

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



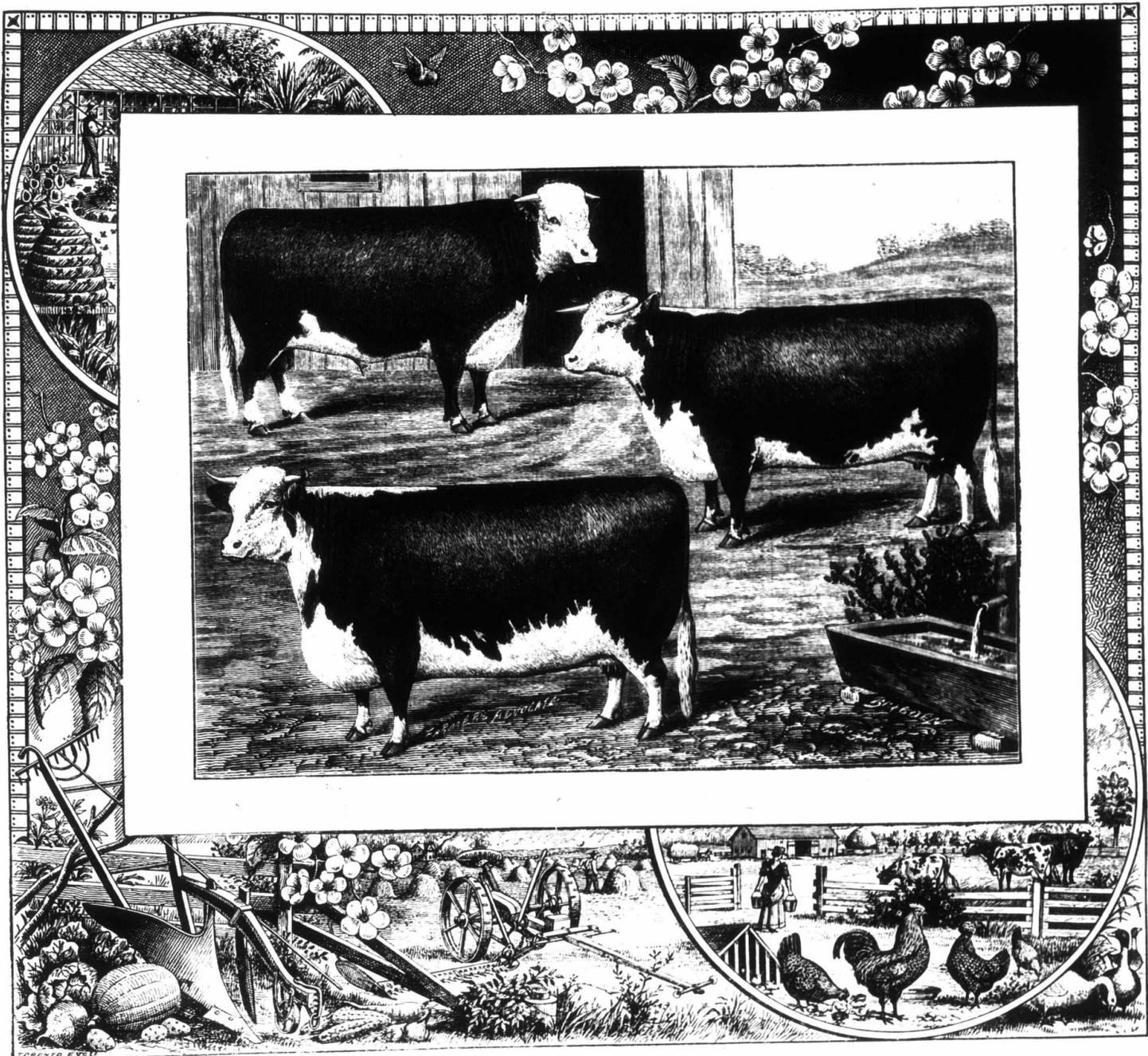
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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THREE CHAMPION HEREFORDS OF 1894.
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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.

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Clubbing Rates for 1895.

- Our subscribers may obtain any of the papers mentioned below at the following price:— FARMER'S ADVOCATE and Home Magazine and Toronto Evening News.....\$1 50 Toronto Daily Globe, morning edition..... 6 00 Toronto Daily Globe, second edition..... 4 00 Toronto Empire, daily..... 6 00 Toronto Empire, evening edition..... 3 50 Toronto Weekly Mail or Farm and Fireside..... 1 30 The two combined..... 1 40 Toronto Weekly Globe (12 pages)..... 1 50 Toronto Weekly Empire..... 1 75 London Free Press, weekly edition..... 1 70 London Advertiser, weekly..... 1 60 Montreal Weekly Witness..... 1 60

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 1891 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 under other conditions. We give the produce on the selected experimental plots in 1891 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:—

Table with columns: Unmanured Plot 3, Farmyard Manure Plot 2, Artificial Manures (Plot 7, Plot 8, Plot 9, Mean), Mean of Plots 7, 8, 9 (or 16), and Mean of Plots 7, 8, 9 (or 16). Rows show data for years 1891, 1893, 1854, 1863, 1864 under 'BUSHELS OF DRESSED GRAIN, PER ACRE.' and 'WEIGHT PER BUSHEL OF DRESSED GRAIN, LBS.' and 'TOTAL STRAW, CHAFF, ETC., PER ACRE, CWTs. (112 LBS.)'

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 bushels per acre, against only 9½ 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 farmyard manure plot has given 45½ bushels this year, against only 34½ 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, than the artificial manures. This was especially noticeable in 1893, 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 1893 the farmyard manure plot gave 44 bushels, whilst the three artificially manured plots gave respectively 53½, 55½ and 55½ bushels. In 1893 the same three artificially manured plots gave only 20½, 21½ and 19½ bushels, whilst this year they have given considerably more than twice as much, namely, 48½, 49 and 47 bushels. It will be noticed that the quantity of straw produced in 1893 was little more than one-fifth that of the present season's crop; the difference due, no doubt, to the difference in the season's 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 sowing of the greater part of the artificial nitrogenous fertilizers, 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.

It has abundantly been proved that not only on the average of years, but in a very great majority of the individual seasons, from 1852 up to the present time, the calculated average produce of the selected plots in the experimental wheat field has very closely indicated the average yield per acre of the United Kingdom at large.

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 quarters for home consumption. The estimated total requirements for the year is about twenty-nine and one-quarter million quarters, which leaves the estimated requirements from stocks and imports to be about twenty-one and a-half million quarters. 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 would have had united cause for rejoicing.

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.

Horses were fairly well represented, and several splendid animals were out. That magnificent Clydesdale stallion, McRae, an importation of Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., was a worthy 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 were 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 (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 has charge.

(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 originating in the country where 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 will follow.

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 College.

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 "Irish."

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. 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 "sow," while the proportion of thin pigs is great. Prices for cattle, as compared with a year ago, appear as follows:—

GRADES.	Extreme Prices. 1894.	Top Prices. 1893.
1500 lbs. up.....	\$ 4 10 @ \$ 6 45	\$ 6 10
1350 @ 1500.....	3 40 @ 6 15	5 60
1200 @ 1350.....	3 10 @ 5 90	5 40
1050 @ 1200.....	2 90 @ 5 40	4 90
900 @ 1050.....	2 80 @ 4 80	4 65
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 00 @ 3 60	3 85
Fat cows.....	2 40 @ 3 70	3 75
Canners.....	1 00 @ 2 00	2 40
Bulls.....	1 40 @ 3 90	3 75
Calves.....	1 50 @ 5 50	6 25
Texas steers.....	2 50 @ 3 25	3 25
Texas cows.....	2 00 @ 2 60	2 65
Western steers.....	2 90 @ 4 60	4 10
Western cows.....	2 00 @ 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.....	1,500	10,940	11,090
August.....	55,900	46,260	65,320
September.....	108,000	89,690	88,790
October.....	143,000	115,120	89,220
November.....	37,000	44,700	15,500
December.....	3,000	7,760	1,160
Totals.....	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 ago, show as follows:—

Articles.	1894.	1893.
Wheat—2		
November.....	\$ 53 1/2	\$ 60 1/2
December.....	53 1/2	61 1/2
May.....	58 1/2	67 1/2
Corn—2		
November.....	49 1/2	35 1/2
December.....	48 1/2	35 1/2
May.....	48 1/2	39 1/2
Oats—2		
November.....	28 1/2	27 1/2
December.....	28 1/2	27 1/2
May.....	32 1/2	30 1/2
Pork—		
January.....	12 07 1/2	12 50
May.....	12 40	12 62 1/2
Lard—		
January.....	6 95	7 85
May.....	7 12 1/2	7 75
S. Ribs—		
January.....	6 05	6 60
May.....	6 20	6 65

Wheat shows 6 1/2c. decline for cash, while corn is 1 1/2c. 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 winters ago.

Hog products show only 32 1/2c. 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 ago.

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.

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.

To give an idea of the revenue of this Association, besides the gate receipts, at \$1.00 each admission, per ticket or \$10 per week for a season ticket, there are 114 boxes, which have been sold for \$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 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.

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.

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 over-matched, 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—7206, 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 veterinarians 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 Kilnwick Fireaway (imp.)—5—117, in a class of five, where he competed against Enthorpe Performer and Danesfort, both celebrated horses.

Mr. Geo. H. Hastings, of Deer Park, also took down two Hackneys:—Black Nobleman—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 Londesboro 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 cart.

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 succession.

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 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 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 century 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 decline, 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 harder than a thoroughbred Ayrshire.

When I got my first Ayrshires I had as good grade cattle as the average Ontario farmer, and my thoroughbreds and grades ran together. I never saw the grades any harder than the thoroughbreds. 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 the throat." I quite agree with him in that, but a thoroughbred Ayrshire is a great deal easier fed than the grade of his fancy.

He states that, with one exception, the best cow in 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 is worn out.

We have a thoroughbred Ayrshire cow in our herd, Pride of Meadows—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 \$1.50 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.

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 the same gentleman, took first for the best cow having calved after the first of May, and an Ayrshire cow, owned by James Callender, North Gower, took 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. 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 we 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 first-class 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, 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 communication some details of the cattle trade were given, and since writing, the improvement has been sustained. At a sale of Galloway and Blue-gray 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 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 sale under review, a three-year-old Galloway cow, named Sateen II., drew £21 10s., and her Blue-gray calf, by the White bull Snow King, made £12 10s. The Galloway cow Pearl of Mindork 11611, 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 11615, drew £20, and her steer calf, £8 10s. Steers, aged respectively two and one year old, sold for £34 and £24 10s. 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 requisite number of crosses to obtain registration in the Herd Book. Such cattle are very common in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and a grand race they are.

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 September this year you 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 than 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 wondered at.

Certainly it has been a good job for sheep-breeders, 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 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 Dumfriesshires there are still many farmers 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 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 Lowland 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 shearing 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 shearing 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 and best informed experts on all points connected with the breed in this country. For several years past they have sold sixty shearing rams at the Lothian ram sales. This year the average price of the sixty was £13 13s. 3d., and the highest price £32. Another notable flock is that at Low Ploughland, in Avondale. Twenty shearings 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. 5d. Kelso, a quaint, stranded sort of old town, is the centre of the Border Leicester world. The Kelso 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 shearing rams, for which he received the splendid average of £44 1s. 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 north-east 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 Upper Hindhope, with an average of £14 1s. 6d. The highest price realized for a Cheviot ram this year was £33, the animal being from the flock of Mr. Douglas.

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 ADVOCATE 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 corner 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 be thrown back on warm days. The height of this cosy 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 1903 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 interrupted by the World's Fair, rather than have half-hearted exhibitions, and the results showed that their judgment was good. However, the breeders 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 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 and handsome animals," said E. E. Chester, Superintendent of the cattle department. "The only 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 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, Davenport, Iowa; H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill.; A. E. Baker, Beaver 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 blue ribbon.

The display of Shorthorns was not as representative 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 1 year, 1st. Southdown—Wether, 1 year and under 1 year, 2nd; wether, under 1 year, 2nd.

John Rutherford.—Shropshire—Wether, over 2 years, 1st and 2nd; wether, 1 year and under 2 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, 1st 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 Lincoln, 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 turn-outs, 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 exhibitors 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 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 Sheriffston, for the Highland and Agricultural Society.)

The corner of Scotland that lies north of the Grampians has a fame for the breeding, rearing and fattening 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 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 counties; and there also are the Shorthorns most in favor. These provide for crossing the best materials, which are largely and skillfully 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 soil in higher latitudes, and the man who does not know how to bring them out in the highest perfection, at the least possible expense, may "put the plough on the roost."

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 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 a day, as they will consume, with a little cotton and linseed cake, and sometimes a mixture of hashed linseed cake. 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 dip. The artificial stuffs are sometimes increased a little as the cattle advance towards finish in fattening.

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 cattle and man is allowed two hours at each feeding time, and is supposed to clean the cattle in that time, with an

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 year.

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, with soft-soap and warm water, and they are groomed once a day; the leaner half from 8.30 to 10 a.m., the fatter half from 1 to 4 p.m. Mr. Reid pays particular attention to the hours of grooming.

BANFFSHIRE.

is a county very much akin to Aberdeenshire. In respect of soil, climate, configuration and capacities for the breeding and rearing of cattle, it may be 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 grain in the middle of the day. All the cattle receiving extra feeding are washed about once a week with carbolic soap and warm water, and they are combed and brushed daily, generally in the forenoon.

Mr. Chas Kemp, Metherclun, 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 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.

MORAY.

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 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 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 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 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. 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 winter ration begins about 1st November. It con-

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 nothing 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. 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 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 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 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 not exhausted, 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 tario it is mixed with vegetable and animal remains. rock, mixed with the sub-soil, resting upon the solid 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 plaining 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. Pantan'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 store-house, 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 cent. 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, 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 we see that the soil occupies the same position as the merchant's shop, merely a store-house. We

have noticed that the soil is supplied by the rain-falls, 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 store-house 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.

An 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 Formations.

Comparing the stony records of geology to a book on history, we may call the Ages, volumes; the Systems, periods, and the Formations, chapters.

The Ages are named according to the condition of life at the time, e. g., Paleozoic, 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 (Cocene).

We shall now refer to the records of geology, and note some of the most important things in each.

I. ARCHAIC AGE.—This volume is distinguished for vast areas of hard rocks, rich in minerals, and contains 50,000 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 Archaic 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 glass-making 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 limestone 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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

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 hind 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 following mixture:—Sulphate of quinine, two ounces; dilute 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.]

CHOREA IN DOG.

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 spirits, 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 symptoms, 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, you may relieve the urgent symptoms. Procure from the chemist the following medicine:—R.—Arsenic, 2 grains; Ferric sulph., 1 dram; Piper nigrum, 1 dram; pil. aloes and myrrh, 2 drams. Mix and divide into 60 pills. Give one pill night 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 FARMER'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 inactive. The ash of muck is similar to that of ordip.

ary 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 may 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. 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.
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 pertaining to agriculture.
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 way.
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 favorites, 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 others.
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 24 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:—

Month	Patrons milk fat in milk.	Per cent. fat in milk.	Wt. cheese lb.	Amount of money each would receive if cheese sold for 10c. per lb.			
				Pay. by wt. of milk.	By fat. per cent.	By Read. per cent.	By Read. 2% of cheese made.
May:							
1	2,100	3.80	194.75	\$ 18.90	\$ 19.73	\$ 19.54	\$ 19.475
2	2,100	3.48	183.25	\$ 18.90	\$ 18.06	\$ 18.25	\$ 18.325
June:							
1	1,800	4.18	183.75	\$ 17.685	\$ 19.01	\$ 18.73	\$ 18.57
2	1,800	3.60	170.00	\$ 17.685	\$ 16.36	\$ 16.64	\$ 16.81
July:							
H	1,800	3.84	184.00	\$ 17.41	\$ 18.91	\$ 18.88	\$ 18.87
L	1,800	3.23	164.25	\$ 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 condemns 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 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 similarly 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 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 cost of making.

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 experimenter. An official bulletin coming from an institution 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 them 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 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 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 better 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 order. Am very much pleased with it, and am endeavoring to get more subscribers." Chatham Nov. 26, 1894. JOHN LANGMORE.

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 cheeks 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.

"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 the hotel."

We returned in silence, 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 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.

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 any one will get to hear of it? Why, man, what have I half-ruined 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, perhaps."

He looked at me as though his glance was 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 account, I believe my mind would be quite oblivious to the events of last night."

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, 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 so 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 thistle-down,
As fond as a lover's dream,
As pure as the flush in the sea shell's throat,
As sweet 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,
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 gentleman:—

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

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 cheerful 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, courage and friends.

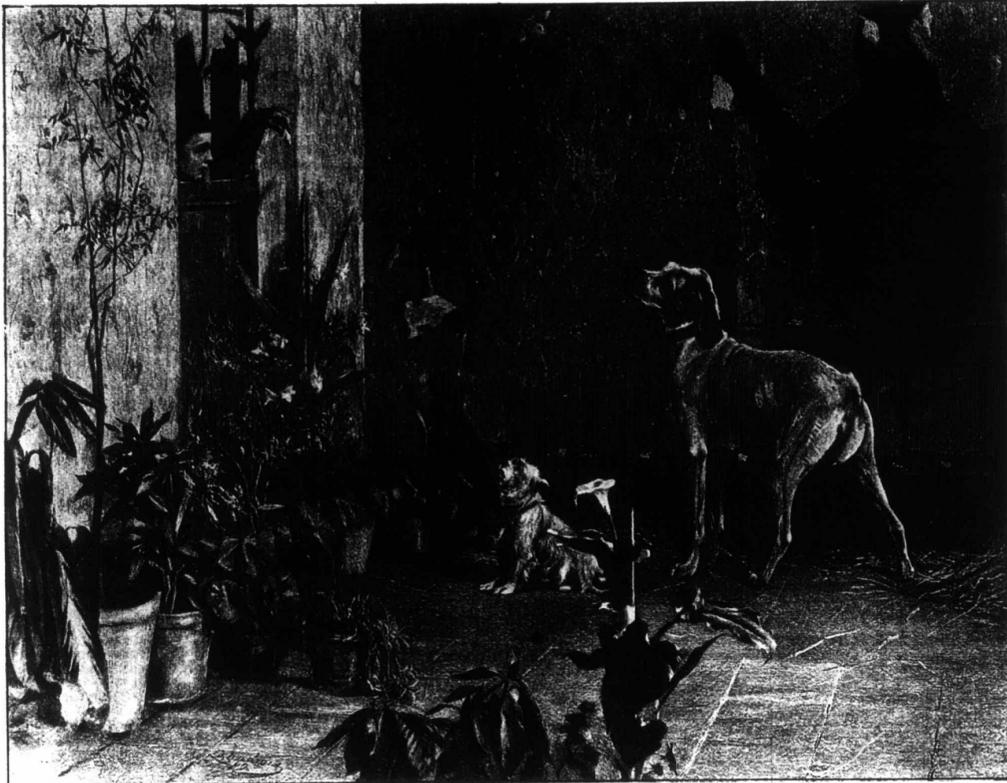
Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

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 duration, 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 the prisoners wears a downcast look that is quite



THREE PRISONERS.

pathetic. It is interesting, by way of contrast, to 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 effort at speech.

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 villain who was full of harmless fun and enjoyed a good laugh? Bad men may show their teeth like Cerberus in a hateful smile or control their face like Quilp, but their merriment is as unlike the spontaneity of the delicious laughter of men as the call of a night owl is different from a bobolink's sunlit spray of morning melody.

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 natural, or if any bone 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 wrist 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. 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 happiness, 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 statement. 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

come here direct from the old sod, they would 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 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 exhilarating 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. Look at the beautiful forests with which we are surrounded; is 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 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.

THE QUIET HOUR.

"The Voice in the Twilight."

I was sitting alone in the twilight, With spirit troubled and vexed, With thoughts that were morbid and gloomy...

"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."

What thou shalt to-day provide, Let me as a child receive; What to-morrow may betide, Calmly to Thy wisdom leave...

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'n's sublimest height, Down through December's starry night, Comes glorious, glad-some Christmas."

And he hears, too, the lusty "hurrahs" of the boys and the hand-clapping of the little tots as the myriad, soft, bright snow-crystals fall; for who wants a Xmas without frost and snow?

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?

What quaint, fairy-like fancies about the snow do we find interwoven in both prose and poetry!

"Whenever we see on stormy nights, The scurrying snowflakes fly, We may know that frolicsome winter-sprites Are guiding them dextrously."

Do you wonder that I so often use poetical extracts in my letters to you? Well, I shall tell you why. I always look upon poems as the flowers of language, and being a lover of flowers, I cull here and there, some of the pretty blossoms that spring up along my pathway.

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!"

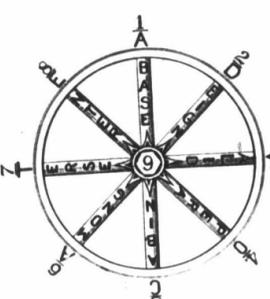
And the following rhyme, which the children of Staffordshire, England, repeat when hanging up their stockings:

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

Puzzles.

- 1—DOUBLE GEOGRAPHICAL ACROSTIC. 1—My FIRST is a cape, 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.

Answers to Nov. 1st Puzzles.



HORACE N. CROSSLEY, PROPRIETOR OF THE SANDY BAY STOCK FARM. Importer and breeder of SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES. 10 choice Shropshire yearling rams, 15 yearling ewes, 20 ram lambs, and 20 ewe lambs, all from the (imp.) Bradburne ram, for sale at prices to suit the times.

H. I. ELLIOTT, BREEDER OF Scotch Shorthorns and Southdown Sheep. RIVERVIEW FARM, Danville, P. Q.

AUCTION SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP AND GRADE CATTLE. THE CANADIAN FRUIT GROWERS' JOURNAL. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE FARMER'S ADVOCATE HOME MAGAZINE.

A VALUABLE SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

THE HOME QUEEN WORLD'S FAIR COOK BOOK

For Three New Subscribers. We would draw our readers' attention to the very best cook book that the combined skill and ingenuity of 200 of America's foremost women could devise.

THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE AND FAMILY ATLAS OF THE WORLD

For Four New Subscribers. This work contains maps of all foreign countries and divisions of the world. 2. Elegantly engraved maps of all the States and Territories.

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For two new subscribers we will supply the Canadian edition of Law's Veterinary Adviser. Price, \$2.

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BOYS' ANNUAL.

For four new subscribers. Contains over 800 pages of reading matter and illustrations, with 12 colored plates, five complete stories by well-known authors.

YOUNG CANADA

FOR THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS. This book is 8 x 11 inches, about 600 pages of reading matter and illustrations, large type, and nicely printed.

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FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER. This is a very interesting book for the young; handsomely illustrated.

OUR PREMIUM PICTURES.

"CANADA'S PRIDE."

This picture is considered by critical judges to be one of the very finest wood engravings of Heavy Draught Horses ever gotten up in America.

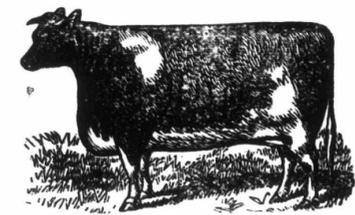
PRICE 25 Cts., OR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

"CANADA'S COLUMBIAN VICTORS"

Is a very handsome engraving of Ayrshire Cattle. All of the animals were prize-winners at World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. Out of \$2,035, Canadian Ayrshires won \$1,885; United States, \$150.

PRICE 25 Cts., OR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON.



Arthur Johnston has for sale an extra good lot of

SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND YOUNG COWS

At moderate prices, as well as a choice lot of young bulls. He is also breeding

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

Of the purest breeding and finest quality

GREENWOOD P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Claremont Stn. C.P.R. or Pickering Stn. G.T.R. Parties met on shortest notice. 4-2-y-om

FOR SALE

A few choice BERKSHIRE Sows eight months old. For prices apply to

JOHN RACEY, Jr., LENNOXVILLE, QUE. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle & Berkshire Pigs. 17-1-y-om

AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM.

Extra good Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Leicesters of both sexes; also Mammoth

Bronze Turkeys; very fine young birds. Write, stating your wants.

E. GAUNT & SONS, 13-1-y-om St. Helens, Ont.

IF YOU WANT a well-bred Shorthorn Bull

for use on grade cows, or a heifer to start a herd with, or some Improved Yorkshire pigs from imported sow Lady Lindsay [422], write

C. G. DAVIS, Woodland's Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O. 13-y-om

LARGE IMP. YORKSHIRE PIGS

—AND—

HOLSTEIN: CATTLE.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction, or ask no

pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. FLETCHER BROS., Oxford Mills P. O., Ont. Kemptville Station, C.P.R. 5-1-y-om

\$312.00 and SILVER MEDAL

won by BROOK BANK HOLSTEINS, at TORONTO, 1891.

Including 1st & 2nd in Milk Test, and prizes on females in every section, from Cow to Calf. We keep the best to be procured. All

ages. For sale—right sort and right prices. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Also a few choice young Poland-China Boars for sale. A. & G. RICE, Currie's P.O., Oxford Co., Ont. 19-1-y-om

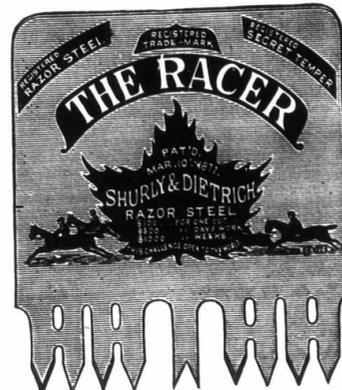
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

H. BOLLERT, CASSEL, ONT.

Several very choice young cows and heifers due to calve in Nov. and Dec. are now for sale at very reasonable prices. If you want the best, come and see them, or write for full description and prices. Maple Grove Holsteins lead in production. Every animal in the herd priced. Visitors always welcome. 13-1-y-om

The Razor Steel, Secret Temper, Cross-Cut Saw



WE take pleasure in offering to the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known.

A Saw to cut fast, must hold a keen cutting edge.

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These Saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any Saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

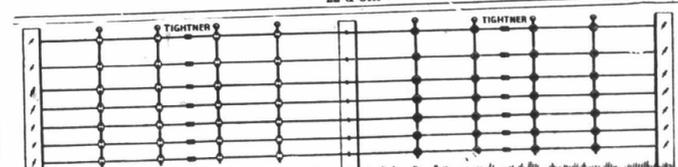
Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a Saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cts. per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONTARIO.



No better wire fence built than the Casey Diamond Grip. Just the thing for farmers—neat, strong and durable. Will last a lifetime, barring accidents. Uses only straight wires with so little depression as not to cause the galvanized wire to peel. If there is a dealer who wants something better to handle than he's had try it. We also supply the Double Lock

Wire Fence, which is claimed by some to be second to none, the lateral wire of which, as well as the upright stay, being crimped at joints. Our agents build either on premises. Agents wanted every where in Canada, to whom sole territory will be allotted. County and Township Rights for sale. Our Gas Pipe Frame Gate takes the lead. No better or cheaper place in the city to get plain or fancy turning done. Call on, when in the city, or address,

CANADA FENCE COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Corner Bathurst and Clarence Sts., 17-y-om

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Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address

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Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded. 13-1-y-om

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

A Two-Year-old Prize-Winner For Sale.

Netherland Aggie Eden, second prize at Toronto in 1893-4. Large, handsome, good quality, rare-bred, fine-bred.

Sire, our invincible Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, dam Princess Margaret, butter record, 20 lbs., 11-2 oz. in a week as a 4-year-old. Other stock of all ages for sale. A choice lot of Tamworths on hand.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO., New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. Shipping Stations, Petersburg, G. T. R., and Ayr, C. P. R. 21-1-y-om

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

The fine yearling bull Netherland Consul, a son of the silver medal bull Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, and the great cow Pollanthus imp., that gave 1316 lbs. milk in a year at two years old, now for sale. He should go to head herd.—G. W. OLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT. 12-y-om

C. C. & G. F. CLEVELAND

(J. L. Goodhue & Co., Mfgs. Leather Belting)

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF Durham Cattle, Standard Bred Horses, Chester White Swine. Young Stock for Sale.

Address—C. C. & G. F. CLEVELAND, Greenlands Stock Farm, Danville, Que. 17-1-y-om

SPRINGBROOK JERSEY FARM.

Registered A. J. C. C. Jerseys for sale. One bull calf seven months old; also Cows and Heifer calves. P. H. LAWSON, Niles town, Ontario. 23-a-o

JERSEYS FOR SALE.

Two Bulls eight months old; registered; St. Lambert stock, A. J. C. C.; good size; solid colors. Price right. G. W. GARDINER, Lyn, Ont. 23-a-o

JERSEYS.

One or a car load; all ages; good individuals; richly bred. Come and see, or address

J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont. R. R. Stat'n. Brampton, G. T. R., C. P. R. 23-a-o

JERSEYS, STANDARD BRED HORSES.

Choicely bred Stoke-Pogus and St. Lambert Jerseys.

Standard bred and Road Horses for sale.

DR. E. P. BALL, Rock Island, Que.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

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

JERSEYS FOR SALE

At the head of the herd is the grand young St. Lambert bull, Nabob, son of Nell's John Bull. Stock of both sexes and different ages, and of choice breeding, now on hand.

JONATHAN CARPENTER, WINONA, ONT. 13-1-y-om

J. C. C.—Twenty Jersey Cows, Heifers

and Calves of both sexes at reasonable prices. Baron Hugo of St. Anne's heads the herd; first prize winner at Ottawa and Kingston, 1883, and second prize winner at Toronto. Write your wants—bargains here. H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnyside Farm, Knowlton, P. Q. 17-1-f-om

FIRST PRIZE JERSEY HERD.

Two young bulls from first prize cows and first prize bull at Toronto. Several heifers to calve shortly, suitable for family cows.

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Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada; bred closely to the great dairy cow at Chicago, also the famous two-year-old. Sires of both were sold from this herd. Also Welsh Blood Ponies for ladies' and children's driving. Stock for sale always on hand. GEO. SMITH & SON, Grimsby, Ontario. 3-y-om

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Consignment from this herd to the Quebec and Ottawa Fairs was awarded two Gold and Silver Medals and Diploma on herd; Diploma for best bull, thirteen firsts, eleven seconds and four third prizes. Our crop of calves for 1894 has been a "bully" one, so we have decided to quote very low prices on them. Remember they are all pure St. Lamberts, and bred from the very best. Also a few yearling bulls, prize-winners. Apply to

WM. A. REBURN, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. 20-y-om

GUERNSEYS AND LARGE YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE—A choice bull calf, two months' old, bred from heavy-milking, high-testing stock. Also ten grand young pigs ready to ship.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTION SALES

Conducted in all parts of the country. Pedigree stock a specialty. Write for terms. References; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Hon. M. H. Cochran, Compton, P. Q., or this office. JOHN SMITH, Brampton y-o-1-f

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Anxiety 4th and Grove 3rd Strains.

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

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2-YEAR-OLD AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A good chance to secure a first-class Bull, with first-class pedigree; color red and white; very nicely marked; good disposition; and also 2-year-old Guernsey Bull, with pedigree.

Apply to **J. A. JAMES,**

23-a-om. Nilestown, Ont.

GREENHOUSE FARM.

Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford and Suffolk Sheep.

I offer several Bull Calves, from 1 to 3 months old—rare good ones—from (imp.) cows and their progeny, whose sires and dams have won highest honors, and, for butter and milk combined, are, without any doubt, the best Ayrshire cattle ever imported to this country. Also a number of choice Oxford Yearling Ewes, safe in lamb to my Royal winning Rams. A few 2-year-old shear Suffolk Ewes and Ram Lambs. All at right prices. Write or come and see them. Corwin, C.P.R., 2 miles; Guelph, G.T., 7 miles. 17-y-om **W. B. COCKBURN.**

J. YULL & SONS,

Meadowside Farm, Ontario.

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Our herd is composed of seventy-five head. Leonard Meadowside—1425—first prize at World's Fair, heads the herd. Cows of the deepest milking strain, having won several medals at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome met at train. Give us a call. 7-y-om



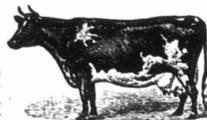
THE GLEN STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRES

—AND—

BERKSHIRES.

A few good Ayrshire bull calves and heifers, Berkshires, boars and sows. For particulars write



Whiteside Bros., INNERKIP, ONT. 7-y-om

Ayrshires. - Ayrshires.

IMPORTED IN 1893 AND 1894, AND

Will be Exhibited at TORONTO, LONDON, AND OTTAWA.

Largest and most expensive importation combined with Milk, Butter and prize record Ayrshires procurable in Scotland.

Make it your special business to see them and their first calves, 7 months old, imported in dam.

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Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write **MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS,** Howick, Que. 19-y-om

A. McCALLUM & SON,

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PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES and BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

The imported Cruickshank bull 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.

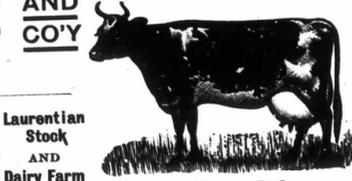
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CLARENCE, ONT.

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

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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 Berkshires. 7-1-y

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



I have on hand the best young **CLYDESDALE** Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord

SHROPSHIRE.

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



SHORTHORNS!

CHOICE YOUNG

HEIFERS and BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls

NORTHERN LIGHT

—AND—

VICE CONSUL



My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere Terms reasonable. 19-1-y-om **ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.**

The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.,



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.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

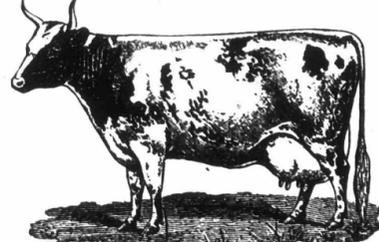
25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R. 7-b-om

GUERNSEY BULLS.

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. Write for particulars. 9-y-om

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

HIGH-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 \$90 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.** 8-y-om

FOR SALE.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS (Registered)

—AND—
SHORTHORN BULLS (Registered)

Also a few females. Apply to **C. HARLESTON IRVING,** "Bonshaw Farm," NEWMARKET, P.O. Box 288 9-1-y-om

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. C. T. R., importer and breeder of **Dorset Horned Sheep** 19-1-y-om

MAPLE SHADE

SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS

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

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

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES

And their lambs for sale by car lots; also a very choice Shorthorn Bull calf, ten months old. **W. S. HAWKSHAW,** Glanworth P.O., Ont. 7 miles south of London. 7-1-f-om



Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS

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. **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 prizes out of ten entries at World's Fair, 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, Guelph, G. T. R.; Telegraph, Guelph; Telephone, Arkell. 7-1-y-om

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

To Stockmen & Breeders.

LITTLE'S PATENT: FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP 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.

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 SHADE" 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; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of all Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

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, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.** Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

SEND for Catalogue of CHAMPION EVAPORATOR. THE G. H. GRIMM CO., Montreal. 7-1-0

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,**
11-y-o Box 160, Woodstock, Ont.

BREEDERS OF 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 Locust Hill, Station. H-y-om. **JNO. PIKE & SONS.**

Specialty of Improved Large Yorkshire Hogs



This herd has again won first prize at Toronto Exhibition. 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 PIGS

Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all seasons.

J.M. HURLEY & SON
Belleville, Ont. Box 442.
17-1-y-om

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES,

A few Sows three months old; a litter six weeks old, both from imported stock. Also a pure-bred 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. O. SNELL,
8-y-om EDMONTON, ONTARIO.

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs

A choice lot of young pigs just fit to ship. Pairs supplied, not akin, bred 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.

17-1-y-om

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.

GEO. GREEN, Fairview, Ont.
9-y-om

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. — A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand.

SRAEL GRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.
—IMPORTER OF—
Large - English - Berkshires
4-y-om

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

From eight weeks to six months old; good ones; nicely marked, and close to imported stock. Also a few Shorthorn Heifers. Prices very moderate.

R. RIVERS & SON,
Springhill Farm, Walkerton.
13-1-y-om

BERKSHIRES

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

WM. McALLISTER, Varna, Ont.
3-1-y-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.

C. J. GILROY & SON

Glen Buell, Ont., BREEDERS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

—ALSO—
Large English Berkshires & Imp. Yorkshire Swine

Bred from imported stock. Personal inspection solicited.
7-y-om

THE BRONZE MEDAL HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Headed 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,** Thornedale, Ont.
20-y-om

THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES.

J. G. SNELL & BRO.,
Edmonton, Ontario.

We are now breeding a number of fine 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-time prices. **W. J. HAYGRAFT,** Boyne Water Farm, Agincourt, Ontario.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

On our herd of fourteen individuals at the Industrial Exhibition we won fifteen prizes. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Can supply pairs not akin. We ship to order and guarantee satisfaction.

TAPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont.
20-2-y-om

E. D. GEORGE
PUTNAM, ONT.
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices.

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 to

JAS. H. SHAW,
21-14-om Simcoe, Ont.

RED TAMWORTH PIGS.

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

CALDWELL BROS.,
23. Briery Bank Farm, Orchard P.O., Ont.

W. H. ODELL, BELMONT, ONT.

—BREEDER OF—
REGISTERED TAMWORTH SWINE.

12 first-class young Tamworth boars for sale, also pigs booked from prize-winning stock for delivery 1st March, at \$10 each.

13-1-y-om

THE AVON HERD OF REGISTERED TAMWORTH, CHESTER WHITE AND IMPORTED POLAND CHINA SWINE.

Our herds are selected from the best strains from England and the U. S. We have some choice young stock of Tamworth and Poland China from 5 weeks to 4 months old. Pairs not akin. Prices moderate. Correspondence solicited. Orders booked for spring pigs, Chester White. **HERRON & DAFOE, Avon P. O. 22-1-om**

TAMWORTHS AND POLAND-CHINAS

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred to farrow in February and March. Pairs of weaning pigs of each breed not akin for sale.

FRANK ROW,
21-1-om Avon, Ont.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA PIGS

A choice lot for sale from six weeks to seven months old. Boars and sows from the best prize-winning strains of blood. Prices very moderate.

WESLEY W. FISHER, Benmiller, Ont.
22-c-om

Don't Wait



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

You may need it to-night

COULD HARDLY WALK

ON ACCOUNT OF **RHEUMATISM**

P. H. FORD

—OF—
Quachita City, La.,

After **TWO YEARS** Suffering **IS CURED**

—BY—
THE USE OF Ayer's Sarsaparilla



"For fully two years, I suffered from rheumatism, and was frequently in such 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 badly afflicted as ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I resolved to try it, and, after using six bottles, I was completely cured."—P. H. Ford, Quachita City, La.

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted **AT THE WORLD'S FAIR**

MAY I SEND YOU FREE

OUR CATALOGUE OF **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 **THE SUPPLY CO., NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO**

3-y-om

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE

For Cold in the Head, Drooping in the Throat, Hay Fever, Aching above the Eyes, Earache, and discharges from the Ears and Nose, affecting Children and Adults, also for all Cuts, Wounds or Old Sores. It is a perfect specific. Price by mail, post paid, 50 cents. Samples free.

T. R. MORROW, CHEMIST,
426 Cordova St., & Mt. Pleasant,
VANCOUVER, B. C. 21-y-om

TAMWORTHS & IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Our herds of Tamworths and Chesters are selected from the choicest herds in England and United States; 80 choice fall pigs of the above breeds, also 8 grand Tamworth boars fit for fall service, and 10 choice sows bred for spring farrow. Pairs furnished not akin. Reduced rates by express. Pedigrees furnished. Send for prices before buying elsewhere. **H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Middlesex Co., Ont.**
7-y-om

1500 lbs. of Honey

Extracted, and in sections, for sale cheap; also Cocks and Cockerels of the following breeds:—1. Brahmas, Br. Leghorns, G. Dorkings, Bl. Spanish.

Correspondence solicited. Descriptive catalogue free.

17-y-om **CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont.**

NOTICES.

In writing to advertisers please mention 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 Seaford, by the Estate of T. T. Coleman, crushes grain with four-horse power, at the rate of 85 bushels per hour. See Coleman's advertisement in this issue.

Before attempting to put in another winter with the old cross-cut saw, it will be 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 largest manufacturers of this class of goods in the world, and whoever 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 manufacturers, Shirley & Dietrich, Galt, Ont., say in their advertisement.

A HOON FOR DRIVERS.

With one of "Dietz" Tubular Driving Lamps fastened at the side or front of a vehicle, doctors, ministers, farmers, livermen 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 clamp and thumb screw. 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 Leathers 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 dullness 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."

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 authorities on horse lore. The coming issue will exceed any former production. They will be sold at 30c each, or given to each new subscriber to that paper subscribing before Dec. 15.

The "Canadian Almanac" has become a household word. Very many business men would just as soon be without their customary newspaper as this annual production. The immense amount of information to be found within its covers makes it what it is—a valuable work. The Almanac for 1895 is a decided improvement on any preceding issue. It is published by the Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, and the price is only 20c. in paper and 30c. in cloth covers.

Prof. Wm. Saunders' 2nd edition of "Insects Injurious to Fruits," has been received. In preparing it, the author has endeavored to change the original work wherever an improvement could be made. It is now one of the most complete, up-to-date works to be found on the market. While it is very comprehensive, its brevity and clearness make it specially valuable to all fruit growers. In view of the ever-increasing attention to fruit growing in this country, and also the constant war that is being waged against injurious insects, this "work" should be widely called for. It is published by J. P. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. It can be ordered through this office.

No. 3 of "Live Stock Handbooks" has been received from the publishers, Vinton & Co. (Ltd.), London, Eng. It is a valuable treatise on heavy horses, their breeding and management. Shires, Suffolks and Clydesdales are taken up and discussed as to their respective history, characteristics, records, etc., together with numerous cuts of noted horses and mares. The breeding of heavy cart horses for street work, the London work horse in street and stable, farm management of the heavy horse, and diseases and injuries to which heavy horses are liable, all have their respective chapters, in which the subjects are ably handled. The book contains 219 pages, and is well printed and bound.

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.

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."

Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, writes: "The following is a list of my latest sales:—Sow, F. H. Stirtzinger, Fenwick, Ont.; Wm. Leggett, Connor, Ont.; 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, Glendinning, Man.; My present offerings include August pigs, four younger litters, Wilkes sows fit to breed now, and Norminee 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."

Fape 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 castrated 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 all 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 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 compete 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 fine quality. We have an inquiry for 50 rams to go to Idaho by 15th December, and for 20 ewes to go to Kentucky."

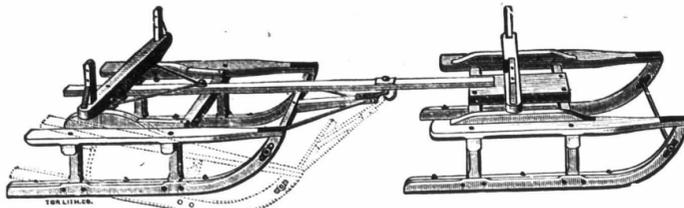
NOTICES.

"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 substantial 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 Delavel 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., New Zealand: "From Anthon Christensen & Co.—Send 25 gross rope belts for Delavel machine, via the New Zealand Shipping Co., as early as possible." [P. S.—Are you willing to give us the exclusive handling for this country?—M. S. & Co.] J. Fenck, Manager of Gyeved Dairy, Horseno: "We enclose 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 brand.

"Capital & Labor" will be sent to anyone applying to the manufacturers, Anthon Christensen & Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., Can. If your dealer does not keep these belts in stock, write to headquarters.

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. 21-e-om

STOCK : FEEDERS

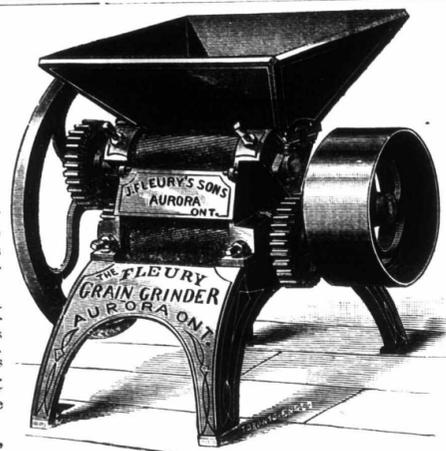
In GRAIN CRUSHERS and GRINDERS we offer you the most complete line in Canada.

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 ROLLER 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 POWER FOR TWO OR THREE HORSES.



THE LATEST AND BEST PERFECT Speed Governors

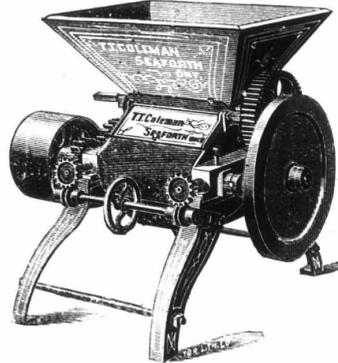
Don't buy a Tread that has not got a first class Speed Regulator.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS, Watford, - Ontario. [Established 1875]

Send for circular & testimonials of the Ripper Feed Cutter; the best corn and ensilage cutter on the market. 23 e-o

THE 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 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 up ready to run with either tumbling rod or belt. We have no hesitation in recommending this article 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 to us.



ESTATE OF T. T. COLEMAN, Seaforth, Ontario. 2-om

ADVERTISE in the ADVOCATE.

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.

GEO. BENNETT, Charing Cross, Ont., breeder of Chester White Swine, Partridge Cochins, 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. 7-1-y-om

TURKEYS.

For Bronze Turkeys, also Bronze with a wild strain (extra quality), write 23-a-om MRS. GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.



MUNGER'S AMERICAN STRAIN.

Has won GRAND SWEEPSTAKES at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. 1st Prize for Best Turkey. 25 Years Experience in Mating and Breeding. 40 Grand Breeding Pairs for 1894. Fowl and Eggs for sale at all times. Pairs, Trios and Breeding Pairs Mated for Best Results. Address F. M. MUNGER, DeKalb, 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 Large-boned 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, 3-y-om RIDGEVILLE, ONT.

CANADA'S BEST

Are Imported, Bred and Sold by JNO. J. LEWIS, 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. 22-om

FOR SALE!

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—pure and first-class stock. Apply to JAS. A. STEWART, JR., Menie, Ont. 22-c-om

FEATHERS

We pay cash for all kinds of feathers, Goose, Duck, Chicken and Turkey. If you are in a feather producing locality, and are in a position to collect 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 St. Sacramento St., MONTREAL. 20-d-om

Advertisement for INCUBATORS with a list of features and prices, including 'The Reliable' model.

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, 22-b-o TORONTO.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING to improve their Penmanship can obtain 10 lessons, with copies bound in cloth, from an expert Penman and Teacher for \$1.00. Address, G. F. HEROLD, 229 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. 23-a-om

STOCK GOSSIP.

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.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing of the New York Horse Show, makes the following reference:—"Jubilee Chief, the property of Mr. Robert Belth, 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 prize at Toronto Fair, where she also 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 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, 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."

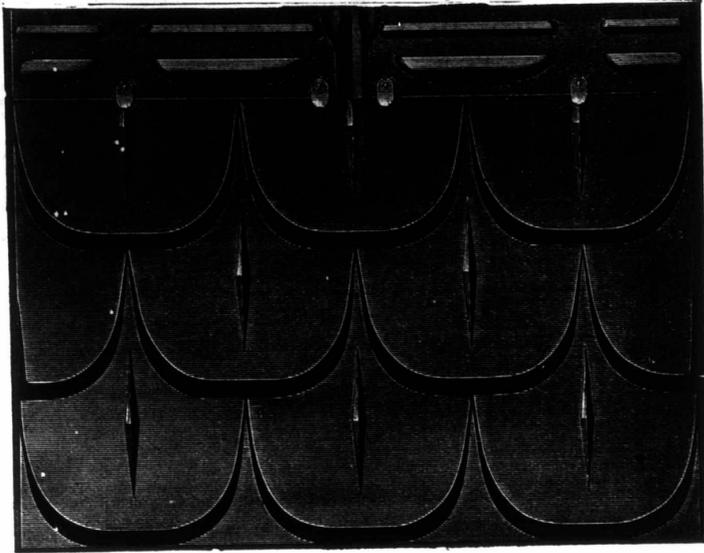
Herron & Dafeo, Avon:—"We are pleased to state through the columns of the ADVOCATE that business is in a fairly active state with us. We make our prices to suit the times, and thus keep things moving. We have over thirty Tamworth and Poland-China fall pigs now ready for shipping. We have some especially 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; will sell him at \$60 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 are now remodeling 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 to N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo. 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 Benmillar P. O., which 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 just now, and his favorites are Poland-Chinas. His present stock have proved their excellence in the late exhibition contests by receiving many first and second premiums. Mr. Fisher's herd is not large yet, but the several young sows coming in during the next few months promise well for the future of this herd. There are at present a few young things of both sexes to be disposed of. See his advertisement in this issue.

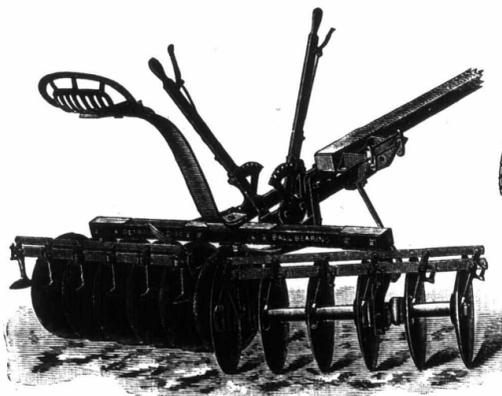
We would draw our readers' attention to W. B. Cochran's change of advertisement in this issue. He writes:—"I have secured, without doubt, one of the best strains of Ayrshire cattle, either in this country or in Scotland, several of them imported. Ten cows and a few heifers were secured from David Morton & Sons' famous herd. I offer the bull calves, beautiful, ranging from one to five months' old. My sales of sheep lately have been quite encouraging for the times: twenty-three high grade Oxford ewes, one imported shearing ram, and two Suffolk ewe lambs to James M. Lottridge, Hamilton; ten high grade Oxford ewe lambs and one pure-bred Oxford ram lamb to George Laycock, Puslinch; fifteen imported shearing Oxford ewes to Archie McKenzie, Corwin; one ram lamb to S. Melvin, Melville Cross. These, with the ten head sold at the fairs, are very satisfactory, and I still have several left to dispose of."

THE - PEDLAR - PATENT - STEEL - SHINGLE
WILL LAST A LIFETIME.



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

DETROIT DISC



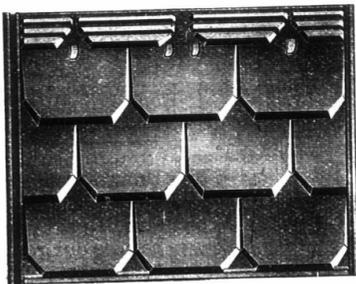
Steel frame, Ball Bearings (dust proof), Double Levers. Adjustable Scrapers, cut seven depth, sections run level at any angle, tongue changed quickly for two or three



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

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

- EASTLAKE -
STEEL SHINGLES



BEWARE
—OF—
WORTHLESS
IMITATIONS.

BEWARE
—OF—
WORTHLESS
IMITATIONS.

**GUARANTEED SUPERIOR AND TO LAST
LONGER THAN ANY OTHERS.**

Our Guarantee is of Some Value.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

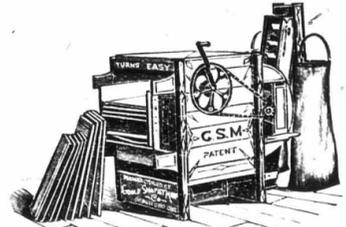
METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED,

84 to 90 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

CUT OUT AND SEND US THIS ADVERTISEMENT FOR SPECIAL PRICE.

10-y-o

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.
Mention this paper. 19-1-c-o

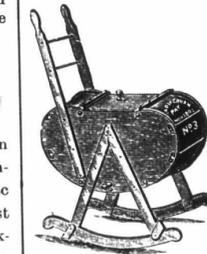
LEADER CHURN.



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.,
HAMILTON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Churns, Wringers, Washers & Mangles.
13-1-y-o

CRADLE CHURN



It is a Labor Saver.
Is Always in Order.
The Easiest to Clean.
The Easiest to Operate.
Allows a Free Circulation of Air while Churning.

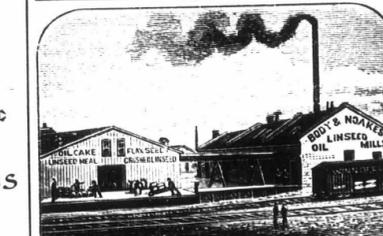
CHURNS WITH HALF THE LABOR
REQUIRED BY ANY REVOLVING
CHURN.

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. 13-y-o

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 Bee-Keepers' Supplies and Household Conveniences. Honey and Beeswax taken in exchange for supplies.
2-2-y-o MYERS BROS., Stratford, Ont.



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

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross cut saw. 84,000 in use. We also make larger sized machines to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay; we manufacture in Canada. First order secures agency.
FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.,
241 to 249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Mention this paper. 20-e-om

TRUSSES on 30 Days Trial
Easy, durable and cheap. A radical cure effected. Send for sealed catalogue.
EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. 20-l-om

BRANTFORD



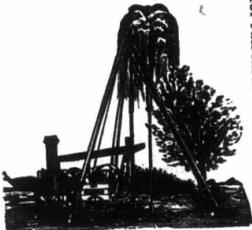
STEEL WIND-MILLS With Internal Gear.

STEEL TOWERS-IRON PUMPS-WATER-TANKS-PIPING, ETC.

The IDEAL JR. Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder. Send for circulars, and mention this paper.



4-y-om BRANTFORD CAN.



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

WE MANUFACTURE THE: GEM STEEL WINDMILLS, Steel Towers,

AND THE OLD RELIABLE: 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., TORONTO, ONT.

Mention Farmer's Advocate. 10-y-om

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 Marfat and Black Eye Peas.

1,000 Mills Sold, 1884; 1,330 Mills Sold, 1885; 2,000 Mills Sold, 1886; 2,300 Mills Sold, 1887; 2,500 Mills Sold, 1888; 3,600 Mills Sold, 1889; 4,000 Mills Sold, 1890; 4,500 Mills Sold, 1891; 5,000 Mills Sold, 1892; 6,000 Mills Sold, 1893.

More than have been sold by all the factories in Canada put together and doubled.

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

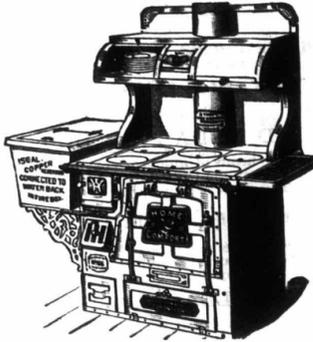
MANSON CAMPBELL, CHATHAM, ONT. For Sale by all MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Agents in Manitoba and N. W. T. 11-1-g om

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

- THREE GOLD and ONE SILVER MEDAL THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885. HIGHEST AWARDS NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1887. DIPLOMA ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Montgomery, 1888. AWARD Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ga., 1888. HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL FAIR ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889. SIX HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, 1893. HIGHEST AWARDS WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, LONDON, CAN. 1893. SIX GOLD MEDALS MIDWINTER FAIR, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

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, 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000. 7-y-om



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 1st, 1894, 277,188.

J. P. GLABROUGH & BROS. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



1894-Hammer Guns, Hammerless Guns, Ejector Guns, Martini Match Rifles. Are the Finest in the Market. May be had from all leading dealers in the Dominion. 14-y-om

Use:- Queenston:- Cement

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. 13-y-om

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 store-keeper in Canada. PRICES RANGING FROM \$80. 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 in the world.

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

W. W. GREENER, ST. MARY'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, and 68 HAYMARKET, LONDON. 15-1-om

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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.

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 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, a 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."

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 524; 2,528 mares, against 2,530; and 9,997 geldings, against 6,725. The value of the horses exported was £370,962, against £416,389 in the corresponding ten months of 1893, and £504,805 in 1892. The imports of horses numbered 19,744, against 12,061 in 1893, and 19,331 in 1892. Of the number imported this year, 712 were stallions, against 457; 4,047 mares, against 2,606; and 15,005 geldings, against 8,896. 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 £462,998, against £337,888 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, 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 cow 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 Brookville 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, Billings Bridge. Mr. Theas Davidson, of Spring Valley, selected a beautiful calf, Velvet 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 days' 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 saddle. We also shipped a number of grade Holsteins to Mr. R. Hopkins, Reeve of 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 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 rations rank 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 than they. Therefore, we advise farmers who have never owned a sheep flock 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.

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 ponies. Those in the stables looked like little English Hackneys or race-horses, being such sleek-coated, handsome little fellows. "I never 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 thoroughbreds, 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 THE 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.



13-1-y-om

ALMA
The leading Canadian College for Young Women.
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.
Graduating Courses in Literature, Music, Fine Art, Commercial Science and Education. 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 Prospectus.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.
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
SOFA, - CHAIR - AND - BED - SPRINGS
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
WM. CURRIE. 7-y-o F. P. CURRIE.

USE
RAMSAY'S
VARNISHES.
— IN —
HANDY CANS.
HARNESSES

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-o ONT.

THE NEW Chatham and Chautauqua Giant Wagon

With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable Arms.
THE BEST MADE ON EARTH. 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 Wagon is

WARRANTED STRONGER,
Though less in price, than any ordinary 3 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 2 1/2 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 early.

TERMS AND PRICES LIBERAL.
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CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES 1895.

The undersigned will receive Tenders for Supplies up to noon on MONDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 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 application to the Bursars of the respective institutions.
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 accepted.
R. CHRISTIE,
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
JAMES NOXON,
Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, November 19th, 1894. om

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FREEMAN'S 3-ply Ready Roofing.
Send for samples and get our low prices, and compare the quality of goods and prices with others.
The Cheapest Roof on the market for the money.
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Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Beware of Imitations. MONTREAL.
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Mailed free to any address.

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Established 1882.

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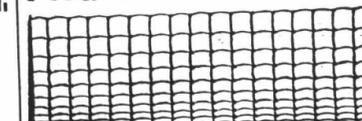


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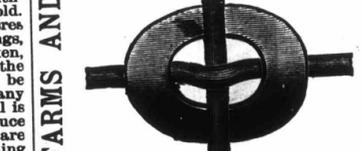
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