bred by John Douglas, of Warkworth, Ont., and some by Prince Leopold, bred by A. Tyrell, of Wooler, Ont., and from cows imported from the best stock, as already stated. We were shown a model won by this herd for best herd of dairy cows at county shows. The cows last year were bred to Mr. Stewart's White Prince; and Sir Colin, Mr. Hume's stock bull; and Earl of Percy, the best of the herd. Therefore this spring's crop of calves should contain some of the right stamp.

ELM SHADE FARM

is located at Howick, Que., and is owned by Mr. Wm. Wylie, of Montreal, who a couple of years ago founded a herd of Ayrshires by selecting a few very choice individuals from the best stock of this country, among which are: Blue Bell (imp.), bred by Hugh Todd, Harperland, Dundonald, Scotland; sired by Prince Charlie of Dunlop (939); dam Bell of Harperland. Blue Bell has given in seven days 353 lbs. of milk, which made 23 lbs. 3 oss. of butter. She is one of the three that won the FARMER'S ADVOCATE prize in the test at Toronto in 1894, in which they were an easy first, beating among others three herds of Jerseys, one of the herds being a selection from two different breeders. Bell of Park Hill 5569 was selected from the herd of Jas. Drummond & Sons; she was sired by Rob Roy of Park Hill, and is a typical cow. Silver Blossom 6261 was bred by Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote; she was sired by Silver King and is a daughter of Blossom 377, one of Mr. Drummond's best cows. She was shown as a three-year-old last year, winning first in her class at Huntington, and sweepstakes for best female any age. She also won fifth prize at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 as a calf. Silver Princess, a three-year-old, shown as a two-year-old, winning first at Huntington and St. Louis; she also was bred by Daniel Drummond, and had for her sire Silver King, and for her dam Snowdrop 3396. The above cows form the foundation of a future herd of which no doubt more will be heard. Heading the herd is Banker 6888, a winner of three firsts and sweepstakes, and also headed the first prize herd last year at district shows; he was shown last year as a yearling, and was also a first winner as a calf. This year's calves should be good ones, from the above cows and by Banker and Lord Sterling, a first prize yearling in keen competition last year at Montreal. The younger stock includes a beautiful yearling heifer, winner of three firsts last year in good company, and also a very choice bull calf dropped in September last out of Silver Blossom 6261, and sired by Silver King.

SPRINGBROOK FARM

is located in Beauharnois County, a couple of miles north of Bryson's Station, and near Allan's Corners, Que. The farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres of heavy soil. The proprietor, Mr. Thomas Drysdale, has been quietly breeding up a choice herd of Ayrshires during the past few years, until they at present number some twenty-five head. The first stock was selected from the well-known herds of David Beattie, of Williamsstown, and Robert Ness, of Howick. The herd now includes a number of really very fine individuals, and is headed by the two-year-old bull Lord Sterling, a grand specimen of the breed, and a winner of first honors in a hotly-contested ring at Montreal last year; also at Sherbrooke, and at all other fairs where shown. He was exhibited as a yearling last year, and was also a winner the year before as a calf. He was purchased from Mr. McLaughlin, Petite Cote, and is from Lady Sterling (imp.), one of his show cows. He was sired by Silver King, and is an excellent individual in every respect. A calf from Lord Sterling, shown in the under six months class, also won first place. Among the best cows are Lily of April 4781, by May Boy. She was shown and beaten in her class at the district fairs, and she was one of the first prize herd at all district fairs last season. Nancy of Beauharnois, a five-year-old, sired by Chieftain of Beauharnois 4738, is also a grand deep-milking cow; shown in same herd as above cow. Springbrook Lass 6059, a four-year-old, by same sire, comprised one of the show herd also, and is of a model type, while Woodside Maggie made the fourth of the winning herd at all the district fairs last season, headed by Lord Sterling. Springbrook Maggie was shown as a two-year-old last year, winning first in her class at all the district fairs. We were informed that Lily of April beat the first prize cow of Chicago as a three-year-old the next year at the district fairs. The foundation cows of the herd, and grand stock cows they have proved, are Woodside Maggie 3708, bred by Robt. Ness, of Howick, and sired by Garfield 2939, her dam being Miss Symington 2403, by Earl of Symington; and Primrose 3710, also bred by Robt. Ness, and from same sire, and the dam of Lily of April, one of the best of the herd. Most of the young stock were sired by Golden Berry 5311, bred by Robt. Robertson, of Howick, and a winner of second money at Chicago as a two-year-old. He headed the herd of Thos. Irving, which stood fourth. He was sired by the noted bull Golden Gate 4454. A number of last year's calves, among which were some beauties, sired by the bull now in use, Lord Sterling. We were also shown a fine young bull, rising two years old, out of Golden Berry, and from Lily of Beauharnois, which would undoubtedly leave his mark at the head of some good herd. We are under the impression that the Springbrook herd will take its place among the leading winners in the near future.

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	Area Under Crop.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Total Yield.
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OATS.....	492,658	49.73 "	22,565,733 "
BARLEY.....	153,839	36.69 "	5,645,036 "
FLAX.....	82,668	16.5 "	1,281,664 "

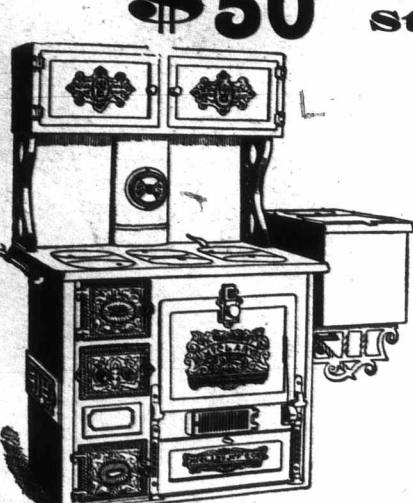
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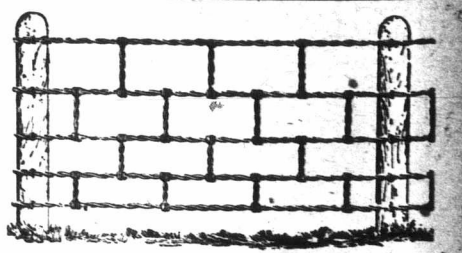
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DIPLOMA
Alabama State Agr'l Society at Montgomery, 1888.

AWARD
Chattahoochee Valley Expo., Columbus, Ga., 1888.

HIGHEST AWARDS
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Ass'n, 1889.

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

HIGHEST AWARDS
Western Fair Association, London, Can., 1893.

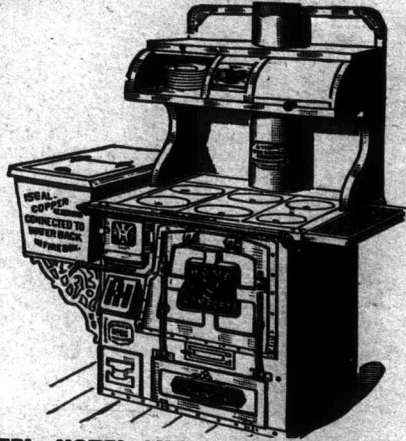
SIX GOLD MEDALS
Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

SILVER MEDAL
Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895.

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"No other blood medicine that I have
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STOCK GOSSIP.

THE GLENGARRY STOCK FARM
is located near Williamstown, County of Glen-
garry, Ont. The proprietor, Mr. Jas. A. Mc-
Donald, Jr., is thoroughly interested in the
breeding of pure-bred stock. In launching
out he chose as his favorites the Ayrshire
cattle, laying his foundation by selections
from the well-known herd of David Benning,
of Williamstown, thereby having at the start
some of the choicest strains procurable. In
looking over the herd, a number of good ones
were seen of the pail-filling type, and in point
of quality and breeding will compare favor-
ably with better-known stock. Plans are
being drawn up by Mr. McDonald for new
barns and stabling, and we predict that it is
but a question of time until this herd will be
numbered among the leading ones of the
Province.

ISALIGH GRANGE.
This extensive establishment is already so
well known by the stockmen of the country
that to describe the farm and its stock would
only be repeating what is already known.
However, for the benefit of our many new
readers, to whom it is not so familiar, the
writer will endeavor to give a short sketch of
the farm and its several departments.

The Isaligh Grange Stock Farm is situated
some three or four miles south of Danville,
Que., and about eighty miles east of Montreal.
It comprises a thousand acres of beautifully
underlying land, with a soil that responds
most readily to good cultivation. Seen in the
summer time, with its broad acres of green
pastures, interspersed with fields of rich, wav-
ing grains, with its extensive farm buildings
and stabling nestling among the hills, Isaligh
Grange forms a picture that would seem an
ideal stockman's home. The buildings, which
are already of an extensive nature, will be
greatly enlarged this summer by an addition
of which plans have been drawn up, and
material is being secured. When completed,
including the remodeling of the present stab-
ling, Isaligh Grange should certainly be one
of the finest equipped stock farms in the
Dominion. A large number of cows are kept
in milking, and a DeLaval separator is used in
connection with a completely equipped butter
factory. A thirty-horse power engine furnishes
power for the threshing machine, ensilage
cutter, root pulper, cream separator, and all
machinery used.

We were shown through the
stock by the general manager, Mr. T. D. Mc-
Callum, and the first to come under notice
was the herd of Guernseys, at the head of
which is the imported bull Adventurer 3033, a
very fine four-year-old. He was bred by W.
H. Carrington, Guernsey, and was a winner of
twenty-nine firsts before importation, and won
the grand prize two years in succession in
1893 and 1894 at Canada's best fairs. Among
the females we noticed Lisa O 3725, a very
handsome cow of fine dairy type, and from
which we saw a beautiful heifer calf sired by
Adventurer. May Queen 6th 3518 has proved
herself one of the best breeders in the herd,
and we greatly admired one of her daughters,
Little May Queen 7th, a four-year-old. May
Queen is the dam of May's Roseberry 2522, the
bull on which Mr. Holland won so many firsts
last year at all the leading exhibitions, and
Isaligh Princess 5144, a fine two-year-old
heifer. May Queen and Lisa O average 45 lbs.
of milk in full flow, testing six per cent.
Isaligh Queen 5146, another daughter of the
old cow, is the dam of Isaligh Duchess 5147, a
prize winner wherever shown last year as a
yearling, four firsts and one second being her
share of the winnings. The aged bull, Ontario's
Pride, is still in the herd. While in his bloom
he was the winner of many first prizes, and
also was the getter of some exceptionally good
stock, having sired May's Roseberry, already
stated, a winner wherever shown last season.
We saw a good young two-year-old in Isaligh
May Boy, by Adventurer, and from May Queen
8th, a growthy, smooth fellow, promising to
mature into something more than ordinary.
In the herd of Ayrshires were to be
seen some fine individuals, such as King
Spot y; Marjorie, a three-year-old of fine type;
Mary Grey, an exceptionally heavy milkster;
and others of much the same character. We
were shown an excellent bull calf out of Nell,
and by Goldust, a bull bred by Mr. Robertson;
also a very fine calf out of Maud Spot y, and
by Earl of Derby, out of Derby of Petite Cote.
Another calf, also by Goldust, and out of
Marjorie, we greatly admired, being beauti-
fully marked and of a fine type. The young
stock of Ayrshires are mostly sired by the
Duke of Monmouth and Goldust. A good sale
was recently effected of five females and a
bull (Monmouth being selected to head the
herd) to W. H. Page, of New Hampshire.
The cows this year are being bred to Earl of Derby,
who was sired by Silver King, and having for
his dam Derby of Petite Cote, whose dam,
Derby of Bogside, was by Traveler.

Forkshires, of which there are about three
hundred head, were found in good shape, and
for such a large herd seemed to be thriving
well. Among the breeding sows were to be seen
such ones as Mitchell Beauty -733- (imp.), a
winner at the Royal (England) before her im-
portation. She has proved a grand breeder,
and is now in pig to Maxim. Kincroft Mite, a
longly, fine big smooth sow; Isaligh Pride, a
grand breeder; Holywell Hopeful, a grand
winner in her day, and one of the best breeders;
Holywell Julia (imp.); Holywell Damsel (imp.);
Isaligh Pearl; and many other fine ones. The
imported sows were mostly bred by Sanders
Spencer. The herd is headed by Maxim -477-
a very large, lengthy boar and a getter of some
capital stock. He has been a winner of many
premiums the past two years at the leading
exhibitions. A Spencer boar, Holywell Minor
(imp.), a thick, deep hog, is also being used on
the herd, and Holywell Prince. A large num-
ber of fine young boars and sows of all ages
were seen, by above boars, and from above
sows and other good ones.

Shropshires.—A flock of some three hundred
head are kept. A large number of the breed-
ing ewes are imported, and were selected from
some of the best flocks in England. Several
fine rams are at the head of the herd. A fine
large yearling of excellent quality was pur-
chased last year from the flock of Messrs.
Fanner, McVernon, Ont. An imported ram,
The Coming Blue Blood; Emperor G, bred by
Mr. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., and Greenshield
214 (imp.), are rams that were used on the flock
last season, and something good is looked for
this year.

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THE entire buildings, machinery, plant, and all apparatus of the Edmonton Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association is for sale. The principal building, near Edmonton, was erected last spring. The building at Poplar Lake is three years old. The machinery, which is complete throughout, was purchased chiefly from J. S. Pearce & Co. The central building is situated in the center of the Edmonton dairying district, which is undoubtedly the finest in Canada. Especially favorable terms will be given to a buyer who will agree to operate the Creamery upon terms favorable to the patrons.

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The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will be carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars, as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed, may be obtained on application to MR. ALFRED B. OWEN, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto. 4-v-o

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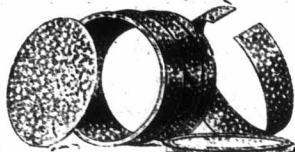
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The LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.), Ingersoll, Ont.

THE LATEST.

The Jones Cheese Hoop



(Patented in Canada, Sept. 26th, 1895.)

The body of the hoop is made of one piece, of sixteen gauge tinned steel, is flanged in at the bottom, and the loose perforated bottom rests inside upon the flange. The advantages are:— No rusting out at the bottom corners; cheese readily removed from the hoop; hoop easier to clean and keep clean; bandager after being put in place cannot drop down inside of hoop.

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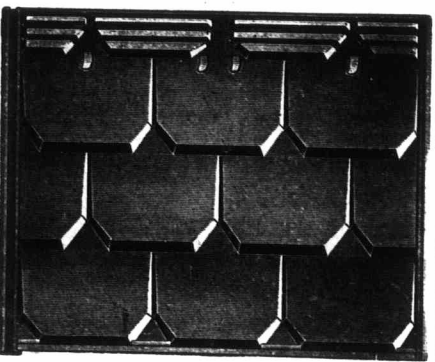
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