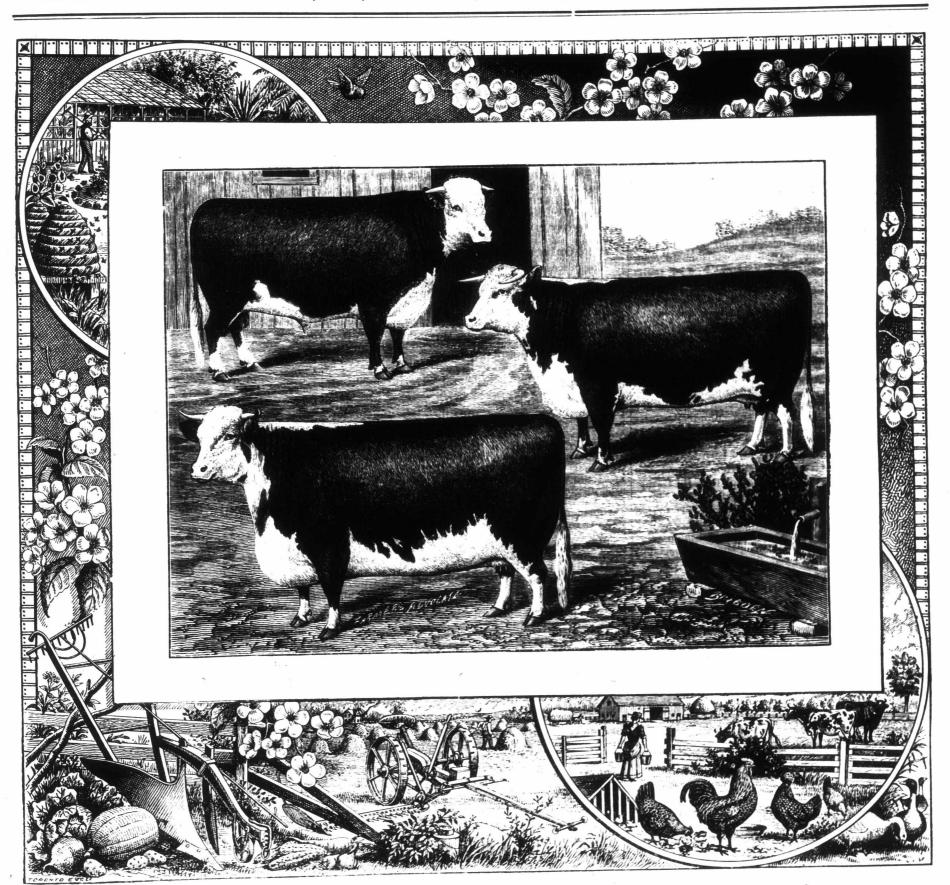


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VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 1, 1894.

No. 371.



THREE CHAMPION HEREFORDS OF 1894,

THE PROPERTY OF "INGLESIDE FARM," COMPTON, QUE.

EDITORIAL

Bear in mind the Ontario Fat Stock Show, at Guelph, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 11, 12 and 13

Prof. A. J. Cook, formerly of Michigan, but now of California, will represent the State University at Farmers' Institutes, in Southern California, during the coming season.

At the last session of the Dominion Parliament, \$25,000 was placed in the estimates towards holding a grand show at Regina, in the Northwest Territories, in 1895, and the Legislature and Regina itself have since each added \$10,000.

Says Prof. I. P. Roberts, in the Grange Home, and we believe it: "All the milk and butter that is produced to-day, could easily, under intelligent management, be produced from one-half the cows which are now used," It will pay every dairyman to do his utmost to bring about the above mentioned condition of things.

The recent United States election brought into positions of prominence in York State two men who are closely identified with the dairy cattle industry-ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, proprietor of the Ellerslie herd of Guernseys, who was elected Governor of the State, and Mr. D. F. Wilber, owner of the Crumhorn Holstein-Friesians, who will represent his district in Congress.

This is truly an age of endeavors to enconomize, resulting from sheer necessity. It is well to be very careful, in economizing, not to withold that which is producing a revenue Stock feeding, above all things, should not be made to suffer through any foolish scrimping, because, unless there is something more than a maintenance diet given, the whole thing will be practically wasted, no gain being effected. All the profit comes from what is consumed and assimilated above the demands of the system to remain in present condition.

The fruit growers of the Antipodes have projected an organization, to be called the Australasian Federated Fruit Growers' Association, for the purpose of organizing branch associations in each Australian colony, with local sections in each fruitgrowing centre; to secure the advantages of interchange of opinion and experience on all matters relating to the industry, and the dissemination of information, either by bulletin or a regularly issued journal; convening future conferences; dealing authoritatively with fruit nomenclature; watching over and influencing legislation affecting the fruit industry, and supervising local government regulations and by-laws dealing with the marketing and sale of fruits; securing federal action for the development of markets outside the colonies, especially in England.

A Lesson From the Old Land.

Elsewhere in this issue is an article on the most approved methods of fattening cattle in Scotland. While our conditions vary somewhat from those surrounding the Scotch farmer, still there are many valuable lessons to be learned from the general methods practiced by the canny Scotchmen, who have found, from long experience, that the methods now employed are the most remunerative yet discovered. It will be noticed that turnips form the basis of the ration, and also that "elbow grease," used to promote cleanliness of the animals, is a paying expenditure of labor. There is no doubt but the presence of vermin on many of our cattleand other stock—costs farmers a great amount of money annually. The wise Scotchman has found that out, and knows enough to apply the remedy. While the Scotch farmer has to use straw largely as fodder, because hay is too expensive and corn not grown, we can feed our stock on one or both of these foods, almost as cheaply as on straw, the ad vantage of which is evident.

In the detailed reports from these feeders, the favor with which Canadian stockers are spoken of by several is worthy of comment, and we need not wonder at the many Old Country protests against the schedule order. Only recently an influential delegation held a conference with Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, in order that fresh steps might be taken for a removal of the

It is well to remember that although these northern counties of Scotland are picturesque enough, and much good soil is to be found in them, yet there is a great amount of second-class and even inferior soil upon which an honest livelihood is being made, and cattle feeding is their business.

Our Illustration,

The first page illustration adorning this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a life-like representation of a group of Herefords, the property of Mr. H. D. Smith, Ingleside Farm, Compton, Que. The portrait is appropriately designated "Three Champion Herefords of 1894."

The large cow in the foreground is Lady Tushingham 3rd (44679), calved March 10th, She is the medal cow for 1894, having won everything before her at Sherbrooke, Toronto, London and Ottawa. Her sire is Lord Tushingham, by Cassio,dam Lady Wintercott 12th, by Bredwardine. She is a four-year-old, and has been a grand stock cow as well as a show cow, having raised two calves and is now carrying her third. She was a prize winner at Chicago last year, and is esteemed by many as the best cow among the "white faces" ever raised in Canada. She is exceptionally deep, carries a smooth finish, and is of extra quality. A few cows of her type would soon bring the Herefords to the fore. She weighs about 1,900 lbs. in show condition.

Spot 3rd (48222), the other cow, is very choicely bred, being sired by Anxiety 4th (2947), dam Silvia (8619), imp. She was calved Sept. 14th, 1890, and was shown as a three-year-old at the same fairs as Lady Tushingham, winning first everywhere, save at Ottawa, where aged cows and threeyear-olds showed in the same class. Here, however, she took second to Lady Tushingham. She is a cow of splendid character and very fine quality, has a shoulder hard to equal in any other beef breed of cattle. She is a sure breeder, having raised two calves, both heifers and the makings of show

animals. The bull calf, Amos of Ingleside, now fourteen months old, was sired by Wildy 15th (40918), dam Amy 3rd (43430), by Anxiety 4th. He was shown at the same fairs, winning first everywhere. Before reaching twelve months old he weighed over 1,000 lbs. He is the best bull calf ever raised at Ingleside and has every appearance of making a great bull, having lots of quality and fine characteristics. If nothing happens to him, he ought to make a strong showing for the medal bull of 1895.

Ontario Farmers' Institutes.

The office of the new Superintendent of Farmers Institutes for Ontario, Mr. F. W. Hodson, has been located at Guelph, where excellent quarters for the purpose have been provided in the Ontario Agri-cultural College Main Building.

Though the time for arranging the winter's series of Institute meetings throughout the Province has necessarily been somewhat limited this season, all the indications are most encouraging. The local officials in the various ridings are cooperating heartily with the new Superintendent by suggesting subjects specially appropriate to their localities, selecting the best places for meetings, and recommending persons qualified to deliver addresses. A wide range of topics will be covered, and the staff of speakers, when completed for the different divisions, promises to be the best equipped all round that has ever gone out on a campaign of this cost. As soon as the list of meetings, and recommended to deliver a description of the sound that has ever gone out on a campaign of this sort. As soon as the list of meetings is issued, local officers and directors should lose no time and neglect no means whereby they may be made as widely known as possible, in order that the gatherings may be large. No man, however competent, can talk effectively to half-a-dozen people scattered about in a town or village hall. A large, attentive and appreciative audience will put life into almost any speaker. Apart from the actual information brought out by addresses, papers and discussion (often the very best part of a meeting), these gatherings have almost equally great value to agriculture in bringing farmers into sympathetic contact; doing away with the tendency to tnetic contact; doing away with the tendency to isolation: promoting unity of action; awakening enthusiasm, and inspiring the farming community generally with confidence in this the foundation industry of the country.

Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, beginning at 10 a. m., Dec. 18th, closing the following afternoon. The co-operative experiments are more extensive than ever, and there will be reports from the following experimental committees: Agriculture, Horticulture, Apiculture, Dairying, Economic Botany and Entomology. Amongst those expected to be present are: Hon. John Dryden, Provincial Minister of Agriculture: Wm. Mulock, M. P., Toronto; T. B. Terry, Hudson, Ohio, a noted agriculturist and writer. Other good men are expected to give addresses upon various subjects of interest to give addresses upon various subjects of interest to agriculturists. All are earnestly invited to be present and take part in the discussions. Any one coming should purchase a single ticket to Guelph, and at the same time get a railroad certificate. If fifty purchase tickets, the return fare will be one-third; if less, the return fare will be two-thirds single fare. R. F. HOLTERMANN, Sec y.

Sheep Husbandry -- An Outlook.

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, one of the papers presented gave a decidedly affirmative answer to the question, "Should sheep be more extensively raised in Canada than they are at present?" It was pointed out in the first place that England is a vast workshop for which food supplies are and will continue to be imported free. Mutton is one article of which immense quantities are imported from Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere. Though very cheaply produced in the Antipodes, it has to be carried a vast distance over the ocean in a frozen condition, and cannot reach the market in the best possible condition, and the Englishman is most particular about the quality of his food. We can place upon the British market a superior quality of mutton. Canada is comparatively near this great market, and our reputation as a superior breeding ground is world-wide. The immunity of our flocks from disease is another vantage-ground of inestimable value to Canadian sheep husbandry, because uniform healthiness lessens losses and the cost of production, as flockmasters well know. The foods requisite, too, are produced here cheaply, and in great abundance. Each year is bringing experience of great value in this direction. In short, we have the foundation stock and all other conditions favorable. Incidental advantages to the Canadian husbandman arises from the usefulness of sheep in keeping down weeds; and more important still, the enrichment of soil that follows the tread of their "golden hoofs." With a strong and growing consumptive demand added to the foregoing considerations, it is surely safe to say that sheep should be more extensively raised in Canada than they have been during recent years.

British agricultural returns, lately issued, show that there are over a million and a half less sheep in the United Kingdom than there were in 1893; consequently, as our Scottish correspondent points out, the rapid and sustained rise in the value of sheep there is not a matter of wonderment. The sheep men there have had a remarkably good year, even in the face of large importations from Canada. Last year Canada sent over only some 4,000 or less, but up to about November 1st., 1891, the Government live stock inspectors reported to the Canadian Minister of Marine an export of over 135,000 sheep. Unless it be in the horse trade, no other line of Canadian exports has shown such a phenomenal

In the United States the Wilson tariff was accompanied by a panicy condition in the sheep trade, and sheep have been pouring into the markets at an alarming rate, greatly depressing prices. With a permanent reduction in the supplies, which would seem inevitable, values will begin to increase, and the prices of sheep will regain a satisfactory level. Elsewhere in this issue Mr. J. C. Snell calls attention to one decidedly hopeful phase of the Canadian trade with the States in sheep for breeding purposes.

To those embarking or extending their interest in this industry, the present seems most opportune, in view of the exceedingly reasonable prices at which the very pick of breeding stock can be

A Word With Our Readers and Agents.

The publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE respectfully request the assistance of its friends everywhere in extending its circulation during the subscription season now begun. By so doing you will benefit others and do us a good turn.

In order to facilitate making up our extensive mailing lists, we ask all our present readers to renew promptly.

Agents or those desiring to secure new subscribers will be specially interested in the splendid list of premiums offered on another page. Read it. The proper time to begin work is now Sample copies and terms will be sent on appli-

Freight Rates Commission.

The commission appointed to enquire into the freight rates on the C. P. R. has organized at Winnipeg. It consists of P. S. Archibald, Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway; H. W. Schaefer, also of the Intercolonial; William Pearce, Superintendent of Mines, and W. N. Allison, Homestead Inspector. The commission will hold meetings at different points in Manitoba and the Territories. The first meeting was held in the Winnipeg City Hall, on Nov. 26. Hon. J. D. Cameron was present on behalf of the Manitoba Government ernment, and Messrs. Bell, Ashdown and Riley represented the Board of Trade. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided, upon the request of the Winnings Board of Trade and the Meritake Corp. Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Manitoba Government, to postpone the sittings for two weeks, in order to obtain evidence The Board particularly requested that no session be held at any Provincial point before the inquiry was held in Winnipeg. is probable, however, that some country points will be visited during the interval.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED). LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG. MAN.

JOHN WELD, Manager.

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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Wheat Reports from Rothamstead.

Rothamstead Experiment Station is one of the oldest, and stands, perhaps, the highest in repute of any in the world. Sir John B. Lawes, in reporting the results of this year's experiments in wheat, shows that 1894 has only been surpassed once in yield at that station since it commenced in 1844; that year being 1863, in which the average yield per acre, under all conditions, was 40½ bushels, as against 38 bushels this year. Last year the aggregate wheat crop of the country was the worst in point of quantity since 1879, and worst in point of value in the present century. Bad wheat crops are generally grown in England in wet years, but the low yield of 1893 was the direct result of continued drouth. It is fully recognized that the weather has a very important influence on crops in England, as is the case elsewhere. As the Rothamstead experimental wheat field is cultivated, as nearly as possible, in the same way every year; the seed sown as nearly as possible at the same time, and the same manures are applied to the same plots year after year, the results afford a measurement of the influence of the weather of each year which cannot be obtained un-der other conditions. We give the produce on the selected experimental plots in 1894 and 1893, and for further comparison, the produce on the same plots in 1854, 1863 and 1864, which were the three years of greatest produce since the commencement of the experiment in 1844:-

		ured. 3.	yard ire.	Art	ificial	Manur	es.	of Plot 2, and (or 16).
		Unmanured. Plot 3.	Farmyard manure. Plot 2.	Plot	Plot. 8.	Plot 9 (or 16).	Mean.	Mean c 3, 2, 2, 2, 6, 9, (6, 1)
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1893		93	34}	201	213	191	201	2111
1854	4 . 1	21	411	454	484	383	441	$35\frac{1}{2}$:
1863		171	44	533	553	551	55	3818
1864		$16\frac{1}{2}$	40	453	493	51	487	351
1001	WEI		ER BUSH	RL OF D	RESSE	D GRAD	N, LBS.	
	W Est			628	613	613	62	611
1894		601	615	621	62	621	623	624
1893		623	633		618	603	613	61
1854		60%	621	613		621	621	623
1863		623	631	621	62	628	63	624
1864	!	62	$62\frac{1}{2}$	63	$63\frac{1}{2}$			_
Т	OTAL S	TRAW,	CHAFF,	ETC., P	ER ACI	RE, CWT		LBS.)
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1893		54	201	113	133	$11\frac{1}{2}$	123	123
1854		191	393	491	543	37	471	35}
1863		141	381	52%	59	563	554	361
1864	1	12	343	443	493	$53\frac{1}{2}$	491	32
1 301	* Fo	ual to	38 hush	els at 6	0 lb. pe	er bush	el.	
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Comparing first the produce of 1894 with that of 1893, it is seen that the unmanured plot gives very nearly twice as much grain in 1894 as in 1893; namely, 18 busels per acre, against only 97 bushels in 1893. The yields secured from the unmanured plots is a striking commentary on the results that may be obtained from good cultivation alone. The farm-yard manure plot has given 45½ bushels this year, against only 31¾ in 1893. It is worthy of remark that, contrary to what is usually the case, the farmyard manure crop was laid earlier, and more completely, than that of any of the other plots. The farmyard manure gives, as a rule, more even produce, and is less influenced by good or bad seasons, This was especially than the artificial manures. This was especially noticeable in 1863, which was the year of the highest produce of grain yet obtained in the experimental field, and of the highest produce of straw, excepting that of the present year, 1894. In 1863 the farmyard manure plot gave 44 bushels, whilst the three artificially manured plots gave respectively 53\(^2\), 55\(^3\) and 55\(^1\) bushels. In 1893 the same three artificially manured plots gave only 204,214 and 191 bushels, whilst this year they have given considerably more than twice as much, namely, 483, 49 and 47 bushels. It will be noticed that the quantity of straw produced in 1893 was little more than onefifth that of the present season's crop; the difference due, no doubt, to the difference in the season's moisture.

moisture.
Owing to the drought and high temperature of 1893, much of the otherwise available fertility of the soil was locked up and useless for the crops of that year. The results in the experimental wheat field afford an interesting illustration on that point. Not only were some of the spring-spread manures observed on the surface of the ground at harvest, but the drainage water collected from the various plots after the harvest of 1893, and before the sowplots after the harvest of 1893, and before the sow ng of the greater part of the artificial nitrogenous futilizers, early in 1894, was considerably richer in nitrates than usual at that period; and it was, doubtless, in great part, owing to the large amount of nitrates in the soil that the wheat crops showed luxuriant winter growth. It is impossible to say how much the crops of the country, generally, have this year benefited by such accumulations of unused fertility; but it is reasonable to suppose that they have done so to a considerable extent, as hay, grain beans, and even roots, have all shown very good growth.

As regards the supply of wheat needed from outside sources to feed the population of the United Kingdom, the area under wheat in Great Britain and Ireland was rather less than two million acres. This, at 33 bushels per acre, would yield a home crop of rather more than eight million quarters, and deducting from this, two bushels per acre for seed, would leave seven and three-quarter million quar-ters for home consumption The estimated total requirements for the year is about twenty-nine and one-quarter million quarters, which leaves the esti-mated requirements from stocks and imports to be about twenty one and a half million And taking into consideration the likelihood of a good deal being fed to stock, the demand from abroad will therefore be just so much increased. According to official estimates, the stocks in warehouses at the commencement of the harvest year were about one million quarters less than at the same period in 1893. Upon the whole, the evidence points to the conclusion that probably more than twenty-two million quarters will be required to be provided from stocks and imports within the current year.

British Columbia.

(Continued.)

The City of Victoria is most beautifully situated, and has within it considerable wealth, many evidences of which are most apparent even to the casual observer. The erection of the new Provincial Government Buildings adds much to the city as a whole, and when fully complete will be a most pleasing combination of beauty and usefulness.

THE VICTORIA FAIR, which was held June 2nd to 6th of October, was the 18th annual exhibition of this Association, and was unquestionably a success, and had many features worthy of commendation. Among these, we mention the very manifest interest taken in the Exhibition by a number of leading merchants and manufacturers, which resulted in making the Main Building one of interest, and of which the city might well be proud. There seems, however, to have been a lack of that unity of action so desirable in matters of this kind, between the Fair Board, Street Railway, and citizens. The admission was the same as at the World's Fair grounds, 50c., or twice as much as it is to the Toronto Industrial Car fare to city limits, 5c.; an additional 5c. was charged for a few rods to the terminus of the line, from which point you were permitted to walk, free of charge, to the entrance gate. Had the Street Railway extended their line to the gateway and charged a 5c. fare, the Fair Board reduced the admission to 25c., and the citizens contributed as many articles about what was on exhibition, and the city press used as much ink to increase the attendance, as they did about the double fares to the grounds, a result would have been obtained over which Street Railway, Fair Board and citizens

It was regretted that so little stock was shown in the cattle classes. This, no doubt, was due largely to the reports of disease among the bovines, while in other kinds of stock, probably lack of interest would account for it.

would have had united cause for rejoicing.

Horses were fairly well represented, and several splendid animals were out. That magnificent Clydesdale stallion, McRaw, an importation of Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., representative in his class, carrying off first. The Tolmie Estate exhibit of horses added much to the Show, and with such splendid ones as Midyard (Standard-bred), and Lollard (Carriage class), nothing less than first could be reasonably expected. Space will not permit mention of many other exhibits of merit. The Shorthorns from the Tolmie Estate comprised nearly the whole exhibit in this class, and contained some fine specimens. Dairy cattle were few in number, Jerseys predominating. In sheep, the best represented breeds were Leicesters and Southdowns, the former mostly the property of the Tolmie Estate, the latter that of J. T. Wilkinson. Shropshires where shown by G. Heatherbell, who captured nearly all the prizes, and Oxford Downs by Deans Bros., who were also winners. In Berkshire pigs, the breed by far most numerous, J. D. Bryant was the owner of all the winners, some of which were very fine.

The Fruit and Vegetable display was good, some of the specimens being of enormous size, one apple In sheep, the best represented breeds were Leices-

of the specimens being of enormous size, one apple (variety, Warner's King) grown at the Experimental Farm, at Agassiz, measuring nearly 16 inches in circumference, while the display as a whole, of cereals, fruit and vegetables, made by Superintendent Sharp, attracted much attention, and reflected credit on the Institution of which he

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

M. Gosseaux, of Louvain, Belgium, has a model piggery—ranges of sties are situated in green fields. He breeds and fattens some 2,000 hogs annually; race, the Yorkshire; they consume 500 tons of meal alone per annum. The sheds are lit by the electric light. A veterinary surgeon visits the stock daily, and there is an infirmary for ailing animals. The floors are daily flushed, and the sties weekly whitewashed.

STOCK.

The Status of Canadian Records at the U.S. Customs Line.

In May last, a strong delegation, representing the leading Canadian Live Stock and other organization, held a conference with the Government at Ottawa, in order to secure recognition by the United States authorities, at the Customs line, of certificates of registration in our various stud, herd and flock books. As matters stood, a certificate of registration in English, German, or other than Canadian herd books, was accepted as sufficient evidence of purity of breeding; but in the case of stock going across the lines from Canada, unless registered in American books, duty had to be paid. To obtain redress from this grievance, the delegation sought the co-operation of the Ottawa authorities. In due course, Hon Mr. Angers, the Minister of Agriculture, opened up correspondence, through the Imperial authorities, with the Department at Washington, which has ended in a reply which substantially refuses the change asked for, but says there is now no discrimination, as the same principle is applied to stock records of other countries. The Acting Secretary of the U.S. Treasury explains that no registers on the American continent are recognized except those of associations in the United States, unless such registers are for "Breeds of stock orginating in the country were the record is established." Thus, if Canada has any pure-bred stock "originating in the Dominion," the record books of such stock will be considered, and accepted or rejected by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, on the same principles as are applied to the stock record books of any other country.

We are advised that the Minister of Agriculture will make further representation on behalf of our breeders in this matter.

Live Stock Conventions at Guelph.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association will convene in the City Hall, Guelph, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, when the address of the President, Mr. John Jackson, of Abingdon, will be delivered, officers elected and expert judges and Fair Board representatives nominated, after which will come Mr. Richard Gibson's criticism of the following papers printed in the last annual report: "Wool-growing in Ontario," by G. E. Day, B. S. A., O. A. C.; "Canadian Sheep at the World's Fair," by J. C. Snell, and the remaining articles in the report, from page 77 to 130, inclusive. The writers of those papers are requested to come prepared to take part in the discussion that

In the evening, at a joint meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, reports will be received from the Exhibition Committee committees re the repeal of the U. S. customs regulations as they effect animals registered in Canadian records, and the grievances of breeders and exhibitors re shipping stock; from the committee to draft model rules and prize list; Stock Sale Committee; from delegates to Fair Boards; the report of the Secretary, Mr. F. W. Hodson, followed by an address from Mr. Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette, Ind., and Dr. Mills, President of the Agricultural

The annual meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association will begin at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, with the address of the President, Mr. D. DeCoursey, of Barnholm, followed by the election of officers, representatives to Fair Boards, and the nomination of expert judges. The next session will be at 7.30 p.m., when Mr. J. C. Snell will criticize papers published in the last annual report, from page 14 to 50, inclusive. After the discussion, Hon. John Dryden will deliver an address on "The Principles to be Observed in Establishing a Flock or Herd," followed by Prof. Wm. Saunders and Prof. J. W. Robertson

At 10 a.m., on the 13th, Mr. C. A. Zavitz, B. S. A., O. A. C., will address the Sheep Breeders' Association, on "Fattening Lambs." and Mr. John Dicken will read a paper on the "Dog Nuisance," to be discussed by Mr. Andrew Elliot and others.

The foregoing is an extensive and most attractive programme. When it is also considered that the Ontario Fat Stock Show is held in Guelph on the same dates, no farmer or breeder who can possibly attend, should miss this great event of the year. Before starting to Guelph, a standard railway certificate should be secured from the ticket agent, in order to secure a reduced return ticket.

Several Dublin traders were recently fined £5 for selling American bacon under the name of

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

The end of the range cattle season brought in a tremendous "crop" of delayed native cattle that had been waiting for the right of way. As a large share of them had not been properly fed, the demoralization in prices was great.

moralization in prices was great.

While the few extra choice cattle ruled steady at \$6.00 to \$6.40, the \$3.50 to \$5.50 cattle dropped in value 75c. per 100 lbs. in a few days.

The heavy hogs coming are fairly fat, but mainly "sowy," while the proportion of thin pigs is great.

Prices for cattle, as compared with a year ago, appear as follows:—

GRADES.	ë -			Extro Pric 189	es.		Top Prices 1893
1700 lb 2 mp	-	-	S 4	10 @	\$6	45	\$ 6 10
1500 lbs. up				40 (at		15	5 60
1350 @ 1500				10 (0		90	5 40
1200 @ 1350			-	90 (0	-	40	4 90
1050 @ 1200				80 (a			4 65
900 @ 1050				00 ta		60	3 85
Stockers and Feeders					-	70	3 75
Fat cows			- 2	40 (d			2 40
Canners			1	00 (a	=	00	3 75
Bulls			1	40 (a		90	
Calves			1	50 (a		50	6 25
Texas steers			2	50 (a		25	3 25
Texas cows			2	00 @	2	60	2 65
Western steers			2	90 (0	4	60	4 10
Western cows			2	00 (a	3	50	3 25

The demand for feeding cattle in Texas and the South-west is greater than the supply. A good many young cattle have lately been bought at Chicago and shipped to Missouri feed companies. This, and many other things, tend to show that the surplus cattle crop is small, and that there is a better time ahead for intelligent breeders and feeders

who stick to their business.

A lot of 73 "sweet little" Hereford steers, averaging 1,086 lbs., sold at \$5.10 on a day when decently good 1,400 lb. steers sold at \$4.50. It is the old story of blood and quality being on the winning side.

Comparative receipts of North-western range cattle at Chicago for the past three seasons were as follows, estimating the remainder of the now practically closed season of 1894:—

Months.	1894.	1893.	1892.
July August September October November	1,500 55,900 108,000 143,000 37,000 3,000	10,940 $46,260$ $89,600$ $115,120$ $44,700$ $7,760$	11,090 65,320 88,760 89,220 15,500 1,160
December	348,400	314,380	271,050

The unusual amount of sickness among pigs this year has attracted considerable attention. Various theories are advanced in explanation. Some think the shipping of pigs from place to place, bringing them in contact with infected cars, yards, etc., was the cause. Others claim that the substitution of wheat for corn was to blame in many cases, and others, the absence of green feed.

The tuberculosis scare in the Eastern States is creating a great deal of trouble, and seems to be extending into the West.

Lumpy-jawed cattle are now quite practically inspected and dealt with at Chicago. Under the old methods dishonest dealers got hold of a good many of them, and disposed of the meat to local consumers. Since the Chicago Live Stock Exchange has taken hold of the matter in connection with the State and city authorities, the abuses have been corrected.

Mr. Nelson Morris, the great cattle man, recently returned from Europe. He thinks Belgium will follow the example of Germany and Denmark in shutting out United States cattle and fresh meats, as he says that country is full of beet sugar, which formerly found a profitable outlet here, and that the farmers over there feel very much aggrieved at the recent scandalous sugar legislation at Washington.

The estimate of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat having been fed to stock in the West, since the drouth cut the corn crop short, is probably high, but the amount of raw bread material converted into pork this year is very great.

Prices for Board of Trade articles, as compared with a year age, show as follows:—

Articles.	1894.	1893.
Wheat-2		0.005
November	\$ 531	\$ 602
December	533	613
May	583	673
Corn-2		0.51
November	495	$35\frac{1}{2}$
December	485	$35\frac{1}{2}$
May	483	393
Oats-2 November	281	273
November		273
December	43.33	302
May	321	30/5
Pork-	. 12 073	12 50
January		12 624
May.	12 40	12 025
Lard -	6.95	7 85
January		7 75
May	$7 12\frac{1}{2}$	1 10
S Ribs-		6.60
January		6 65
May	6 20	0.00

Wheat shows 6½c. decline for cash, while corn is 14½c. higher than a year ago. In addition to there being lots of wheat fed instead of corn, it is safe to say there will be no corn used for fuel in Kansas and Nebraska instead of coal, as was the case a few winter ago.

winters ago.

Hog products show only 32½c. per barrel loss on January pork, and 90c. per 100 lbs. loss on lard. Hogs are 90c. to \$1.35 per 100 lbs. lower than a year

The Tenth New York Horse Show.

The annual horse show in the Madison Square Gardens, New York, as your readers are aware, has been, in its short career, a marvellous success, financially and socially. Had it not been for the social element the financial success would not have been so great. This show commemorates the opening of the New York season, when the fashionable people meet after their usual summer's outing, and the equine element receives the benefit of this inauguration. All plans are perfected for the display. The inside of this vast building never looked as well before. The Association's colors, orange and black, and the National colors were artistically arranged, so that the most beautiful effects were produced. The seats and boxes were clean and bright; the ring in capital order and newly painted; it is magnificent, well covered with tanbark and sand, and large enough for ten or twelve four-in-hand rigs to drive in at once. Certainly the New York Horse Show, for system and management, is ahead of anything of the kind I ever saw.

anything of the kind i ever saw.

The horses are supposed to be all stabled in the building, but the entries were so large this year, some 1,273 altogether, that the management found it impossible to accommodate them all, and quite a number, and, unfortunately, nearly all our Canadian ones, had to be stabled outside, and could only be seen when exhibited in the ring. This caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, especially as so many ponies and younger horses were admitted, owned by the Americans

the Americans.

To give an idea of the revenue of this Association, besides the gate receipts, at \$1.00 each admittance per ticket or \$10 per week for a season ticket, there are 114 boxes, which have been sold from \$105 to \$500 each, to the supporters of the Exhibition; this seems startling to us Canadians, but if we can obtain the new Toronto drill shed for our next Spring Horse Show, and ask the assistance of the Toronto and Provincial Horsemen, there is nothing to hinder us in the near future approximating the success of this wonderful show.

The Canadians who come here to exhibit from year

The Canadians who come here to exhibit from year to year deserve our best thanks, as it is running against great odds showing against the horses owned by so many millionaires; but as our people are not easily daunted, and generally have the class of horses that win, they appear in greater numbers from year to year.

from year to year.

This year the Canadian Exhibit consists of the following horses:—In Thoroughbreds, only one exhibited by Mr. G. W. Cook, of Morrisburg, a nephew of our lumber king of that name in Toronto, and Vice-President of the large lumbering company. He showed Ironside, by the Falcon, out of an Irish mare by Cambuslang. This horse was winner of the first prize as a three-year-old at the World's Fair, and was imported by Mr. Thomas Irving, of Winchester. He only received fourth place here in a very fine ring of animals.

place here in a very fine ring of animals.

Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., of Bowmanville, exhibited six animals:—Four Hackneys—Jubilee Chief (imp.)—1—108, the well-known World's Fair champion, and winner of so many firsts at the Industrial; Banquo—3—162, son of Jubilee Chief, out of Mona's Queen; he was a winner here last year as a yearling; Lord Roseberry—4—163, also a daughter of the Black, out of Florence—3—354, a magnificent, well-bred saddle horse; Officer, and a brood mare, Queen Mary. Out of this contingent, up to this date, Mr. Beith won one first on Banquo, in a list of seven fine Hackneys. Mr. Beith was also ranked fourth in class for Hackney stallion and get, with Jubilee Chief, accompanied by Banquo, Lord Roseberry and a white-stockened weanling, Old Matchless of Londesboro, with three of his get, ranking first. Mr. Beith also got second prize for Officer, a saddle horse rated to carry 200 lbs. This animal was formerly owned by Mr. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, and is a magnificent specimen of horseflesh.

Mr. Horace N. Crossley, of Sandy Bay Farm, Rosseau, took down five of his Hackneys: Fireworks—16—197: Rosseau Performer—34—198; Lady Cocking—11—646; Althorpe Countess—20—644; and Althorpe Duchess—21—645. He had to show in very large classes, in which the animals were owned by the richest people in the United States, who paid immense prices for them; consequently, he was overmatched, as the Yorkshire type was not approved of by the English judge, Mr. Harry Livesay, of Rotherfield, Eng.

The Graham Bros., of Claremont, who started

from home in good spirits, met with a dreadful loss on their way down, by the death of the veteran champion Clydesdale winner, Queen's Own (imp.) – 1708–7266, by inflammation. The country will mourn with the owners of this fine stock-getter, who has so often been to the front at the Provincial Spring Horse Show and fall exhibitions. One misfortune brings another; this horse being on the train made so much discomfort for the others, that the two-year-old Hackney filly, Cherry Ripe—8—took such a cold that, although the Judge pronounced her the best in the ring, the veterinaries threw her out of the contest, and she lost her chance this year of a prize in a well-contested ring. They took third prize in a large pony class with Charlie Burgess, the well-known jumping pony, formerly owned by Mr. Pepper. They have also won third prize with Kilnwich Fireaway (imp.)—5—117, in a class of five, where he competed against Enthorpe Performer and Danesfort, both celebrated

Mr. Geo. H. Hastings, of Deer Park, also took down two Hackneys:—Black Nobleman—18-207, the ave penand

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Fair

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-18-207

and Little Duke-40-. He was successful in capturing a second prize on Black Nobleman.

Mr. Geo Cockburn, of Baltimore, Ont., won the first prize for his German Coach stallion, Ludwig 1452. There were ten others in the class, so the

victory was a notable one. Mr. Adam Beck, of London, exhibited eight head of saddle and driving horses, and was fairly successful in winning premiums, as he deserved to

be, Aberdeen being a great favorite. The Hillhurst Farm Stables, owned by Hon. M. H. Cochrane and his son, Jas. H., had one Hackney stallion, Donnaconna-37-202; three mares, Miss Baker 575, Canny Maid-13-576, and Matchless Maid-24-655. This stable captured the second prize for Canny Maid, in a class of ten very superior ones, a roan mare by Matchless of Londesbury only winning by a hair. Then, Miss Baker also got white ribbon, or fourth place, in a class of nine magnificent mares; this is the same mare that won so often at Toronto this fall, when driven in a dog

Mr. Astor's Typhoon captured the junior stallion championship, Matchless of Londesboro, owned by Dr. Webb, winning the coveted \$500 championship cup for best Hackney stallion at the show, which now becomes the Doctor's property, Matchless having captured it two years in succes-

The total receipts from sale of boxes before the exhibition were this year \$29,695; gate entrances, approximately, \$36,000; sale of seats in rear of boxes, say \$10,000; stables, \$15,065; entrance fees, say \$20,250, or altogether, approximately, \$111,000. They pay out in prizes, \$30,000. Their expenses must be enormous, as everything is done so efficiently in the way of stabling, and strictly carrying out the programme: bringing judges from Enging out the programme; bringing judges from England, Canada and the United States, all handsomely paid. After all expenses are paid, the balance is divided with the Madison Square Garden authorities, who, no doubt, reap a large harvest for their very best week. They give premiums in about 120 classes, and give the judges only from fifteen to forty minutes in which to judge from five to twenty entries in each class. The exhibition combines eight days and six evenings care being taken bines six days and six evenings, care being taken by the directors to bring on the most interesting classes when the building is filled, which is in the afternoons and evenings. The whole thing goes on like clock-work; they sell about 2,000 catalogues of 264 pages each, which almost require a boy to carry for you, but they give you full information as to the exact time in which to see the horses you want to, and the number of the winners are immediately hoisted conspicuously, so you can mark them on your catalogue. It also shows emphatically that to see horses is a sufficient attraction to bring a large crowd of the most fashionable and wealthy people in New York, as well as the horse lovers, without

any extraneous circus performances whatever. There is no reason why we cannot, in Toronto, this coming spring, providing we can secure the new Toronto drill shed, now being asked for, make a commencement in adding driving and riding classes in all their branches to our Provincial Spring Stallion Show, by offering liberal prizes for these branches, which would also interest the

Toronto Horsemen in this undertaking. Truly yours. HENRY WADE. New York, Nov. 16, 1894.

The Utility of the Ayrshire as a Dairy Cow.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE: Mr. Elder's article on the dairy cow reminds me of a remark I heard at a Farmers' Institute by a gentleman who said that the paper which did the most good at a meeting was one that the writer did not believe himself, and which no one else would believe, for it would draw out discussion.

I have no doubt but that was Mr. Elder's object, for we are too far advanced in the nineteenth centuary to believe that a scrub cow is better than a

thoroughbred. First, he says a thoroughbred costs too much, but he doesn't mention prices If all dairymen were of his opinion, the price of thoroughbred cows would not have increased as they have during the last thirty years. When I commenced breeding Ayrshire cattle, thirty years ago, a good cow could be bought for \$100; now, the same quality of a cow will cost \$200, without any boom or combine, but a steady increase, regulated by supply and demand.

Second, he says "a thoroughbred is more delicate than a grade, and expects to be pampered." I have yet to learn of a single instance where a grade has proven itself to be hardier than a thoroughbred Appelies.

When I got my first Ayrshires I had as good grade cattle as the average Ontario farmer, and my thorouhbreds and grades ran together. saw the grades any hardier than the thorough-breds. But I think it is very poor policy for the dairyman or farmer to test the hardy qualities of a dairy cow. If the dairyman would try how comfortable he can keep his cows, it will pay him a great deal better. Leave the government stations to test their hardiness, as the State of Wisconsin did a few years ago, where they tested the different breeds, the grade included, and the Ayrshire can keep up the flow of milk the best of any when subjected to cold and exposure.

Mr. Elder says "one half the breed goes down e throat." I quite agree with him in that, but the throat." I quite agree with him in that, but a thoroughbred Ayrshire's a great deal easier fed than the grade of his fancy.

He states that, with one exception, the best cowin Ontario had at least two crosses of Shorthorn in her, and valued her very highly on account of her extra size. So that after milking her till she is twelve or fifteen years old, she will dress 600 lbs. of beef. The dairyman who buys a large cow, and keeps her till she is twelve or fifteen years old, has about as much foresight as the dairyman who would buy a twenty-horse-power engine to drive his churn and separator, while a four-horse-power would suit his purpose better; but on account of having the large engine, he would have more old iron to sell when it worn out.

We have a thoroughbred Ayrshire cow in our herd, Pride of Meadowside-686-, who, in the month of June, when fed nothing except grass, gave her own weight of milk, testing an average of 4.8 in sixteen days. I am satisfied there is not a Shorthorn grade in Canada can do that. In a test just concluded at the New Hampshire Agricultural College, the thoroughbred Ayrshires made 100 lbs. of butter with \$4.50 less feed than the Shorthorn grades.

For Mr. Elder's information, I quote the result of a few milk tests which have been conducted in Canada, open to grades as well as thoroughbreds, and, in passing, would ask Mr. Elder where the grades were?

PUBLIC RECORDS IN CANADA.

PUBLIC RECORDS IN CANADA.

In the year 1882, W. Weld, editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, offered \$100 for the best five cows for general purpose and profit, at the Provincial Exhibition, held at Kingston. The owners were required to give an account of the doings of their cows for the previous year. This account was taken into consideration by the judges in making the awards. The prize was awarded to five Ayrshire cows, owned by Thomas Guy, Oshawa.

In the same year an Ayrshire cow, owned by the same man, took first place at Toronto Industrial.

In 1884, at the Toronto Industrial, the first prize in the milk test was awarded to an Ayrshire cow owned by Mr. Guy.

In the same year, at the Provincial, held in Ottawa, an Ayrshire cow, owned by James Drummond, Montreal, took first for the best cow having calved previous to the first of May; an Ayrshire cow, owned by James Callonder, North Gower, took second.

In 1886, at the Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.

second.

In 1886, at the Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que, three prizes were offered in the milk test, and all three were taken by Ayrshires. First, owned by Thomas Brown; second, owned by James Drummond, and third, by Thomas Ervin, all of Montreal.

In 1887, at the Grand Dominion Jubilee Exhibition, at Ottawa, the sweepstake for the best milk cow of any breed was awarded to an Ayrshire cow from our herd. She is now twenty-one years old and milking well yet.

All the above tests were open to both pure breeds and grades.

Mr. Elden also enoughs as if a large per cent of

Mr. Elder also speaks as if a large per cent. of dairy cows proved non-breeders, or meet with accidents. In thirty years' experience, and we have seventy-five head of thoroughbred Ayrshires, we only had one cow that missed breeding, and have had only one accident—a calf getting his leg broke on the way home from the Toronto Exhibition.

JOSEPH YUILL, Carleton Place.

Our Scottish Letter.

Affairs in this country cannot be said to be in a very flourishing condition. There has been a dry but very protracted harvest; grain is not a firstclass sample, but fodder is very abundant, and, although turnips are a shortcrop, as well as potatoes, grass has held out well, and it is long since we had such luxuriant meadows. Wheat is away down to no price at all—16s. to 18s. per quarter, and oats are following suit. Barley of the common variety are following suit. Barley of the common variety, in the West of Scotland, is paying fairly well, and some farmers purpose substituting barley for wheat in their rotation next year. Looking at the situation all round, the prospect of the British farmer, at the present time, is not too bright, the one department in which there is a distinct improvement being that of stock raising. In my last provement being that of stock raising. In my last communication some details of the cattle trade were given, and since writing, the improvement has been sustained. At a sale of Galloway and Bluegray cattle, at Knockstocks, near Newton Stewart, excellent prices were realized. General the Hon. Alex. Stewart, of Corsbie, has only been in the cattle-breeding line for about five years, but during that time he has carried off high honors at Birmingham and London, and in the local shows he mingham and London, and in the local shows he was invincible. These Blue-gray cattle are very popular with feeders in the North of England and the South of Scotland, and, by the way, it is worth noticing that the South of Scotland is not wholly given over to dairying. There are many farmers in Galloway who still feed largely, and with them the produce of the Cumberland White bull and the Galloway cow is decidedly popular. At the the Galloway cow is decidedly popular. At the sale under review, a three-year-old Galloway cow, named Sateen II., drew £21 los., and her Blue-gray calf, by the White bull Snow King, made £12 10s. calf, by the White bull Snow King, made £12 10s. The Galloway cow Pearl of Mindork 11641, six years old, was sold for £19 15s., and her Blue-gray steer calf for £11 15s. Other Galloway cows were sold for £20, £20 5s., £15, £16 5s., and £20 5s., and their Blue-gray calves for £10, £11 15s., £9 15s., £11 5s. and £10 1s. Another cow, Lucky of Mindork 11645, drew £20, and her steer calf, £8 10s. Steers, aged respectively two and one year old. steers, aged respectively two and one year old, sold for £34 and £24 los. A heifer, full sister to the first, made £16 5s., and another of the same age, 18 months, made £18. The bull himself made £30. He is what is called an unpedigreed Shorthorn; that is a Shorthorn true to type but lacking the requision. is, a Shorthorn true to type, but lacking the requisite number of crosses to obtain registration in the Herd Book. Such cattle are very common in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and a grand race

One of the features of the past autumn has been the revival in the prices of sheep. It is not quite easy to account for this, because you Canadians are now sending us many more sheep than you ever did. In 1893, it appears you only sent us something like 4,000; up to the end of Sepember this year you had contact to 00.75% to the contact to 00.75% to 00.75 had sent us 90,754, so that, with another month of navigation open, 1894 is likely to make the record for this trade. At the same time, the recently published agricultural returns bring out the fact that there are in Great Britain this year 1,418,834 sheep less then there were in 1893; in Ireland, 316,343 less, and in the whole of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, 1,737,006 less. The Canadian importations, large as they seem, fall far short of meeting this deficiency, and hence, perhaps, after all the rapid and sustained rise in the value of sheep is not so much to be received. much to be wondered at.

Certainly it has been a good job for sheep-breed-

ers, who have not had as good a year for a long time. This has been manifest in two ways. First, in advances in prices all around, for the seconds as well as for the best sorts, and in some of the highest prices ever recorded for all breeds. The three est prices ever recorded for all breeds. The three favorite breeds in this part of the world are the Blackface, the Border Leicester and the Cheviot. In a sense these may be summarized as the mountain, the plain, and the green hill breeds. In Forfarshire and Perthshire, and to a less extent in other northern counties, the Shropshire disputes the territory with the Border Leicester, and in Galloway and Dumfrieshires there are still many farmers who claim that the Wensleydale is preferable ers who claim that the Wensleydale is preferable to the Border Leicester. In spite of isolated cases of this nature, the fact remains that the latter or this nature, the fact remains that the factor breed is making steady headway, the success of their produce out of Blackface ewes, for hogging purposes, telling largely in their favor. By this is meant that the cross-bred wethers pay well when kept over twelve months, to eat the season's turnip crop or to clean up the spare pasture about a Low land farm. The greatest advances in prices this year were made in the Blackface breed. The highest price of the year is £110, paid for the shearling ram Ladas, bred by Mr. C. Howatson, of Glenbuck, and winner of second prize at the Highland Society. Another very high price, £95, was made for a second Glenbuck shearling named Bonnie Scotland, whose twin brother was sold for £56. These are, of course, quite exceptional prices. The following refer to average prices for considerable lots of sheep. One of the most popular flocks in Scotland is that of Overshiels. The Messrs. Archibald, its proprietors, are looked upon as the ablest judges with the breed in this country. For several years past they have sold sixty shearling rams at the Lothian ram sales. This year the average price of the sixty was £13 13s. 3d., and the highest price (68). Another notable flock is that at Low Pleugh-Another notable flock is that at Low Ploughland, in Avondale. Twenty shearlings out of it were sold on the same day for an average price of £17 18s. The best average of the year was made by the Glenbuck 21, at Lanark, namely, £23 5s. 5½d. Kelso, a quaint, stranded sort of old town, is the centre of the Royder Leicester world. The Kelso centre of the Border Leicester world. ram sales are a great event in the Scottish calendar.
Usually the highest prices are realized for rams bred by Lord Polwarth, at Mertoun, and this year was no exception to the rule. His Lordship sold 32 shearling rams, for which he received the splendid average of £44 ls. 4d., his highest price being £120. Peelwell flock came next with 21 head, realizing an average of £21 11s. 5d. An ordinary average was about £10, or £12 for a lot of 20 or 30. The great Cheviot ram sale is held at another border town, Hawick. The breed, however, is found in greatest numbers in the south-east of Scotland, the northeast of England, and, curious to say, in the extreme north of Scotland, that is in Sutherland. The highest average this year was made by Mr. John Elliot, of Hindhope, whose figure was the very respectable one of £20 5s. Next came Mr. Douglas, of Unper Hindhope, with an average of £11 1s 6d of Upper Hindhope, with an average of £14 1s. 6d.
The highest price realized for a Cheviot ram this year was £63, the animal being from the flock of SCOTLAND YET.

Comfort for the Pigs.

BY A. T. GILBERT.

Animal heat in this northern latitude will in a short time be at a premium, and should be held within reasonable bounds in order to profit. Now, it may be that some readers of the FARMER'S AD. VOCATE have a sty which is not so warm and comfortable as they desire, and are so situated that they cannot make any great alterations. The following addition will be appreciated by the pigs, will take but a short time to construct, and the cost will be but a trifle. It is simply to board off a sleeping apartment in one cornner of the pen, the proper size for the number of pigs enclosed. The cover, or roof, should be made somewhat in appearance like a door with hinges, so that it may he thrown back on warm days. The height of this cosey apartment should be about 12 inches from the pigs' backs. The opening, or door, may face the feeding trough. This opening should have a six-inch board across the lower side, to prevent the bedding from working out. Such a sleeping apartment as this, in a cold pen, would be of value to the owner and a great comfort to the pigs, especially if they were little ones.

Chicago Fat Stock and Horse Show.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The annual American Fat Stock and Horse Show opened with a liberal attendance, and with a fine display of stock, especially horses. The cattle, hog and sheep men were not quite up to their old-time enthusiasm. The poultry show was very good. The horses, however, captured most of the attention of the public, and they deserved it.

Ever since the demolition of the old Exposition building, in which the Fat Stock Show of Chicago was born, the enterprise has been somewhat out of joint. In 1892 no show was held, on account of the lack of a suitable place, and owing to the approach of the all-absorbing World's Columbian Exposition.
There were a few headstrong people who organized an independent Christmas show that year, but it was in no sense representative, there being only a meagre showing, even of the leading breeds. That show was held in a dingy, dismal little shed at the stock yards. By 1993 the big Dexter Park Horse Pavilion, built largely for the accommodation of the annual Fat Stock Show, was ready for use, but the Columbian show was too fresh a remembrance for the State Board to try to work up anything like an old-fashioned exhibition, and they rather reluctantly held what they called a holiday show. The best judgment of the leading members of the State Board was that it would have been better to entirely skip the two years that were so badly inter-rupted by the World's Fair, rather than have halfhearted exhibitions, and the results showed that their judgment was good. However, the breeders and feeders who were anxious to display and sell and feeders who were anxious to display and sell their cattle that were too old to carry over, were quite clamorous, and they had their way. It was thought the big stock yard pavilion would become a permanent home of the Fat Stock Show, but it was found to be too few from the centre of the city. was found to be too far from the centre of the city to draw the best crowds, and so this year the Tattersall building, at State and Sixteenth streets, was used, and the State Board of Agriculture made a great effort to make this year's show attractive, and they seem to have succeeded quite well.

Among the most attractive sights in the cattle department were a couple of roan steers weighing 3,800 and 3,600 pounds. They were bred, fed, and are owned by C. S. Stearns, of Garden Grove, Iowa.

"These are the heaviest steers that I ever remember to have seen, and yet are smoothly finished.

member to have seen, and yet are smoothly finished and handsome animals," said E. E. Chester, Superintendent of the cattle department. "The only reason that they are not entered for reintended." reason that they are not entered for prizes is that they are both 5-year-olds, and we have no class for animals over 4 years. I believe the next heaviest steer on exhibition weighs about 3,300. I consider these Iowa steers as wonders.

Of course, it is very generally recognized that the day for excessively heavy cattle is a thing of the past. The number of cattle shown was small in comparison with many former years, numbering less than 60 head. W. H. Renick & Sons are represented with a consignment of nine head from their famous Kentucky herd of Shorthorns. J. H. Potts, of Jacksonville, Ill., has five Shorthorns. Adams Earle, of Lafayette, Ind., brings forward seven had of Herefords from the restriction. head of Herefords from the pastures of Shadeland Farm. John Hudson, of Moweaqua, Ill., exhibits six head of Devons. D. K. Pierce, of Creston, Ill., has five head of Angus. Indiana has a strong representation in the six head of Herefords sent by W. S. Van Natta, of Fowler. Following were those who sent in a smaller number of cattle: I. Barr & Sons Davement Lower H. I. Elizak Gordoner. III. Sons, Davenport, Iowa; H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill.; A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Martin Richardson, Commerce, Mich. Bisherd, H. B. A. E. Daker, Deaver Dam, Wis.; Martin Richardson, Commerce, Mich.; Richard Hawkey, Belvidere, Ill.; Mr. Niles, Wyoming, Iowa, and William Moffatt & Bros., Paw Paw, Ill.

In the competition of steers, all breeds and grades, by ages, in the two and under three years class, a Hereford was the winner, also in the less than year old class, while in the yearling class an Aberdeen-Angus steer carried away the coveted

The display of Shorthorns was not as represenblue ribbon. tative as at many previous shows, but the champions of the red, white and roans contend, and with reason, that dull times and the lack of enthusiasm on the part of breeders, is all that is to blame, and certainly not the breed

In the practical test of the live stock markets, the experience of years goes to show that the best strains of Shorthorn blood hold their record for capturing top prices in open market. So far, this year, the Herefords have held the top of the market in

Chicago, against great competition.
Fat stock exhibitors thought that their end of the show made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. The stock was certainly very good, what there was of it. The early maturity idea was strong, and the show of "baby beef" was commendable. In the sheep department Canadian flocks, as at

the Columbian, again demonstrated their superiority. Mr. John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont, and W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., each exhibited flocks, and won the following prizes:

W. H. Beattie.—Shropshire—Wether, under 2

years, 2nd: wether, under I year, 1st. Southdown Wether, 1 year and under 2 years, 2nd; wether, under 1 year, 2nd.

John Rutherford.—Shropshire—Wether, over years, 1st and 2nd: wether, 1 year and under 2 years, 1st. Oxfords—Wether, under 2 years, 1st. Years, 1st. Oxfords—Wether, under 2 years, 1st. Cotswold Wether, over 2 years, 1st; wether, 1 year and under 2 years, 1st and 2nd: wether, under 1 year, 1st and 2nd. Leicester and Lincoln—Wether,

over 2 years, 1st; wether, 1 year and under 2 years, lst and 2nd; wether, under 1 year, 1st and 2nd. Southdown—Wether, over 2 years, 2nd; wether, under 1 year, 1st. Grades and Crosses—Wether, over 2 years, 1st; wether, 1 year and under 2, 1st; wether, under 1 year, 1st; also 1st on pens of Shropshire, Cotswold, Leicester or Lincolns, and Cross bred sheep.

The display of horses was one of the finest ever made in this country. In fact, it must be admitted that while the name "Fat Stock" appears first in the catalogue of the exhibit, that it was essentially and primarily a horse show. The entries in the horse department were very large, while there were only 60 cattle, as many sheep, and about one good car load of hogs in the whole show. The officers of the exhibition seemed to care more for the horse department than for any other, as in the catalogue printed they left out everything except the names of horses and horse breeders. Of course, the people in a city will come out to see smart turnouts, fancy driving, riding, high jumping and good entertainment, where they would be less interested in the various breeds of beef cattle, fine sheep and prime hogs. Recognizing this fact, the managers of such shows are obliged to do what will bring the crowd, as it takes the crowds to pay the bills.

The display of heavy horses was certainly very good, though the competition was narrowed to a comparatively small number of exhibitors. M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., captured most of the good things in the Coach horse line.

The Shetland pony display was not very large, but good.

The poultry exhibit was one of credit. There was a largely-attended meeting of ex-hibitors for the purpose of forming an organization. The National Live Stock Exhibitors' Association was organized. President, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis; Secretary, G. Howard Davison, Milbrook, N. Y. After considerable discussion it was decided to adopt assentially the same classification that was to adopt essentially the same classification that was used at the World's Fair.

The Scottish System of Fattening Cattle. [Compiled from the Investigations of James Black, of Sheriff-ston, for the Highland and Agricultural Society.]

The corner of Scotland that lies north of the Grampians has a fame for the breeding, rearing and feeding of cattle which makes it worth while to see how it is attained. With considerably less than one-fifth of the whole population on the north side of the Border, and not a larger proportion, perhaps, of the cultivated land to the north of that dividing line, the eight counties, porth of the Granuica line, the eight counties north of the Grampian range contributed to the great London Christmas market of December, 1892, some 2,000 of the 5,000 cattle offered for sale in it, and had their own share

fully of the highest prices that were reached. The home and the headquarters of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle may be said to be in the north-eastern Angus cattle may be said to be in the north-eastern counties; and there also are the Shorthorns most in favor. These provide for crossing the best materials, which are largely and skilfully taken advantage of. The uncertainty of the climate, too, has much to do with the great attention paid to cattle breeding, rearing and feeding. Except in a few favored districts, grain cannot be relied on for the revenues of the farm. Cattle and sheep must be looked to. They are the staple products of the They are the staple products of the soil in higher latitudes, and the man who does not be looked to. know how to bring them out in the highest perfection, at the least possible expense, may "put the plough on the roast."

We take some of the north-eastern and northern counties one by one, and give examples from each of how the great commercial cattle that build up their reputation, are prepared for the butcher: ABERDEENSHIRE.

In its cultivated area, Aberdeenshire is the largest county in the northern half of Scotland. Except on the upper reaches of the Dee, the Don, and the Deveron, the county is nearly all closely cultivated, forming a solid block of highly-farmed land. A fringe of it round the sea coast, and some houghts and supply closes along the lower reaches of haughs and sunny slopes along the lower reaches of the rivers mentioned, are pretty early, but all over the interior the climate is only fairly good. The soil generally is fertile, and as moisture in the summer months is usually sufficient, oats, grass, and turnips grow abundantly. For cattle breeding and feeding, scarcely any part of Scotland can equal Aberdeenshire.

Mr. Maitland, Balhaggardy, a representative farmer and feeder, gives his experience as follows:— Cattle raising two years old are kept growing rapidly and in good condition till October, when they are housed, and fed as many turnips, three times day, as they will consume, with a little cotton and linseed cake, and semetimes a mixture of hashed oats about 3 p. m. They are well-groomed, part in the forenoon and part in the afternoon. They are washed when put in to fatten, and occasionally at other times, with soft water and a little McDougal's The artificial stuffs are sometimes increased a little as the cattle advance towards finish in fat-

tening.
Mr. Smith, Burshangie:—The winter ration,
Mr. Smith, Burshangie:—The winter ration, which applies to all fattening cattle, begins about the end of September, in the stall. It is 120 to 130 lbs. turnips per day, straw ad libitum, and 2 to 7 lbs. cakes or meals, increasing as fattening advances. The turnips are given at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., and 4 p. m.: the extra feeding at night. The cattleman is allowed two hours at each feeding time, and man is anowed two hours at each rectang time, and mitter statis, and poned cattle in folds. The regular is supposed to clean the cattle in that time, with an winter ration begins about 1st November. It con-

afternoon occasionally for a washing or extra grooming of them. And besides this, the animals are washed twice or three times in the end of the

Mr. John Reid, Balqueharn:—Feeding cattle are fed up till the end of September on mown tares and peas, when the winter ration begins in stalls. It is as many turnips and straw as the cattle can consume, with 2 to 4 lbs. bruised oats and barley mixed turnips and straw at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., and 4 p.m., with oats and barley at 8 p.m. All feeding cattle are washed once a fortnight after being housed, lar attention to the hours of grooming.

BANFFSHIRE

is a county very much akin to Aberdeenshire. respect of soil, climate, configuration and capacities for the breeding and rearing of cattle, it may he looked upon as a slice off the western side of its big eastern neighbor.

Mr. Paterson, Auldtown, says:—"I begin the feeders in early autumn, with a mixture of tares, oats, beans and peas, all green, or only partially ripened, giving no artificial stuffs at that stage.
Afterwards, when tares are done, by the middle of October early turnips take their place, then golden yellows, topped, which are continued until Swedes are ready. They are topped and sliced. From the time cattle are put on early turnips they get, per head per day, four lbs. mixed linseed and cottonseed cake, supplemented by some bruised oats, for a month before being finished, as Christmas draws near. The cattle are all washed with McDougal's dip when taken in off the grass, and afterwards, when it is thought to be necessary. They get a turn of the comb after the morning feed, and are again thoroughly combed and brushed at 3 p. m.
Mr. Robert Turner, Cairnton, fattens annually

about 18 to 20 young cattle of his own, as well as about 16 boughten Shorthorn grades. The autumn feed consists of tares and decorticated cotton-cake. The winter ration begins about October 1st, partly in stalls and partly in folds, or boxes, with not more than two animals in each. The ration consists of about as many turnips as the beasts can eat, some 56 lbs. in each feed twice a day, and when plentiful. three times, but feed smaller, with cake and bruised the citath middle of the day. grain in the middle of the day. All the cattle re-ceiving extra feeding are washed about once a week with carbolic soap and warm water, and they are combed and brushed daily, generally in the fore-

noon.
Mr. Chas Kemp, Methercluny, usually feeds from 12 to 15 of his own breeding, and from 15 to 20 black polled crosses bought in. About the middle of October, when grass and tares are done, the winter ration begins. It is straw and turnips, as much as the animals can eat, with cake and ground oats.
The quantities are 60 to 80 lbs turnips per day, with the animals can eat, with cake and ground oats. The quantities are 60 to 80 lbs. turnips per day, with 3 to 6 lbs. corn and cake. The feeds are: 6 a.m., cake and an allowance of turnips: 11 a.m., turnips; 4 p.m., oats and an allowance of turnips. Stall-feeding is practiced and preferred, as by it every beast can be dealt with individually. Washing of the animals with hellebore and soft-soap is done when it is thought necessary: and grooming comes in occasionally at 10 a.m. Mr. Kemp frequently makes his cattle come too early for the butcher at Christmas. He attaches great importance to taking them in early. them in early.

Most of the cattle fed in this county are bred elsewhere. It is considered to pay better to keep cows only to supply the house and servants with milk, and buy all the store cattle.

Mr. John MacKessack, Kinloss:-Towards the end of September, or early in October, the regular winter ration begins. It takes shape thus: Cake early in the morning, then turnips; another feed of turnips about mid-day, and in the evening a good feed of distillery slops, mixed with barley-chaff, bruised grain and meats of various kinds. The evening feed is mixed up in the morning, and has a good bulk in it to fill up the animals for the long pright before them. We Mack essect does not believe night before them. Mr. MacKessack does not believe that too many turnips are favorable for feeding. He gives as much straw as the beasts can consume; the gives as much straw as the beasts can consume; the two feeds of turnips daily, and the artificial stuffs, are increased in quantity, especially the cake, as the animals advance in the fattening process. He considers that stalls are better for horned cattle than folds, even though they are all covered. His animals folds, even though they are all covered. His animals tied up are all groomed every afternoon, but constant efforts are made to leave them alone as much as possible, whether in fold or stall, to allow them peace and rest so helpful in feeding.

Mr. Geo. Petrie, Pitairlie:—Early in September the cattle to be fattened are taken in and fed on tur-

the cattle to be fattened are taken in and fed on turnips and straw until about the beginning of December, when special fattening begins and is finished in the spring. From the first they get straw and as many turnips as they can consume, and when special feeding commences there is added a feed of hashed rye and oats, and a small quantity of oil-cake mixed with it, 3 to 4 lbs. of the mixture to each animal. The feeding with turnips is twice a day. There is no grooming or washing, except when specially required. Selling of bullocks takes place in February or March, at two years old. The heifers are ready for the butchers earlier.

Geo. F. Calvin, Wester Manhant. The main part

Geo. E. Colvin, Wester Manbun:-The main part of the fattening is done in the winter; horned cattle in the stalls, and polled cattle in folds. The regular t is

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sists of as many turnips and as much straw as the animals can consume, with some artificial stuffs, for about six weeks before selling, to give a finish to the fattening; cake or grain it may be, or both, according to their relative prices. The feeds are twice a day, at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m., a satisfying feed to each animal. The tied-up cattle are groomed, and washing with carbolic soap is practiced when deemed advantageous. Mr. Colvin adds: "I have found that Canadian cattle have paid better for the past five years than either Irish or home-bred beasts, as they can be bought at less money, and they are healthier than Irish cattle, and as a rule fatten more quickly.

In the five counties remaining between Moray and "John O' Groat's house" (at the extreme north) the systems of fattening vary little from those already given. That is, to commence winter feeding, cattle coming two years old about Oct. 1st, on a liberal supply of turnips and straw, with a small amount of linseed—or cotton-cake at first, increased and supplemented with oat-or barley-meal as the finishing period advances. Hay, too, is often given instead of straw for a few weeks at the last. Great importance is attached to keeping the bodies of the animals scrupulously clean. Some good men practice serving the grain food in a hashed state, moistened with water and treacle.

FARM.

Soil Exhaustion. BY JAMES MILLER.

I propose answering two questions: Why is the soil exhausted? and What will restore it?

First. Why is the soil exhausted? Too much credit cannot be given to our forefathers, whose worldly possessions were small in starting life, but whose energies and perseverance were great. After a large part of the land was cleared of timber and made ready for the ploughs, a want of scientific knowledge or a wrong impression prevailed in their minds. They thought that the virgin soil would always remain as it then appeared, and even when they commenced to discover their mistake they did not change their habits, but kept on in the old routine, taking off the land wheat crop after wheat crop, thereby removing the soluble organic vegetable matter that had been deposited by nature for generations, and at the same time putting noth ing back to replace the substances carried off. At last the available natural resources became exhausted, or nearly so, and did not supply the wants of the husbandman, hence the encumbrances that subsequent generations have had, and will have to contend with; so serious, in some cases, that farms have had to change hands. This is illustrated by the number of the older settlers that have moved either west or north to virgin soil, where the process was repeated. By way of adding force to what has just been stated, I will give an illustration: A young merchant has a store bequeathed to him by his father. He takes possession. It is stocked to the very doors with the most valuable goods. The clerks are in attendance. The doors are flung open. Customers are invited to enter. Selling commences in earnest. First the centre tables and counters are cleared, then one shelf after another becomes empty. cleared, then one snell after another becomes empty. And during all this time the merchant is living on the fruits of his bequest. Every commercial traveller that comes along receives the same answer: "Nothing wanted to-day." At last the store becomes entirely empty, and the proceeds spent in good living. What can be done? What is there to do? The mouths of the family must be fed. The good living. What can be done? What is there to do? The mouths of the family must be fed. The only resource is a mortgage on the building, which in time becomes foreclosed, and the poor wife and children are turned upon the street. Now what children are turned upon the street. Now, what will my readers say of such a merchant? He was very foolish, indeed, to say the least. But such is the case with too large a per cent of farmers of the present time. The farm delegates who visited this country from Britain, in 1890, styled three out of every four farmers here as soil robbers. This may be conservable source but it is not wholly without truth somewhat severe, but it is not wholly without truth. Let us go more into detail. It is a wrong term

to use when we say that the soil is exhausted. It is notexhausted, but the different matters which were soluble and available for plant food become exhausted The soil, properly speaking, is that part of the land upon the surface, and varies in thickness. In Ontario it is from 3 to 10 inches, and is the decomposed rock, mixed with vegetable and animal remains Below the soil is the sub-soil, resting upon the solid rock, which is frequently of a different color from rock, which is frequently of a different color from the soil. We cannot here go into the details explaining the formation of soils, but my readers must take certain things for granted. [Note.—An interesting treatment of this topic will be found in Prof. Panton's articles on "Popular Geology," now

running through the ADVOCATE.—ED.]

The soil has a two-fold office. First, it holds the plant fixed in the earth, and keeps it in an upright position. Second, it serves the office of a storehouse, storing up different ingredients for the future food of the plant. The soil itself, or the inorganic matter contained therein, contribute but a small per matter contained therein, contribute but a smart percent, of the dry substance of plants. This can best be explained by burning straw, wood, etc. That which remains, or the ash, is that portion which came from the soil. That portion which disappears into the atmosphere, originally came from there into the atmosphere, originally came from there, and was fed to the plant by carbonic acid, ammonia, nitrogen, etc.. being washed into the soil by means of rain-water, or taken in through the leaves. Thus

have noticed that the soil is supplied by the rainfalls, which bring down the organic elements of the atmosphere, and also by the actions of the frosts of winter and the sun at all seasons. But nature only supplies enough to keep up the ordinary wear and tear the soil undergoes, and if the substances extracted by cropping are not restored in the form of fertilizers, the strain will be too great, and the storehouse becomes more or less empty. Manures not only give up the plant food contained in them, but they also render the vegetable matter already in the soil more soluble by their chemical ingredients, through the agency of rain-water.

To be continued.

Popular Geology-No. 7.

BY PROF. J. HOYES PANTON, M. A., F. G. S. Having considered some of the changes that rocks may undergo, we are in a position to understand how they may be grouped for study.

In examination of the earth's crust in all parts of the world, shows that it consists of regular layers, that these layers always occupy the same relative position to one another—that is to say, that if the layers are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc., you will never find 4 above 5, 6 above 8. This fact is of great importance, for it enables us at once to arrange the layers represented at any place in regular order; some may be absent: in fact, no district has all, for we have learned that a place is usually beneath water before it can receive a deposit, and it is not likely all places are submerged at the same time. The layers have characteristic fossils, so that by knowing some of the important fossils we at once know the position of the geological records before us. Remembering these four things:
1) the earth's crust is composed of layers; (2) no place has all the layers; (3) these layers are in regular order; (4) each layer has its special fossils; we can see how it is possible to make a systematic arrangement of the various rock formations found in the earth's crust. The absence of layers is usually accounted for by considering that the locality was above the water when the deposits were laid down The layers of rock which compose the earth's crust are grouped into Ages, Systems and Formtions.

Comparing the stony records of geology to a book on history, we may call the Ages, volumes; the Systems, periods, and the Formation, chapters. The Ages are named according to the condition

of life at the time, e. g., Palæozoic, ancient life; Mesozoic, middle life. The Systems are named in some cases from places where they have been found (Huronian); some from the nature of the deposits carboniferous), and some from the resemblance of the life to that of the present day (Eocene). We shall now refer to the records of geology, and

note some of the most important things in each. I. ARCHEAN AGE.—This volume is distinguished for vast areas of hard rocks, rich in minerals, and contains 5,000 feet of rock. It is represented in Ontario by two systems, Laurentian and Huronian.

Laurentian System.—This name has been given

on account of the rocks being well represented along the shore of the Lower St. Lawrence. It is a mineral area; the rocks are hard, more or less disturbed, and often present the appearance of granite. veins containing mineral ores are often seen in

these rocks. Muskoka, and the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and between Morrisburg and Kingston on the G. T. R., are places where rocks of this system occur. Many of the boulders scattered throughout fields in Ontario belong to this system; how they came here will be explained in an article upon the Ice Age.

The economic products of this system are: Limestone, serpentine, iron ore, asbestos, apatite, mica, graphite, lead ore, and some gold.

Huronian System.—This name has been applied on account of large areas of it along the northern shores of Lake Huron. The rocks are much the same as in the preceding, but not so crystalline. They occur around Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, and yield as economic products, copper and silver ores, with some gold and iron. It is questioned by many whether the rocks of this Archaean Age yield any traces of life, but some believe they do, although the evidence is somewhat doubtful.

PALEOZOIC AGE.—This volume is represented by 70,000 feet of rock, and includes six systems. During it many animals appear, but they are largely confined to the sea.

The Cambrian System is named from Cambria in Wales, where the rocks are well represented and have been studied. In the triangular area extending from Morrisburg on the G. T. R. to the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers and north to the Ottawa, rocks of this period are found. Traces of life in the form of fossils occur, and economic products such as gold, copper, iron, asbestos, soapstone and sandstone suitable for building and glassmaking are found.

Cambro-Silurian System.—This name implies a transition between the Cambrian below and Silurian above. Limestone is very common among the rocks of this system which extends along the G. T. R. from Kingston to Weston. Whitby, Toronto, Bowmanville and Peterboro' are in this area. The traces of life are now quite plentiful. Corals are very common; trilobites, crab-like creatures, are very numerous. The economic products are limestone, sandstone, gas, some marble, hydraulic lime stone and lithographic stone. From this, as we pass upward, each system reveals greater variety of life, both animal and plant, each being nearer the forms of our time than those of the preceding.

To be continued. we see that the soil occupies the same position as the merchant's shop, merely a store-house. We

OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary. A SERIOUS CASE.

JOHNSTON BROS, Miami, Man .: - "We have a ten-year-old mare; she is very thin at present; is stiff and sore in the front quarters; exercise pains her so much that she groans; has been bad in her wind for some years; cannot cough now; think she would be easier if she could cough; is swollen on belly, between the forelegs. Have given soft feed for last three weeks; gave her five drams aloes and oil a week ago; it operated well, but she is getting

costive again; appetite good."
[The symptoms are indicative of a diseased condition, both of the lungs and liver, and, from the evidently serious nature of the ailment, I doubt if medical treatment would be of much benefit. Try
the following: Give every night, for ten days,
a scalded bran mash containing one pound of crushed flax seed, and into each mash put two ounces sulphate of magnesia, and half a dram of calomel. Give every morning and noon in half a pint of water, as a drench, four ounces of the folpint of water, as a grench, four ounces of the following mixture:—Sulphate of quinine, two ounces; dilite sulphuric acid, one ounce; gin, one quart; syrup, one pint; water, one quart. Put the animal in a comfortable box stall, and keep its body well blanketed. W. A. Dunbar, V. S., Winnipeg.]

A Subscriber:-"Will you please answer through your Veterinary column the following enquiry: -My little cocker bitch is troubled with an affection of the lower jaw; it is a continual opening and closing of the mouth. She had distemper some time ago; her eyes were very watery, and had snuffles a great deal. Her digestion is not very good. I attribute the present trouble being caused from her stomach. She seems in pretty good pirits, and is running round the same as usual, Can you tell me what the trouble is, and what treatment would you put her under? Do you think it is a kind of paralysis? Kindly let me hear from

you as early as convenient,"
[From the very accurate description you have given of the symptons, there is no difficulty in recognizing the disease in your dog, as being chorea, and not paralysis. The treatment is not always satisfactory, but with patience and good nursing, satisfactory, but with patience and good nursing, you may relieve the urgent symptoms. Procure from the chemist the following medicine:

B.—Arsenic, 2 grains; Ferric sulph., 1 dram; Piper nigra, 1 dram; pil. aloes and myrrh, 2 drams. Mix and divide into 60 pills. Give one pill night and magning, until the bounds are well relieved. and morning, until the bowels are well relieved at the same time keeping the animal warm and comfortable.

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

Miscellaneous. VENTILATING HOG PEN.

G. W. GRANT, Ballinafad :- "Can you inform

me, through your valuable paper, whether ventilators in a hog pen should start from the ceiling or a short distance above the floor?" In order to have a constant circulation of fresh

air, it should be admitted at the bottom, arranged so as not to strike upon any of the pigs directly. It is important to keep the walls of a hog pen dry, which can only be done by ventilation through the ceiling to allow the escape of steam and over-heated air which rise. All ventilators should be arranged to close when desired, which will be most of the time in a good many hog pens. We would refer Mr. Grant to Mr. E. D. Tilson's method of ventilation of farm buildings, as given in November 1st FARM-ER'S ADVOCATE, page 433. Fresh air is brought into his stable through pipes, for a distance underground, thus raising the temperature of the air to that of the earth—a very important consideration in frosty weather.

MANITOBA REGULATIONS re GLANDERS.

ENQUIRER:-" Would you kindly advise me what the law is in the Province of Manitoba, as to the slaughter of horses effected with glanders, and if any compensation is allowed therefor?

[The Provincial Veterinarian, in any district, has power to slaughter any horse effected with glanders, and to quarantine any horse in a doubtful condition until he is satisfied that all danger of contagion is past. There is no compensation allowed, but the municipalities have power to pass a by-law granting compensation for horses killed within their boundaries. If the municipality has passed no such by-law, the owner of the animal killed for glanders has no recourse.]

THE TREATMENT OF MUCK DEPOSITS.

"The vast deposit of black mud," on the farm of your New Brunswick reader, is evidently a bed of swamp muck. This material, consisting of more or less decomposed remains of marshy plants, is composed of combustible matter, ash and water. It may contain very little water or amount to as much as 50 to 80 per cent. The combustible matter of muck contains considerable nitrogen in combination, some as ammonia, but the greater part in-active. The ash of muck is similar to that of ordinary vegetable matter, containing the usual ash materials, such as the carbonates of lime, magnesia and potash, sulphates and phosphates of lime, oxides of iron, etc.

POWDERY MUCK.—This usually occurs on the surface of muck beds; it has a deep brown color;

is not sticky, and contains no acid.

CHEESY MUCK.—This is a black, sticky mass that cuts like cheese, and which contains acids and much water. This variety of muck, upon drying, shrinks and cracks, forming, in this dry lumpy condition, what might be called coaly humus. Cheesy muck should never be used on land or in compost. It should first be converted into powdery muck, which may be used with great advantage upon land deficient in organic matter, or in composts. Cheesy muck thrown up into long windrows in the fall and thus exposed, during the winter, to the action of frosts, is converted into powdery muck. In this form it has be used profitably upon land deficient in vegetable matter, as stated above. But a much more profitable way of using this powdery muck is in composts with fresh stable manure. Use equal parts of muck and manure. It is not well to use lime in composting the muck and stable manure, on account of the action of the lime in liberating ammonia. At the time of spreading the compost upon the land, lime (slacked) or wood ashes may be used. The quantity should be about two bushels per ton of muck. The ashes or the lime may be spread over the land either before or after the application of the composts, and the whole then worked into the surface soil. the whole then worked into the surface soil. A compost of powdery muck and stable manure, in from three to five months, would decompose into an excellent top-dressing for a meadow or pasture.

A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, B. S. A.,

Agricultural College, Guelph.

Nineteen Reasons Why Every Farmer Should Read THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and Recommend It to Others.

1. Because it is devoted to the business of farming, and is conducted in the interests of farmers.

[Nowadays every wide-awake man reads a live paper dealing especially with his own employment or business. In no occupation is it more essential than in farming, and never so much so as in these days of keen competition, when men are compelled to change their plans and methods of farming. The ADVOCATE gives seasonable, up-to-date information in every issue. The longer it is read by farmers, the better it is liked.]

2. Because those who write in its columns are the foremost, most successful and practical agriculturists, stock-raisers, dairymen, poultrymen and horticulturists in America and Europe.

3. Because it is non-political and entirely independent, and deals with every issue from the practical farmer's standpoint.

4. Because it treats fully on every department of the farm, neglecting nothing pretaining to agricul-

5. Because its columns are always open for the free discussion of any subject in a manner beneficial to the farmer and his family.

6. Because we have a household department brimful of useful and instructive reading for the family-young and old.

7. Because money is not spared in securing the very best articles and illustrations, for the benefit of our readers, that are to be obtained. Our live stock illustrations are admittedly the finest appearing in any agricultural paper in the world.

8. Because it makes a specialty of giving reports from farmers on different varieties of grains, fodders

and roots. 9. Because we make a specialty of introducing new varieties of grain and vegetables, and stimulate the improving of live stock in every possible

10. Because we are in direct communication with the great European, American and Canadian Experimental Stations, and report the results of experiments which will be of benefit to our readers.

11. Because we have no favorities, but give each

breed its just share of attention. 12. Because we publish a reliable "Questions and Answers" Department, in which Legal, Veterinary and Miscellaneous enquiries are answered free.

13. Because we publish reports of our great exhibitions, together with the name and address of the prize-winner, free of charge.

14. Because we publish the doings of various Associations—Horticultural, Stock Breeders', Dairymen's, Poultry Raisers', Farmers' Institutes, and all

15. Because we expose all manner of swindlers that attempt to prey upon the farming community. 16. Because its contents are clean and outspoken

upon all subjects. 17. Because it contains advertisements describing

the best of what the farmer needs to buy. 18. Because it is published twice a month, and contains from 20 to 21 pages in each issue, handsomely printed on good paper. Hundreds of farmers have files of the ADVOCATE preserved for

years past. 19. Because it is only \$1 per year, and is, therefore, the cheapest journal in America, considering the extent and valuable nature of its contents.

DAIRY.

A Disturbing Bulletin.

In a bulletin issued a couple of months ago, by the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. Dean favored the plan of adding one, or even two per cent. to the fat readings, in apportioning dividends by the butterfat method of paying for milk at cheese factories. He based this opinion upon the results of some experiments carried on at the college in making cheese from milk containing different percentages of fat, during periods extending from April 30th to May 7th, and from June 4th to June 9th-in all, 26 experiments. By arranging the average results of these experiments with the addition of some further results procured in July, the following table was obtained:-

		Per	Wt.	Amoun	t of mor	ney each sold for 1	would 0c. per	rective
PATRON.	milk.	fat in milk.	cheese. lb.	Paying by wt. of milk.	By per cent. fat.	By Read- ing + 1 per cent.	By Read- ing + 2 per cent.	By wt. of cheese made.
	İ			₩ c.	49 C.	99 C.	⇔ c.	₩ C.
H H	2,100	3.80 3.48	194.75 183.25	18.90 18.90	19.7 3 18.06	19 54 18.25	19.44 18.37	19.475 18 325
H	1,800	1.18 3.60	183.75 170.00	17.685 17.685	19.01 16.36	18.73 16.64	18.56 16.81	18.37 17.00
H	1,800	3.84	184.00	17.41	18.91	18.58	18.37	18.40
L	1,800 3.23	3.23	(green) 164.25 (green)	17.41	15.91	16.21	16.45	16.42

In this table H and L are assumed to be patrons furnishing milk with the percentages of fat given. Their accounts are made up by the different methods, as shown in the last five columns. According to these figures, by adding two per cent. to the fat readings, the results are nearer the actual value at ten cents per lb. of the cheese made.

The results of Prof. Dean's work seem to vary considerably from those obtained by Dr. Van Slyke, of the Geneva Experimental Station, N. Y., who carried on a large number of experiments in 1892-93, in fifty different cheese factories, covering 100 days from April 12th to October 31st. The results of Dr Van Slyke's long series of experiments go to show that the actual percentage of butterfat is a correct indicator of the value of the milk for cheese-making, and that if milk containing four per cent. of butterfat is worth \$1 per 100 lbs.; milk containing three per cent. of fat is worth seventy-five cents per 100 lbs. From recent information, we learn that Dr. Van Slyke has pursued his investigations still further in 1894, and the results obtained corroborate previous ones.

In Prof. Robertson's investigation, the quantity of cheese did not increase exactly in the same ratio with the fat percentage, but the differences were reported so small as not to be worth considering, and, besides this, he placed a higher value on the cheese from the richer milk. The general rule, both in theory and practice, is, however, in favor of the richer milk, both for quantity and quality of cheese made. Expert cheese buyers find that the finest quality of cheese is made in September and October, when the milk contains a larger percentage of fat than previously; but Prof. Dean admits that his conclusions are not definite.

It was chiefly due to the evidence furnished by Dr. Van Slyke, in addition to that furnished by the experiments carried on under Prof. Robertson, at the Perth Dairy Station, and by Mr. A. T. Bell, at the Tavistock Dairy School, that so many of our cheese factories have been induced to adopt the butterfat system of paying for milk. The results of the work carried on by these gentlemen have inspired confidence in the minds of patrons that the system was correct. In nearly all the Western Ontario factories, where used, this plan has been reported to be giving good satisfaction; but from reports recently received, Prof. Dean's bulletin seems to have produced a very disturbing effect among patrons, and it is feared that in many factories the system will be discontinued another year. Though the bulletin in no way condems the system of paying by quality, yet too many are always ready to jump at conclusions, and the very fact of this official bulletin advocating so great a modification of the present method of working of the Babcock system, has unsettled their minds, and led them to conclude that the system is unreliable.

A great many patrons fail to comprehend clearly the import of adding one or two per cent, to the fat readings, and, unless it can be satisfactorily explained, it will be difficult to convince them that the system itself is not fundamentally at fault.

Prof. Dean's results differ materially from those of Dr. Van Slyke. It has been claimed that this is due to different conditions under which cheese is made in New York State and in Ontario. The made in New York State and in Ontario. The Americans are credited with making a moister and softer cheese than Canadians, but it is difficult to see how this would vary the comparative results, for the richer and poorer milks would be similarily treated on each side of the line. There should be no material difference in the composition of milk in New York State and in Ontario. The only other condition which might effect the results would be the proportion of taints or bad flavors in the milk, but from what we can learn, there is little the milk, but from what we can learn, there is little or no difference in this respect.

The inadequateness of adding two per cent. to the fat readings will be seen if applied to skim milk. If, for example, separator milk, which usually shows about .1 of one per cent. of fat, were compared with four per cent. milk, and two per cent. were added to each, the separator milk would be worth one-third as much as the four per cent. milk, while the cheese made from it would only be a "skim" of the poorest description, barely worth the

A strong point in favor of the original plan is that it puts a premium upon sending unadulterated or whole milk to the factory.

A few issues ago, we took occasion to point out that experimentalists make a grave mistake in hurrying out bulletins on the basis of limited data, merely to get something before the public. Once facts have been ascertained beyond peradventure, through long-continued and repeated investigations, then, by all means, give them publicity, but not before, otherwise harm will be done, both to the community and to the institution or experi-menter. An official bulletin coming from an insti-tution with the standing of the O. A. C. Dairy Department, should have in it the essential element of finality. It would have been better to have deferred the issue of this bulletin till the end of the season, and then, if repeated experiments seemed to verify the original conclusions, it could have been brought out in time for the winter gatherings of dairymen, and been fully explained, discussed and approved.

POULTRY.

Preparing Fowls for Exhibition.

In view of the approaching Ontario Poultry Show, a few words on getting the birds into condition will not be amiss. Henry Hales has evidently had some experience in showing, by the tone of his article in the Poultry Monthly. He says in substance:—"To make sure of fowls being in a proper condition, it is necessary to carefully look hem over before sending them off to exhibitions. White birds require more care than any others, as the least tinge shows to the disadvantage of the fowl. Washing in warm water may be resorted to, when great care is exercised, and the weather not too cold. It is a good plan before shipping to the fairs to place pens or pairs in handy coops, to give them an opportunity of getting acquainted. Although this precaution is not necessary in the majority of cases, it is very annoying and costly to an exhibitor when an exception occurs Nothing is more provoking an exception occurs Nothing is more provoking than to go into the show-room and see any of your birds bleeding and feathers stripped off, spoiling all chances of a premium. Besides this, cooping for a day or two tames the birds, if they are inclined to be wild, and shows them to much better advantage. White birds may be prepared by careful sponging with warm water and a little Pearline or ammonia just enough to take off the hardness of ammonia, just enough to take off the hardness of the water. Wash the surface of the feathers, holding one hand under them to keep the water from penetrating to the skin, rinse off with pure water, and rub down dry with a soft cloth; keep them in a warm place till dry, but not before a hot fire. Wash the legs and combs, and slightly oil them with sweet oil, and see that all the birds are in good, healthy condition. Shutting up white birds in a dark place will bleach them, but the risk of injuring the health is too great to resort to such a plan. A little hemp seed or sunflower seed is all the extra feed exhibition stock requires; these will add lustre to the plumage. A supply of grit and oyster-shells should always be taken with the birds. The confinement in small show coops, and the monotony of their fare, both have their ill effects. The feed should be varied from meal to meal. Chopper cabbages and meat fed every day, or every other day, to each bird, does very well, and much betted than giving nostrums or stimulants.

New Premiums.

Additional attractions appear on our premium

page in this issue.

Every man who keeps live stock will appreciate this opportunity to secure a copy of the Canadian edition of that standard work, Law's Veterinary Adviser (price \$2), by sending us two new subscribers, at \$1 each.

For the young people, we offer the "Boys' Own Annual," "Child's Own Magazine" and "Young Canada," all handsome and interesting works.

The announcement tells how to get them.

PUBLISHERS FARMER'S ADVOCATE,—"I have received the watch, which came to hand in good and the state of the s order. Am very much pleased with it, and am endeavoring to get more subscribers."

Chatham Nov. 26, 1894. John Langmore.



THE COMEDY OF THE JEWELLED LINKS,

I do not know if there be any drug in the Pharmacopogia, or any clearly defined medical treatment, which may ever hope to grapple effectively with the strange disease of jewel hunger, but if there be not. I have much pleasure in recom mending this most singular ill to the notice of a rising generation of physicians. That it is a branch of that mystery of mysteri es, la nerrose, I have no manner of doubt, for I have seen it in all its forms—a malignant growth which makes night of the lives it plays upon; and flourishes to exceeding profit down in the very heart of tragedies. For the matter of that, the flunkeys, who study in the kitchen—as the great Master has told us—the characters of their governing acquaintances in the boudoir above over a quart pot and the Police News, gets no little insight into the development of he social disaster which treads often upon the heels of jewel-hunger, as they read those extravagantly ornate reports of robbery and of mystery in which a highly moral people revels. These are but gleaners in the field—to them the inner life must remain hidden. No physician, hoping to cope with the affection, should turn either to gossips or to slanderers for his diagnosis. Let him get down into the caves of the trade, give his ear to the truer narrative which the jewel dealer alone can write for him, and he may hope for material and for success. And if he be wise, he will study both the comedy and the tragedy which such an investigation will bring before him, and will by this meas alone set himself up as a specialist.

It is to such a one that I would recommend perusal of the following case which I record here as one of the comedies of my note-book—a story of meanness, cupidity, and stupid cunning.

It is to such a one that I would recommend perusal of the following case which is the following case which is the such as a specialist.

To doubt if there be any philosophy of medicine which ould make pretence of solving it. There were but two principal actors mentioned in the argument, and, indeed, i

upon my table, beating it flat with his stick, and pointing at it with his ample finger as though his very touch would wither the writer.

"Please to read that," he said, with forced calm, but considerable emp hasis, "and tell me if the scoundred docsn't deserve to be hanged. He dares to mention my name, d'ye see! To mention me, and speak about my concerns. Ha! but I wish I had him under this stick!"

"Of course you don't know who wrote it," said I.

"How should I know?" he gabbled testily. "Do I go round to the taverns swilling gin-and-water with such gutter-birds! Do I hobnob with all the half-starved limners in Fleet Street? Pshaw, you talk like a fool!"

I suffered his temper, for he was worth a couple of thousand a year to me. Presently he became calmer, and the humor of the thing dawned upon his dull mind.

"Ha!" he said, snuffing ferociously from the great diamond-studded box he always carried, I shouldn't wonder if that's Master Bertie Watts-you know my nephew, eh? he owes you something, eh?—well, that's like him, and his scoundrelly impudence—the vagabond!"

"Did not I read somewhere that he was going to be married?" I remarked at hazard; but the notion tickled him immensely, and he rolled about in his chair, shaking the snuffrom his box over his fur coat, and even upon my papers.

"Yes, you read it," he ga-ped at last, "and a fine tale too. "Yes, you read it," he ga-ped at last, "and a fine tale too. Why, what's he got?—four hundred a year in Whitehall, and what he can draw out of me—not much, Mr. Sutton—not much."

I had no doubt of that, but I kept my face while he went I had no doubt of that, but I showed him a bracelet of

Why, what's he got?—four hundred a year in Whitehall, and what he can draw out of me—not much, Mr. Sutton—not much."

I had no doubt of that, but I kept my face while he went on to mutter and to chortle; and I showed him a bracelet of rubies, which he desired instantly to purchase. I had put a price of four hundred and twenty pounds upon it, meaning to accept three hundred, so that we haggled for two hours by the accept three hundred, so that we haggled for two hours by the accept three hundred, so that we haggled for two hours by the ledger, where already there were so many unpaid items in the ledger, where already there were so many unpaid items under his name. He owed me eight thousand pounds at the least, but I could not press the account, or should have lost him; and while I was often sore troubled for lack of the him; and while I was often sore troubled for lack of the him; and while I was often sore troubled for lack of the him; ewel-hunger. This was prodigious. All the gems that I sold—watches, necklaces, tiaras, brooches and breast-pins—were conveyed at once to the great safe in his bedroom and wise, both of whom were dead, had scarce enjoyed the wives, both of whom were dead, had scarce enjoyed the wives, both of whom were dead, had scarce enjoyed the collector, of the hungerer after stones, alone consumed him. Of all his meanness, this was the most contemptible—this hiding of all his meanness, this was the most contemptible—this hiding. When he left Bond Street that day, crying at my door, "So I'm going to give something away, am I' but I ain't, "and walking off as though he had found satisfaction in the negative thus conveyed to me, I picked up satisfaction in the negative thus conveyed to me, I picked up satisfaction in the negative thus conveyed to me, I picked up satisfaction in the negative hus conveyed to me, I picked up satisfaction in the negative hus conveyed to me, I picked up had been premarked in a month's time. Everyone in town was to be celebrated in a month's time. Everyone in town was

see, and the interest of the whole problem deepened when I learnt later on in the smoking-room of my club that the marriage was likely to be postponed, and something of a scandal to ensue. Bertie Watts, they said, was going about like a ravenous beast, seeking what financier he could devour. His opinion of his uncie was expressed in phrases of which the chief ornament was appalling curses and maledictions. He declared he would have the whip-hand of him yet, would make him pay handsomely for all the trouble he had put people to—in short, behaved like a man who was absurdly in love, regardless of that financial prudence which is so dear to the sight of parents and of guardians. Even he, however, could not foresee the strange thing about to happen to him, or the very curious opportunity which was shortly to be his.

A week passed. There was no definite announcement of any postponement of the arrangements noted by The Hyde Park Gazette, nor did such part of society as is represented by the tonguesters, hear that Bertie had persuaded his uncle. The thing was a kind of deadlock in its financial aspect, until at last the world of Belgravia knew that the young lady's father, Lord Varnley, had consented to let the wedding be, and to trust to Harningham's better sense when the time of the accomplishment came. I saw Watts one day driving with his fiance near the Achilles Statue, and thought that he looked glum enough; but he came to me on the following morning for a diamond aigrette, and although he couldn't pay for it, I let him have it.

"It'll be all right in a month, Sutton," said he; "you know"

his fiance near the Achilles Statue, and thought that he looked glum enough; but he came to me on the following morning for a diamond aigrette, and although he couldn't pay for it, I let him have it.

"It'll be all right in a month, Sutton," said he; "you know the old chap's hard enough, but he can't let me marry on nothing a year, can he, now?"

I said that the thing was possible; and for his own sake ventured to hint that it was even probable, an opinion which he took in no good part, sucking his stick silently for a while, and then laugning with a poor little chuckle that seemed to come from the very top of his head.

"Well," he exclaimed at last, "it's devilish rough on a fellow to have a relation of that sort, isn't it!—a positive disgrace to the family. I wonder what the old blackguard is going to give me for a wedding present. Did he ask you to show him any An erican tickers, by the way? I shouldn't wonder if he presented me with a brass clock, and Eva with a guinea set in jet—he's mean enough."

"He bowght a ruby bracelet here some days ago," I remarked, as in parenthesis.

"Did he now?" he exclaimed in a tone of pleasure. "I wonder if it's for the girlie! but, of course, it couldn't be. He'd die to give away anything that once went into his old safe. Look here, Sutton, couldn't you charge him an extra hundred, and go halves? I feel like something desperate."

I told him that that was impossible, and he went away with the aigrette in his pocket, and a very thoughtful expression upon his face. Before he did so, however, he had utered the pious wish that his uncle might die of some tormenting visitation, and that he might be alive to dance on the day of the funeral. I must say that I sympathized with him, for he was a good-looking and kindly-hearted young fellow, who for many years had been led to believe that his relations would do something for him; and who was about to be grieviously disappointed. Nor could I forget that he was engaged to one of the pretiest girls in town—and for her sake enjoyed a kin

dinner table, when he might marry money twenty such a sking of it. Did I make such a fool of myself when I was his age?

I assured him that he did nothing of the sort.

"Then, what's he want to do it for? Thinks he's going to get something out of me, perhaps—out of me, but he ain't—not get something out of me, perhaps—out of me, but he ain't—not get something out of me, perhaps—out of me, but he ain't—not get something out of me, perhaps—out of me, but he ain't—not get something out of me, perhaps—out of me, but he ain't—not get something out of me, but he ain't—not get something over a gift.

He talked in this strain for some while, and then fell to haggling over a gift. He told me that the custom of giving wedding presents was the insane fashion of an insane age; that he consented to follow it only in view of the fuss that that he consented to follow it only in view of the fuss that the consented to follow it only in view of the fuss that the he consented to follow it only in view of the fuss that the he consented to follow it only in view of the fuss that society would make if his card did not lie on Lord Varnley's table, when the other presents were shown. In this bargaining he displayed a meanness which was triumphant even for hlm. In this bargaining he displayed a meanness which was triumphant even for hlm. In this bargaining he displayed a meanness which was triumphant even for hlm. In this bargaining he displayed a meanness which was to five hundred rings, pins, and I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, and I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, and I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, and I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, and I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, and I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, and I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, and I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, and I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, and I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, a

know, Sutton."

I listered to him patiently, and in the end persuaded him to buy Watts an exquisite set of jewelled links. These had a fine diamond in each of them, but their greatest ornament was the superb enamelling, worthy of Jean Toutin or Petitot, with which all the gold was covered. I asked one hundred and fifty pounds for these remarkable ornaments; and the old man, struck, like the artist he was, with the perfection of the work-manship, fixed his greedy eyes upon them, and was persuaded. He protested that they were too good, far too good, for such a worthless ingrate as his nephew, and that he ought to keep them in his own collection; but at last he ordered me to send them, with his card, to Lord Varnley's town house, and went away chafing at his own generosity, and as he avowed, at his stupidity.

away chafing at his own generosity, and as he avowed, at his studiety.

I saw no more of him for a week. The wedding had been celebrated, and Master Bertie Watts had conveyed away quietly to Folkestone as pretty an English rose as ever flourished in the glare of the West. Lord and Lady Varnley shut up their house during the week after the marriage, shut up their house during the week after the marriage, having sent the very numerous wedding presents to their having sent the very numerous wedding presents to their having sent the very numerous wedding presents to their having sent the very numerous wedding presents to their having sent the very numerous wedding presents to their having sent the very numerous wedding presents to their having sent the very numerous wedding presents to their having sent the very numerous wedding presents to their having sent to the pattry in the future on the paltry income of four or five hundred pounds a year? One half of the world may not know how the other half lives, but that is the world may not know how the other half lives, but that is not for lack of effort on its part to find out. It was a matter of club-room news that old Lord Harningham had not released—and, beyond what his nephew called, "those twopenny lented—and, beyond what his nephew called, "those twopenny halfpenny sleeve links," had not given him a penny. How, then, said this same charitable world, will these silly children keep up their position in town when they return from the second-rate hotel they are now staying in at Folkestone?

Curiously enough, I was able myself to answer that question in three day's time—though at the moment I was as ignorant as any of them. The matter came about in this way. On the very morning that Lord Varnley went to Paris, it was lignorant as any of them. The matter came about in this way. On the very morning that Lord Varnley went to Paris, it was lignorant as any of them. The matter came about in this way. On the very morning that Lord Varnley went to Paris, it was a crescent of

present from one of the Embassies to his daughter, and must, said the reports, have been abstracted from the house during the press and the confusion of the reception. Later in the afternoon I received an advice from Scotland Yard, cautioning me against the purchase of such a gem, and inviting immediate communication if it were offered me. The theft of wedding presents is so common that I gave little heed to the matter, and was already immersed in other business when Lord Harningham was announced. He seemed rather fidgety in his manner, I thought, and hummed and hawed considerably before he would explain his mission.

"It's about those links I gave my nephew," he said at last. "They're far too good for him, Sutton—and they're too pretty. I never saw better work in my life, and must have been a fool when I let them go out of my possession—d'ye see!"

"Well, but you can't get them back now," I remarked with a smile.

with a smile.

He took snuff vigorously at my reply, and then said:

"Man, you're wrong, I've got them in my pocket."

I must have expressed my astonishment in my look, for he went on quickly:

"Yes, here in the green case as you sold them. Do I surprise you, eh? Well, I'm going to give Master Bertie a bit of a cheque and to keep these things; but one of the stones is off color—I noticed it at the wedding—and I must have a new one in, d'ye see?"

in, d'ye see?"
"I thought that you had already handed them over," I
"I thought disregarding his last request.
"So I did, so I did; but a man can take his own back
again, can't he? Well, when I saw them at the house, I concluded it was ridiculous to give a boy like that such treasures,

and so—
"You spoke to him?"
"You spoke to him?"
"Hem—that is, of course, man. Pshaw!
"Hem—that is, of course, man. Pshaw!
quisitive for a jeweller: you ought to have been a lady's

maid."

"Have you brought them with you now?"

"What should I be here for if I hadn't?"

He laid upon my table a green velvet case, of the exact size, color, and shape of that which had contained the links but when I opened it I gave a start, and put it down quickly. The case held a crescent of pearls, turquoises, and diamonds which answered exactly to the description of the one stolen from Lord Varnley's house on the day of his daughter's wedding.

The case held a crescent of pearls, undustry which answered exactly to the description of the one stolen from Lord Varnley's house on the day of his daughter's wedding.

"There's some mistake here," said I, "you've evidently left the links at home," with which remark I put the jewels under his very nose for him to see. He looked at them for a moment, the whole of his flabby face wrinkling and reddening; then he seemed almost to choke, and the veins in his forehead swelled until they were as blue threads upon an ashen and colorless countenance.

"Good God!" he ejaculated, "I've taken the wrong case," "Your nephew gave it you, no doubt, but he must have forgotten it, for he's advertised the loss of this crescent at Scotland Yard, and there are detectives now trying to find it. I am cautioned not to purchase it," I said with a laugh.

The effect of these words upon him was so curious that for some moments I thought he had spasm of the heart. Starting up in the chair, with wild eyes, and hands clutching at the upin the chair, with wild eyes, and hands clutching at the upin the chair, with wild eyes, and hands clutching at the upin the safficulty, but it was to little purpose.

"It seems to me, Lord Harningham," I suggested, "that you have only to write a line of explanation to your nephew—and there's an end of the matter."

"You think so?" he cried eagerly.

"You think so?" he cried eagerly.

"But he didn't," he interrupted, cringing in the chair at this confession of a lie; "he didn't; and he'd prosecute me; he hates me, and this is his opportunity, d'ye see?"

"Do you mean to say," I exclaimed, beginning to understand the situation, "that you took the case without his permission?"

"Yes, yes," he mumbled, "they were so beautiful, such

permission?"
"Yes, yes," he mumbled, "they were so beautiful, such "Yes, yes," he mumbled, "they were. I saw them at the work! You know what work they were. I saw them at the wedding, and was sure that I should not have parted with wedding, and was sure that I should not have parted with wedding, and was sure that I thought was the case into my no one was looking I put what I thought was the case into my pocket, but it was the wrong one. God help me, Sutton, what shall I do?"

shall I do?"
Now, it seemed to me that this was one of the most delightful comedies I had ever assisted at. Technically, Lord Harningham was a thief, and, undoubtedly, Bertie Watts could have prosecuted him had he chosen, though the probability of his getting a conviction was small. But it was very evident to me that here was the boy's opportunity, and that the interest of his pretty wife I should make the best of it. With this intent, I played my first card with necessary boldness.

With this intent, I played my first card with necessary boldness.

"Undoubtedly the case is very serious for you," said I, apparently with sympathy, "and it is made the more serious from the strained relations existing between your nephew and yourself. You know the law, I doubt not, as well as I do; and that once a prosecution has been initiated at Scotland Yard, it is impossible to withdraw without a trial. Mr. Watts might get into serious trouble for compounding a felony; and I might suffer with him as one in the conspiracy. But I tell you what I will do; I'll write to him to-night and sound him. Meanwhile, let me advise you to keep out of the way, for I can't disguise the fact that you might be arrested."

He gave a great scream at this, and the perspiration rolled from him, falling in great drops upon the carpet. "Oh, Lord!" he kept muttering, "oh, that I should have been such a consummate fool!-oh, Heaven help me! To think of it-and what it will cost; I could cry, Sutton-cry like a child."

Lealmed him with difficulty, and led him down the back tairs to a cab, with a positive assurance that I would not stairs to a cab, with a positive assurance that I would not stairs to a cab, with a positive assurance that I would not stairs to a cab, with a positive assurance that I would not stairs to a cab which was in the form of a telegram worded as follows:
"Am inexpressibly shocked and pained, but the law must take its course."

Am inexpressibly shocked and pained, but the law must

Take its course."

I put this into my pocket without any delay, and went over to Harningham's house in Park Lane. He had been up all night, they told me, and the doctor had just left him; but I night, they told me, and the doctor had just left him; but I night, they told me, and the doctor had just left him; but I night, they told me, and the doctor had just left him; but I night, they told me, and the doctor had just left him; but I night, they told he will be a the cloth on the breakfast table before him.

"Well," he said, "what is it, what does he say? Will he prosecute me?"

o'Well," he said, "what is it, what does not say prosecute me?"

I handed him the telegram for answer, and I thought he would have swooned. He did not know that I had in my pocket another letter from his nephew, in which Master Bertie informed me that I was the "best chap in the world," and I saw no reason to mention this. Indeed, I listened with infinite gravity when the old man told me that he was irretrievably ruined, and that his name would stand in all the clubs as that rof a common thief. Jewel-hunger plainly accounted for everything he had done; but it was not to my end to console him, and I said in a severe and sufficiently melancholy voice:—

"Lord Harningham, there is only one thing to do, and for

"Lord Harningham, there is only one thing to do, and for your sake I will make myself a criminal participator in the conspiracy. You must go to Folkestone with me this afternoon, and take your cheque book with you.

noon, and take your cheque book with you.

The groan he gave at this would have moved a man of iron. I saw tears standing in his eyes, and his hand shook iron. I saw tears standing in his eyes, and his hand shook when I left him so that he could scarce put it into mine. Yet he'came to the station to meet me in the afternoon, and by six o'clock we were in Folkestone, at a shabby second-rate six o'clock we were in Folkestone, at a shabby second-rate hotel called "The Cock and Lobster." Inquiring for the bride and bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Watts, they said, were out on the parade; but we went to look for them, and surprised them the parade; but we went to look for them, and surprised them coming from the Lees, as handsome a couple as you could look upon. She, a pretty, brown-haired English girl, her tresses tossed over her large eyes by the sharp wind that swept in tossed over her large eyes by the sharp wind that swept in the sea, was close under the arm of her husband, who, at that stage, fearing to lose her touch, seemed engaged in the impossible attempt to cover her entirely with one of his arms.

And in this pursuit privacy came to his aid, for the breeze was

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Young works. I have in good

and am MORE,

fresh from the Channel at the beginning of night, banishing all loiterers but those loitering in love; and the lamps flickered and went low in the gusts, as though fearing to illumine the roses upon the checks of a bride.

When Master Bertie saw us he became as sedate as a Methodist minister, and, commanding a solemn tone, acted the part to perfection.

part to perfection.

"Uncle," he said, "I would never have believed it of you.
But this is too serious a matter to mention here; let us go to

We returned in silecce, but directly we were in the hall the young man called for his bill, and speaking almost in a boisterous tone, cried:

"We're going to change our quarters, uncle, and will begin the best botal in the role of That we will begin the best botal in the role of That we will begin the best botal in the role of That we will begin

by moving to the best hotel in the place. That poor girl is moped to death here, and now you're going to pay for our honeymoon—cost doesn't matter, does it old man?"

The old man concerned started at this, his mouth wide open with the surprise of it.

"What's that?" he muttered. "What're you going to do?"
But I whispered to him to be silent, and in an hour we were sitting down to a superb dinner—which he did not touch, by the by—in the great saloon of the biggest hotel in the place. During the meal the bride, who scarce seemed able to do anything else than look at her husband, made few remarks, but Watts and I talked freely, quite ignoring the old man; and it was not until we were in the private room that the negotiations began.

tions began.

There is no need to describe them. They lasted until midnight, at which hour the nephew of Lord Harningham had five hundred pounds in his pocket, and an allowance of five hundred a year. From the moment of assenting to these conditions until we entered the train next morning the old man never opened his lips, but he kissed the bride at the door of the hotel, and color came again to his cheek at the warmth of her lips. When at last we were alone in the carriage he gave a great sigh of relief and said:

"Sutton, thank God that's over!"

"Nearly over, my lord," I replied with emphasis.

"What do you mean?" he cried. "Do you think that anyone will get to hear of it? Why, man, what have I half-ruined myself for?"

myself for?"
"To keep your nephew quiet," I suggested pleasantly.
"And who else knows anything when he's settled with?" he

asked angrily,
"Why," said I, quite
calmly, "you and I, per-

haps."
He looked at me as though his glance was all consuming and would

all-consuming and would wither me, but I met him with a placid smile and continued:

"It seems to me that I want what Mr. Stevenson calls 'a good memory for forgetting.' Do you know, Lord Harningham, that if you paid my bill-gave me, say, eight thousand pounds on acc ount, I believe my mind would be quite oblivious to the events of last night."

The shot struck home—in the very centre of my

The shot struck home—in the very centre of my target. He thought over it for some while, and spoke but once between Sevenoaks and Charing Cross. His remark was more forcible than convincing, for he exclaimed suddenly, and apropos nothing in particular, "Sutton, to blazes with all jewels!" Then he subsided, and came with me quietly to my rooms, subsided, and came with me quietly to my rooms, where he wrote a cheque for eight thousand pounds and signed it with considerable firmness. The ink was hardly dry, however, before he dropped heavily upon the carpet, and lay prone in a fit.

The shock of parting with 50 much money had been too much for him. He is now in Madeira seeking a climate.—[Max Pemberton, in The English Illustrated Magazine.

The Passing Years

They are slipping away, these swift, sweet years, Like a leaf on the current

cast;
With never a break in
the rapid flow,
We watch them as
one by one they go
Into the beautiful past.

As light as the breath of the thistledown,
As fond as a lover's dream.
As pure as the flush in the sea shell's throat,
As weet as the wood bird's wooing note,
So tender and sweet they seem.

One after another we see them pass
Down the dim-lighted stair;
We hear the sound of their steady tread
In the steps of the centuries long since dead,
As beautiful and as fair.

There are only a few years left to love; Shall we waste them in idle strife! Shall we trample under our ruthless feet Those beautiful blossoms, rare and sweet, Parthedisty ways of life! By the dusty ways of life!

There are only a few swift years. Oh, let No envious taunts be heard.

Make life's fair pattern of rare design,
And fill up the measure with love's sweet wine,
But never an angry word.

- New York Herald.

Three Things.

The following lines are from the album of a literary gentle Three things to admire-Intellectual power, dignity and

CETUINESS.

Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Frankness, freedom and beauty.

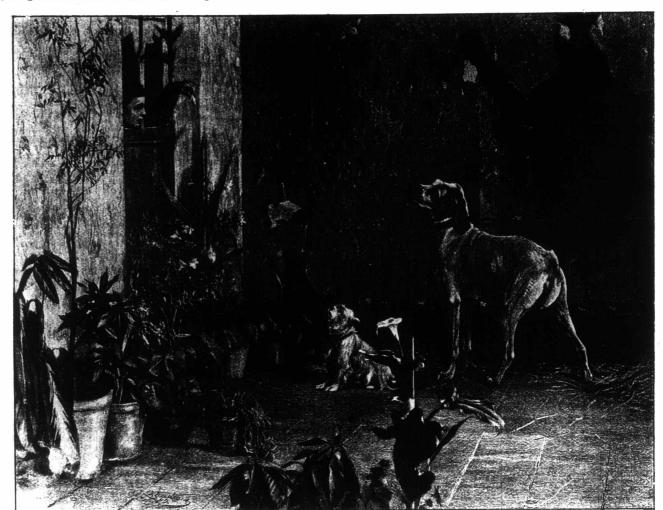
Three things to be wished for—Health, friends and a cheer-

ful spirit.
Three things to avoid-Idleness, loquacity and flippant

jesting.
Three things to pray for—Faith, peace and purity of heart.
Three things to contend for—Honor, country and friends.
Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.
Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

Three Prisoners.

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY G. B. QUADRONE. Of all animals, none appear so peculiarly fitted for companionship with man as the dog. This implies a sensitiveness of nature and a social instinct which would tend to make the separation of a dog from his master almost as painful as the separation of attached human friends. In rare instances it is known that emotional suffering in a dog at the loss of a master has been so great that the animal has refused food, and so languished unto death. The dogs in our picture are not in so sad a case as that. Their imprisonment and consequent separation from human society is, let us hope, but temporary. Moreover, although in durance, they are not in solitary confinement. There is an old saying, that "misery loves company," and certainly companionship of any kind does ordinarily mitigate the pains of imprisonment; yet, in the case of these dogs, it may be that each is so occupied with yearning for his master that he fails to enliven the gloom of his comrades. In any case, we can imagine how their light, fiful slumbers are roused by every passing footfall: how their ears prick up to catch some sound hopeful of release and restoration. Just at present their attention is engaged by a visit from some sympathetic or curious youth, who is exciting them by a doubtful prospect of a repast. Each of



THREE PRISONERS.

pathetic. It is interesting, by way of contrast, to come here direct from the old sod, they would form a mental picture of them as they will doubtless appear when the master returns to set them free; then their sorrow will be at once forgotten, as they leap in wild excess of joy, covering him with kisses, and barking in a way that seems like a frantic

Signor Quadrone evidently is a sympathetic interpreter of canine nature, and has given us a picture infused with appropriate sentiment.

The Jolly Man.

Long life to the jolly man! Wherever he goes there flits a breeze or sparkles a sunbeam, or, behold, the refreshment of a shower that turns the withered commonplace of life green as an April meadow. I have no patience with the etiquette that frowns upon a ringing laugh. I have no patience either with the inane giggling of fools; but downright, glorious humor, with its quick following peal of laughter, is music to the soul. Give us plenty of it to keep the dust out of our hearts. Did you ever hear of a villian who was full of harmless fun and enjoyed a good laugh? Bad men may show their teeth like Cerker in a hateful smile or control their face like Quilp, but their merriment is as unlike the spontaniety of the delicious laughter of men as the call of a night owl is different from a bobolink's sunlit spray of morning

THE SOCIAL CORNER.

Under this heading communications relating to the home or any subject of interest will be published and questions answered.

MINNIE MAY.

DEAR MINNIE MAY,—My little boy sprained his wrist last month, and having found the following hints of great assistance in treating it, I send them for the Social Corner:

SPRAINS.

When a person sprains himself, it is well, if possible, to examine the injured part before it begins to swell, to see whether any bone is broken or displaced. Compare the joint with the corresponding one and see if it looks not to be a see if it looks not be a see if it ponding one and see if it looks natural, or if any one seems loose or out of place. If this is the case, take the patient to a doctor at once. If you are sure it is only a sprain, wring some flannel out of water, as hot as can be borne, and wrap it round the part, covering with oiled silk or a dry bandage. If there is much pain, wet a rag with laudanum, and put it next to the skin, before putting on the wet flannel. Use the hot applications till the pain has gone, then hold the joint twice a day under a stream of cold water till it begins to be painful, bind it up with a common bandage, and do not use it too soon. Do not allow either a sprained wrists or ankle to hang down, as that position increases the pain and swelling. If the ankle is hurt, the person should sit or lie on a couch with the foot raised; and if it be the wrist, a sling should be used.

Susan M.

DEAR MINNIE MAY,—Life on a farm on St. the prisoners wears a downcast look that is quite | Joseph Island will compare favorably with farm

life elsewhere, for I believe we can enjoy ourselves here on this snug little Island as well as any other farmers' wives and daughters in the world. But after all, contentment is the mainstay of happi-ness, and why should we not be content? for we have rich, fertile lands, and a drive over our Island will convince the most skeptical of the truth of this state-ment. Where will you see such smiling fields of grain, such beautiful fields of clover, filling the air with its fragrant perfume? And where can you find such richly-laden orchards as those on St. Joseph Island? Why, our boys have been busy for days this season hauling and carrying props from the woods to prop up the heavily laden apple trees to keep them from breaking to pieces, from the immense weight of this fruit. Again, what other place in the world can produce such verdure? I have heard of the sunny dales of England, and beautiful green Old Ireland, but if Pat or a Bridget should

at once imagine that they had discovered a second Emerald Isle. Then, as a natural consequence of the great vitality of our grasses, we have famous cows, lots of golden cream and gilt-edge butter, and the farmers' wives and daughters of this Island know how to make it, too. Is it any wonder then that farm life should be so pleaswonder, then, that farm life should be so pleasant with all these natural advantages with which a bountiful Providence has blessed us. Our city friends suppose that our life is dull and monotonous; perhaps it is to those who are dull and cannot see any beauty in anything but a fatted calf or a grunting pig; but to those who know anything of the care, comfort and beauty of a well-kept farm home, farm life is anything but monotonous. The very air we breathe is more pure and exhilar-ating than that which our city friends are obliged to breathe, and if we have to work a little harder, what difference does it make as long as we can do it with ease, comfort and pleasure. Lock at the beautiful forests with which we are surrounded; is there anything in the world more beautiful than there anything in the world more beautiful than the crimson and golden colors which our giant maples assume every autumn. Tourists may speak of the sunny skies of Italy and the scenery of Switzerland, but give me the grand old maple groves of St. Joseph Island. With an appreciation of natural advantages and beautiful scenery, our children are apt to love their homes Love of home inspired levelty, to country, and with such home inspires loyalty to country, and with such sentiments as these within the breast of our youth, life on the farm will be both pleasant and profitable, and the safety of our country will be doubly assured. A FARMER'S WIFE.

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THE QUIET HOUR.

"The Voice in the Twilight."

"The Voice in the Twilight."

1. Core: Int., 10-15.

I was sitting alone in the twilight. With spirit troubled and vexed. With thoughts that were morbid and gloomy, And faith that was sadly perplexed. Some homely work I was doing For the child of my love and care. Some stitches half-wearily setting In the endless need of repair. But my thoughts were about "the building." The work some day to be tried: And that only the gold and the silver, And the precious stones should abide. And remembering my own poor efforts. The wretched work I had done, And, even when trying most truly. The meagre success I had won. "It is nothing but wood, hay and stubble." I said; "it will all be burned— This useless fruit of the talents. One day to be returned.
And I have so longed to serve Him, And sometimes I know I have tried, But I'm sure when He sees such a building, He will never let it abide."

Just then, as I turned the garment, That no rent should be left behind, My eye caught an odd little bungle Of mending and patchwork combined. My heart grew suddenly tender. And some hing blinded my eyes With one of those sweet intuitions That sometimes make us so wise. Dear child, she wanted to help me; I knew 'twas the best she could do; But O, what a botch she had made it— The grey mis-matching the blue! And yet—can you understand it?— With a tender smile and a tear. And a half-compassionate yearning, I felt her grown more dear. Then a sweet voice broke the silence, And the dear Lord said to me, "Art thou tenderer for the little child Than I am tender for thee?" Then straightway I knew His meaning, So full of compassion and love, and my faith came back to its refuge, Like the glad returning dove. For I thought when the Master Builder Comes down, His Temple to view, To see what rents must be mended, And what must be builded anew; Perhaps, as He looks o'er the building, And will say, as I said for her:

"Dear child, she wanted to help Me, And love for Me was the spur, And for the real love that was in it, The work shall seem perfect as Mi I. Cor.: 111., 10-15.

"By the simple intention of doing all things, whether little or great, to the Lord, and from love to Him, even the smallest things become important and earth is turned into gold.

"The will, and not the feelings, is the real test of faithfulness to God."

"True humility lies in seeing one's own unworthiness, and giving one's self up to God, never doubting that He can work out the greatest results for and in us.

> What thou shalt to day provide, Let me as a child receive; What to morrow may betide, What to morrow may betide,
> Calmly to Thy wisdom leave:
> Tis enough that Thou wilt care;
> Why should I the burden bear?
> As a little child relies
> On a care beyond his own,
> Knows he's neither strong nor wise,
> Feors to stir a sten alone; Fears to stir a step alone; Let me thus with Thee abide, As my Father, Guard, and Guide.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,-

"Wrapped in resplendent robes of white, Laden with peace and joy and mirth, Young in her pristine loveliness, Messenger of good cheer to earth, Chanting anew the Saviour's Birth, Down from the heav'ns sublimest height, Down through December's starry night, Comes glorious, gladsome Christmas."

As this is the month of December, we all look forward to the coming of the Yule-tide, and what a thrill of pleasurable anticipation we experience even at the thought! Yes, dear old ('hristmas is coming again—coming with hands well-laden to all its well-wishers. He must be very aged and cold, indeed, whose heart does not feel somewhat warmer, and beat a little faster, during this beautiful festive season; for although Christmas may not bring to all tangible gifts, yet it is in everyone's power to add somewhat to the general happiness that should prevail at such a time, and this power of giving pleasure to others is one of our greatest blessings. We may say of it what Shakespeare does of Mercy "It blesseth him who gives and him who takes"; and those who have tried the experiment, say it really is "more blessed to give than to receive."

When one's heart is brimming over with loving

thoughts and kind wishes for dear ones, each one striving to find utterance in words, it is hard to choose among so many. And thus it is that your old Uncle (who thankfully possesses a heart, unchilled, even in its old age, by Time's frosty touch), flinds himself in a quandary to know what to say to his dear family. In fanor he accounts his dear family. In fancy he sees you all, at different employments; but, peering beneath the surface, he finds one thought pervading all the busy minds, ne nnds one thought pervating an the busy linds, and among the schoolboys and girls this thought finds expression during recreation, in these words wafted jubilantly on the air, by happy childish voices :

"Our teacher is tired, our lessons are done, Our parents are pleased and dear X mas has come. And he hears, too, the lusty "hurrahs" of the boys and the hand-clapping of the little tots as the myriad soft bright spow grantels follows: myriad, soft, bright snow-crystals fall; for who wants a Xmas without frost and snow? I often feel sorry for children who live in countries where there is no winter. What a lot of fun they miss!

"The time of frost is the time for me.
When the gay blood spins through the heart with glee,
When the voice leaps out with a chiming sound,
And the footstep rings on the musical ground;
When the earth is white, and the air is bright,
And every breath is a new delight."

And with reason, too, does the earth now don her festal robes, for is it not meet that nature should be spotlessly arrayed to honor Him whose birth we now celebrate? And should not all hearts be purer and kindlier when angels are filling the air with the sweet strains, "Peace on earth, to men good-will?

What quaint, fairy-like fancies about the snow do we find interwoven in both prose and poetry Here is an extract from one:

e is an extract from one:

"Whenever we see on stormy nights,
The scurrying snowflakes fly,
We may know that frolicsome winter-sprites
Are guiding them dext rously.
The delicate touch we experience
When the soft flakes brush our face,
Is the touch of a fairy's glowing plume,
As he rides his reckless race.
And the shriek of the wind in the night's bleak a r,
Is the shouting of elfish glee,
As they carol away the roundelay
Of their fairy revelry."

Do you wonder that I so often use poetical extracts my letters to you? Well, I shall tell you why. I always look upon poems as the flowers of lan guage, and being a lover of flowers, I cull here and there, some of the pretty blossoms that spring up along my pathway. It would be very selfish to keep all their sweetness for myself, so I try to share with you all. And when could I more appropri ately offer you a little bouquet, than now, just time for the holiday festivities? Then, with the

preceding "blossoms," I will give this, which is quite apropos : O, the mystery and whispering; and the popping out of

sight,
The rolling up of bundles and the tying of them tight;
And the craning of the children's necks, and prying all about.
Into holes where, if you put a pin, you couldn't pull it out!
And finally the giving of the dolls and drums and rings—
Dear, it sends your heart a thumping just to think about the
things—

things—
Oring a loud, O chiming Xmas bells,
And bear good-will and laughter on your undulating swells;
For you shout the birth of Happiness, and toll the knell of
Care,
So ring aloft, O jolly bells, upon the frosty air!"

And the following rhyme, which the children of Staffordshire, England, repeat when hanging up their stockings:

"Christmas fay of Christmas day, Let me wish what wish I may; If I think with love on you, You will make my wish come true."

And with my little bouquet, I offer to each of my older readers this wish: "May all your fondest hopes be realized, and may you have a merry, merry Xmas and a prosperous New Year"; and to the little enes are had more. ittle ones one bud more :

ttle ones one bud more:

"Now, dear old Santa Claus, let me petition
Your favor for children, both large ones and small:
Bring all the bright hopes to the fullest fruition
That rest in each stocking that hangs on the wall.

The wealthy child's stocking—the poor urchin's stocking—
Yes, fill every stocking that hangs on the wall."

UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

1-DOUBLE GEOGRAPHICAL ACROSTIC.

1—DOUBLE GEOGRAPHICAL ACROSTIC.

1 —My FIRST is a capc, that's very well known;
East of the United States, I'll be blown;
2 —My NEXT is a city that you will find,
Out in Wisconsin, if you're not blind.

3 -My THIRD'S a river, oh, dear! let me see, Uncle Sam claims it and so do we;
4 - And now for a bay of Irish descent, Where Patrick went fishing during Lent.

5-Back to Manitoba, o'er the C. P. R.,
Stop at this rillage, and there you are;
6-Over in Asia on the Southern coast,
There lies a cape, or I'm a ghost.

If you read a right my primals down,
You will have a city of renown;
And if while there you should go a boating,
You will be on my finals floating.

FAIR RE

FAIR BROTHER. 2-ANAGRAM.

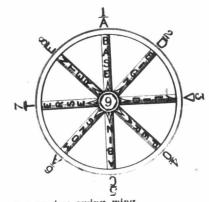
I know that I cannot be granted much space, So I'll make this P. "short and sweet," And in that way make room for a more TOTAL face, Which we always are happy to greet.

I know of two Adas, who've been absent some time, And Fair Brother, if I'm not mistaken; And I think they had better toe up to the line, LEST A NAP they should be caught taking. CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

3-HALF SQUARE.

1 One full of zeal. 2 Keenly desirous. 3 Advanced in age.
Past tense of lead. 5 Uniting alternatives. 6 A letter.
IRENE M. CRAIG.

Answers to Nov. 1st Puzzles.



2-Growing, rowing, owing, wing.

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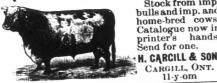
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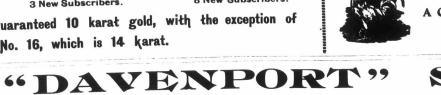
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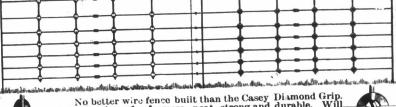
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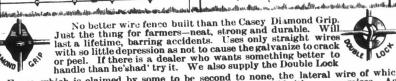
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Choice Young Bulls of the above breeding for sale, registered, and prices to suit the times. Improved Large Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine. All stock registered. Address

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

The imported Cruickshank null Grandeur is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

ALEX, NORRIE, Manager.

ELMHUR 5T STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

CLARENCE, ONT. Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.

HENRY SMITH, Manager.

Laurentian Stock AND

Dairy Farm

NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q. Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berk

STOCK FARM



I have on hand the best young CLYDES-DALE Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales,

SHROPSHIRES.

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

SHORTHORNS!

CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT

VICE CONSUL.

My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewh er

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

19-1-y-om The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by



CLAKEMUNI, UNI., GRAHAM BRUS., The choicest animals that money and experience can buy, and well qualified to maintain the reputation of our stud for importing. More first prize and sweepstakes winners at the leading shows in Canada and the United States than all other establishments of its kind in the Dominion. The Clydesdales have immense size, large flat bone, with style, quality and choice breeding combined. The Hackneys have fine colors, style, quality, high knee action and choicest breeding. The home of the Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Queen's Own, and the Champion Hackney Stallion, Firefly. Parties wishing the best animals at reasonable prices are cordially invited to examine our stock. Catalogues free.

CLAREMONT, ONT. GRAHAM BROS., 25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R.

We are offering for sale, at very reasonable figures, the yearling bull Isaleigh Choice, winner of first prize at Toronto, Belleville and Sherbrooke this year, and third at the World's Fair last year, also two excellent bull calves, one five and one seven months old. Buy the silver medal bull Adventurer, winner of twenty-nine prizes in England and Germany. White for particulars

IN YORKSHIRES.—We have some of the best young pigs we have eve had. Send in your order right away. Address

J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, Que.

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.



HICH-CLASS IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

Having decided to reduce our herd, we offer for sale a few very choice animals of different ages. This will give those who intend to exhibit at the fall fairs an excellent opportunity to strengthen their herds and secure fresh blood without the risk and expense of importing. This herd has taken first prize wherever shown, also gold and silver medals, and the "Farmer's Advocate" Cup for the best three dairy cows of any breed. The original herd of twelve was selected for us by one of the best judges of Ayrshires in Scotland, Mr. John Caldwell, of Bogside, Dundonald, whose judgment we find sustained by the gentlemen appointed by the Ontario Government to select stock for the recent World's Fair at Chicago, one of whom makes the following report of this herd:—

"They are, without doubt, the best show herd of Ayrshires I ever saw owned and exhibited by one man."

DAVID MORTON & SONS, Proprietors, HAMILTON, ONT.

15-h-om

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT REDUCED RATES

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO DOUBLE THE BUTTER YIELD OF THEIR HERDS. 6 Jersey bull calves, 2 to 4 months old, bred entirely for

GREAT BUTTER YIELD. Sired by bulls whose dams make

17 1.2 to 26 3.4 lbs. Butter a Week. As my fall cows gave an unusual number of bull calves, I have decided to place them within reach of all who want an extra bull for next summer, viz.: \$60 to \$30 each, registered, and express prepaid by me to their destination. MRS. E. M. JONES. Box 324. Brockville. Ont., Can. Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE. SHROPSHIRE RAMS (Registered)

AND: SHORTHORN BULLS (Registered) Also a few females. Apply to C. HARLESTON IRVING,

"Bonshaw Farm," NEWMARKET. 9-1 y-om P.O. Box 288 JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. C. T. R., importer and breeder of Dorset Horned Sheep

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS

My yearling Shropshire rams are all sold. I now offer a select lot of ewes in lamb at reasonable rates. Also young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers good enough for anybody. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fullest information cheerfully

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, 3-1-y-om ONT.

1MPORTED

SHROPSHIRE EWES And their lambs for sale by car lots; also a very choice Short-horn Bull calf, ten months old.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, GlanworthP.O.,Ont. 7 miles south of London.





Home-bred LINUULNO

The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Bailes, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a specialty. specialty. R. W. STEVENS.

LAMBETH, ONT. London Station.

5-y-om

HENRY ARKELL,



Arkell P. O., Ont. Importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, winner of nine prizes out of ten entries at World's Fair. Fifty rams and ewes for sale, both imported and Canadian-bred; 100 ram and ewe lambs for 1894, from Royal and World's Fair winning rams. Prices reasonable. Guelph, G. T. R.; Arkell, Telephone, Arkell. Importer and breeder of Oxford

PETER ARKELL, Teeswater, Breeder & Imp. of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 22-yom

To Stockmen & Breeders.

PATENT: FLUID NON-POISONOUS

AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Wounds, Sores, etc.
Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHAIME" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

JOHN DRYDEN.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUCCIST, OWEN SOUND,ORL.

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUCCIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

CEND for Catalogue of CHAMPION EVAPORATOR. THE G. H. GRIMM Co., Montreal-7-t-0

Large (White) Improved

YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

The undersigned offers for sale this fall an exceptionally fine lot of Young Pigs, also a few Sows ready to breed, also a few Sows in farrow. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

Apply to WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 160. Woodstock, Ont.



Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs. Markham Baron, the sweepstakes Barrow over all breeds at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, 1892, bred by us. A choice assortment of Pigs now on hand. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Markham Herd Farm, at Hill, Station. 17-y-om JNO. PIKE & SONS.

BREEDERS OF

A Specialty of Improved Large Yorkshire Hogs



This herd has again won first prize at Toronto Exhibiton. Two hundred pure-bred Pigs, of the type most profitable to the feeder, and the pork-packer's favorite. Individuals from this herd have been prize-takers at the principal Canadian Exhibitions. I request a personal inspection of my herd. Visitors welcome. All stock guaranteed to be as described.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om

YORKSHIRE PICS of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all sea-

J.M. HURLEY &SON 17-1-y-on

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES,



A few Sows three months old; a litter six weeks old, both from imported stock. Also a purebred Bates Princess Bull Calf of milking strain.

WM. COWAN, V. S., Galt, Ont. 9-y-om



GOLD MEDAL BERKSHIRES.

Young boars fit for service; young sows fit for breeding; fall pigs at six to eight weeks old. All bred straight from imported stock. Three imported boars in use. Can supply pairs not akin. We ship to order and guarantee satisfaction. J. C. SNELL,

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r-om VAPO EDMONTON, ONTARIO.

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT., Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs



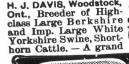
A choice lot of young pigs just fit to ship. Pairs sup-plied, not akin, sired by my three grand Stock Boars, "High Clear Prince," "King Lee" and "Champion Duke." Also a few choice sows of Oct. litters. Write for prices 8-y-om

or come and see my stock.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at leading shows for years, including sweepstakes over all breeds at last Guelph Fat Stock Show. Pigs of all ages for sale, pairs supplied not akin. 9-y-om GEO. GREEN, Fairview, Ont.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock



lot of young pig-ready for shipment of both breeds; also of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand.

hand. SRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee,

IMPORTER OF Large - English - Berkshires 4-y-om

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE. From eight weeks to six months old; good nes; nicely marked, and close to imported ock. Also a few Shorthorn Heifers. Prices

very moderate. R. RIVERS & SON, Springhill Farm, Walkerton BERKSHIRES



of the best strains, not connected, from a number of grand sow; and three different boars. Fifty-eight prizes won last season. All ages for sale, including sows in farrow.

WM. MCALLISTER, Varna, Ont.

21.20 om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



D. A. GRAHAM

PARKHILL, ONT. BREEDER OF

Pure-Bred Berkshire Pigs Breeding stock of all ages supplied, not akin. Also a few choice B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and Bronze Turkeys. 17-1-y-om Parkhill Station, G. T. R.

17-1-y-om C.J. GILROY & SON Glen Buell,

BREEDERS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE -: ALSO :-

Large English Berkshires & Imp. Yorkshire Swine Bred from imported stock. Personal inspection solicited. 7-y-o

THE BRONZE MEDAL HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE.
Headed by Cleveland Imp. 320, and Washingneaded by Cleveland Imp. 320, and Washington, a three-premium winner at the Columbian Exposition. Chicago, 1893. Dorset Horn sheep, imported and home-bred. R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont. 20-y-om

THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES. J.G. SNELL & BRO., Ontario. Edmonton.

We are now breeding a number of the young sows, the get of Enterprise, to the imported boars Star One. British Cheer and King Lee 4th. Have a few good young boars fit for service and a fine lot of young pigs farrowed in September and October. Our Berkshires won eight firsts out of eleven offered at the late Toronto Exhibition. Write for description and prices. 2-y-om

FOR SALE-A FEW YOUNG BERKSHIRE PIGS

Of both sex; the boars fit for service; also a two-year old sow in pig, and a few pairs of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys: all at hard-times prices. W. J. HAYCRAFT, Boyne Water Farm, Agincourt, Ontario.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

On our herd of four-teen individuals at the Industrial Exhibition we won fifteen prizes. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Can supply pairs not akin.

order and guarantee satisfaction.

Ridgetown. Ont. 20-2-y-om TAPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont. E.D. GEORGE



PUTNAM, ONT. Importer and Breeder of Ohio IMPROVED Chester White Swine The largest and oldest estab

lished registered herd in Can-ada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 15-1-y-om PINE VIEW HERD OF

CHESTER WHITES & BERKSHIRES.

At present I have on hand a fine lot of young boars of each breed, 3 months old. Any one wanting a young boar could not do better than give one of these a trial. Also young pigs fit to ship. In fact, pigs all ages and sizes on hand. Every pig shipped guaranteed as described or no sale. For further particulars write JAS. H. SHAW,

Simcoe, Ont. 21-1-f-om



Nice young pigs ready to ship; also boars fit to serve, and sows in pig. Stock first-class and reg-istered. Ayrshire cattle all ages, and some bar-

gains in Yorkshire pigs. CALDWELL BROS. Briery Bank Farm, Orchard P.O., Ont.





till Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of PERRY DAVIS' **PAIN-KILLER**

COULD HARDLY WALK

You may need it to night

ON ACCOUNT OF

RHEUMATISM P.H. FORB



TWO YEARS Suffering IS CURED

THE USE OF Ayer's Sarsaparilla

rheumatism, and was frequently in such of a condition that I could hardly walk. I spent some time in Hot Springs, Ark., and the treatment helped me for the time being; but soon the complaint returned and I was as budly afflicted as turned and I was as badly afflicted as ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I resolved to try it, and, after ? using six bottles, I was completely ocured."—P. H. Ford, Quachita City, La.

Ayer's The Sarsaparilla Admitted

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR O

\$0000000000000000000000 MAY WE SEND YOU

FREE OUR

HARNESS SADDLES

It contains cuts, descriptions and prices. We have a larger trade in these goods than any other firm in Canada. We sell them in every Province and Territory. We guarantee prices lower than any local dealer can possibly give. We ship them with privilege of examination before paying for them. We have every style of harness, from dog, goat or pony to heavy and extra heavy, double-and single; also gents', boys' and ladies' saddles. Address gents', boys' and ladies' saddles. Address THE SUPPLY CO. NIACARA FALLS (INTARI) lower than any local dealer can possibly give.
We ship them with privilege of examination
before paying for them. We have every style
of harness, from dog, goat or pony to heavy
and extra heavy, double-and single; also
gents', boys' and ladies' saddles. Address
THE SUPPLY CO., NIAGERA FALLS CHYARIA



NOTICES.

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

the Farmer's Advocate.

The advantages of feeding crushed or ground grain over that fed whole, are too well known to require any discussion. The question now remains to be settled: How shall the crushing be done? Shall it be hauled away to the mill and paid for by a good large toll, or shall it be done at home? In nine cases out of ten, the home crushing will prove the most satisfactory, because you know just how fine or coarse to make your feed: you know also that the miller's proverbial "fat hog" has not made his gains from your grain pile. The "Model" grain crusher, manufactured at Seaforth, by the Estate of T. T. Coleman, crushes grain with fourhorse power, at the rate of 85 bushels per hoursee Coleman's advertisement in this issue.

Before attempting to put in another winter

see Coleman's advertisement in this issue.

Before attempting to put in another winter with the old cross-cut saw, it is well to consider the loss of time such a course would involve. There are probably a lot of large trees blown down in the bush that must be cut this winter, and the old saw will waste more time and strength than would pay for a new one. The "Racer," advertised in this issue, is a splendid implement, that always gives satisfaction, by running easily, cutting rapidly and holding a keen edge for a long time. This firm ranks among the larg st manufacturers of this class of goods in the world, and wherever their saws are introduced, a demand for them grows from that time forward; this has been proven in many of the States of the American Union. See what the nanufacturers, Shirley & Dietrich, Galt, Ont., say in their advertisement.

A BOON FOR DRIVERS.

With one of "Dictz" Tubular Driving Lamps fastened at the side or front of a vehicle, doctors, ministers, farmers, liverymen and others who are compelled to do a great deal of driving at night can bid defiance to bad roads and darkness. They fasten on the dash with a spring and on the side with a clampand thumbscrew. It is easily adjusted, strong, handsomely made, does not rattle, and throws a powerful light a long distance ahead. It is also very useful for hanging in stables, at the end of long feed alleys, etc., for night-work, illuminating them to perfection. Used as directed, the "Dietz" lamp is bound to give satisfaction. The writer has thoroughly tested one of these lamps, and we can hardly speak too well of it. We refer our readers to the advertisement of Dietz & Co., 60 Laight St., New York. St., New York.

St., New York.

THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

The Manager of the Grange Wholesale Company's Store sees some benefits to his institution from the prevailing hard times and general depression in trade. In conversation with our representative, about a week ago, he explained: "The low prices for grain and other farm products compel farmers to club together to purchase their goods in the cheapest markets, the result being that our country orders are far in excess of any previous year, more particularly the number and amount of the orders received from Grange and Patron Lodges. Another reason why we do not suffer like others from the general duliness in business is that we hold a unique position in the trade, as being the only Farmers' Co-operative Store in the country owned and controlled by and for the benefit of farmers. We feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to our country friends who stood by their own store in its darker days, when it was struggling for its present position. They are with us still, and, of course, have brought their relations along. Those ladies in the sample room are city customers ordering butter and eggs that came to us yesterday from the farms. You see, we stand between the country and city, and are, perhaps, the quickest medium of exchange in town for all kinds of farm products. Although our city trade has doubled since coming to 126 King St. E., it is a quantity we cannot reckon on for a certainty, and we owe our present position and base our future hope on the faithful adherence of the farmers to their own store. THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

BOOK TABLE.

The holiday numbers of The Horse Review for the last four years have been truly works of art, numerous colored illustrations being a special feature. The class of articles prepared for the Review have been secured from the very best authorites on horse lore. The coming issue will exceed any former production. They will be sold at 50c each, or given to each new subscriber to that paper subscribing before the 18c. 18.

THE AUDITH AND HERD OF LEGISTERED TAMWORTH CHESTER WHITE AND HERD OF James Survey Shows be to the from prince from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth have been received. In purious to Fruits, the proper winning pies of the proper winning strates of the proper winning strates of blod. Prices very months old. Bears and swort the best proper winning strates of blod. Prices very months old. Bears and swort to the best proper winning strates of blod. Prices very months old. Bears and swort to the best proper winning strates of blod. Prices very months old. Bears and swort to the best proper winning strates of blod. Prices very months old. Bears and swort to the best proper winning strates of blod. Prices very months old. Bears and swort to the price work to be proper winning strates of blod. Prices very months old. Bears and swort to the best proper winning strates of blod. Prices very months old. Bears and swort to the price work manufacture to the price w

STOCK GOSSIP.

The change in the advertisement of Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., in this issue, indicates that the best stock will soon go when people find out where it is. Mr. Dryden's Shropshire ewe lambs and young Shorthorns are extra good. Readers should not conclude because they are decidedly first-class that the prices asked are above the reach of ordinary farmers. Write the proprietor and verify what we say.

prices asked are above the reach of ordinary farmers. Write the proprietor and verify what we say.

J. E. Brethour, Oak Lodge Stock Farm, Burford, writes:—"My herd of pigs are for this season of the year in the best condition that I have ever had them. I have now on hand a choice lot of 250 pedigreed pigs of different ages, comprising specimens of the most desirable type. As I make a specialty of only one breed, I am in a position to supply the choicest quality. I have an extra lot of grand young sows, which I am breeding to my prize-winning boar for customers wishing sows in pig."

Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville:—"The following is a list of my latest sales:—Sow, F. H. Stirtzinger, Fenwick, Ont.; Wm. Leggett, Connor, Ont., a pair; boars, James McCoubrie, Frankville, Ont.; sow, Isaac L. Watson, Reaboro, Ont.; boar, Wm. King, Burwell Road, Ont.; boar, M. L. O'Leary, Pt. Lambton, Ont.; pair, Capt. William Kay, Granby, Que.; sow, J. J. Moir, Glendenning, Man. My present of ferings include August pigs, four younger litters, Wilkes sows fit to breed now, and Nominee sows fit to breed in January, together with a number of young boars to correspond, except of early spring litters, of which all are sold but one. In addition to the thirty August pigs, I have four more litters of younger pigs, fit to suit anyore, at prices to suit the times; four young Wilkes sows fit to breed in January, and numbers of young boars of all litters, except of early spring litters, of which all are sold except one."

Tape Bros., Ridgetown:—"We regret very the the fact that we are unprepared to at the suit and a property of the fact that we are unprepared to at the suit and a property of the fact that we are unprepared to at the suit and a property of the fact that we are unprepared to at the suit and a property of the fact that we are unprepared to at the suit and a property of the fact that we are unprepared to at the suit and a property of the fact that we are unprepared to at the suit and the suit and a property of the fact that we are un

numbers of young boars of all litters, except of early spring litters, of which all are sold except one."

Tape Bros., Ridgetown:—"We regret very much the fact that we are unprepared to attend the Fat Stock Show with a representation of our Duroc Jersey swine. We are just fairly initiated in the swine breeding business as a specialty, having commenced a little over three years ago with a pair, but the breed, when known, grew popular so rapidly that we found it necessary to make several importations during that period. We have never had any left on our hands for slaughtering, or to sell for slaughtering purposes, and have casterated but one boar, he being a little inferior. We have been endeavoring, with very good success, to build up a meritorious herd, and have a splendid lot of brood sows, and three first-class imported stock boars, and an excellent lot of young pigs from one to four months old. We recently commenced advertising, through the Advocate, which brought numerous inquiries, and have made many good sales, but owing to the fact of being pretty well sold out at the fairs, we are not able to fill half our orders. The demand for young boars, especially, is far in excess of our supply. We trust the D. J.'s will be well represented at the show, and impress visitors, as they usually do when on exhibition, with their worthiness. We will try and be in it next year, and are at present making the preliminary preparations."

It is an ill wind that blows no good to

IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NO GOOD TO

IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NO GOOD TO ANYONE.

Mr. J. C. Snell writes us:—"One of the earliest effects of 'free wool,' under the new U. S. tariff, has been an increased demand for long-wooled rams from Canada. We know of nearly 400 Cotswold rams that have been shipped from Ontario since 1st September, including 70 from our own flock. Another new departure is the sale of 40 Cotswold ewes to go to Montana to try the experiment of crossing them with Delaine Merino rams. The ranchers have not been slow in seeing that they cannot hope to complete with free, fine wool from Australia and the Cape Colonies, and that their best card is to increase the weight of mutton and fleece by using long-wooled rams. The staple of wool from such a cross is also a very desirable one, being of good length and find quality. We have an inquiry for 50 rams to go to Idaho by 15th December, and for 20 ewes to go to Kentucky."

NOTICES.

"CAPITAL AND LABOR" SEPARATOR BELTS.
We direct the attention of creamerymen and others using machinery belts, to the "Capital and Labor" brand. They are manufactured of woven cotton, and coated on the outside with a waterproof dressing that positively hinders stretching or shrinking. They are endless, thus ensuring perfectly smooth running. We have samples of different sizes and qualities in our office, which guarantee to us that they are sub-tantial and well made for the purpose. The "Capital and Labor" belt has no splice or joining whatever, and being finely woven, it is remarkably pliable, thus enabling it to adhere closely to the pulley and transmit much more power than any other belt, as it is lighter, weighing almost a half less than oak-tanned leather or raw hide, while much stronger and will wear longer, as every foot of the belt is of the same weight and strength, making the speed and strain on the machine always uniform. We are in possession of several testimonials and original orders from dealers and users who have given them a fair trial. As a sample we give a few testimonials:

The Loshian Dairy Company (Ltd.), of Edinburgh, Scotland:

"We are highly pleased with your belts for driving the Delayel Separator; they last twice as long as the others we have been using. We can recommend your belts not to stretch."

From Mason Strushers & Co.,—Send 25 gross "Anthon Christensen & Co.,—Send 25 gross ope belts for Delayel machine, via. the New Zealand Shipping Co., as early as possible.—

"Anthon Christensen & Co.,—Send 25 gross ope belts for Delayel machine, via. the New Zealand Shipping Co., as early as possible.—

"Anthon Christensen & Co.,—Send 25 gross of the colore an order for 37 feet long, 8 inches wide, 8-ply of your improved make. The belt we got for driving Burmeister & Wain's separator has been perfectly satisfactory to us." Creamerymen should see that their dairy supply merchants handle the "Capital & Labor" brand.

Catalogues will be sent to anyone applying to the manufacturers, Anthon Christe

BAIN BROTHERS' POPULAR SLEIGHS



These Sleighs lead wherever tried. They are now fully improved, and are perfection itself. The devices for carrying loads over pitch holes, and all points required in a first-class sleigh are complete. We will be able to supply all demands on us this year, having both our Brantford and Woodstock factories in full operation. We have already received large orders, and we commend sending us early orders to make sure of securing one of these sleighs in time. You cannot afford to be without one. We also make a ONE-BENCH SLEIGH, unequalled for simplicity and durability. Send for Prices and Catalogue.

BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.'Y (Ltd.) Head Office: BRANTFORD, ONT.

STOCK: FEEDERS

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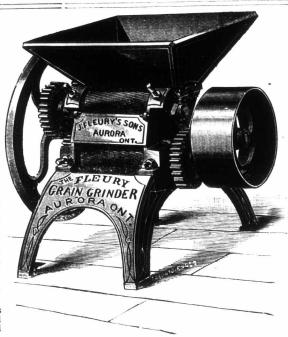
In GRAIN CRUSHERS and GRINDERS we offer you the most complete line in Canada.

We guarantee that these machines will do more work with the same power than any other make. Nos. 2 and 3 for Horse Power, 25 to 75 bushels of oats per hour. See cut in November issues of the Advocate.

New Patented THREE ROLL-ER GRINDERS for Engine or Water Power, 40 to 100 bushels per hour of best quality work. Two sizes—No. 4 shown in this cut; No. 6 greater capacity still. Write us for catalogue and any information you want. Save your feed and money.

J. FLEURY'S SONS,

Aurora. - Ontario. Medal and diploma at World's Fair for Plows. Largest and best lines of Root Cutters and Ensilage Cutters in Canada.



THOM'S IMPROVED TREAD FOR TWO OR THREE HORSES.



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Speed Governors

Don't buy a Tread that has not got a first class Speed Regula-

THOM IMPLEMENT WORKS,

Watford, - Ontario. [Established 1875]

Send for circular & testimonials of the Ripper Feed Cutter; the best corn and ensilage cutter on the market.

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS

Our herd won all the sweepstakes, diplomas and herd prizes, and 22 out of 26 first prizes, at the three largest fairs in Canada, in 1894. Our herd is headed by Darkness Quality, the winner of the first prize in his class, over 41 entries, at the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893. Our stock is large in size, and fine in quality, and are well adapted for the Canadian trade. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. Address
15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.

C EO. BENNETT, Charing Cross, Ont., breeder of Chester White Swine, Partridge Cochin, Plymouth Rocks. Light Brahmas, Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes, White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Piled and Indian and B. B. Game Fowl, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Pea-fowls for sale; price of eggs, \$1.00 per 11.

TURKEYS.

For Bronze Turkeys, also Bronze with a wild strain (extra quality), write

MRS. GIBSON, Delaware, Ont. 23-a-om



Mating and Breeding. 40 Grand Breeding Pens for 1894. or Sale at all Times. Pairs, Trios and ted for Bast Results. REMOTRATED CHICAGE Should Matter. Price for Fact of French of Total State of Fact From The "POULTRY CHICA" See for Your Buildy. SS F. M. BRUNGER, DoKalb, Illinois

SELLING OUT GRAND STOCK OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS SACRIFICED

On account of other business taking my entire time, I am compelled to sell my entire flock of Plymouth Rocks this month. Choice Largeboned Cockerels and Pullets. Grand Yearling Birds, all of fine shape and markings, at \$1.25 Each. This is a chance of a lifetime. Order early, and get the cream. Send money, stating your wants

C. W. ECKARDT, Hazelton Fruit and Poultry Farm, RIDGEVILLE, ONT.

CANADA'S BEST

Are Imported, Bred and Sold by JNO. J. LENTON, FARK FARM, OSHAWA, ONT.

Choice fowls and chicks for sale in Golden.
Silver and White Wyandottes, Barred and
White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, in season, \$1.00
for 9, or \$1.50 for 15. Bronze Turkeys for sale;
extra fine and large eggs, 25c. each, or \$3.00 for
13. I am Canadian Agent for Webster &
Hammond Bone Cutters. Write for what you
want.

FOR SALE!

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys - pure and first-class stock. Apply to Jas. A. Stewart, Jr., Menie, Ont. 22-c-om

Ch'cken and Turkey. If you are in a feather producing Ch'cken and Turkey. If you are in a feather from locality, and are in a position to callect feathers from breeders, you can do a big business with us.

Write us for Prices. WE PAY CASH. The ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN CO., Ltd. Montreal & Toronto. Head Office and Factory, 10 5t. Sacrament St.,



ELEVENTH ANNUAL ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF GUELPH DECEMBER 11th, 12th and 13th, 1894,

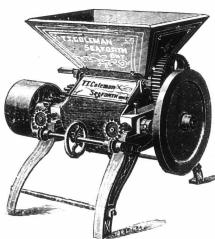
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Agriculture & Arts Association of Ontario, The Sheep & Swine Breeders' Associations,

and The Guelph Fat Stock Club. For prize lists or information apply to H. WADE, Secretary,

TORONTO. ADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING to improve their Penmanship can obtain 40 lessons, with copies bound in cloth, from an expert Penman and Teacher for \$1.00. Address, G. F. HERHOLD, 229 W. Chicago ave., Chicago, 23-a-om

MODEL GRAIN CRUSHER

This machine is preferred by farmers, because it is run and adjusted without using a wrench. The frame is solid and has no shake. The crushing rolls can not get out of line. The feed is controlled by a new patent process, and can be stopped instantaneously. This Crusher ground 125 bushels per hour, driven by a portable engine. This is not a limit to its capacity. Driven by a horsepower with four horses Driven by a horsepower with four horses it has crushed 85 bushels per hour. This may be taken as the average. To grind very fine the output would be less, and if ground coarse it would be more. The gears are made with long teeth, so as to allow for the dressing down of the rolls when worn. It is set upready to run with either tumbling rod or beit. We have no hesitation in recommending this artice to intending purchasers, as no one has yet been able to find fault with it. If the agent in your market town does not supply you, write 10 us.



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seaforth. Ontario. ADVERTISE in the ADVOCATE.



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R. E. Dietz Co. New York 23-om

ed Dec. 18 next. Elegant illustrations of the great-arness Forses. Magnificent supplements for fram-Special articles, stories, poetry and statistics by talent, inclosed in an elegant, unique, handsome alle cover, lithographed in 12 colors. Price 50 cts. ts wanted—special terms. Beguint weekly edition ing. Special actions an elegant, unique, handsome best talent, inclosed in an elegant, unique, handsome double cover, lithographed in 12 colors. Price 60 cts. Agents wanted—special terms. Regular weekly edition including Xmaa No, 32 ayear. Send for free sample foody. THE HORSE REVIEW CO., Chicago, Ill.

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A College President writes: "For ease with which the eye finds the word sought, for accuracy of definition, for effective methods in indicating pronunciation, for terse yet 'comprehensive statements of facts, and for practical use as a working 'dictionary,' Webster's International

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THE BEST SLED IN THE MARKET.

Good Work and Good Material.



Our Sleds are in use in the following points: Stratford, Arnprior and Ottawa, Ontario; Strandon, Man.; Edmonton, Alberta; Spokane, Washington Territory, U. S.; and all through Quebec. Write for prices to

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BELTS.

The Belt with the above trade mark is the only successful one made, Used all over the world. Ten years in the market. Not any experiment. Real manufacturer in NIAGARA FALLS ONT., CANADA; SUSPENSION BRIDGE N. Y., U. S. A., and DURSLEY, ENGLAND. FOR Catalogue, etc., apply to

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STOCKMEN -:USE:-Leavitt's

DEHORVING CLIPPER It makes perfect mulies; cutsall around the horn; can be used by anyone and on any aged animal. It is positively the BEST! Endorsed by every V.S. and S. P. C. A. that have seen it. For circular giving testimonials, price, etc., address S. S. KIMBALL.

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HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The above name is now a household word throughout all Canada. The farmers have learned that we are reliable, and that our word is as good as a bank note. We have endeavored to give good value for every dollar sent to us. Our warehouse has grown to be a great deavored to give good value for every dollar sent to us. Our warehouse has grown to be a great destributing centre for the farmers' general supplies. We are proud of our success, and we shall make every possible effort to maintain our high reputation for honest dealing. Our methods are peculiar, but strictly business. Our terms are cash with the order, and Our methods are peculiar, but strictly business. Our terms are cash with the order, and we count among our customers some of the finest farmers this Canada of ours produces. We we count among our customers in every part of the Dominion who have never seen our establishmen, but who annually send to our Mail Order Department large sums of money in payment for our goods, and in sending their money in advance they feel as sure of getting good honest value for every cent as they are sure of day and night.

By a system of letter orders, and backed up by a complete catalogue of all our goods, in a sense we bring our entire enormous stock of merchandise right to your own fireside for a sense we bring our entire enormous stock of merchandise right to your own fireside for a sense we bring our entire enormous stock of merchandise right to your own fireside for a sense we bring our entire enormous stock of merchandise right to your own fireside for a sense we bring our entire enormous stock of merchandise right to your own fireside for a sense we bring our entire enormous stock of merchandise right to your own fireside for a sense we bring our entire enormous stock of merchandise right to your own fireside for a sense we bring our entire enormous stock of merchandise right to your own fireside for a sense we bring our entire enormous stock of merchandise right to your own fireside for a sense we bring our entire eno

in advance:—
Calfskin Mitt Facings for Woollen Mitts, and with the thumb-pieces attached, only

Calfskin Mitt Facings for Woollen Mitts, and with the thumo-pieces attached, only 25c. per pair.

Leather Choring Mitts, well lined, and warm, only 55c. per pair.

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STANLEY MILLS & CO.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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Popular Patron

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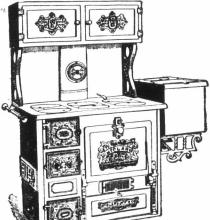
Is our most deservedly popular "Patron Sewing Machine." It performs all it promises. If you remit us \$26.50, we will ship it to your address; allow you to use it two weeks on trial, when, if it does not prove satisfactory in every does not prove satisfactory in every respect, you may return it at our expense and your money will be refunded. We are placing our second repeat order with the manufacturers, to meet the increased demand from cityand country. Remember, it has no staff of agents to support, so that you get full value for every dollar you put into it.

GRANCE WHOLESALE SUPPLY 30. 126 King Street East,

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HEAVY STEEL PLATE RANGES FOR COAL OR WOOD



Made in various styles for hotel or family use.

Are constructed in the most substantial manner and after the most approved patterns.

Are strictly up to date in every particular.

Economical, Durable, Efficient, Guaranteed.

If you are solicited to purchase a Range, see these in your local dealer's hands before doing so. It will pay you. If he does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO. 7-y-om LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER,

Brilliant Sign Letters

FOR STORE WINDOWS.

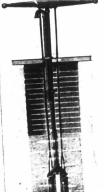
The Most Attractive, " Popular,
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Letter used to-day. This is the VERDICT of everyone. Write for prices before ordering your signs.

THE BRILLIANT SICN LETTER CO...

28 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont. 23 f-om STOCK FARM

Containing 48.5 Acres—Healthy Section.
Handsome Dwelling. Shady Yards. Near Depot
Orchard select fruit; well watered; hardwood timber.
mild climate. Free catalogue containing many bargains. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.



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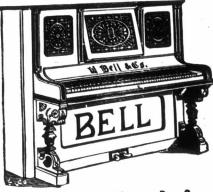
Force PUMPS

For Wells, Cisterns, Spraying Trees, Hand-Power or Wind-Mill.

NEVER FREEZES!
ALWAYS PRIMED!

Guaranteed the easiest working, most durable and best Pump made, or no sale. Live men, pushers, wanted in every township in Canada, to sell these Pumps. For par-ticulars address— J. W. ANDERSON,

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THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD. Send for Catalogue.

BELL ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Guelph, Ont. 17-1-f-o

THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO., 17-l-o

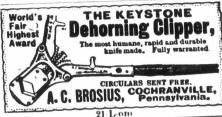
SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO ROBES

NEWLANDS & CO.,

Galt, Ont.,



Are the warmest and most durable robe in the market, and are equal in every respect to the original Buffalo skin. Are handsomely lined with a superior quality of lining, also have an inter-lining of rubber, making them absolutely wind and water proof. Have stood hard usage for five years by Farmers, Liverymen, Doctors and others, and have given entire satisfaction. Patented in Canada and United States. Agents in every town in Canada.





Every business man finds it necessary to econonize these hard times. We invite you to do so regarding your hay by buying our cutter. Write for prices. M. MOODY & SUNS.



STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Note the important change in the advertisement of Mr. H. E. Williams, Knowlton, Que., whose specialty is Jersey cattle.

ment of Mr. H. E. Williams, Knowlton, Que., whose specialty is Jersey cattle.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing of the New York Horse Show, makes the following reference:—"Jubilee Chief, the property of Mr. Robert Beith, of Canada, and winner of the highest honors at the World's Fair, in Chicago, was here unplaced. He is in many respects a grand horse, and if his extraordinary young son Banquo, that easily distanced all-comers in the two-year-old stallion class here, is an indication of his work as a sire, he is sure of a national reputation, which is worth more by far than prize ribbons."

Mr. Frank Row, Avon, in writing us under date of November 20th, states that he has just bred six fine young Poland-China sows for the trade, to an imported boar. His Tamworth sow that won first for sow and four of her progeny under six months, has a fine litter of pigs now ready to wean. He still has a few young boars of each breed to spare that are fit for service, also quite a number of young Tamworths just ready to ship. Pairs can be supplied that are not akin. It will be noticed that Mr. Row's success at the fall shows was most creditable, which fact guarantees the quality of his stock. In this issue will be found a new advertisement from Mr. J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, in

which fact guarantees the quality of his stock.

In this issue will be found a new advertisement from Mr. J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, in which he is offering richly-bred Jerseys from one to a car load. With regard to swine Mr. Snell writes us as follows:—"The demand for Berkshire pigs has been active and steady every month in the year, and especially so in the last two months. Our shipments in this time have been to five of the Provinces and seven of the States, ranging from Mass. to Miss.; and every mail brings numerous letters from all parts of Canada and the U. S. Berkshires are rapidly gaining ground in the States, and are more than holding their own in Canada."

W. H. Odell. Belmont, writeen "Mr.

and are more than holding their own in Canada."

W. H. Odell. Belmont, writes:—"My Tamworth pigs are doing well. My last week's sales were 13 pigs, to the following persons: Sow and boar to Johnathan Manning, Belmont; sow and boar to Henry Harkness, Belmont; sow to W. Abbot, Harrietsville; sow to A. F. Campbell, Belmont; sow to John Campbell, Belmont; sow and boar to D. & J. McBean, St Thomas; two sows to Elgin Marsh, Gladstone; sow and boar to W. H. Locke, Belmont. I still have a dozen very fine young boars for sale, half of which are fit for service. Two of my sows will farrow about 1st January. They are of the same litter as the first prize boar under two years at the last Toronto Exhibition."

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.:—"Notwithstanding the fact that times are very dull with the farmer at the present time, my sales in Chester White hogs are steadily increasing, which goes to show that the breed is advertising itself as capable of producing good bacon hogs, and also greatly improving the common stock when used for crossing purposes. Sales of Dorsets have also been very satisfactory. I also wish to say that the bulk of my inquiries and sales are through my advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I hope to meet my old friends at the Smithfield of Canada in Guelph, December 11th, 12th and 13th, where I intend showing a few hogs and sheep."

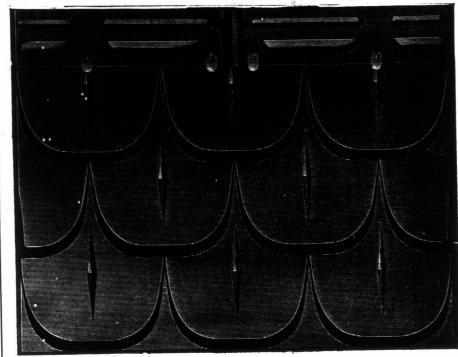
FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I hope to meet my old friends at the Smithfield of Canada in Guelph, December 11th, 12th and 13th, where I intend showing a few hogs and sheep."

Herron & Dafoe, Avon:—"We are pleased to state through the columns of the Advocate that business is in a fairly active state with us. We make our prices to suit the times, and thus keep things moving. We have over thirty Tamworth and Poland-China fall pigs now ready for shipping. We have some especially fine Tamworth boars nearly large enough for service, that weighed over eighty pounds at two and a-half months'old. We have also a No. 1 Tamworth stock boar, eighteen months'old; willsellhim at \$6 per hundred on board cars. We will meet anyone wishing to inspect our herds at either Putnam or Springfield Stations. Only first-class stock shipped to order.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.:—"The demand for Berkshires has been good, and our herd never was in better condition. We have remodeled our pig building, and are now in better shape than ever before to breed good pigs to supply our numerous customers. We have sold our celebrated boar Enterprise did four years good service at Willow Lodge, and his get was uniformly good. He is still useful, though eight years old. While at Mr. Gentry's farm we purchased one handsome boar, King Lee 4th. This young boar is by the noted boar Longfellow, and traces on his dam's side to Minnie Lee, a sow we sold Mr. Gentry some years ago, and we have always considered her the best sow we ever saw."

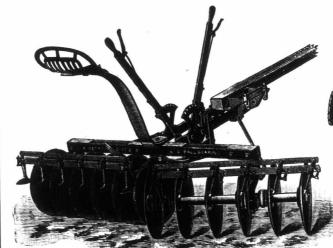
We recently visited the 300-acre farm of Wesley W. Fisher, situated one mile east of Benmiller P. O., while is six miles east of Goderich. Mr. Fisher is an enterprising young farmer, the son of the late J. J. Fisher, who is well remembered in Clydesdale circles as an importer and breeder of excellent horses. Mr. Fisher is finding hog raising much more profitable than that of horses justnow, and his faveruse between the secured from David Morton & Sons' famwer secured. The new farmer is such as the sum of the secured without

THE - PEDLAR - PATENT - STEEL - SHINGLE



FIRE-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF, WATER-PROOF. Nearly as Cheap as Wongles. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Reliable Agents wanted in every vicinity, ADDRESS-THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO., OSHAWA, ONT.

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Steel frame, Ball Bearings (dust proof), Double Levers, Adjustable Scrapers, cuts even depth, sections run level at any angle, tongue changed quickly for two or three



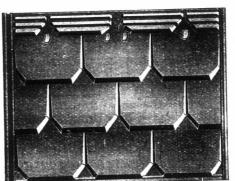
horses, no weight on horse's neck. Most complete and perfect Disc Harrow made. Highest awards Columbian Exposition. Send for circu-

AMERICAN HARROW CO., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

EASTLAKE SHINGLES STEEL

BEWARE

WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.



BEWARE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

GUARANTEED SUPERIOR AND TO LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHERS.

Our Guarantee is of Some Value.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED,

84 to 90 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

CUT OUT AND SEND US THIS ADVERTISEMENT FOR SPECIAL PRICE.

GEARLESS FANNING MILL



WON DIPLOMA AT WORLD'S FAIR. Driven with chains. Operator can see sieves.

Large capacity. Runs easy. Splendid bagger.

Hardwood frame. Hardwood screen and sieve frames. Always reliable and fully guaranteed. Special Prices this Month. Pushing Agents Wanted.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd.,

Brantford, Ont. STEEL WIND MILLS AND STEEL TOWERS.

LEADER CHURN.



Ask your dealer for the

LEADER :-: CHURN WITH PATENT
-:- GAS VENT,

Best Churn in the market, or write direct to manufacturers for Catalogue. DOWSWELL BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF Churns, Wringers, Washers & Mangles.

CHURN CRADLE



It is a Labor Saver. Is Always in Order. The Easiest to Clean. The Easiest to Operate.

Allowsa Free Circulation of Air while Churning. CHURNS WITH HALF THE LABOR

REQUIRED BY ANY REVOLVING TO BE HAD FROM ALL LEADING DEALERS.

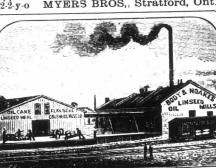
"Awarded first prize at Toronto Industrial Fair over all competitors."

Address: CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Toronto, or to the WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., Ayr, Ont. 18-y-om

Bee-Keepers, Look Here!

If you send your name and address to us, plainly written on a post card, we will mail you one of our illustrated price lists of Bec-Keepers Supplies and Household Conveniences. Honey and Beeswax taken in exchange for expensive

supplies. 2-2-y-o MYERS BROS,, Stratford, Ont.



LINSEED - OIL - CAKE Whole, nutted pr meal. Car lots delivered at any point. Write for prices. Body & NOAKES, Winnipeg Linseed Oil Mills, Winnipeg, Man. 21-om



to carry 7 foot saw. No was to carry 7 foot saw. In Canada. First order secures agency.
FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
241 to 249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.
20-e-om

Mention this paper.

Easy, durable and cheap. A radical for sealed catalogue. Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. 20-L-om

BRANTFORD



STEEL TOWERS-IRON PUMPS

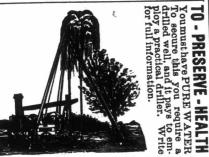
Gear.

&MUIR >

WATER-TANKS-PIPING, ETC.

The IDEAL JR. Sec-(S)HAPLEY tional Power Mill is a Wonder.

Send for circulars, and mention this paper.
4-y-om BRANTFORD CAN.



SHARP, Practical Well Driller, 184 Hamburg Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

-: WE MANUFACTURE THE:

GEM STEEL WINDMILLS

Steel Towers, -: AND THE OLD RELIABLE :-



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HALLADAY :-: STANDARD PUMPING :-: and GEARED

WINDMILLS

Guaranteed to be the Best Made. Also Pumps, Tanks, Feed Mills, Haying Tools, Saw Tables, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue. Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co.

367 Spadina Ave. Mention Farmer's Advocate.

HOW TO MAKE DOLLARS OUT OF WIND!



It will Save Many Dollars in Time and Trouble if you buy a CHATHAM FANNING MILL

With Bagging Attachment. It Cleans Alsike Clover to Perfection; also Marrofat and Black Eye Peas. . .

1,000 Mills Sold, 1884
1,330 Mills Sold, 1886
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2,500 Mills Sold, 1887
3,600 Mills Sold, 1889
4,000 Mills Sold, 1890
4,500 Mills Sold, 1890
6,000 Mills Sold, 1891
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1 manufacture and solicit More than have been sold by all the factories in Canada nut. together and put together and doubled.

I manufacture and solicit orders for Perforated Zinc; all sizes of holes for Threshing Machine and Clover Mill Riddle. Also Wire Cloth for all purposes.

all purposes.
Send for circular. MANSON CAMPBELL, CHATHAM, ONT.

For Sale by all MASSEY-HARRIS Co. Agents in Manitoba and N. W. T. 11-1-g-om

ME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

THREE COLD

and ONE SILVER MEDAL THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.
NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF ACRICULTURE, 1887.

DIPLOMA
ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Montgomery, 1888. AWARD

Chattahoochee Valley Expesition, Columbus, Ca., 1888.

HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL FAIR ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889.

HIGHEST AWARDS

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, 1893.

HIGHEST AWARDS WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, LONDON, CAN. 1893.

SIX COLD MEDALS MIDWINTER FAIR, San Francisco. Cal., 1894.

STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES. CARVING AND STEAM TABLES,

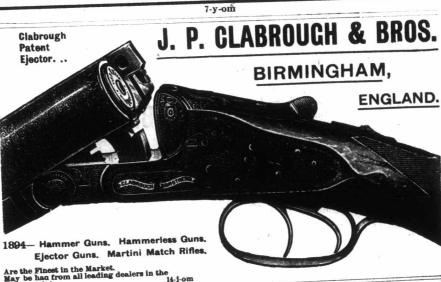
BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, ETC., ETC. Above Style Family Range is sold only by our Traveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL and will LAST A LIFETIME If properly used.

SALES TO JANUARY Ist, 1894, 277,188.

ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces. OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND FACTORIES,

TORONTO, ONTARIO, and 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, ST. LOUIS MO., U.S.A. Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.



Use-:-Queenston-:-Gement

FOR BUILDING CONCRETE OR OTHER WALLS, Cisterns, Stable Floors, Hog Troughs, &c.

Write for Prices and Particulars. When parties use our goods, when necessary we will send a skilled man, at our own cost, to give instructions how to build. FARMERS can thus build their walls and save half the cost.

ISAAC USHER & SON, THOROLD, ONT.

GREENER'S RENOWNED CLOSE SHOOTING GUNS FOR GAME AND PIGEONS



May be obtained through MESSRS. HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG, or any gun dealer or storekeeper in Canada. PRICES RANGING FROM \$60.
These guns are specially noted for their fine shooting qualities and strong breech action, and have won more valuable prizes and made higher scores than any guns

Before ordering a new gun, read Greener's latest book; 3rd edition now ready; price, 5sh.; 270 pages; coplously illustrated. It may be obtained from Messrs. B. & S. H. Thompson, Merchants, Montreal, or from the

W. W. GREENER, ST. MARY'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, and 68 HAYMARKET, LONDON.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The English Royal Agricultural Society's Show will be held next year at Leicester. The show of 1894, at Cambridge, gave an excess of receipts over expenditures of £1,050.

A sale of Shorthorns, bred by H. M. the Queen, at the Prince Consort's Show Farm, Windsor, will be held next spring. In all probability the month selected will be that of April. The sale is taking place owing to the considerable increase in the herd of late.

considerable increase in the herd of late.

The Scottish Farmer says:—"The great winter exhibitions of fat stock are now within view, and the all-important question with many is—What breed is to win at Smithfield, Birmingham, and Norwich? Last year, we earnestly urged that champion honors between representatives of rival breeds should be awarded, if not by a bench of butchers, at least by a bench in which butchers would have the determining vote. Any other method of deciding whether a Devon, a Shorthorn, an Aberdeen-Angus, a Hereford, a Galloway, a Highlander, or a cross-bred animal is to wear the supreme honors is 'fluky' in the last degree, and can carry next to no weight as an indication of the merits of rival breeds."

degree, and can carry next to no weight as an indication of the merits of rival breeds."

During the ten months ended October 31st, there were 12,867 horses exported from Great Britain, against 9,779 in the same period of 1893. Of the number sent abroad this year, 342 were stallions, against 5,24; 2,528 mares, against 2,530; and 9,997 geldings, against 6,725. The value of the horses exported was £370,962, against £416,339 in the corresponding ten months of 1893, and £504,805 in 1892. The imports of horses numbered 19,764, against 12,061 in 1893, and 19,931 in 1892. Of the number imported this year, 712 were stallions, against 459; 4,047 mares, against 2,606; and 15,005 geldings, against 8,996. Of the geldings, 3,005 came from the United States, 3,443 from Canada, and 3,577 from Germany. The value of the horses imported was £462,999, against £37,088 last year. During the ten months there was paid the United States and Canada, £290,095 for horses; while Great Britain received in return for horses only £44,261.

A. & G. Rice, "Brookbank Farm," Currie's, write: We have received the stock of station.

United States and Canada, £290,095 for horses; while Great Britain received in return for horses only £44,251.

A. & G. Rice, "Brookbank Farm," Currie's, write:—We have received the stock of stationery. Since advertising in the ADVOCATE, we might say we have to buy our envelopes by the 500, and our stamps by the dollars' worth. The following are recent noteworthy sales: The 4-year-old oow Oxford Jewel, to Mr. J. C. Gilroy, Glen Buell; Oxford Jewel, she won 1st prize as a 2-year-old, in 1892, at Ottawa and Montreal. Mr. Gilroy owns a factory in the Brockville district, as well as being an extensive farmer, and owns a nice herd of Holsteins. The prize-winning 2-year-old of this year, Daisy Jewel, a full sister to Oxford Jewel, both having for dam the great cow. Daisy Texel, winner of 2nd prize in Toronto milk test, we sold to Mr. Dowler, Hillings Bridge. Mr. Thos. Davidson, of Spring Valley, selected a beautiful calf, Volvet by name, that took 3rd prize for us at Toronto, with 17 in the ring. We sold Eunice Clay's bull calf to Mr. David Marwood, Treherne, Manitoba. He wanted an A 1 bull to head his fine herd of Holsteins, and he has got one in Eunice Clay's Statesman. His dam, Eunice Clay, won the milk test in Ohio, in 1893, and at Toronto this year. Her record at Toronto has not been equalled this year by any cow of any other breed, at any show ground test on this continent, either for pounds of milk, pounds of butter-fat, or pounds of total solids. Eunice Clay's Statesman has for sire, Aaggie Beauty's 2nd Statesman, that won 1st prize at Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus, this year. The calf had a four davs' journey by express, and Mr. Marwood said he was greatly pleased with him on arrival. We have another well-bred bull just born, from Catholine 5th, the 2-year-old heifer in our show herd. She has never had a calf before, so was at a disadvantage at the fairs this year, though she won 13 prizes in Ohio, as a calf and yearling. She is now swinging a monster udder. We also shipped a number of grade Holsteins to

Gloucester, Ottawa P. O.

MR. J. P. PHIN'S SHEEP SALE.

There is no other class of stock that can be either summered or wintered with less care and expense in buildings and feed, than sheep, as a pea-straw stack and a few turnips fed in a shed that other kinds of stock would perish in will fill the requirements fairly well in the winter season, while a scant picking of grass on rough land supplies a very nice summer's bill of fare, though we do not recommend this as the ideal treatment. The Shropshire commends itself as a general purpose breed. They are large enough. Their mutton ranks well to the fore, being exceedingly choice in quality. Their wool always brings high prices, and no other breed will respond more readily to food fed than they. Therefore, we advise farmers who have never owned a sheep to commence now, and there is no safer flock to select from than that of Mr. J. P. Phin, Hespeler, whose sale is announced in this issue. The date is December 20, 1894.

A FAMOUS HERD OF PONIES.

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A FAMOUS HERD OF PONIES.

A FAMOUS HERD OF PONIES.

A FARMER'S ADVOCATE correspondent, while at Grimsby, inspecting Messrs. Geo. Smith & Son's herd of Jersey cattle (which contains an exceedingly fine lot of cows carrying beautiful udders), went out to see Mr. Edgar Smith's famous herd of Welsh Blood ponie. Those in thestables looked like little English Hackneys or race-horses, being such sleek coated, handsome little fellows. "I rever saw," he writes, "such style and action outside of a Hackney. First Attempt, Mr. Smith's famous running pony, while only 46 inches high, looked every inch a race-horse. There were a large number in the field, where they will stay nearly the whole winter, only coming back to their sheds on the very coldest nights. They are extremely hardy, and cheaply kept. They combine with the beauty, style and action of English Hackney, a splendid disposition, which makes them very popular for ladies' and children's driving or riding. They have also plenty of speed. They are about the same size as the Shetland, but are much handsomer, having fine heads, long, arched necks, clean limbs and good bone. Those in the field are quite rough-coated, but require only a short time to make them look like thoroubreds, as the quality is there and can be quickly developed." Ponies from this place, we might add, have never been beaten in the show ring.

WHAT ABOUT

MORTGAGE

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company has a plan of insurance by which, at a cost of about 2 per cent. of the amount per annum, any man may pay off his mortgage and leave his property free and clear to his family, either during his lifetime or at his death.

GET PARTICULARS FROM ANY AGENT OF THE COMPANY,

OR FROM HEAD OFFICE:

COR. YONGE AND COLBORNE STS.,

Toronto.



The leading e for Young ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

Graduating
Courses in Literature, Music, Fine Art, Commercial Science and
Elocution. The efficiency of Canadian Colleges is conceded by all. 20 professors and teachers. 200 students
from all parts of America. Health and home. LOW
RATES. Only 3 hours from Detroit. 60 pp. illustrated
Tenouucement. President AUSTIN, A. B.

Wholesale General Merchants, 100 GREY NUN ST., MONTREAL

IMPORTERS OF

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

MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL

80FA, - CHAIR - AND - BED - SPRINGS A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. F. P. CURRIE. WM. CURRIE.

USE

RAMSAY'S

HANDY CANS.

We have just got out our new Catalogue of harness and everything required by a farmer in this line. It will pay you to send for one and examine it closely. We will guarantee to save you money and give you a No. 1 article, or no sale. ALL HAND SEWED. Deal with us and save middleman's profit. Send for Catalogue.

Farmers' Harness Supply Co.,

104 Front St. East, TORONTO, 7-y-0

THE NEW Chatham and Chautauqua Giant Wagon

With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable Arms.

THE BEST MADE ON RARTH. So said the Judges on Vehicles at the WORLD'S FAIR, Who awarded us a

GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA Over the heads of numerous old and extensive builders in the United States and Canada. The axles are unbreakable, because

Van Allen's Patent Giant Arms Throw all the load directly on the arms, and the arms are also unbreakable, because they are the best refined

MALLEABLE : IRON, Warranted as strong, more durable and lighter running than Steel Skeins. These Giant Arms completely revolutionize the building of wagons. Our 3-inch Malleable Giant Arm

WARRANTED STRONGER, Though less in price, than any ordinary 31 to 31-inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 21-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is warranted stronger than any ordinary 3-inch cast iron arm wagon, and less in price.

THE DEMAND for these wagons is so great that though we are turning out 12 per day, we are taxed to the utmost to supply it. Send in your orders

TERMS AND PRICES LIBERAL.

CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.



TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES

1895.

The undersigned will receive Tenders for Supplies up to noon on MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1894, for the supply of Butchers' Meat, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Cordwood, etc., for the following institutions during the year 1895, viz.:—At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, Brockville and Orillia; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind, at Brantford.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making opplication to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

N.B.—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Mimico, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females, Toronto.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily

Toronto.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily

accepted.

R. CHRISTIE.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

JAMES NOXON,

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities,

Parliament Buildings.

Toronto, November 19th, 1894.

om

ROOFING

FREEMAN'S 3-ply Ready Roofing. Send for samples and get our low prices, and compare the quality of goods and prices with

The Cheapest Roof on the market for the money.

Address, THE W. A. FREEMAN CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

A PLEASANT TONIC Which will strengthen unnerved tired people and invalids, and quickly restore their appetites, is

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co.,

MONTREAL Beware of Imitations.

21-1-y-om

BOYSFOR FARM HELP The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will be training in the Engli

EDUCATION FOR FARMERS' SONS

Is a practical business training, such as may be obtained at the CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE TOTONTO, OF CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Canada's Greatest Business Schools

Hundreds of young men from the farm have attended our schools, and many of them are out in the great world of business, earning large salaries. Our Colleges are the only commercial schools in Canada that guarantee to satisfy the patrons or refund the money. Write for new catalogue and mention "Advocate."

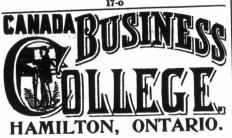
SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

NORTHERN

IS THE PLACE TO ATTEND, if you want either a Business Education or a course in Shorthand.

The Best in Carrada.

Handsome Annual Announcement free. Address, C. A. FLEMINC, Prin , Owen Sound, Ont.



The oldest established and most popular Business College in the Dominion. Excellent Shorthand Department in connection. Send for handsomely illustrated prospectus to

R. E. GALLAGHER,

17-f-o

Principal, HAMILTON, ONT.

SALE STILL GOING ON

We have decided to continue our Bargain Sale of

GUNS AND **BICYCLES**

for two weeks longer.

Intending purchasers would do well to place their orders at once.

Write for Gun and Bicycle Catalogue. Mailed free to any address.

The Bowman Hardware & Sporting Goods Co. (LIMITED),

17-om HAMILTON, ONT.

400 — Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries — 400

(Four Hundred Acres in Extent.) Established 1882.



There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township.

13-tf-om

E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.

E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario. 13-tf-om



Ełc., Etc. Clean and handsome. None better. They will please you. Be your own agent and save nearly one-half cost. Compare our prices and stock before placing your order; you will come again. A. G. HULL & SON.

APPLES FOR ENGLISH MARKETS

Consignments solicited. Advances made and full information given by

Alfred W. Otis. 92 Commercial St., BOSTON, MASS., 43 St. François Xavier St., MONTREAL, CAN. Agents for reliable English houses. 19-1-c-o

WHEN THE SNOW COMES



taken off grass they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of feed, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly.
To neglect this
may keep an
animal poor
all winter, and

all winter, and it may die in the spring.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found the very best condition Powder to use. Its action is quick and sure, and satisfactory results are guaranteed.

This tonic for House.

This tonic for Horses and Cattle, if properly used, will add fifty per cent. to the selling price of any animal, and it costs only 50c. Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c.; Dick's Blister,

50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c.; Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.



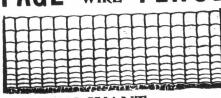
The Improved KNITTER will knit 15 pairs of sox a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.

KNITTEK on the Market.
This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Price, \$8.00. wanted. Write 101 partition.

Dundas Knitting Machine Co.,

Dundas, Ont.

17-y-om



DO YOU WANT

A Fence that is
GUARANTEED

To turn all kinds of stock.
To keep tight in all temperatures.
To give satisfaction.
To last a few days less than forever.

Can You Get Anything Better than This? = =

It is neat and strong, and looks like a spider's web spun from post to post; but it is always there. Sold throughout Ontario by farmers who use it themselves and know its merits well enough to recommend it to their neighbors. If there is no dealer in your vicinity, write for circulars and illustrated paper to

The Page Wire Fence Co. of Ontario, Ltd. WALKERVILLE, ONT.

THE BEST FENCE MADE



Agents Wanted in Every Township. Send for Circulars and particulars.

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE COMPANY

Ingersoll, Ont. work; absolutely sure; don't fail to VERWARE CO., Box & Windson

21-L-om GODERICH ORGAN High grade, fine tone. Send for Catalogue. Made at Goderich. Ontario. 1-y-om

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St. Catharines, Ont.

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St. Catharines, Ont.

PRACTICAL FARMER should read the Planet send it free, S. L. Allen & Co., 1107 Market St., Philadelphia.