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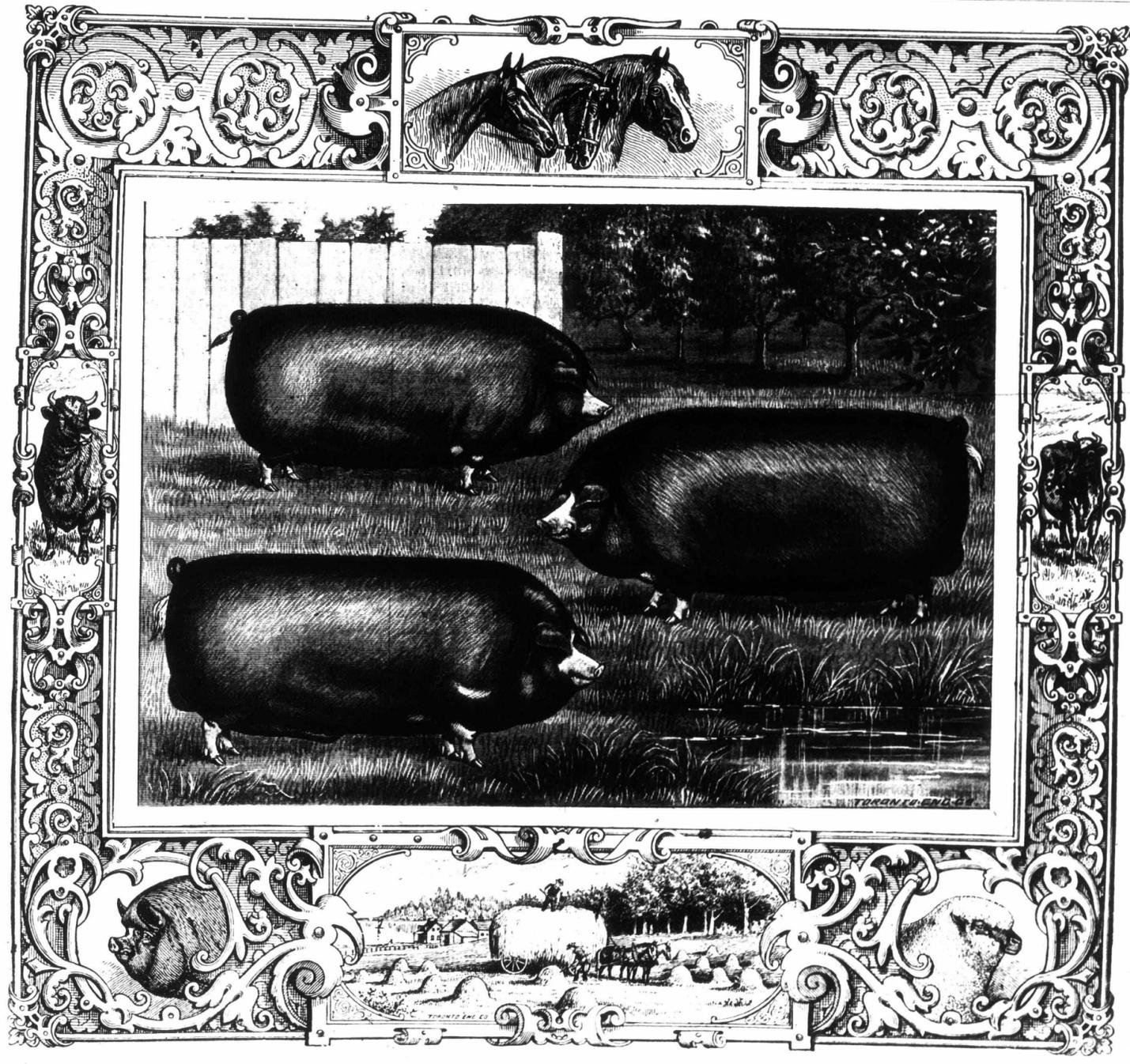
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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SPECIMENS OF POLAND CHINA SWINE.
THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. J. PAYNE, CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

EDITORIAL.

Mr. J. J. Payne's Poland-Chinas.

Our front page illustration for this issue furnishes an excellent idea of what skill and breeding has accomplished for one of the more modern breeds of swine. The Poland-Chinas portrayed are specimens of the Canadian Black Bess herd, owned by Mr. J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont., and include the boars Elected and Rhet's Chief and the sow Countess 2nd. Elected has been a noted prize winner. In 1892 he was shown at each of Canada's leading fairs, and previously at the chief shows in the United States, and in each case he won first place. He was bred by Mr. S. M. Sheppard, Indianapolis, Ind., whose name has for many years been identified with this breed, and who has not only been eminently successful in breeding prize-winning animals, but has done much to bring Poland-Chinas to their present high state of perfection. Elected is a wonderfully smooth pig, full of quality and with plenty of character—desirable qualities for a successful sire. In length of side and shortness of leg Rhet's Chief is probably his equal, and in form surpasses him; both stand well on their legs. Rhet's Chief is a pig of great size, and has been chosen to follow Elected in the herd; judging from the uniform excellence of the pigs sired by him the selection was a wise one.

Countess 2nd is a celebrated show sow, and is a capital specimen of the breed. Length and depth of side, thick and deep hams, are points in which she excels, while in density of bone she is exceptionally good; she has produced some excellent pigs, her daughters and grand-daughters being among the best in their class shown this season.

The breeding stock in the Canadian Black Bess herd was chosen to supply swine breeders with stock that will fill the bill for pork production; they are of the type that advanced farmers are now seeking.

Mr. Payne has a very large herd; his customers, therefore, have a sufficient number of animals of the various strains to choose from, so that there is no difficulty in obtaining animals that are not related.

Candid Opinions on the Agricultural Outlook.

From a speech by Sir Wilfred Lawson, at the Aspatria Show dinner, on the question of agricultural depression, the following is taken:—

All this talk about legislation and about the House of Commons improving the position of the farmer was nothing more than moonshine. Could anybody out of a lunatic asylum believe that a democratic government, representing the democracy of the country, would ever set to work to increase the price of the produce they had to buy? It was moonshine—the wildest dream that ever entered anybody's head. It could never be done. The only thing the House of Commons could do to improve the position of the agricultural world was to pass such laws as would improve the condition and general happiness of the whole community, then the community would have more money to spend on agricultural produce, there would be more demand and a better price. There were other ways than that of legislation. Farmers must learn to produce cheaper. They must learn the scientific ways of going on. They must trust to themselves to minimize their labor, trust men like Dr. Webb to provide science, and trust Providence to provide sunshine. With all these three forces in operation, he hoped something might really be done to lessen the difficulties and improve the condition of the agricultural interest.

Once more the fiat has gone forth in Scotland, and the slaughter order is in force; 180 cattle owned by Mr. Robb, Flemmington, and 25 cattle owned by his neighbor, Mr. Jas. Park, Dechmonel, having been in contact with a milch cow affected with pleuro-pneumonia, which died in a Dundee dairy about a month ago, have been slaughtered during the last week. The affected cow came from Ireland, and was only a very short time on Flemmington farm, yet long enough to have communicated the disease to others had they been disposed that way. At the same time there have been cases in which the action of the subordinate officials of the Board of Agriculture has not been beyond criticism.

How does this make the actions of Mr. Gardner and his colleagues appear in regard to the scheduling of Canadian cattle? The more we know about pleuro-pneumonia and Mr. Gardner, the more ridiculous and unreasonable does the whole matter seem.

Horse Notes.

When a horse is not doing well, and the cause is not known, examine his mouth. Young and old horses are most liable to need correction. The incisors of the old horse are apt to grow so long that the molars cannot be closed. Young horses' teeth are often found to be sharp-cornered and uneven. A little careful rasping in either case rectifies the evil.

A horse that has the habit of rolling in the stall and becoming cast, can be made safe by attaching a rope to the top of the stall, directly over the animal's head, and having a snap attached to the suspended end to be snapped to a ring in the top of the halter, just allowing the horse's nose to touch the floor.

It is very unwise to allow young horses to become discouraged with heavy loads. Better to make a few more trips, or engage a team for a day or so, than to spoil a promising team.

For the halter-puller the following device makes an excellent corrective:—Make a slip noose of a strong manilla rope and pass it around the animal just forward of the hind legs, having the noose on the under side; then pass the rope between the body and girth, next between the forelegs and through the halter ring and post, and tie to the girth. After a puller has set back on the novel tie once or twice, he will find he is only squeezing himself unpleasantly, and that without breaking a halter or doing any damage.

Feeding Colts.

At the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station an experiment was made in determining the value of different methods of wintering weanling colts.

The results obtained in a former trial of ground vs. unground feed, the former mixed with a small amount of moistened cut hay, although not striking, were clearly in favor of the grinding, the advantage being more than sufficient to cover the additional expense.

During the month of January, previous to the beginning of the experiment, the two lots of colts used were all fed alike.

During the first period the daily grain ration at the beginning of the trial was 6 lbs. of ground oats, 6 lbs. of corn and cob-meal, 2 lbs. of bran, 1 lb. of oil-meal and 5 lbs. of cut hay to each colt in lot one. The daily ration to each colt in lot two was the same, with the exception of like amounts of ear-corn, unground oats and uncut hay. On February 13 the total grain ration to each lot was increased to 16 lbs. per day by increasing the daily allowance of oats 1 lb., and continuing the same to the close of the experiment.

From the beginning of February to March 13, group one made a total gain of 149 lbs., while group two increased in weight 127 lbs. During a similar length of time group one received whole grain, and group two ground, which also showed an advantage in grinding the grain and cutting the hay.

It is generally estimated that it cost more to winter a weanling colt than a yearling, and under average conditions this assumption is correct; but when this is the case, it is probably the result of the fact that the yearling colt is capable of making better use of the rougher and cheaper feeds of the farm, and not to superior digestive and assimilative power in utilizing feed of the best quality. The weanling colt requires palatable and nutritious feed of a high quality, and is capable of rendering a good account of such a ration.

The present wide range of prices in the horse market indicates the necessity of producing horses of the highest excellence. A recent quotation of Chicago sales showed a range of prices from \$12.00 per head to \$1,000 for a pair of fine matched drivers; \$12.00 to \$500 is fairly illustrative of the difference in value of horses, due to right methods and skilled handling.

The value of a horse depends upon the aggregate of all his qualities at maturity. If by changing any of our methods we can add even a little to the superiority of the finished horse, that will have relatively a higher value. A certain degree of excellence makes the common horse, with which our markets are overstocked.

Clearly it is the highest excellence commands the highest price, and almost invariably returns most profit in horse raising. The present demand is for better horses, and whatever methods will enable the producer to meet this demand deserve consideration.

The Minister of Agriculture has appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College. They will enter on their duties at once: Wm. Remie, Swanton, Farm Superintendent; G. E. Day, B. S. A., Guelph, lecturer on agriculture and live stock; H. L. Hutt, B. S. A., Southend, Welland, lecturer on horticulture; and J. B. Reynolds, B. A., Guelph, assistant resident master, to take the place of Mr. John M. Crae, who is returning to the university to complete his course.

Toronto Industrial.

The recent show has more than kept pace with its predecessors, and although it was predicted that the World's Fair would rob the Industrial of much of the interest this year, the immense crowds that attended throughout the second week completely refuted any such predictions.

One of the strong points of interest in this year's show is the beautiful new buildings that have been erected during the past summer, and are a vast improvement over the old ones, or even over those at Chicago, and acknowledged to be the best on the continent. The plans of these were chosen by Mr. Manager Hill, after inspecting the leading show-grounds of the United States. With the present arrangement, the horses and cattle are open to the view of all the visitors, and vast crowds showed their appreciation by thronging the aisles of the different horse and cattle buildings throughout the week.

Canadians may well feel proud of the Industrial. It has not only obtained a name for itself, but has become the best advertising medium for Canada at large, for the very fact that Canadians can make and support such an exhibition speaks more for the capabilities of the country than all the written encomiums that are being passed around. An object lesson that struck home most forcibly is, that although all the side attractions were present throughout the first week, yet the attendance was very light with the exception of Friday, which was Children's Day; and during the first week the receipts would hardly pay for the expense of running, which shows that if the present attractions are appreciated by the public at large, it requires the stock and agricultural products to bring the crowds to the show; and that it is difficult to get people from a distance to see merely circus performances. It was generally anticipated that the present season would not bring out a heavy exhibit, but those who reckoned upon easy winnings in their respective classes were surprised at the immense number of entries throughout each of the stock departments, as these were full to overflowing, and in the majority of the classes the quality of the animals was quite above the best exhibits of previous years.

HORSES.

The vast improvement in point of quality in horses shown for street, park and pleasure purposes, was the more apparent on account of the better defining how and in what vehicle they should be shown, and in this the management deserve the highest praise, as the proper division of breeds and types in horses is not only much more satisfactory to exhibitors and judges, but is also of far greater importance from an educational standpoint.

For aged thoroughbred stallions, premiums in two sections are now offered. The first of these is intended for horses of a racing type, while the other is for stallions calculated for getting hunters and saddle and harness horses; and among these some admirable specimens were brought out. Of the eight in the former ring, Brown & Gilkinson's (Brampton) Woodburn, by King Alphonse, was awarded first premium, June Day awarded second, and Shillington, by Doncaster, a beautiful horse of very much the same line of breeding as the sensational horse, "Ormonde," was given third.

In the latter section, Mr. Fred. Row scored a first premium on his imported horse Norwegian, by Perigrine, and a right good one he is—not only being qualified to carry up to great weight himself, but he has done some stout running in England, having won in some strongly-contested events there. The Chicken, belonging to Mr. Geo. Pepper's (Markham) stud, gained second, and the beautiful horse Wiley Buckles, that has won this prize at three previous meetings, and is owned by Quinn Bros., Brampton, was placed third. There were also a number of excellent young stallions forward, and the class was freer from the weeds that we have seen frequently in former years.

The mare and filly classes were, if anything, still better brought out, and the admirable form and great size of the fillies from Thorncliffe Stock Farm of Mr. Robt. Davies, Todmorden, were the admired of all admirers among visiting horsemen. To show that Thoroughbreds are increasing, there were in all something over fifty on exhibition, and doubtless the magnificent specimens of thoroughbred horses that are now in Ontario will have a most beneficial effect on our stock of horses.

In road horses the Industrial offered for the first time premiums for two classes, defined as roadsters over fifteen and a-half hands, and standard-bred horses with certificate of registration from the American Trotting Horse Record. In the former there were upwards of one hundred and fifty entries, and in the latter nearly fifty, a number of standard-bred horses showing in the open class, which accounted for the large number of entries in it. In point of fact, the classes proved to be duplicates, as horses of the best known trotting families were found in both. Many exceedingly good individuals of the most fashionable breeding were brought out, but the immense number of entries precludes any idea of criticism.

The class for carriage horses over 16½ hands was brought out in good form. Many of those that carried the premiums were old-time winners, and these were chiefly of Yorkshire Coach and Cleveland breeding. Thos. Irving's (Winchester) imp. Prince Arthur, successful at Chicago, won first in his class

and sweepstakes; A. C. McMillan's (Erin) imp. Shining Light, second; and Thos. Irving's (imp.) Igmantrophe Forester II., third.

In three-year-old stallions the first premium was given to Fred Row's (Belmont) Ambassador, a very handsome young horse. The second was sent to W. C. Brown's (Meadowdale) Prince Victor, by Prince Alexander.

The carriage class has been cut down this season, and fillies and geldings are now shown together. Heretofore separate sections were given for fillies and geldings, and a much smaller entry in this valuable class has been the result. As previously mentioned standard-bred horses have been given a class, and doubtless pressure has been brought to bear by those interested in this breed to have the funds allotted to the filly and gelding sections in the carriage class to go toward helping out the standard-bred class. As the carriage class is one of the most profitable lines of breeding for sale, it should have all the encouragement possible, and we hope by another year the management will be enabled to rearrange this class.

The younger stallion and brood mare sections were chiefly made up of horses with thoroughbred and trotting family crosses, but the winners in the filly classes were made up of the get of imported Coach horses, daughters of Shining Light winning almost everything offered.

Very attractive were the Coachhorses in harness, and the display in the double and single sections exceeded anything in previous years.

In none of the classes was there a greater improvement than in the horses shown under saddle. In this park hacks, heavy and light-weight hunters were brought out in great numbers, and the beautiful individuals shown contrasted wonderfully with the weeds that were shown a few years ago. In these classes the names of many well-known thoroughbred stallions frequently appear in the pedigrees of these horses, showing how vast the improvement when horses of this breeding are judiciously used for crossing.

The entries in Clydesdales show a falling away from last year's figures, the total entry for this year being sixty-six against seventy-nine for last year. However the rings in the different sections were well brought out and very strongly contested, as the individuals were very uniform in form and quality, and the judges found no little difficulty in agreeing upon the awards.

In the aged stallion class, Sorby Bros. (Guelph) Darnley horse, Grandeur, carried first place; Graham Bros. Queen's Own, by Prince of Wales, second; the third going to Graham Bros. Lord Harcourt, by Prince of the Clans. These horses were in fine form. Grandeur was, if anything, carrying less flesh than at the Spring Stallion Show, and had doubtless felt his journey to and from Chicago, but otherwise was as fresh as ever. Queen's Own was also in fine condition, and was quite up in form to any past meeting, while Lord Harcourt was going as well as ever.

In the ring for three-year-old horses only four responded to the call, but the contest was a close one, and took a long time to decide. These were Wm. Innis (Bradford) Symmetry, by the Darnley horse Ensign; S. C. Johnston's (Manilla) Balgownie, by the McCammon horse Gallant McCammon; John Davidson's (Ashburn) Westfield Stamp, by the Lord Erskine horse Cairnbrogie Stamp; T. W. Evans (Yelverton) Camvar, by the Lord Erskine horse Lord Ailsa. These horses were of different types. Symmetry, with his clean, hard bone and flash legs, and well-set pasterns, and tight build above; Balgownie, of much the same character, but a little lacking in feather at this time of the year; Westfield Stamp is much thicker and is more of the wide and weighty sort, while Camvar, just landed, was wanting in condition, and therefore shows a lack of middle that flesh will improve, and by next spring he should be among the winners if he goes on right. The judges decided in the order named.

In the two-year-olds, Alex. Cameron (Ashburn) scored a first with Royal Stamp, bred by himself and sired by his capital breeding horse, Tannahill, while Graham Bros., and Cooper Hodgins, Tottenham, were the other exhibitors in colts of this age. In yearlings, Robert Davies won first with Corsock II., by Corsock (imp).

The sweepstakes for best stallion of the breed was awarded to Symmetry.

In a capital ring of three-year-old fillies, Robt. Davies won first with the beautiful McCammon filly Young Lily; Sorby Bros., second, with Sunbeam of Cults, by Henry Irving; and Robt. Davies, third, with Candour, by McGregor.

A good deal of interest centred in the brood mare class, as this is the first year the sweepstakes Darnley mare Bessie Bell, of Robt. Davies' string from Thorncliffe, has been shown in her class with a foal at her side. She is now much reduced from the high flesh of former years, but still the smooth conformation and high finish remain, and to her the judges properly awarded the first; Jas. I. Davidson & Son second, and Graham Bros. third.

The remaining filly classes were exceedingly well brought out, the entries from the Thorncliffe being very much admired, and won the majority of the red ribbons.

Mare with two of her progeny was won by Pride of Drummur and her two daughters, the two-year-old Pride of Thorncliffe and the yearling Rose of Thorncliffe, and to Bessie Bell went the sweepstakes for the best mare of any age, thus scoring two important victories for Robert Davies.

SHIRE HORSES

were not as strong numerically as in former years, there being only twenty entries in all, and not a few of the specimens displayed a want of care in bringing out. H. N. Crossley's (Rosseau) imported horse Will-o'-the-Whisp was an easy winner in the aged stallion section. From the same stables comes the yearling filly Pearl, by Headon Bannerette. Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, brought out the largest number of representatives of the breed, chiefly in the younger stallion and filly sections, and these were brought out in good form.

Chas. Jackson (Mayfield) also showed a few in the different breeding rings.

Canadian-bred heavy draught stallions were out in their usual strength. In aged stallions Sorby Bros. carried first, with Pride of Eyre, by Boydston Boy; Peter Kelly, Orillia, second, with Pride of Dollar; Isaac Devitt & Son, third, with Douglas McPherson.

Fillies and brood mares were shown by R. Beith & Co., Isaac Devitt & Son, S. McArthur, P. W. Boynton, Geo. Taylor, Prouse & Williamson.

The sweepstakes for best stallion of any age in the class, and the best Canadian-bred stallion, were both won by Prince of Eyre.

HACKNEYS.

As usual, great interest centred around the rings for this attractive sort. The growing popularity of high-stepping park and street horses has brought Hackney breeding fast forward, and the fact of the successful winnings gained by Mr. Robt. Beith's stud at the World's Fair made visitors all the more anxious to see these beautiful horses. They were in admirable form, and the way they showed their paces up and down the track in front of the grand stand would have made one believe they were proud of their late achievements.

Quite a good ring was that for aged stallions, the entry being six, led by Jubilee Chief, the recent Chicago sweepstakes winner, who was at his best and won the red. A. G. Ramsay's (Hamilton) Courier, by Canvasser, was sent the second. He has been recently purchased from Dr. W. Seward Webb. Graham Bros. (Claremont) excellent breeding horse, Seagull, by Danegelt, won third.

In three-year-olds, Messrs. Robt. Beith's Ottawa won first, and Thos. Irving's (Winchester) Kilnwick Fireaway second, and H. N. Crossley's Fireworks third. This was quite a pretty class, and all the horses showed to good advantage, but Ottawa outclassed them all.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Farm, scored a strong first with the two-year-old stallion colt Hayton Shales, Geo. H. Hastings being the only other exhibitor in this ring.

A wonderful lot of good colts came at the call for yearlings. In this Hillhurst Farm again came first, with a wonderfully well-developed youngster named Firebrand, by Wildfire, although South Park Gem, by Jubilee Chief, of Robt. Beith's string, gave him a close tussle for the coveted place.

The sweepstakes was sent to Ottawa, reversing the Chicago award, which was won by Jubilee Chief.

Hackney brood mares were a fine string. In this the entry from Hillhurst, the noted Princess Dagmar, by Danegelt, was placed first; Mona Queen, the Bowmanville entry, taking second, and Graham Bros., third.

Three-year-old fillies were led by Robt. Beith's Lady Aberdeen and Winnifred respectively, also reversing the order at Chicago.

Very nice yearlings were shown from Hillhurst, and by Graham Bros.

Foals also were a good class, a well-developed, beautiful foal, the first of Ottawa's get, winning easily, followed by the get of Seagull, from Graham's stables.

The ring for sweepstakes mares was one of the strongest contests in the Hackney class, and brought out the former sweepstakes winners, with some capital additions not admissible in the breeding classes. This was awarded to Beith's Lady Aberdeen.

High-stepping harness horses, both double and single, were far superior to those of any previous show.

A pair of beautiful horses owned by D. H. Grand was placed first, and Mr. Charles, Woodstock, gained second, with a pair by the imported Hackney stallion, The Swell. Many a good one was brought out in the single harness class, and just as spectators had fixed where the coveted red should be placed, Miss Baker, an imported Hackney mare from Hillhurst, was driven in, and created quite a sensation. She had by far the most brilliant all-round action, and easily won.

CATTLE THE DAIRY BREEDS.

Competition was strong in all the classes.

HOLSTEINS.

This large breed is rapidly gaining favor among many. As beef cattle we have an evidence of their ability to make good use of food in the fact that a twenty-six-months-old three-quarter-bred steer weighed 1,300 pounds, and won second prize as a fat animal in his class. The Holstein competition was keen in nearly all the classes. The principal exhibitors were: A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee; R. S. Stephenson, Ancaster; Smith Bros., Churchville; McDuffee & Butters, Stanstead, Que.; Wm. G. Ellis, Bedford Park; G. W. Clemens, St. George.

The aged bull class was a very strong one. After a deal of consideration, McDuffee & Butters' Artis

Peer won the red card, and afterwards captured the sweepstakes premium. R. S. Stephenson won second with Romulus, who took a step forward from last year. The third was won by A. C. Hallman's Royal Canadian. McDuffee & Butters brought out fourteen head of good ones, with which they captured first premium for bull and four females; also for bull and four of his progeny, and other prizes in good company. Smith Bros. showed thirteen head. The noted show ring winner, Cornelia Tensen, retained her place again, being first in her class after a deal of study, which goes to prove the superior quality of the display of cows; the second prize also came to this herd. Mr. Smith informs us that the second prize herd at the Columbian were produced from his herd, also third prize herd for bull and four females. A. C. Hallman & Co. showed eleven head, headed by Royal Canadian Romulus, which came third in his class. This bull has been a sweepstakes and medal winner in several contests. His prepotency is well shown in the young stock shown by these gentlemen, in heifer calf and bull calf classes first prizes being taken by them.

Wm. G. Ellis, Bedford Park, showed seven head. The yearling bull, Sir Archibald Mascott, received first place; also a two-year-old heifer, which is a fine large one and promises to be an excellent cow, received the winning ticket in her class.

G. W. Clemens, St. George, came out with seven head, all in fine condition, and of the true dairy type. They were a little too light in color to suit the judge. The three-year-old cow, Worthemall, promises to be a good one; she has a large and broad hind quarter and splendid udder. The first prize was awarded her.

JERSEYS.

The Jersey exhibit was large and of splendid quality, the entries numbering one hundred and twenty-seven, and nearly all full. We notice some of last year's winners coming to the front again this year, which shows that little advance has been made in quality during the last twelve months. Mr. A. McLean Howard, Jr., Toronto, showed seventeen head of good ones, all in fine condition. Mr. Howard's yearling bull won first premium; the three-year-old cow, Joan of Glen Duart, was placed second in her class, and was worthy of the place.

Mr. Rolph, Markham, as usual, came out with a fine herd of sixteen head. We noticed a grand specimen in the cow St. Lambert's Nora, who was awarded second prize; she was down in flesh, but we believe it was due to her great producing power; she holds a record of eighteen pounds four ounces of butter in seven days, and nine thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of milk in one year. The remainder of the herd appeared well.

David Duncan, Don, showed ten head, all pure St. Lamberts. They were good ones, and were in nice condition.

W. A. Reburn made a good showing with twenty-two head, all St. Lamberts. A yearling heifer won first in her class and sweepstakes prize for best female; first for young herd, which the judge claimed were a very superior lot. Other prizes were also taken.

Geo. Osborne, Kingston, exhibited eleven head. The bull sweepstakes prize was awarded to a calf belonging to Mr. Osborne. The three-year-old bull, Primrose Park's Pacha, is out of a pure St. Lambert's cow, and won third prize.

Jas. H. Smith & Son, Highfield, brought out thirteen head of St. Lamberts. This herd is no stranger to the show ring, always doing well. This year's experience was no exception to the rule. The first prize bull, cow and herd prizes were taken by them, also a number of seconds and thirds.

S. F. McKinnon showed a nice young two-year-old bull, taking second prize on him.

Geo. Smith & Son, Grimsby, showed six head, headed by the aged bull, Nell's John Bull, full brother to sire of Ida Marigold, the sweepstakes cow at the Columbian; he received second prize in his class. These gentlemen also received first for three-year-old cow; second for aged herd.

H. Cook, Orillia, exhibited a fine herd of eleven head. The three-year-old heifer, Lady Grey, was particularly worthy of mention.

GUERNSEYS.

This golden-skinned breed made a good showing for the first time this year. This valuable sort should be encouraged, as they appear to be able to follow the Jerseys very closely in point of production, and are of a somewhat larger type. The exhibitors were J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que.; W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont.; Robt. Moody & Sons, Guelph.

Mr. Greenshields' herd of eleven head were in fine condition, just coming from Montreal, where they carried off a large proportion of the premiums in their classes, which they have also done here. The two-year-old bull, Adventurer, is as near a model specimen of the breed as can well be found. He won first and silver medal at this show. His English show ring experience has been a good one, taking, as he has, fourteen prizes, and held the reserve number for the championship. This herd won silver medal and six first prizes, as well as some seconds.

Messrs. McNish produced twelve head for the inspection of the judges. The first prize aged bull, Florist, is a fine, large, straight built of good length, clothed in a deep orange, mellow skin. The yearling bull, Prestos of Elm Grove, is a good one, winning first in his class. The female sweepstakes

prize was won by a two-year-old heifer belonging to these gentlemen. Several other prizes and the silver medal for herd were taken by them.

The Messrs. Moody's herd consisted of seven animals, which showed good dairy points, but owing to lack of fitting had to take second place in most instances.

AYRSHIRES.

The show of Ayrshires, though less in number than last year, was of splendid quality. The entries numbered quite one hundred, which turned out eighty-one animals, which would have been far more except for the fact that some of our best herds were in quarantine on their way from the "Columbian."

The exhibitors were Jas. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que., twelve head; M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, eight head; Jas. McCormick & Son, Rockton, fifteen head; John Newman, Lachine, three head; Duncan McLachlan, Petite Cote, nine head; James Johnson, Como, Que., six head; Kains Bros., Byron, eighteen head; W.M. & J.C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, ten head.

Amongst the most noteworthy animals we will refer to Jas. Drummond's aged bull, Victor of Park Hill, a very smooth and well-finished animal. He appears to have plenty of character to enable him to retain the qualities in a first-class herd, such as he belongs to, or build up one not so perfect. This herd has made a splendid record in the Industrial contest, taking eight first prizes, among which are the herd prizes, and also for female and two of her progeny.

The first prize and sweepstake two-year-old bull, Silver King, belonging to McLachlan, is one of great depth and splendid skin, together with many other valuable dairy points. The herd which he heads has been lately imported, and contains some very fine animals.

Mr. Johnson's yearling bull, Prince Henry of Barcheskie, is an even one, with fine shoulder and rib, and a splendid skin. This newly imported herd gives evidence of careful selection.

Kains Bros.' three-year-old cow, Amy, is almost a model on a smallish scale, with a wonderful udder; also the two-year-old heifer, Rosa, deserves special mention.

The Messrs. Smith's herd were not so fortunate in obtaining prizes as some of the others, but when we know that their choice animals were on their way from Chicago the matter is easily understood. They were successful in taking two fourth-place herd prizes in that great contest.

Jas. McCormick & Sons' herd is a very useful one; the stock bull, Sir Laughlin, made a splendid second prize animal, with hardly as much substance as his more successful competitor.

Mr. Newman's herd is fine in quality, but perhaps too light in color to please some Canadians, although this is the fashionable color in Scotland. The yearling bull taking second prize is a nice straight one, and will no doubt develop into a valuable stock animal.

The Ballantyne herd is of the true working type, but hardly in the pink of condition that other years have found them. The young herd, especially the heifers, are particularly nice.

We take this opportunity of correcting an error that appeared in our Montreal show report. James Drummond received the Ayrshire herd prize, instead of McLachlan as previously stated.

BEEF BREEDS.

SHORTHORNS.

The Shorthorns this year were an extra good class. Many of the old exhibitors having sent their best to Chicago, there was a feeling that the showing would be light, and, consequently, many of the younger and more timid breeders came out to try their luck and let the public see that there were many good ones left in Ontario; indeed, we think there were in several classes individuals that should have been at the World's Fair in the place of some that were there. A. Johnson, Greenwood, and Wm. Linton, Aurora, were appointed judges, but Mr. Johnson, not wishing to act, as so many of his breeding were among the entries, remained as referee, and J. C. Snell very acceptably filled the position.

The principal exhibitors were:—Thos. Russell, Exeter; R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; John Miller & Sons, Brougham; John Miller, Markham; Jas. Crerar, Shakespeare; Wm. Redmond, Millbrook; J. & W. Watt, Salem; H. & W. Hay, Hay; Jas. Currie, Everton; J. & R. McQueen, Salem; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill; D. D. Wilson, Seaford; John Fried, Roseville; H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford; Eastwood Bros., Mimico; Simmons & Quirie, Ivan and Delaware; Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; Jas. Leask, Greenbank; Wm. Shier, Sunderland; Jas. Oke & Son, Alvinston; A. F. McGill, Hillsburg, and P. & F. Laufshiers, Burnhamthorpe.

The aged bulls, as a class, were sent up to former years, but some good ones were forward, and out of a class of eight the judges selected Jas. Currie's War Eagle, a very smooth red, of Arthur Johnston's breeding, sired by War Eagle, out of Daisy's Star, for first place. (This bull was after-

wards awarded the medal as best bull any age). Second went to Crerar's Nobleman, of W. & J. Russell's breeding, a nice, even little bull; and the Bow Park bred Roan Duke 20th, a big, sappy son of Ingram from a Roan Duchess dam, was third place.

In three-year-old bulls, Watt's Clan Stewart, a nice, level son of old Barmpton Hero, out of Village Bud, got the red ticket; Mina Chief, shown by Simmons & Quirie, bred by A. Johnston, taking the blue, while third went to Gardhouse's handsome, rangy Earl of Aberdeen 3rd, of Bow Park breeding.

Messrs. John Miller & Son, Brougham, captured first in two-year-olds, with Sittyton Stamp, and Wilson's imp. Prime Minister—very much improved since last year—received second; Cargill's (imp.) Saladin, third.

Riverside Hero II., a very stylish roan yearling, brought out by Russell, of Exeter, and of his own breeding, won the red; Valasco 19th, shown by Eastwood Bros., left the ring wearing the blue, and Fairbairn's Great Chief won third.

A wonderfully fine lot of bull calves lined up before the judges, and it took considerable care and consideration to draw the following short list, which were finally placed in the order named:—Aberdeen, a thick, level-topped calf possessing great quality, shown by John Miller, Markham, first; Valasco 22nd, a white of great smoothness and finish, from Messrs. Nicholson's string got second, while Sir Walter, a strong, stylish, thick-fleshed red, the property of Wm. Redmond, was third, and Starlight, a strong, smooth calf, fifth, both of these the get of Baron Fenelon; Mr. Chas. Simmons' Allan won fourth place.

A fairly good class of cows over 4 years was forward, and the rich red Rugby Vensgarth, exhibited by Messrs. Watt, was a mighty good one.

Russell, of Exeter, showed Jane Gray 2nd, in the three-year-old class, and though she was near the calving and several other extra good ones pushed her hard, the judges considered her entitled to first place.

A wonderfully level heifer, Strathallan of Kent, shown by Messrs. Simmons & Quirie, was first in the two-year-old class, and afterwards pronounced sweepstakes female. Crerar's Rosabel, a particularly sweet heifer, stood second in this class, the beautiful white heifer, Fragrance, shown and bred by the Smiths, of Hay, gaining third. They also had forward the first-prize-winning year-old Vanity, a daughter of Village Hero, now at the head of Walter Lynch's herd at Westbourne, Man., and out of Vesta II.; this is an uncommonly thick-fleshed, sweet heifer, but Russell, of Exeter, contested the place strongly with Medora 12th, sired by Sultan Selim, out of an imported Medora; third went to Matchless 14th, a heifer showing much quality, sired by Barmpton Hero, bred and shown by the Messrs. Watt.

Nicholson's Nonpareil Chief scored another victory when the lovely heifer, Vacuna 23rd, headed an extra strong lot of sweet, stylish calves; Cargill's Ury Queen, out of imported sire and dam, was a very close second, while Redmond's Rose 13th was placed third. It was a difficult class to judge, there were so many good ones.

Mr. Crerar had no opposition in the class for cow and two of her progeny, with Kirklington Duchess 7th and her produce, Roan Rose and Kirklington Duchess 8th.

The class of four calves under one year brought out a great number of handsome calves, Mr. Redmond's lot proving, however, too strong for the others; Nicholson's were ranked second.

The Messrs. Watt had the winning aged herd in Clan Stewart, Rugby Vensgarth, Matchless 8th, 11th and 14th, but the Messrs. Miller, of Brougham, were mighty close up with Sittyton Stamp, Crocus, Lydia 5th, Adelina and Merry Maud.

HEREFORDS.

F. W. Stone, Guelph, and F. A. Fleming, Weston, were the only exhibitors of the white faces, and showed many good useful animals in good breeding condition, none of them having been specially fitted for the showing. The honors were pretty well divided, and fairly placed by R. T. Mackie, of Oshawa, and A. Rawlings, Forest.

POLLED-ANGUS.

Mr. John Miller, Brougham, tied the ribbons in this and also in the Galloway class. Two exhibitors only were present—Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, each having some good useful "Doddies." Stewart's aged bull, Lord Forest, being especially worthy of mention, as also is Bowman's sweepstakes cow, Ryma 2nd.

GALLOWAYS.

As usual, when this class is called, D. McCrae, Guelph, has a good strong lot to lead out. This time he had 20 head, while A. M. and Robert Shaw, Brantford, who have within the last four years established a herd of this hardy breed, had 11 head of a very useful sort. These herds shared up the prizes, the former winning the herd and sweepstakes on male and female. John Sibbald, of Annan, showed a very good two-year-old bull, with which he captured first place. W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, won a blue ribbon on a nice year-old heifer.

DEVONS.

Mr. Rudd, Eden Mills, was the only exhibitor of the pretty "Rubbies." Having sent all his best ones to Chicago, those shown at Toronto were taken off the pastures without any special fitting, but were a good, strong lot.

SHEEP.

For many years past the Toronto Exhibition has been the meeting place of the best flocks in America; nowhere else on this continent are there so many fine sheep of the various breeds penned at one time. This year was no exception. The show of sheep as a whole was better than usual. The Long Wools were a noble lot. First on the list came the

COTSWOLDS.

and a handsome show they made. They were good last year, but this year they were better. A noticeable feature in this class, as in nearly every other, was that many finely fitted animals were either fed or bred in Canada.

The most notable exhibitors were Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge, Ont., and John Thompson, Uxbridge—two brothers each of whom has for many years been well-known in Cotswold circles. Last spring Mr. Wm. Thompson decided not to show this fall, but he fitted a show flock for Mr. Robert Miller, Brougham, Ont., who exhibited them at this show. This lot numbered sixteen, all plums. Mr. John Thompson imported this year from England a number of grand animals; he also fitted several others equally good, which were selected from his breeding flock. This show herd numbered twenty-two.

John Park, Burgessville, Ont., showed a strong, useful flock, numbering twenty-one. His aged ram, bred by himself, weighed over four hundred pounds. H. Crawford & Sons, Canboro, were out with nineteen in this class. A good, useful, well-bred lot they were, but not highly fitted. Thos. Boynton and R. W. Boynton were also exhibitors of Cotswolds. Never before where the

LEICESTERS.

so good or so numerous at any Canadian or American show. John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., as in former years, was out with a flock of good ones, all well fitted. To particularize seems to cast a reflection on the others, but to say that his imported yearling ram was the best sheep ever shown by Mr. Kelly places him in a very high place, yet this is probably the case. Messrs. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helens, Ont., proved the strongest competitors Mr. Kelly has encountered for years. They showed twenty-seven head, very good in quality and well brought out; all were bred and fed by the exhibitors. This was one of the largest and best flock of any breed ever shown in Toronto. The five yearling ewes and nine yearling rams were unusually fine and large, and of the best quality. Canadian breeders of Leicester sheep can find in this flock a grand lot of rams, all good, many fit to head any of the fine Leicester flocks for which Ontario is noted. Wm. Whitlaw, Guelph, Ont., was out with thirteen head of typical Border Leicesters, a draft from a flock of eighty. Those shown were field sheep—few if any of them had received any special fitting, and all had run in the fields. The ewes nursed their lambs until August first. James Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., A. Easton, Appleby, Ont., and C. E. Wood, Freeman, Ont., were exhibitors in this class.

LINCOLNS.

were not more numerous than last year, but the quality of the animals was very high. This sort has made wonderful progress in Ontario during the past few years; there was a time, not so many years ago, that most of the sheep shown in this class were of very doubtful breeding and of inferior quality, but that time has past. Those shown this year, and for several years past, are of undoubted purity of blood, and of the highest individual excellence; in fact, this is now one of the best classes shown, though not as numerous as some of the others. The exhibitors were Messrs. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, Ont., and Wm. Oliver, Avonbank. Each made a fine display of large, hardy, vigorous, well-wooled sheep. As usual the

SHROPSHIRE.

were numerous, over ninety entries having been made. The individual animals were good, no really poor specimens were seen, yet as a whole the class was not up to former years. John Campbell, Woodville, showed a fine, well-fitted flock, numbering thirty. Messrs. Hanmer & Son, Mount Vernon, Ont., were out with twenty-three, all but four being bred by themselves; they were a credit to the exhibition and to the breeders. Mr. R. Gibson, Delaware, showed a flock in field condition—a good, useful lot they were. Robert Davies, Toronto, had twenty-seven on exhibition. His aged ram is a noted prize-winner in England and Canada; he weighs 325 pounds, combining size and quality in a marked degree. The yearling ewes were in character much like the ram; the average weight of these was 201 pounds. The aged ewes, the shearing rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs were one and all of fine quality. C. W. Gurney, Paris, was out with a flock numbering twenty-two—a well-wooled, well-bred lot, of good quality. Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Q. C. Danville, P. Q., exhibited eighteen head; these were of good quality and breeding. Several specimens were of unusual merit. As in previous years, J. M. Smith, Paris, showed several pens of good, well-wooled lambs. Horace Chisholm, also from Paris, showed two very fine ewes. The

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PRIZE ESSAYS.

Timely Topic in Feeding.

In view of the serious effects of drought in many parts of Canada, we will give a prize of \$5.00 for the best essay on economical methods of utilizing coarse fodders, grain, and other stock foods on the farm, in order to secure the most profitable results. Essays must reach this office not later than October 15th.

SOUTHDOWN

class was stronger and better this year than ever before. That veteran breeder, Mr. John Jackson, made an unusually fine exhibit, better than he has ever done before, which is saying a good deal. T. C. Douglas, of Galt, was his strongest competitor, and showed a very fine lot of sheep. R. Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station, showed sixteen in this class, and A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, twelve. The sheep shown by each of these firms were of excellent quality, and well brought out. Geo. Baker, Simcoe, was also an exhibitor. The

OXFORDS

were a strong class. Mr. Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., Mr. James Tolton, Walkerton, Mr. Smith Evans, Gowerlock, and Mr. Herbert Wright, Guelph, were the exhibitors.

The individual excellence of many of the animals shown in this class was of the highest order. It is quite evident that the Oxfords are steadily growing in popular favor. Two flocks of

MERINOES

were exhibited, one of which was owned by W. M. & J. C. Smith, the other by Robert Shaw.

SWINE

At the Toronto Industrial was not only more numerous than at any previous show, but the individual excellence of the animals was higher. Heretofore in all or nearly all the classes a number of good animals graced the pens, while in each class were a number of weeds—shown by would-be breeders, sometimes by men who ought to know better. This year not a weed was in the pens. Never before was the individual excellence of the animals so high, nor were the numbers shown so great.

YORKSHIRES

Were the largest class; some wonderfully good specimens were shown.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, made an excellent display. His pigs were even in type, early-maturing, thick-fleshed, easy-feeding animals. Mr. Brethour is one of Canada's most successful breeders of Yorkshires, if not the most successful. He understands the science of breeding and puts his knowledge into practice. His herd shown at Toronto numbered twenty-five.

Mr. Joseph Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont., showed twenty-five head, among which were some choice specimens. Mr. F. is one of the oldest breeders of Yorkshires in Canada; for a long time he has yearly maintained their reputation at Canada's chief shows.

J. N. Greenshields, Danville, P. Q., showed at Toronto this year for the first time, and a right good herd he brought out. Among his lot were some of the largest, longest and deepest specimens ever seen at Toronto. Mr. J. Y. Ormsby, V. S., the well-known Yorkshire breeder, is Mr. Greenshields' manager.

Among the other exhibitors in this class were Thos. F. Boynton, Victoria Square, Robert Shadwick, Burnhamthorpe, and A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Ont.

THE BERKSHIRE

Class was very good this year. Next to the Yorkshires it was the most numerous.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., were large exhibitors, and showed a lot of exceedingly good specimens—large and full of quality. A notable feature of their exhibit was that most of the animals were bred and fitted by themselves.

Mr. Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont., also brought out a very fine herd of unusual individual merit.

S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., as usual, showed a number of deep, long pigs. His herd is calculated to meet the requirements of the pork packer.

Thomas Teasdale, Concord, Ont., as of yore, showed a fine lot of youngsters. R. Moody & Sons, Guelph, P. W. Boynton & Sons, Dollar, were also exhibitors in this class.

POLAND-CHINAS

Were a larger and better class than ever before. Like the Yorkshires and Chester Whites, this sort are yearly improving in quality and increasing in numbers.

J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont., showed a splendid herd in this class, as did W. & F. Row, Avon, Ont., W. H. Jones, Mount Elgin, Ont., and W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Daniel D'Coursey, Bornholm, Ont., and H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont., were also exhibitors.

THE CHESTER WHITES

Like the Poland-Chinas, were a stronger and better class than heretofore. Many really fine specimens were among those exhibited. Only good ones were to be seen.

Daniel D'Coursey, Bornholm, Ont., H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont., and R. H. Harding, Thornedale, Ont., were the chief exhibitors.

THE SUFFOLKS

Were more numerous and better than for many years, perhaps better than ever before seen at a Canadian show.

That respected and veteran breeder, Robert Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, as usual, showed a superior herd.

Joseph Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, also showed a good herd of this sort, as did Messrs. Frank & Son, The Grange, and H. George & Son, Crampton, Ont., who also showed two good specimens of the Jersey Red breed, the only ones on the ground.

THE TAMWORTHS

Were not numerous, twenty-nine animals only being entered.

Twelve entries were made by John Bell, Amber; eleven by James Calvert; three by Walter T. Elliott, Hamilton; the remainder by A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Ont.

Mr. Joseph Featherstone, M. P., showed a herd of the best Essex ever seen at Toronto. They were very fine pigs, much resembling Berkshires in appearance, but lacking the white.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS IN CHEESE.

The exhibit of dairy products at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, was the largest that has ever been seen in Canada. The special prizes given by the dairymen's associations had the effect of bringing together a large number of cheese from all parts of Ontario and Quebec. In fact, the exhibit of cheese was so large that the space provided was altogether inadequate. The cheese could not be taken out of the boxes, which were piled on top of each other, rendering the exhibit as a special attraction at the fair a comparative failure. There were 900 boxes of cheese on exhibition from the best cheese districts in Canada. The cheese shown did credit to the factories they represented, and the quality as a whole was good. It was a keen disappointment to the many dairymen who visited the exhibition that sufficient space had not been provided for so large and important an exhibit, so that it might have been properly arranged to make one of the most attractive displays on the grounds. It is hoped, however, that in the future the exhibition authorities will recognize the importance of the dairy industry in this country by placing this department in charge of some practical dairyman, who knows what is required in handling cheese and butter, and arranging them so as to make an attractive display.

The butter display was a very worthy one, although it also was in somewhat cramped quarters, and its attractiveness considerably lessened on that account. There were some fine lots of creamery and dairy butter. The butter was judged by points, and, strange to say, some lots of butter from a private dairy scored a higher number of points than any of the creamery-made butter on exhibition. The excellent quality and improvement in the dairy butter is doubtless due to the good work done by the Travelling Dairy during the past few years.

We have not been able to get a list of the prize winners in butter at Toronto. The following is a list of the prize winners in the cheese competition:

CLASS SEVENTY—REGULAR EXHIBITION PRIZES.

Section 1 (colored)—1st prize, W. W. Grant, Lakefield, Ont.; 2nd prize, S. T. Wallace, Lavender, Ont.; 3rd prize, T. H. Cornett, Shelburne, Ont.; 4th prize, J. S. Clark, Warwick, Ont.; 5th prize, C. E. Standish, Warden, Que.; 6th prize, Wm. McIlaride, Stayner, Ont.

Section 2 (white)—1st prize, John Morrison, Gewry, Ont.; 2nd prize, Newton Cosh, Freilton, Ont.; 3rd prize, Wm. Whalen, Centerville, Ont.; 4th prize, Robt. Cleland, Listowel, Ont.; 5th prize, Wm. Pomeroy, Mitchell, Ont.; 6th prize, A. Chalmers, Monckton, Ont.

CLASS SEVENTY AND ONE-HALF—SPECIAL PRIZES.

Section 1 (white)—1st prize, G. Dickie, Lambeth, Ont.; 2nd prize, W. W. Grant, Lakefield, Ont.; 3rd prize, Wm. Pomeroy, Mitchell, Ont.; 4th prize, Mr. Martindale, Bedford district, Que.; 5th prize, George Cleale, Selby, Ont.

Section 2 (colored)—1st prize, S. T. Wallace, Lavender, Ont.; 2nd prize, G. H. Barr, Culloden, Ont.; 3rd prize, J. T. Warrington, Belleville, Ont.; 4th prize, George Cleale, Selby, Ont.; 5th prize, (Western Ontario), name unknown, Ont.

As will be seen nearly three-fourths of the prizes come to Western Ontario. There was a friendly rivalry between the provinces as to which would carry off the larger number of prizes. The Quebec dairymen have no reason to feel disappointed at the result. Western Ontario has always been recognized as the district in which our best Canadian cheese is made. Its makers are old and experienced men, who, by adopting the latest improvements and best practices in modern cheese-making, have put themselves in a position to turn out first-class goods. Cheese-making in Quebec is comparatively new. The makers have not had the experience of the Western men, and consequently the Quebec dairymen have reason to feel proud of their exhibit at Toronto, and of the comparatively high stand that some of their cheese took. It is hoped that the friendly rivalry will continue between the provinces, as it will be an incentive to improve and keep up the quality of the goods in the different districts.

A Missouri correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman sowed ten acres of peas and oats, but they did not come up good. He put the crop in a silo about July 10th, and began feeding at once, and it lasted thirty cows forty-seven days. The cows shrank fifty lbs. in milk, but gained thirteen lbs. in butter. Since then he fed sweet corn on pasture, the cows gaining thirty lbs. in milk, but losing fifteen in butter. He will try oats and peas again. Those who imagine food has no effect on the quality of milk should revolve these facts in their minds.

**Western Fair.
HORSES.**

To the majority of the visitors at the fairs horses form the most attractive department of the live stock exhibit. Those who do not love a fine horse must be strangely constituted, and yet none of our exhibition grounds are laid out with a view to giving the visiting public the rich treat the entries in this department afford. By the present arrangement the judging ring is only accessible to a favored few who have the run of the show, while the vast mass of the public, however interested they may be, are peremptorily refused admittance to the rings where the awards are made. We voice the views of thousands in this matter, and predict that the first association that will so rearrange their grounds to rectify the present absurd regulation will add one of the most drawing attractions. Our exhibitions are visited by parties who come purposely to buy, and no opportunity of inspection is furnished, as there is no opportunity for seeing animals equal to the judging ring, yet crowds attend that never see anything of the horses on exhibition.

Light horses, always well shown at London, were both stronger in number and better in quality than usual, while the rings for heavier horses were but sparsely represented. Three horses came forward at the call for aged thoroughbred stallions. These consisted of Fred Row's (Belmont) imp. Norwegian; by Perigrine, a strong, good horse; T. D. Hodgins' (London) Rumpus, by Renown, a horse that won several strongly contested races as a three-year-old, was placed second, and J. D. O'Neil's Gold Fox third.

In the three-year-olds there was but one entry, this being a horse owned by W. A. Sage, London.

But few came forward in the mare and filly sections, and here specimens from the stud of T. D. Hodgins carried the chief winnings.

Roadster class, always well brought out at London, was stronger than usual. Eight aged stallions responded to the call to come to the ring. T. D. Hodgins' Jim Crack, by Mambrino King, was placed 1st; O. A. Coats (Bothwell) gained 2nd with J. I. Case, a son of Phallas; the 3rd going to P. Learn, with Gold Ring. Some beautiful mares and fillies came forward, and the harness sections were filled with some fast movers.

In imported heavy draft class, Clydesdales and Shires are shown together, with the exception of aged stallions, which has sections for each. In imported Clydesdale stallions (aged), William Knapperton won first, and Isaac Devitt & Son (Floradale) second, with Douglas McPherson. The latter firm also won 1st on yearling filly and 2nd on two-year-olds, and 1st on a fine team of mares.

In brood mares, A. B. Scott & Sons (Vaneck) won 1st and 2nd, Kate 2nd of Conquith, by Macgregor, taking 1st, and the fine four-year-old by Good Kind taking 2nd. Messrs. Scott had several other good things on exhibition, winning 1st with the two-year-old daughter of the first-mentioned mare.

H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Muskoka, gained 1st on his Shire stallion, Bravo, by Will-o'-Wisp, the same horse winning the sweepstake in the open class, both Shires and Clydesdales competing.

In the Canadian draft class, several capital colts and fillies were shown by James Henderson (Belton) and Heider & Parkin (Oxford Centre). The latter for years have had an extra good exhibit in this class.

The aged carriage stallion class was not as strong in point of numbers as we have seen them in past years, but mares and fillies, colts and geldings showed to good advantage; particularly was this the case in the rings for harness horses. In aged stallions, the Thamesford Horse Improving Co. were 1st with Graf Bremer, an Oldenburgh German Coacher, while in the three-year-olds Fred. Row (Belmont) was again placed 1st with his imported Yorkshire Coach colt Ambassador.

In brood mares the beautiful Stanton mares owned by R. M. Wilson (Delhi) were placed 1st, as in Toronto, and he also had a number of other good ones in the other sections. Several exceedingly good fillies and colts by such sires as Falconer, Gold Fox, Marquis, and other well-known local horses, were among the winners.

Hackney horses shown by H. N. Crossley (Rosseau, Muskoka) were very much admired. His three-year-old horse, Fireworks, by the (Cook's) Phenomonon horse, Wild Fire, won 1st place; Robert Anderson's six-year-old imported horse taking 2nd. H. N. Crossley was awarded 1st on his handsome black imported mare by the (Triffits) horse Fireaway horse, (Stewart's) Superior.

At London the classes for harness horses require rearranging. Heretofore these have been defined carriage horses and roadsters, and exhibitors are led to believe that the only difference is in the height of the horses. As generally understood, 15 1/2 is the dividing line. Those above this are assigned to the carriage class, while those under this are placed as roadsters. In point of fact height has very little to do with the definition, as other points, such as action and the manner of driving and education, have far more to do with the distinction. It is, therefore, in the hands of the association to better define the classes, and avoid the difficulty that arises from want of information on these points; and if they can see their way to giving a class for professional horsemen, it would lessen much of the friction that arises from farmers and breeders showing against men who make horse dealing a business, and who, of course, are better equipped for exhibiting their stock.

**CATTLE.
AYRSHIRES.**

This popular breed made a splendid showing, having almost the same herds in competition as were at Toronto the previous week. The aged bull class had a representative for each prize, the 1st and 3rd being placed the same as in Toronto, with a new one belonging to Kains Bros. coming between them. The two-year-old bulls were four in number; the three best ones were placed same as Toronto. The fourth animal, a very good, even bull, was shown by Nicols Bros., who also exhibited another nice yearling bull and two nice heifers all in fine condition. The yearling bulls numbered five, and were a little difficult to judge, owing to the variation in ages. M. Ballantyne's St. Leo, a rather heavy-shouldered calf, was placed 1st, Mr. Shuttleworth came 2nd with a calf better in this point, and Kains Bros. 3rd. The bull calf class numbered eight, all of good quality. The sweepstake prize for bull of any age was won by Jas. Drummond's aged bull, Victor of P. H. The cow class was an excellent one, numbering ten head, nearly all superior animals. The 1st and 2nd prize cows retained their Toronto places, with Jas. Johnson, Como, Que., 3rd. The three-year-old cows numbered eight, all fit for a show ring, and all except two in full milk. Here Kains Bros. won 1st, and McLachlan 2nd and 3rd. Kains Bros.' heifer, which also won the sweepstake prize, is a particularly good one, having a very massive, well-balanced udder, coming well up behind and well ahead, with teats nicely placed and of good size. In the two-year-old class nine faced the judge, four of which carried full udders; the remaining five had not yet calved. McLachlan won 1st and 3rd, Drummond 2nd. The yearlings equalled their immediate predecessors in numbers, and, by their appearance, also in quality. The prizes were awarded to Drummond, Nicols Bros. and Ballantyne in order named. The heifer calves lacked one of being equal to the former class in numbers, all of fine quality. Drummond, Ballantyne and W. M. & J. C. Smith were the winners in the order named. Both old and young herd prizes were taken by James Drummond.

HEREFORDS.

The large, white-faced reds made a very good showing, but were somewhat uneven. The competitors were: F. A. Fleming, Weston; F. W. Stone, Guelph; J. Baker and C. Rawling, Forest. F. W. Stone's aged bull, which received 1st prize and sweepstake, is a massive individual, with great depth in front, but droops slightly in the hind parts. Mr. Baker's 1st prize two-year-old is shaping to be a good one, but might be improved by lowering his tail head a little. F. W. Stone's 2nd and 3rd prize animals were somewhat undersized. The yearling class numbered three, all choice youngsters. Fleming's 1st prize taker is a fine, smooth bull, with good depth and length, but needs to broaden out a good deal to be perfect. Mr. Rawling's bull made a good 2nd, and Stone 3rd. In the bull calf class Fleming won 1st and 2nd with two nice calves, being a little light on the withers just now. F. W. Stone received 3rd place. The cow class numbered seven head, nearly all of the broad, low sort; two good three-year-olds appeared among them, which certainly should have had a separate class, as they are worthy of a prize, but could not compete successfully with fully developed cows. Mr. Fleming's four-year-old cow, which has never been beaten, won 1st prize and sweepstake, her stable mate came next her, and Mr. Rawling's cow 3rd. In the two-year-olds Fleming took an easy 1st, followed by F. W. Stone for the remaining premiums. The same may be said of the yearlings. The Fleming heifer is particularly choice, bearing an even, deep-fleshed, well-rounded back from neck to tail head. The heifer calves were placed the same as the two former classes. Mr. Fleming won the herd prize.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The Aberdeen-Angus Polls exhibit consisted of two nice herds, belonging to Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville, with eleven head, and Stephen Hall, Washington, who exhibited seven individuals. The Stewart herd is headed by a fine specimen of the breed, which has often won in the show ring; he is not fat, but shows a lengthy and deep body with few deficiencies. The bull calves are a nice lot. The silver medal for best herd was taken by the Messrs. Stewart. The Hall herd are very choice, winning five firsts, one second and a diploma for best female. The diploma winner is a grand yearling heifer, showing excellent quality throughout. The heifer calves are also on the way to make good cows.

GALLOWAYS.

These mossy-coated blacks were also confined to two herds, well balanced in quality. A. M. Shaw, Brantford, appeared with nine head, winning seven prizes, two of which were firsts—one for yearling heifer, and the other for a two-year-old heifer. The herd was in nice condition. David McCrae, Guelph, came out eighteen strong. This herd is too well-known to need much comment, having been shown annually for many years. They are this year in their usual nice condition, the young stock quite vigorous. The prizes taken were: Silver medal for best herd, diploma for best male, diploma for best female, 6 firsts, 5 seconds and 1 third.

SHORTHORNS.

The Shorthorn exhibit numbered 56 head, many of which are very superior animals. The principal exhibitors were:—C. M. Simmons, Ivan; H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford; Thos. Russell, Exeter; J. & P. Crerar, Shakespeare; John McEwen, Delaware; D. D. Wilson, Seaforth; R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; G. Hill, Delaware; H. & W. Smith, Exeter; F. Douglas, Strathroy; Shore Bros., White Oak. The Simmons' herd of six contains three nice bull calves, and a couple of good heifers, one a grand two-year-old with a splendid even body, smooth and well-developed. The three-year-old stock bull, Mina Chief, bred by Mr. Arthur Johnston, a son of his Indian Chief, is a fine red of great depth. Mr. Fairbairn's bull calf and yearling are of nice quality, each getting a prize. Thos. Russell showed six animals, winning five prizes, the yearling bull and three-year-old cow being of splendid finish and substance. The Messrs. Crerar's seven head gave a good account of themselves in winning 1st and sweepstake prizes on a model light-roan bull, having length, breadth, depth and smoothness. The two cows and two-year-old heifer were also very superior animals. The herd prize was won by these gentlemen. Mr. McEwen's exhibit consisted of four, two of which are promising heifer calves of the fashionable deep-red color. D. D. Wilson's two-year-old bull, Prime Minister, has made splendid development since last year, his present weight is 2,000 lbs.; the three-year-old heifer and bull calf shown by this gentleman are also good ones. R. & S. Nicholson, as usual, captured most of the calf prizes; their stock are in splendid condition. Messrs. Smith's three-year-old bull, Blake, bred by Jas. I. Davidson, is a nice, thick dark-roan; he shows his prepotency in the young stock of the herd, among them a white steer 16 months old and a splendid yearling heifer deserving special mention. The Douglas herd numbered seven, headed by Young Abbottsburn's Heir, son of the great Abbottsburn. He shows many of the good points for which his sire was noted. The four bull calves of this herd were nice, but hardly fat enough to show well. Shore Bros.' exhibit consisted of their stock bull, Aberdeen Hero, hardly in show fit, and a two-year-old, on which they won the 3rd prize.

THE SHEEP AND SWINE

classes at the Western Fair, London, Ontario, were larger and better than ever before. Much of the stock shown at Toronto again competed here, though a few men who did not show at Toronto were here. The prize list, which we publish in this issue, will give our readers the name and address of each prize-winner.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

The exhibit of the dairy products at the Western Fair, London, although not so large, was equal, if not better, in quality than the exhibit at Toronto. Sufficient space was allowed to make the exhibit attractive. The cheese shown reflect credit on the makers for the clean and neat appearance of the different lots. Mr. A. F. MacLaren, who judged the cheese, pronounced them to be the best lot he had ever examined.

The butter display was good, and was neatly and tastily arranged in a refrigerator in one corner of the dairy building.

The prize-winners in both butter and cheese are given in the following list:—

CHEESE.

Western Dairymen's Association prize: Section 1 (colored)—1st, John H. Burt, Arthur, Ont.; 2nd, John Morrison, Newry, Ont.; 3rd, Newton Cosh, Freelon, Ont.; 4th, J. S. Clark, Warwick, Ont.

Section 2 (white)—1st, J. S. Clark, Warwick, Ont.; 2nd, Wm. Pomeroy, Mitchell, Ont.; 3rd, Amos Pickard, St. Marys, Ont.; 4th, Sarah Baskett, London.

London Bankers' Prize—Section 3 (colored)—1st, Robert Facey, Harrietsville; 2nd, J. H. Wilkinson, Verschoyle; 3rd, James S. Isard, Williscroft; 4th, B. J. Connolly, Kintore.

Section 4 (white)—1st, J. H. Wilkinson, Verschoyle; 2nd, John Morrison, Newry; 3rd, Sarah Baskett, London; 4th, Samuel Howard, Gorrie.

Arnold's Extract Prize—Section 5 (white)—1st, J. H. Wilkinson, Verschoyle; 2nd, Jas. A. Gray, Atwood; 3rd, John Morrison, Newry. Sweepstake prize, silver medal, awarded to John H. Burt, Arthur.

BUTTER.

Ontario Creameries' Association contributed \$50 towards the butter prizes.

Section 6—1st, James Struthers, Owen Sound; 2nd, Halliday & Co., Chesley; 3rd, Isaac Wenger, Ayton.

Section 7—1st, James Struthers, Owen Sound; 2nd, Isaac Wenger, Ayton; 3rd, Halliday & Co., Chesley.

Section 8—1st, A. Waits, Wanstead; 2nd, Halliday & Co., Chesley; 3rd, Isaac Wenger, Ayton.

Section 9—1st, Halliday & Co., Chesley; 2nd, Isaac Wenger, Ayton; 2rd, Chas. Snediker, Haysville.

Section 10—1st, A. Waik, Wanstead; 2nd, Hannah & Wenger, Seaforth; 3rd, Halliday & Co., Chesley.

Sweepstake prize, silver medal, awarded to James Struthers, Owen Sound.

STOCK.

Live Stock at Chicago.

SHORTHORNS.

As was expected, the red, white and roans made a great show, and the cream of all great modern herds came together before the judges—J. H. Pickrell, one of the old-time breeders, assisted by H. C. Duncan, Missouri, and J. Gibson, Denfield, Ont. And, as in many other classes, Canada was well in the fore front of the battle. Right at the head of the list stood that grand old champion, Abbottsburn, who has carried his marvellous wealth of flesh with wonderful freshness, exhibited by Col. Moberly, of Kentucky, but an Ontario-bred beast (bred by J. & A. Watt, Salem), as is also the same exhibitor's wonderfully handsome Nonpareil Chief, a roan of great scale and much character (bred by A. Johnston, Greenwood). Mr. Brown's Minnesota herd, that won most of the honors in the aged classes, was also headed by an Ontario-bred bull, Earl Fame 8th, who was bred at Bow Park. He is a bull of immense scale and great thickness. Mr. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, showed his twin bulls, British Chief and Greenhouse Chief, sons of Indian Chief, out of Daisy's Star—114792—(bred by A. Johnston); W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., his big strong bull Doctor Lenton, and F. Birdsall, Birdsall, Ont., showed Waverly. In two-year-olds, Edwards got third money on Knight of St. John (imp.), one of Wm. Duthie's breeding. W. G. Sanders, St. Thomas, was fifth, with Elgin Chief, another son of A. Johnston's Indian Chief. J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, had forward their Prince Royal, sweepstakes winner at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa in 1892. In young animals, Canada came right to the front, and probably had we not allowed the Americans to carry off so many "plums" for years past, we could have led them in every ring. In yearling bulls, Russell's matchless Lord Stanley—17849—(white; calved October 17th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; got by Stanley, out of imported Roan Princess, by Star of the West), was an outstanding "gem" in this marvellous collection of Shorthorns. Perfection in almost every point, with plumpness and smoothness, combined with scale, and his beautifully rich, silky white skin as full of quality as an egg is full of meat, he headed his class, was winner as best yearling bull against all beef breeds, and headed the young herd which won the \$600 prize against all beef breeds. R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., were third and fourth with two wonderfully smooth youngsters, Valasco 21st and Norseman, the former bred by exhibitors and got by Nonpareil Chief, and the latter of A. Johnston's breeding, by Indian Chief, out of a Nonpareil dam. Cockburn's roan bull calf, Indian Warrior, another son of Indian Chief, and out of Daisy's Rosy, a well-filled, lengthy, good quality calf, was placed second, but by the next judge appointed was placed ahead of the first-prize winner, and headed the calf class against all beef breeds. Russell's Prince of Kinellar, J. Morgan & Sons' (of Kerwood) Goldfinder, Edwards' Lyndhurst 3rd and Solicitor General, and Sanders' Daisy Prince, all good, useful youngsters, helped to fill this grand ring.

In aged cows, which were a magnificent class, Cockburn's great, massive white Village Lily, bred by H. & W. D. Smith, Hay, Ont., got by Prince Albert, out of Village Blossom (imp.) was ranked 8th. Messrs. Russell and Edwards also showed grand good ones. In Centennial Isabella 25th the Russells had a strong card for first place in two-year-old heifers; she is a magnificent roan daughter of Stanley, and was awarded 2nd place. Cockburn's Nonpareil Prize and Edwards' Rosewater were a little further down the list. In yearling heifers, Nicholson's Second Leonore of Sylvan, first prize winner at Toronto, 1892, came in 5th; Morgan's Sussex Maid, 7th, with Nicholson's Twenty-first Maid of Sylvan, 8th; Cockburn's Wimple Birdie, 9th. Another Centennial Isabella (the 30th) from the Russell's herd, headed the calf class, and a lovely, mellow thing she is, so full of quality and promise. A remarkably smoothly turned ripe calf, Lady Fame, brought out by Mr. Edwards, was a close second, with Cockburn's Missie of Neidpath 14th standing 7th.

Heading the long line of young herds was Russell's beautiful cluster of young things, so even and sweet, and possessing such wonderful quality, consisting of Centennial Isabella 27th and 30th, Ruby Princess, Nonpareil 50th, and all headed by the incomparable Lord Stanley, all bred by the exhibitors, and the get of Stanley = 7949—. Three of them are pure white, one red and white, and one red; and the victory they won here, and later on the still greater triumph against all beef breeds, should be another blow to the craze for reds. A very smooth, even Nonpareil Chief herd, shown by the Nicholsons, was ranked 5th; the herd comprised Leonore of Sylvan 2nd, 3rd and 5th, Maid of Sylvan 1st, headed by Valasco 21st. This herd also came in for the sweepstakes as fourth best young herd against all general purpose herds. They were also placed 5th as the get of one sire.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES—BEEF BREEDS.

As before stated, the Canadian-bred bull Abbottsburn proved the noblest Roman of them all, and topped the class against all beef breeds. Russell's Lord Stanley headed a strong list of yearlings, and Cockburn's Indian Warrior triumphed in the calf class.

A Polled-Angus, Abbess of Turlington, owned by Wallace Estill, of Missouri, was indeed an outstanding winner in the aged female class, possessing as she does a marvellous depth of flesh, evenly and smoothly laid on, immense scale, and withal much character and style. Russell's Centennial Isabella 25th was ranked third in the two-year-olds, with a Polled-Angus and a Hereford above her. We thought her the best backed and smoothest shouldered of the lot, and worthy of a higher place. A Hereford topped the yearling class, and then came in the calves, which were headed by Russell's Centennial Isabella 30th, and Edwards' Lady Fame, 2nd, with a Polled-Angus 3rd.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKE HERDS—BEEF BREEDS.

Robbin's Indiana Shorthorns headed the aged herds; Kough's Herefords 2nd; Van Natta's Herefords 3rd, and Moberly's Shorthorns 4th. In young herds, Russell's herd came first, as previously stated, Van Natta's Herefords, Cowan's Shorthorns, Estill's Polled-Angus following in the order named.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES—GENERAL PURPOSE.

A more motley crowd of cattle never before faced up before a judges' stand than when this class was called, and as Prof. Roberts, of Cornell, remarked when entering upon his duties as one of the committee who tied the ribbons, "if he wanted feathers he'd buy a goose, if he wanted holes gnawed in his granary he'd get a rat, and if he wanted a cow he'd buy one, but how to judge this class was a mystery." However, nearly all the larger breeds got a share of the glory. Stewart's and Smith's Ayrshires were placed fairly well up in several rings, although from their seats the committee did not appear to be able to see an Ayrshire. Rudd's Devons also got in the short leet several times.

A list of the ranking of the herds will give some idea of what a conglomeration this class was. Aged herds stood as follows:—1st, Shorthorns; 2nd, Brown Swiss; 3rd, Red Polled; 4th, Polled Durham; 5th, Red Polled; 6th, Devon; 7th, Holstein; 8th, Polled Durham; 9th, Polled Durham; 10th, Dutch Belted; 11th, Holstein; 12th, Holstein; 13th, Jersey. And the young herds thus: 1st, Polled Durham; 2nd, Red Polled; 4th, Brown Swiss; 5th, Shorthorns (R. & S. Nicholson's); 5th, Devons; 6th, Polled Durham; 7th, Red Polled; 8th, Red Polled; 9th, Polled Durham; 10th, Holstein.

HEREFORDS.

There was a great showing of white faces, and the American breeders had their animals fairly loaded down with flesh—great mountains of fat many of them were.

Messrs. Van Natta, of Indiana, Elmendorf and Day, of Nebraska, Clough, of Ohio, T. Clark, of Illinois, Mackin Bros., of Kansas, and the Cosgrove Live Stock Company, of Minnesota, were among the leading American exhibitors, while F. A. Fleming, of Western Ontario, and H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., represented Canada, both having many superior individuals forward, but they were not in heavy enough flesh to compete successfully with the Americans. Following is a list of their class-winnings:—Fleming's aged bull, Commodore, 6th; two-year-old bull, Baron Broady, also 6th; 5th on bull calf Barman. Smith's Lady Tushingham 3rd, a wonderfully smooth, even cow, got 4th place, and Fleming's very sweet heifer calf, Lady Fenn 2nd, 4th in a strong class.

POLLED-ANGUS.

Canadian herds of the favorite Doddies were ably represented by Dr. Craik, Montreal, who had forward about a dozen head, but they lacked somewhat in finish in comparison with their American cousins. The competition was very strong, such well-known breeders as Wallace Estill, Mo., W. A. McHenry, Iowa, B. R. Pierce and Goodwin & Judy, of Illinois, being out in force. Indeed so strong were they that Estill's cow, Abbess of Turlington, won the sweepstakes as best female any age in the beef breeds, with her sister, McHenry's Progress of Turlington, 2nd.

Dr. Craik's aged bull Emlyn, a grand good one, with plenty of quality, stood 2nd in his class, and a very smooth youngster, Royal Blackbird, was 3rd in yearling class. A beautifully smooth, even-fleshed cow, Pride of Guisachan 3th, was only wanting in flesh to have had a share of the prize money; in fact the same may be said of many others from this herd.

GALLOWAYS.

The shaggy blacks were out in goodly numbers, and representatives were present from such well-known herds as Brookside Farm Co., Ind., S. P. Clark, Ill., Hugh Paul, Minn., William McTurk, Iowa, while Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., fought single-handed for Canada's honor. Claverhouse, Mr. Kough's previously unbeaten imported bull, was here judged into second place; he is a bull wonderfully full of the best Galloway points, and showing unusual quality of skin and hair. The year-old bull, Glencairn 2nd, possessing great length and good ends, though perhaps a trifle lacking in spring of rib, also stood second in his class. In cows three years or over, the Americans could not surpass the magnificent Countess of Glencairn 3rd, to whom was also awarded the sweepstakes for the best female of the breed, and a perfect marvel of sweetness, evenness and weight she is. In two-year-olds, Rachel 3rd and Countess of Glencairn 4th stood 3rd and 4th respectively, and Countess of Glencairn 5th was fourth prize yearling, and in heifer calves Mary 8th was 5th. In young herds Mr. Kough was 4th, with Ottawa, Mary 7th, Countess of Glencairn 5th, Mary 8th, and Agnes K. 5th. Four lovely females, Glencairn 2nd, Agnes K. 3rd, Duchess Louise K. 4th, and Rachel 3rd, the get of old Claverhouse, captured second place as best four animals, the get of one sire. Two animals, the produce of one cow, brought out a strong class, but they were unable to wrest the honors of first place from Mr. Kough's Countess of Glencairn 3rd and Glencairn 2nd, the produce of that noble matron, Countess of Glencairn.

DEVONS.

Although not many Devon breeders were represented at the Columbian Fair, the one Canadian and the two Americans had gone there to show what stuff their favorites were made of. The Canadian herd shown by W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., is a good, useful lot of general purpose cattle, showing strong indications of being milkers in combination with excellent beef form. John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., and A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., were forward with a lot of good ones. The former had, however, been to much more pains in fitting, and consequently his herd were in the very best fix. Taking the classes as they are catalogued, the head of Rudd's herd, Captain, a bull of great scale and substance, stood 3rd, 1st prize going to a very compact, thick-fleshed bull, Royal Somerset, owned by Mr. Hudson. Billy, a big, strong two-year-old, tipping the beam at 1,650, was rightly placed 1st over Fancy's Robin, a beautiful blocky son of the first-prize aged bull. An useful yearling, Canadian Boy, was 4th in his class, while 3rd place in the calf class went to Rudd's Carlo. In cows Hudson's Heartsease of Woodland, a wonderfully thick-fleshed matron, headed the list, with Rudd's Beauty I. O. E. F., a close 2nd. The two-year-old heifers were a fine class, and Mr. Ben. F. Eldridge, Provo City, Utah, who is an enthusiastic Devon breeder, rightly placed Hudson's 1500-pound Myrtle 17th ahead. She is the most perfect Devon we ever had the pleasure of seeing. Second place went to the same owner's Heartsease of Woodland 3rd. We think Rudd's Ruby should have been in her place instead of 3rd. Ruby is perhaps Mr. Rudd's best female, having much sweetness, and is very thick and even-fleshed, with strong, square quarters, well-sprung ribs and full flanks, and withal weighs over 1200 pounds. However, it was no disgrace to any breeder to stand 3rd in such a ring. In yearling heifers, Rudd's Fanny 2nd was fifth, with Rose 2nd 6th, first place going to the wonderfully well-fitted Tulip of Woodland 7th. As with the Shorthorns, when they came to the calves Canada had it, Fanny 3rd being one of the sweetest of the breed. Hudson had the 1st aged herd, with the Canadians 2nd, consisting of Billy, Beauty 2nd, Ruby, and Fanny 2nd and 3rd. In young herds, Hudson was 1st, Baker 2nd, and Rudd 3rd, with Canadian Boy, Fanny 2nd, Rose 2nd, Fanny 3rd and Beauty 3rd. Four animals, the get of one sire, Rudd's Fanny 3rd, Beauty 3rd and Stanley, the get of Billy, won 2nd place to Mr. Hudson. The two bulls, Captain and Billy, the produce of Lady Creamery, were second as produce of one cow.

AYRSHIRES.

For years the Ayrshires have been bred in a quiet modest way, without any booming or bluster. Our Canadian breeders have from time to time strengthened their herds by importations from Scotland, and with a keen eye to keeping up their general utility in conjunction with strong milking propensities, have always retained their natural robustness and vigor. Placed side by side with the American competitors, the latter were not within gunshot of the prize money. To compare points in the many excellent rings would be too great an undertaking, so we must confine ourselves to simply giving the standing in the various classes. The principal exhibitors were:—From Quebec—Robert Robertson, Howick; D. Drummond, Petite Cote; Thos. Irving, Montreal; Thos. Watson, Georgetown. From U. S. A. J. P. Beatty and J. H. Crane & Sons, Ohio; L. S. Drew & C. M. Winslow, Vermont. From Ontario—Wm. Stewart, Menie; Thos. Guy, Oshawa; J. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

In bulls three years and over, Drummond's massive Tom Brown was 1st; Stewart's White Prince 2nd, a bull possessing many excellent milk-

ing points, 2nd; Guy's Baron of Park Hill 3rd; and Irving's Golden Berry 4th.

Guy's Defender was the only Canadian in the two-year-old ring, and ranked 2nd.

In one-year-old and under two, they stood as follows:—Stewart's Tam Glen 2nd; Guy's Salisbury; Irving's Lord Lorne of Rockfield; Robertson's Lord Rolo. In a large, strong class of calves the positions were:—Yuill & Sons' Leonard Meadowside; Robertson's Pure Gold; Stewart's Orphan Boy; Crane & Sons' Benjamin H.

In aged cows a truly magnificent lot were led out. Such udders, milk veins, and skins! Drummond's Nellie Osborne and Maggie of the Hill were 1st and 4th respectively, with Smith's Gurta 11th 2nd, and Irving's Gypsy Queen 4th coming in 3rd.

Drummond's three-year-old Jessie of Burnside headed her class, with Winslow's Acme 5th, Stewart's Nell of Park Hill and Irving's Mina of Rockfield following on in the order named. In two-year-olds, Drummond again had a winning card in White Floss, with Eva of Burnside 4th. Yuill & Sons' Eva Meadowside was a close 2nd, and Irving's Mabel of Burnside 3rd. Heifers one-year-old brought Smith, of Fairfield Plains, to the top, with one of his Gurtas, another one ranking 6th; Ayrshire Maggie, shown by Stewart, 2nd; Drummond's The Blonde of Woodside, and Guy's Dolly of the Lake, next. The heifer calves were headed by Bud of Burnside, brought out by Robertson; Guy's Dolly of Ontario, Stewart's Highland Mary 2nd, Yuill & Sons' Mary Meadowside, Smith's Pauline Hall, following in the order named.

Herd, consisting of one bull two years or over, one cow four years, one cow three years, one two years, one heifer one year, and one heifer calf under one year—Drummond's herd was irresistible for 1st place; Irving's second; Stewart's 3rd; Smith's 4th; with the American herds bringing up the rear—The young herd of bull and four heifers, all under two years and bred by exhibitor—The honor of 1st place fell to Stewart, Menie, Ont.; 2nd to Guy; 3rd to Robertson; 4th to Smith, and 5th to Yuill & Sons.

Four animals, the get of one sire—1st went to the get of Stewart's White Prince; 2nd to Guy's Baron of Park Hill, and 3rd to Robertson's Golden Guinea.

Two animals, the produce of one cow—Drummond's Jessie of Burnside and Eva of Burnside, the produce of May Flower, were 1st; Irving's Lord Lorne of Rockfield and Mina of Rockfield, from Ardgowan Lass, 2nd; Stewart 3rd, with Pride of Menie Stockyards and Highland Mary 2nd, the produce of Annie Laurie; Robertson 4th, with Maggie of the Hill and Pure Gold, out of Florence. Drummond's aged bull, Tom Brown, captured the sweepstakes and medal, with Stewart's Tam Glen pushing him very hard for the place. Drummond also had the good fortune to lead out the sweepstakes cow Nellie Osborne, who was closely followed by Smith's fine Gertie 11th.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS.

Canada's honor was well maintained in this class by an excellent herd of eight head from the herd of J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona, Ont. D. F. Wilber (Oneanta, N. Y.), A. E. Riley and C. V. Seely (Walled Lake, Mich.), and C. F. Stone (Peabody, Kansas), were the American exhibitors, and Mr. T. B. Wales, Boston, Mass., Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, acted as judge.

In a ring containing, besides other good things, the celebrated old prize winner, Sir Henry of Maplewood, and two of his sons, Messrs. McNiven's three-year-old Siepke 3rd Mink's Mercedes Baron was good enough to take 2nd place, only falling behind Colantha's 2nd Sir Henry a point or two in scale. Siepke 3rd, etc., is a large, strong, well-developed bull, showing great quality in his soft hide and silky hair, distinct veins and prominent teats, a well-dished face and strong muzzle. Tensen Tiranna Castine King, a good, even yearling from this herd, was placed 3rd in his class.

In aged cows, Messrs. McNiven had forward a fine pair of young cows, which, being dry, showed to great disadvantage, though judging from their "milky" appearance both were worthy representatives of the heavy-milking Hollanders: Margaret 4th stood 5th, and Maud Tensen 7th. The three-year-old, Cressy Tensen, was also dry, but is of a good kind; she was placed 5th. Claribel Sjut, a nicely-turned two-year-old, with a beautiful head and neck, and a good bag and well-placed teats, stood 3rd in a strong class. A sweet yearling, Madge Merton, with fine loins, strong hooks and good showing of udder and teats, was placed 3rd in her class, and a nice handling heifer calf, Tiranna Belle, ranked fourth.

Wilber's Crumphorn herd, comprising Colantha's 2nd Sir Henry, Tacoma, Irene Barnum, Princess Galate, Pauline Paul 2nd and Thistle Mercedes Jewel, captured 1st herd prize, with the Canadians 2nd, comprising Siepke 3rd Mink's Mercedes Baron, Maud Tensen, Cressy Tensen, Claribel Sjut, Madge Merton and Tiranna Belle.

GUERNSEYS.

Only two representatives of Canadian Guernseys were present, both exhibited by J. N. Green-shields, Isaleigh Grange, Danville, Quebec—the aged bull, Ontario's Pride, and a promising youngster, Isaleigh Choice, which was placed 3rd in the calf class. It is a pity other Guernsey breeders did not show more enterprise.

Our Scottish Letter.

When we last wrote, we promised some remarks on the female Clydesdale classes at the Highland. The show as a whole was worthy of the reputation of the Clydesdale breed, and was very largely supported. A notable fact was the success of mares bred by Mr. John Gilmour, of Montrave, and the produce of the celebrated mare Moss Rose, herself champion at the Centenary show in 1884. These two mares were Montrave Maud and Queen of the Roses, the former first in the brood mare class, the latter first in the three-year-old class and champion female Clydesdale. Montrave Maud was got by the old Prince of Wales himself, and is a mare with almost every point in perfection, except that her color is somewhat light, and she appears to be suffering from some sort of skin disease, which prevents the hair from growing in her mane and on her legs. She is a superb mare otherwise. No Hackney has action to surpass hers, and her colt foal of this year by Macgregor is perhaps the grandest foal seen in a Scottish show-yard for many a day. In spite of her lack of bloom, Montrave Maud was intrinsically the best and most valuable brood mare shown at Edinburgh. The second brood mare was Mr. George Alston's famous prize-winning daughter of Darnley, Vanora, one of the most weighty breeding-like mares in Scotland. Mr. David Mitchell's noble old mare Sunray was a clear outstanding winner in the yearling class. This mare is ever green, and few can beat her even yet. Our readers need hardly be reminded that she was got by Prince of Avondale, out of the Darnley mare Dowager, and that she is dam of the magnificent big colt Prince of Millfield, by Orlando. But we have almost forgotten Queen of the Roses. This great mare, as all the world knows, was purchased by Mr. Andrew Montgomery, at the Montrave sale, for one thousand guineas. He bought her dam at Stirling show in 1882 for one hundred guineas, and hers has been a marvellous record. To have bred two such mares as Montrave Maud and Queen of the Roses would be enough for most mares, but we expect Moss Rose has other worlds to conquer. Queen of the Roses was got by the £3,000 horse, Prince of Albion. She is developing into a mare of great size, weight and substance, and with a foreleg impossible to surpass, and action equal to that of her dam and sister, she is sure to be heard of in days to come even more than in the past. She is owned by Mr. Leonard Pilkington, Cavens Kirkbeau, an enthusiastic patron of all Scottish stock, and a warm admirer especially of the Galloway, Ayrshire and Clydesdale. Queen of the Roses day by day shows a growing resemblance to her dam, and her future career as a brood mare is not a matter of doubt. Her great size and weight is a revelation to those who have seen her sire, which is quality all over. He has taken his place this season as the winning Clydesdale sire of 1893, Macgregor and Flashwood amongst living horses coming close up behind him. Mr. Gilmour owns the first two-year-old filly, Dukina. She was bred by Sir James Duke, Bart., at his farm of Laughton, in Sussex, and was got by Prince of Fashion, out of the beautiful Darnley mare Princess H., which was bred by Mr. I. M. Hannah, Girvan Mains. Dukina is a black filly of first-rate quality, and having beautiful action. The first yearling filly was Mr. James F. Murdoch's splendid mare, Lady Lockhart, whose sire was Darnley's Last. This filly is an ideal show Clydesdale. She has faultless feet and pasterns, and extraordinary action. Her whole appearance denotes sweetness and feminine character. She has gained numerous first prizes this season. A favorite mare at the show was Mr. Lumsden's Lady Dorothy, from Balmedie. She was not shown in the ordinary class, having been shown out last year, but he entered in competition for the Cawdor Challenge Cup, but was beaten by Queen of the Roses. Her son, Honor Bound, winner of first prizes three years in succession, has within the past few days been sold for exportation to Canada. Lady Dorothy was first last year at the Highland show at Inverness, and was a hot favorite for the championship. She and Vanora are noble specimens of the Clydesdale, and reflect infinite credit on old Darnley, their sire.

Amongst Clydesdale fanciers no one adheres more consistently to a type than Mr. James F. Murdoch, E. Hallside, Newton. Lady Dorothy and Princess H., the dam of Dukina, were both brought to the front by him when fillies, and Lady Lockhart is another of the same. The sort he works with can always be depended on to come again.

Two shows held in the north of England lately brought the Clydesdale prominently to the front. These were the Great Yorkshire at Dewsbury, and the Durham County Show, The Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Thomas Smith (Blacon Point, Chester), and Mr. W. Graham (Edengrove), showed first-rate stock at both shows. His Lordship's first prize Highland Society two-year-old colt Holyrood tried conclusions at Dewsbury with Mr. Smith's first prize two-year-old colt at the Royal Montrave Kenneth, and beat him. Holyrood is a magnificent big colt of a grand dark brown color, with splendid action and a faultless top; got by Gallant Prince, out of Jeanie Darnley. Montrave Kenneth has

feet and legs that cannot be surpassed; broad, thin, clean bones, splendid action and plenty of size. He was got by Prince of Albion, out of the big Macgregor mare, Keepsake, bred by Mr. Andrew Montgomery, and own sister to Newton-aids. These horses, with Prince of Millfield, form a trio of two-year-old colts not easily surpassed for size, weight, quality and general merit. All three are standard-bred, registered Clydesdales.

Three very important Aberdeen-Angus sales have been held in the north within the past ten days. Lord Tweedmouth has dispersed his famous Guisachan herd; Mr. John Cran, the Kirkton herd, and Mr. Andrew MacKenzie, of Dalmore, his Dalmore herd. Good prices were realized at all the sales, but the last had the best average. The summaries as published in the Scottish Farmer of this date are: Dalmore, fifty-two head; average, £39 4s. 8d.; total, £2,040 3s. Guisachan, eighty head; average, £33 2s.; total, £2,618 2s. Kirkton, seventy-seven head; average, £21 7s.; total, £1,614 6s. Some curious fluctuations are to be observed in the general totals. This is illustrated in the following table:—

	Average for	Dalmore.	Guisachan.	Kirkton.
Cows	24	£ 40 13s. 9d.	30	£ 40 9s. 10d.
Two-year-old				
Heifers	3	£ 48 13s. 0d.	5	£ 29 1s. 0d.
Yrlg. Heifers	6	31 6 6	15	37 17 4
Heifer Calves	11	21 15 5	13	21 16 1
Bull Calves	5	29 12 2	15	19 7 9
Stock Bulls	3	102 18 0	2	47 15 2

At Dalmore, Miss Morrison Duncan, of Naughton, paid 235 guineas for Edric, own brother to Esmond of Ballindalloch, first aged bull at the H. and A. S., Edinburgh. Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., gave 62 guineas for the bull calf Prospero, by Edric. Miss Morrison Duncan gave 75 guineas for the aged cow Maydew of Montbletton, and Mr. I. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosebaugh, gave 71 guineas for the yearling heifer Lady Ida IX. At Guisachan the Pride family were greatly in demand. Lord Aberdeen gave 100 guineas for Pride of Guisachan XXVII.; calved in 1888. Mr. Findlay, of Aberlour, gave 60 guineas for a two-year-old heifer of the same family, and Sir T. D. Gibson Carmichael, Bart., gave 150 guineas for a yearling heifer, also a Pride. These figures show how the high average was made up at both sales. Mr. Cran's herd were not of the same high blood, but they were useful breeding cattle. SCOTLAND YET.

Pine Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas.

The farm of Capt. Young, on which this herd is now established, is close to Tupperville, a station on the Lake Erie and Huron R. R., and about twenty miles north from Chatham. This section of the country is well adapted for growing corn, which is extensively cultivated, and as a large portion of this crop is marketed on foot through hogs, great attention is paid to this lucrative department of live stock.

Capt. Young has been engaged in feeding numbers of pigs for the block for a number of years, and therefore necessarily understands the advantage of good blood, when profitable results are to be looked for in producing pork.

With a view of improving the feeding qualities of swine in his own locality, in the early part of 1892 he imported some Poland-Chinas. Amongst this lot was the boar, Wise Reubin 28279, and the sow, Rebecca 1st 70906. Both of these were from the well-known herd of Mr. Levi Arnold, Plainville, Mich., and both belong to the type which the breeders of the present day are seeking to produce.

Rebecca has already had several good litters of pigs for her present owner. She is a sow of good quality. Her deep ribs, good length and well-developed hams are in keeping with the form that Poland-China breeders have been aiming to excel in.

The success of the first venture led Capt. Young to try his fortune further, and later on in 1892 he brought over the yearling boar, Canada Wilkes 19619, which was selected from the herd of Mr. J. H. Beabout, Rushville, Ind. This is also a very fine specimen of the breed, being a pig of good length of side, with capital hams and very smooth finish, and should prove of great value to the herd.

Another capital sow was also imported at the same time. This was Cora, bred by Mr. Levi Arnold. She is quite equal to any of those previously described. Several daughters of Rebecca, imported in their dam, are also now breeding, and as these were sired by a boar of entirely different strain, it will be seen that Capt. Young has plenty of choice and can easily supply pairs not related. With a determination to keep abreast the times, he has recently purchased a sow rich in the blood of the famous Tecumseh and Corwin. She comes from the herd of Lloyd Mugg & Co., Centre, Ind.

Capt. Young now has several litters for which he is open to receive orders. Two of these are by Wise Reubin, and two by Canada Wilkes, while yet another is from Choice of Thornyhurst. He should therefore be able to please.

The past summer has demonstrated more forcibly than ever the folly of trusting to pasture for more than two months. Prior to corn coming in, Mr. James Carmichael, of the "Medway Creamery," London township, reports excellent results from green peas and oats sowed together. A small boy and a pony herd the cows on a portion of the field each day. Mr. Carmichael says the peas and oats make milk of good quality.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

(FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Joseph Lunness, the Toronto cattle exporter, was lately here and bought another shipment of cattle to go to Liverpool and United States ports; this time he paid \$5.60 for some handsome 1565-lb. cherry-red Shorthorns. And some Oldenburg coach horses sent to the Fair by the Prussian government recently sold here at auction, which resulted in ten stallions selling at from \$525 to \$1,525, averaging \$907.50, and eleven mares at from \$250 to \$440, averaging \$362.27 per head. They were bought largely by J. Crouch & Son, of La Fayette, Indiana. The horses did not sell for as much as they cost, but they realized good figures nevertheless.

There is more life in the horse market. Prices are not much better, but sales are free. Draft horses are in some demand on Eastern account, but the demand is rather limited.

Chicago receipts of live stock for the year to Sept. 25th for three years past were as follows:

To Sept. 25th.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1893	2,244,400	4,236,858	2,153,833
1892	2,519,432	5,730,213	1,539,847
1891	2,235,782	5,742,425	1,626,024

The prospects are that good, mature beef and pork will be scarce for a while.

Light hogs are still outselling 300-lb. hogs, but it is thought this will change after the packing season opens.

Sheep are being sacrificed badly by owners; lambs especially are being marketed almost regardless of cost.

The drouth this year has been the worst experienced in a long time. It has ruined the fall pasturage in nearly all parts of the stock-growing regions of the west, and is responsible for a large amount of immature stock being forced to market. It was quite generally broken by the equinoctial storms, but not in time to do much good, as frosts are already interfering with further growth.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. J. Sterling Morton, has issued orders to have all pork intended for Interstate shipment inspected by the agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Animals are to be condemned whenever found with any of the following ailments:

- 1st. Hog cholera.
- 2nd. Swine plague.
- 3rd. Charbon or anthrax.
- 4th. Malignant epizootic catarrh.
- 5th. Pyæmia and Septicæmia.
- 6th. Mange or scab in advanced stages.
- 7th. Advanced stages of actinomycosis or lumpy jaw.
- 8th. Inflammation of the lungs or of the intestines.
- 9th. Texas fever.
- 10th. Extensive or generalized tuberculosis.
- 11th. Animals in an advanced state of pregnancy, or which have recently given birth to young.
- 12th. Any disease or injury causing elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food.

Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, abscess, suppurating sore or tape worm cysts should be condemned.

The rule relating to condemnation of pregnant animals offered for food should be more rigidly enforced. There are thousands of cows and sows sent to market which should not leave the farms, and farmers are more careless about the matter than they would be if they had to suffer some pecuniary loss for their inhumanity.

Farmers lately have been willing to market hogs because they were not doing well in the dusty pens. Lots and prices at market were good. A Missouri farmer reports that the dust on the roads lately has been worse for moving hogs than would be the mud of spring. Furthermore, he says, during the late hot, dry weather hogs could not be made to gain much in weight. He thinks good heavy hogs will be scarce for a while, and also believes good cattle will be worth good money.

It has been definitely decided by the State Board of Agriculture, of Illinois, to hold a Christmas Fat Stock Show at Dexter Park, Chicago. Secretary Garard, of Springfield, Ill., can furnish particulars.

A Sheep Fence Wanted.

D. Goodwin, Oak Lake, Man., writes, enquiring for a description of a fence for a sheep pasture. Our correspondent does not mention the size of a pasture he wishes to enclose, nor does he mention whether he can procure fence rails in his vicinity at reasonable cost. When these can be got at small cost they probably make the best and cheapest fence, especially for sheep. Barb wire is not a good sheep fence, as it tears off so much wool, although some claim that if a furrow is thrown in under the wires it helps to keep the sheep off them; or if a single rail were nailed along it at the right height it would guard off the sheep. Several superior patent fences (woven-wire and locked-wire) are advertised in our columns, and any of them would make capital sheep fences. Perhaps some of our readers can help answer this enquiry.

FARM.

Through Southern Alberta.

A VISIT TO THE HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. BY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Hardly anything could be more pleasant than a trip through Southern Alberta at this season of the year—pleasant, not only on account of the natural beauties of hill and valley, river and stream, and the delightful climate, but because you here see much of the farming element of Alberta; and as you pass field after field of ripened grain being cut or in stack, you realize that not only is this the stock country of the Dominion, but that much of its land can be utilized in feeding the hungry and growing bread for the needy. Between Calgary and High River is as yet the best farming district I have seen. This includes the settlements of Pine Creek, Sheep Creek, Fish Creek, Dewdney and High River. Beyond this the country is given over almost entirely to the ranchers until you again reach the fine agricultural districts of Pincher Creek and the Mormon settlement south of Macleod. It has been my great pleasure to have seen a large portion of this country within the last few weeks. I have been staying with friends in the little town of Dewdney for some time, and since my arrival many pleasant excursions have been planned and carried out, so that I might in this way see much of the country and be able to tell the *ADVOCATE* readers of any thing interesting I have seen. I would like to tell you to-day of interesting and instructive visits paid to the Quorn Ranch, the Northwest Cattle Company's ranch, with Mr. Stinson (which is, by the way, THE RANCH of the country), and others equally enjoyable, but I will begin at the beginning, taking them up later on. Dewdney (named after the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, late Governor of the Territories) is yet a very little town or village—I hardly know which to call it—and like every place in this woolly West nestles snugly in the midst of hills. It is very prettily situated and well watered by Sheep Creek, the banks of which (as you invariably find with the streams here) being lined with trees, of which the prairies unfortunately are almost totally devoid. The town can boast of a church, hotel, boarding house, general store and post office, saw mill, blacksmith's shop, butcher shop, and pump factory, besides a number of houses occupied by the employees of the mill. The crops in the immediate vicinity—known as the Sheep Creek district—are this year very fine, as may also be said of the Davisburg and Pine Creek settlements, averaging, I am told, in many places forty bushels to the acre of No. 1 hard. In company with three other ladies, I drove the other day through a part of this fine agricultural country to the High River Industrial School, some fifteen miles distant, and on the way we passed field after field of magnificent grain—which was certainly a thing of beauty to the beholder, and must be a joy to the hearts of the farmers in the district. The summers, however, are not always as favorable as this one has been, and the crops, even in this section, are not always what is hoped and expected, and the farmers very wisely go in for diversified farming, so that each one has his band of stock, big or little, as the case may be.

But I want to tell you of our visit to the High River Industrial School, to give you some idea of the work done among the Indians there. This Institute is situated twenty-five miles south of Calgary. I wish I could give you an idea of the beauty of its situation, as seen from the top of the hill. Imagine, if you can, a lovely green valley with the buildings set down in its midst, the bright waters of High River in front, the banks lined with cottonwood and elm trees, the snow-covered peaks of the Rockies in the distance showing through an opening in the valley, and behind and around and all about the everlasting hills covered with midsummer greenness. The School is under the care of the Roman Catholic Mission, the Rev. Father Nausan being the principal in charge. They have eighty-one pupils in the School at present—fifty-five boys and twenty-six girls, ranging in age from the tiny tots of five years to the strapping lads of eighteen and nineteen. These have all been brought from the different reserves of the Blackfeet, Blood and Cree, and with very few exceptions are remarkably intelligent, fine-looking Indians. The Principal and Mr. Scullen, another of the teachers, very kindly showed us through the buildings in connection with the Institute, and told us many interesting things of the work done. The boys' home first came in for our inspection. It is a large, three-storey frame building, with all the modern conveniences of steam heating, hot and cold water, etc. On the ground floor is the reception room, teachers' rooms, supply room and large recreation room for the boys. The first flat contains the school-room, library and Principal's apartments. In the next flat are the dormitory, lavatory and bath room, each apartment being the picture of neatness and comfort. In the dormitory, which specially interested us, there were fifty-five little iron beds, each one with its red and white coverlid and spotless white pillow covering. Each boy is taught, as part of his education, to make his own bed with neatness and despatch. After leaving the boys' home, we visited the girls', which was equally interesting, then the carpenter's shop, blacksmith shop and shoe factory, in each of which a number of boys, under an efficient teacher, were hard at work. The bakery had just been vacated when we reached there, but a huge batch of newly-made bread testified to the boys'

presence a short time before. In the scullery we also found a number of boys, under one of the Sisters, hard at work doing their weekly washing. "Do you find it a hard matter to educate them?" I asked, standing to watch an interesting group. "No!" the Principal replied, "we find them much the same as an equal number of white children would be—some of them remarkably clever and diligent, others with which we have to exercise a great deal of perseverance and care, but in practical training put them to anything they like, and the result is always most satisfactory. One of the attractions of the School is a band of seventeen pieces. This, with the exception of the leader, Mr. Scullen, is composed entirely of Indian boys ranging in age from eight to eighteen years old. The little fellow who manipulates the triangle, we were told, only abandoned his blanket three months ago, and when you think of it the result is simply wonderful. The Institute has been open for nine years, but very few of the children now in the School have been in it for that time. Some of them have had the advantage of four and five years' training, a few of seven and eight, but by far the most of them have been brought in within the last two or three years. Altogether the value of the work done in the Institute cannot be overestimated, and it must be a matter of earnest congratulation to the Principal and teachers to see already so many visible results of their labor.

Work among the Indians, like work among white people, has of course many discouragements, but when earnest christian men and women take hold of it earnestly, patiently, prayerfully, the result is sometimes almost beyond expectation. There are other Institutes, although none as large, throughout Alberta, under Protestant denominations, which I hope soon to see, and among them also hope to find as good a work being done.

By the establishment of these Schools the Dominion Government have done much, and I am sure I am only echoing the sentiments of every resident in the Northwest when I say they are worthy of all the support which has already been given them, and I trust the time is not very far distant when many more will be established and room given so that all may be gathered in.

Harvesting Mangels.

The time has arrived when mangels should be housed or pitted. Many farmers follow the plan of pulling by hand and topping with a knife, which may answer fairly well with the less watery varieties, but as a rule twisting off the tops is a much safer plan, as then no bleeding takes place, neither is there a bare spot to induce decay. It is also important that all the dead leaves which lie close to the mangels be removed, as they induce fermentation when left on in any considerable quantity. Mangels should not be left lying on the ground over night without a covering of some kind, as one never knows at this season of the year whether there will be frost before morning or not. If these roots get even a slight touch of frost, it very materially injures their keeping qualities. The writer received a lesson on this point a few years ago that will not be readily forgotten. We had a splendid crop of Mammoth Long Reds and Yellow Globes, which were left uncovered over night, receiving perhaps half an inch of frost on the upper surface. They were allowed to become thawed and dry, then hauled into a pit and covered in the ordinary way with straw and soil, having drain-tile ventilators every eight or ten feet. It was only about six weeks until most of the heap was a complete mush, steaming and stinking. We have since then pulled in the forenoon just what could be drawn in the afternoon, and have never lost mangels to any extent since. Where turnips are grown on the same farm, and one or the other has to be pitted for spring feeding, mangels should be kept over, as they are much more relished by stock when the warm spring weather arrives. Mangel pits require more care than turnips. A heavy coating of straw is very important, and from six to eight inches of soil. Three-inch tile inserted every ten feet answers very well for ventilators. As soon as very cold weather comes on, the pits should have a coat of strawy manure spread on the north side and ends, or on both sides if the pits run north and south. It is not well to store turnips and mangels in the same house, as the temperature that would keep turnips all right would freeze mangels, and where mangels keep all right turnips will readily heat and spoil.

List of Principal Fairs Yet to Come Off in Canada.

ASSOCIATION.	PLACE OF FAIR.	DATES.
Malabide Agr. Society	Aylmer	Oct. 2 to 4
Haldimand County Fair	Cayuga	" 3and4
North Brant Agr. Society	Paris	" 3and4
Arthur Tp. Union Exhibition	Arthur	" 3and4
Stephenson Agr. Society	Utterson	" 3and4
North Simcoe Fair	Stayner	" 3 to 5
North Lanark Fair	Almonte	" 3 to 5
Pennings Fair	Chatham	" 3 to 5
East Riding of York Agr. Soc.	Markham	" 4 to 6
Centre Wellington	Elora	" 5and6
North Renfrew Fair	Beachburg	" 5and6
West Elgin Fair	Wallacetown	" 5and6
South Norwich Exhibition	Ottawa	" 6and7
East Kent Agricultural Soc.	Thamesville	" 6 to 8
Howard Branch Agr. Soc.	Ridgetown	" 9 to 11
West York and Vaughan A. S.	Woodbridge	" 17and18
Tilbury West and North	Comber	" 17and18
Norfolk Union Fair	Simcoe	" 17 to 19

The Farmers and the Tariff.

BY D. F. WILSON.

(Continued from Page 225.)

It has been said that the farmers had themselves to blame for the very heavy burden which they have been carrying in the shape of heavily taxed necessities, and this is true, for are not farmers in the majority, and therefore able to control such things? But owing to being blinded by partyism, it has required the present depression to open their eyes and let them see that other people's interests are not always their interests, although the farmer's interests are indirectly the interests of all other men. Partyism is one of the great banes of the Canadian farmer; his own interests are but secondary, his party's platform being all important; he can only see what is right in that which his party leaders say is necessary for the country's good; he does not see that the farmer's interests, as a rule, are not made of paramount importance by either party, although agriculture is the principal industry of Canada. Why is it that farmers are thus blinded by partyism? There is a natural disposition in men to enjoy the strife which continually exists between the parties, especially at election time, and farmers generally allow this to get the better of their judgment with regard to their own requirements, which makes them the tools of the professional politicians. We find strong party supporters among business men, and they have the same party feelings as the farmer, but they seldom allow these to get the better of their common sense; and it is much more common for such men to change their political party than for farmers to do so. The business man who is a red-hot party man has very often some axe to grind. When before an election the contending party leaders (how many farmers are there amongst them?) meet to lay down their platform for the coming contest, with what views do they do so? It is not how can we best advance our agricultural interests, which, being our principal interests, will therefore benefit the country to the greatest extent; but by what means can we keep or obtain power, and what course shall we adopt to pull the wool over the eyes of the farmers so that we may gain their votes? Side issues, such as religion, etc., are made use of; but the agricultural interests never, for the simple reason that the farmers never stand together and say, We want so-and-so, and will have it. The business and professional men do so, and get what they want, simply because they stick together, for they have not the advantage of being in the majority, like the farmers. It has been quite common lately to hear farmers say, "If the farmers would stick together they could do as they liked, but they won't." It is the men who talk like this that are the cause of the trouble; they see the remedy, but take no steps to improve matters, and instead of working to rectify what is wrong, they lay the blame on their brother farmers as an excuse for voting for their party. It is for reasons of this kind that the present strong feeling which exists among farmers, regarding the modification of the tariff, has not the weight with the government that it should have, for these professional politicians knew that many of the farmers who talk so determinedly now would, if it came to the test of an election, vote for their party, whether the government acceded to their request or not. Where men will do such things as this, they are most convenient stepping stones for the use of these professional politicians; but what is worse, they are the means of keeping the intelligent, go-ahead farmer in the same fix as themselves. Then there are some farmers who are not party men; they are often caught, as I said before, by some side issue. For instance, a farmer may be an Orangeman, and as he belongs to this organization his vote goes to the party they support, and this not being an organization of farmers, his vote may be in direct opposition to his interests.

Take up a list of the members of parliament and see of what vocations our representatives are, and you will find that lawyers predominate, doctors come next, and so on, with those of other vocations down to farmers, who are fewest of all. Now, eighty per cent. of Canada's population are engaged in agriculture, and the farmers pay something like seventy-five per cent. of the taxes: is it right that they should have such a small representation? But they have themselves to blame for it. If farmers would have their interests looked after, they must elect farmers to represent them. It is all very well to say that lawyers and others know what the farmers want, but they do not, for they lack the fellow-feeling which exists between those of the same vocation. We get an instance of this in the lawyers themselves—see how very well their interests are looked after. Then it is often claimed that the farmers have not men among them fit to go to parliament. This is all nonsense; there are in all districts good, level-headed farmers who know just what the farmers need, and though they may not be orators they are thinkers, and know on which side their bread is buttered, and cannot be carried away by any glib-tongued lawyer, for it is their tongues that put lawyers into parliament in

such numbers. These level-headed farmers are the men who ought to represent all rural constituencies, and though they may not be orators many of them can express their views pretty clearly, and they can vote for their own and their neighbours' pockets. I know of one farmer who says his politics are dollars and cents: it would be well if more farmers looked on it in this light, and were not bound to their party, but to their own welfare. Is there no other platform but the two laid down by the two political parties? Is it not possible that there is a third platform? One which would just suit the farmer? If farmers were represented by farmers they could do this, and such a policy would be found most beneficial for the country.

Rape Growing for Cattle Feed.

BY JAMES SHARP.

Now that the British ports are closed against the importation of stockers from Canada, it would be well for us to face the situation in a resolute and manly way. We are now placed on an equal footing with all nations: our cattle must be slaughtered at the port of landing, which means that every animal must be finished before leaving this country. No doubt this will be a hardship to those who raised and disposed of their cattle as stockers; but, if those cattle could be fed here and shipped to Britain as prime fat, the farmers and the country would be largely the gainers. Why should they not be finished here? It should never be said of Canadian farmers that we are unable to compete with those in the Old Land in this line, with almost every advantage resting with us, in the form of cheap and abundant feed of great variety, a splendid climate, and cattle singularly free from the contagious diseases that are the scourge of other lands. And, though a stigma has been cast on our herds by the President of the British Board of Agriculture and his veterinary experts, it cannot change the fact that pleuro-pneumonia has never made its appearance in the herds of Canada.

With all this in our favor, we should send a largely increasing number year by year. Those who have been in the habit of selling their cattle as stockers may not be able for some years to finish them for the British markets; but they can and must put them in better trim if they expect the farmers in the feeding sections to purchase and do the finishing part. The farmers of feeding centres are able and willing to do a far larger amount of feeding, if stockers of the right stamp can be procured; for it is beyond dispute, that the stockers usually to be had for the past few years have been sadly lacking in two great essentials—breeding and quality. A cross of any of the special dairy breeds will never find favor in the eyes of our best feeders. Though we wish to see a great improvement in breeding, still without a better system of feeding and management the advance will be small indeed.

One great fault with many is in not providing more and better feed for their cattle in the fall months. If anything will open the eyes of our farmers, this very dry summer and fall should wake them up to make some effort for another year to provide feed in some form or other to tide over a very trying period of the year. Where land is suitable, I think rape is by far the best crop, all things considered, that can be grown for fall feeding; of course where cows are milked for butter or cheese, corn should be provided, as rape will taint the milk badly. But for cattle to be fed the coming winter, we think it simply invaluable, giving them that sappy, velvety touch so characteristic of a thrifty animal, and for young cattle and cows suckling their calves nothing could be better, sending them into winter quarters covered with flesh, which, with fair treatment, will carry this bloom through the winter.

I need not go into a lengthy description of rape growing, as it has been before the farmers, through the agricultural press, for some time, and the mode of cultivation is generally well known. But in almost every article treating on the subject, the impression is left on the mind that rape is only of value in feeding lambs, while in fact it is of as great importance to the cattle interests.

It would be well for those in the store cattle line to set apart a field every year for the cultivation of rape. If worked properly the land can be cleaned thoroughly, and the rape being fed on the ground is of great advantage to the next crop. For those who grow fall wheat or barley where not seeded down to grass, a good way is to plow lightly after the crop is off, harrow well and sow rape broadcast, which will serve a two-fold purpose—giving the seeds of weeds a good chance to sprout, and at the same time providing a nice bite for either lambs or calves. Quite a quantity can be grown if the season be at all favorable.

I am well aware that outside the rape-growing sections many hold it dangerous to put cattle on rape. With nine years' experience we never had a sick or bloated animal in that time, and with a crop of from eight to twelve acres every year. We turn the stock in for the first time when the rape is perfectly dry, allowing them to come and go at will, they having the run of other fields at the same time; we find them do exceedingly well at a time when they would otherwise be going back.

Notes From England.

A Royal Commission on Labor has been making inquiries among the farmers of seven English counties, from Kent to Somerset, and reports that the weekly wage of ordinary laborers in the counties visited varies from 10s. a week in Wilts, Dorset and Somerset, to 15s. in Kent and Surrey, about 12s. being the most usual figure. They also report being very poorly housed, the cottages on many estates rapidly declining with age. The cottages in best condition belong to resident landowners, and on large estates where there is a good agent who carefully attends to the cottage property.

Evidently farm laborers in Scotland are, as a rule, much better off than their fellow-workers in England.

A study of the estimates of the crops shows in a striking manner the exceptional variations in the harvest in different parts of the kingdom. Ireland appears to be the most favored of the three great divisions. The grain crops are reported as average or over average, potatoes abundant, roots highly promising, and hay alone under average, but not much under in many districts, and not at all under in a few. Hay has been got up in excellent condition, and will likely be dear. The season for Ireland may be pronounced a decidedly good one. There are a few complaints of potato disease, but probably the scorching sunshine has checked the malady. Scotland is nearly as well off as Ireland. The hay and oat crops are somewhat below the average in some localities, but wheat and barley are good or fair in most parts of the country, and turnips are magnificent, while potatoes are also very good. It is when we come to England that we find the most striking variations. The North-West Counties appear to be the most favored of all. If a line be drawn from the mouth of the Humber to the Dee, the harvest to the north of it may be pronounced above average, taking all crops into consideration. In the Midland Counties the general outlook is favorable, except the hay crop, but gets gradually worse towards the South, until we find poor accounts for Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire. Throughout the North and Midlands barley seems to be the best of the three straw crops, and oats the worst. In the Eastern Counties the harvest is decidedly a poor one, all the corn crops being described as under average, hay nearly or quite a failure, mangels poor, potatoes a fair average. The Western Counties are much the same. For Wales the estimates vary a good deal, but are no better on the whole than those of the West of England. Altogether the harvest is a very short one in fully two-thirds of England, and in about half the cultivated area of the United Kingdom, while it is thoroughly satisfactory in only portions of the rest of the United Kingdom.

If we do not take live cattle from abroad, our friends have their revenge in sending us large quantities of hay. The United States have taken the lead during the first seven months of the present year, with 42,957 tons; Holland comes next, with 23,821 tons; then Canada follows, with 11,733 tons. Our Free Trade policy at least does two things—it obviates the possibility of famine, should any crop fail us, and it prevents any advantage accruing to home growers, should crops over the British Isles be unequal.

Stabling Cows Early.

It is the custom with a good many farmers not to stable their cows till quite late in the fall. When the snow begins to cover the ground and the grass becomes withered and dead because of the frosts, then the cows are put in the stable for the night. If every dairyman would consider what effect the cold nights and damp, chilly weather of autumn have upon the cow in lessening her flow of milk, and making it necessary for her to consume more food in order to create the heat in her body which the want of shelter makes necessary for her to have, he would no doubt have his cows put in the stables on the first cool night of the autumn season.

Cows dry up very quickly in the fall of the year, when the pastures get short and the nights become cool. As soon as this season arrives, every cow that is giving milk should be put in the stable for the night and given some extra feed. This will enable her to keep up her flow of milk and prevent her from drying up before the winter sets in. She will then be in a condition to give milk nearly all winter if she gets proper care and proper food. It pays to take care of a cow at all seasons of the year, and especially at the transition season between warm and cold weather.

Try it, farmers, this season, if you have never done so before, and get your cows stabled early, and see how much heavier your can of milk will be during the autumn months.

One of the amusing features in connection with the butter contest between three breeds of cows at the World's Fair was that the color of the butter was estimated at ten points in the hundred, while the "rich, golden tint," instead of being imparted by the cows, was imparted by the use of artificial "butter-color" put into the churn. Had the butter makers been under test instead of the cows, there would have been some sense in it.

DAIRY.

Hauling Milk to Cheese Factories, and Some Difficulties Connected with it.

There is a large number of people engaged during the summer months in drawing milk to the cheese factories. These parties have no small part to perform in maintaining the success of the factory to which they are conveying milk. The majority of milk-drawers are engaged at a certain rate per one hundred pounds of milk for drawing. When such is the agreement, it is to the interest of the drawer, as well as to the factory, to please the patrons and secure as much milk as possible, and consequently each patron's milk is looked after better on the road to the factory, and his can is not left very often when he is a little late getting his cows milked. In many places it is only possible to engage drawers by the trip or a lump sum for the season, because the quantity of milk collected in certain districts is not enough to warrant him taking the drawing by the hundred pounds. In such instances there is not much incentive to work up the business, and as a rule the milk is not looked after as well and the drawer is not so obliging. Generally speaking, however, the milk drawers give good satisfaction and are not to blame for many of the neglects attributed to them, although many of them are inclined to show their skill in horsemanship by indulging in a race with a loaded milk wagon, to the serious loss of milk through the badly covered can, or think it their duty to drive at the rate of six miles an hour over roads in which mud-holes and wagon-ruts are only too numerous. The necessity of fast driving may be due to the cheesemaker, who demands, and justly too, that the milk should be at the factory at a reasonable time every morning. In order to get the milk to the factory at a reasonable hour it is necessary for the drawer sometimes to collect milk at 5.30 a. m. or 6 a. m., where the distance is great, and where it is not possible to get the milk so early he is compelled to drive faster than he should, thereby running the risk of spilling a large part of it and of churning it too much before he reaches the factory.

The main difficulties connected with conveying milk to cheese factories lie with the bad system by which too many of our factories are run. There is too much cutting into each other's territory in endeavoring to secure milk. It does seem like child's play to see a milk wagon with a half dozen cans driving by one factory two and sometimes three and four miles further on to another factory. This kind of work necessitates covering the ground twice, and means that milk-drawers will have to travel farther and get less for it, that the milk will not be in as good condition when it reaches the factory, and that the cost will be very much greater in hauling the milk and manufacturing the cheese.

If factorymen would mutually agree not to have so many factories, and to divide the territory so that there would be no going over the same ground twice, or travelling extremely long distances in order to secure a supply of milk, much better satisfaction would be given all parties connected with the business; patrons would take better care of their milk, as there would not be the opportunity to withdraw the milk from one factory and send it to another, because the cheesemaker considered it unfit to make first-class cheese; the milk wagons would not have to go so far, and consequently would arrive at the factory in good time, with the milk in better condition.

No milk wagon should drive more than five miles to any factory. When the distance is any greater, too much time is spent on the roads, and the milk is liable to be badly churned before it reaches the factory, and especially is this the case during the hot weather. True, in many districts where the business is comparatively new and where the farmers have not made a business of keeping cows, it is necessary to drive long distances in order to get a supply; but in old dairy districts, where farmers make a business of keeping a large number of cows, some arrangements should be made so that the territory should be divided equally among the different factories, and where there are too many factories, do away with some of them. This would mean more money for the cheesemaker in having a larger quantity of milk to manufacture; more money for the drawers in having more milk to haul; and more money for the patrons in being able to get their cheese manufactured at a less cost.

To remedy these difficulties is no doubt a hard task, as people, and especially farmers, have their preferences for certain factories and certain individuals. But if, as has been suggested by some, Township Unions were organized, or combinations of a number of factories were formed, the difficulties mentioned above could be got over, and the business placed on a more satisfactory footing.

It will pay factorymen and patrons to consider these matters carefully and amicably, and endeavor at an early date to have things adjusted so that the business of co-operative cheesemaking in this country may be run with the least cost and most profit to all concerned. The business of co-operative cheesemaking has been in operation in this country for a number of years, and is destined in the future to occupy still more the attention of the successful farmer, and the sooner the dairymen understand each other and run our cheese-factories on the best possible and most economical basis, the sooner will they arrive at the best results and secure the most profit from the business.

Importance of Systematic Instruction in Dairying.

Every dairyman and every citizen interested in the welfare of his country must recognize the importance of our dairy industry. From a very small beginning in 1863 it has maintained a steady growth till the present time, when there are upwards of 2,000 cheese factories in operation in Canada. Not only has the business increased in extent, but also the quality of the goods manufactured has greatly improved. In fact, if much of the cheese manufactured twenty years ago were put on the market at the present time it could not be sold at any price. There has even been a marked improvement in the last ten years in the quality of our dairy products. The cheese in the individual factories are more even, "culls" are less often found, and goods sold on the cheese markets are rejected less frequently when inspected by the buyers at the factories. This is indeed a strong indication of our advancement, for if the goods are not up to the mark the purchaser is not compelled to take them. Besides, the cheese from a number of factories in large districts are more uniform in quality when brought together, and this is an important advantage and tends to advance the price of all the goods from these districts.

This improvement in the quality of our cheese is due nearly altogether to the better skill that our cheesemakers have acquired in handling the milk, and manipulating the curds so as to make a first-class article of cheese. This advancement on the part of the makers is due, in a very large measure, to the system of instruction and inspection inaugurated by the dairymen's associations, the establishment of dairy schools, and other work of instruction carried on by the governments of our country. Much credit is also due our cheesemakers themselves, and especially the younger portion of them. Too much cannot be said in praise of their willingness to receive instruction, and to adapt themselves to the needs of the hour by adopting all the latest improvements in modern cheesemaking. It is only occasionally that a maker is met with who is not open for instruction and anxious to adopt the latest methods and best practices.

This cannot be said, however, of every one connected with the industry. While the cheesemaker has made rapid improvement, the patron or the man who supplies the milk has advanced very little, and a great many of them are in about the same position they were twenty years ago in regard to the care of cows, and the proper care of the milk for cheesemaking. True there are noble exceptions, but in nearly all our factories, where you will find ten men who care for the milk properly you will find fifty who give it very little care, and allow the milk to remain unstirred or unaired over night, so that when it reaches the factory the animal odors, the effect of rank weeds or impure water, are still in the milk, ready to develop and permeate through the curd into the cheese, lessening the quantity that can be made out of the milk, and lowering the value of the article when put on the market.

The patron is just as important a factor in the successful operation of a cheese factory as the man who makes the cheese, and the sooner he adapts himself to the needs of the times in caring for and sending only pure sweet milk to the cheese factory, the sooner will we attain to perfection in the quality of our cheese, and put ourselves far in advance of all our competitors in the markets. True the patron has not been as well looked after as the cheesemaker, and while particular attention has been given during the past ten years to educating the maker and making him more proficient in his business, the patron has been very much neglected.

The only means of reaching the patron has been through the annual conventions of the Dairymen's Associations, and by the circulation of bulletins, etc., from the Departments of Agriculture. However, a new line of work has been inaugurated by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario in arranging for practical dairymen to meet the patrons at their annual meetings, and give addresses on the best methods of caring for milk, and other important features of dairying. This new line of work met with very great success last season, and no doubt the services of those employed by the Association for this purpose will be in good demand during the coming fall and winter for attendance at dairy meetings. Some very successful local dairy conventions were held last season in different sections of Western Ontario, which furnished an excellent means of reaching the patrons, and these will likely be repeated to a larger extent the coming winter.

The patron is no doubt a difficult factor to manage in our co-operative dairy system. He is not held responsible for the quality of the cheese made at his factory. The cheesemaker alone is responsible for the quality of the cheese, and is usually compelled to guarantee to make a first-class article, and if it is not forthcoming he alone pays the penalty. If the patron were directly responsible for the quality of the cheese, he would not be so long in acquiring the fullest information regarding the best methods of handling milk, so as to preserve it in its purest condition. It is hoped, however, that the patrons will avail themselves of the means that are being put forth in their behalf of acquiring practical information in the handling of cows and caring for milk, so that their particular work in connection with our factory system may be performed in the very best way.

Edam and Gouda Cheese.

Bulletin No. 56 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva gives an outline of the process of manufacturing Edam and Gouda cheese.

We see no reason why farmers should be satisfied to manufacture and ship Cheddar cheese at eight and nine cents per pound, while Canada and the United States are annually importing two or three millions of dollars worth of fancy cheese. It has been doubted whether we could manufacture successfully in this country such cheese as Edam, the Stilton, the Gouda, the Limburger, etc. The process appears to be quite similar to the Cheddar system, the differences being almost as simple and as easily learned. There are a few general remarks which may be best brought to notice in regard to the Edam cheese process of manufacture contrasted with the Cheddar system:

1. Cheddar cheese is made from whole milk, while Edam requires part to be skimmed.
2. While it is very important in making Cheddar cheese to have the milk in perfect condition, it is absolutely essential in making Edam cheese.
3. In making Cheddar cheese, the removal of moisture is largely effected in the vat by the use of a higher temperature in heating the curd. In making Edam cheese, the removal of moisture depends more upon the fineness of cutting the curd and subsequent pressing.
4. In making Cheddar cheese, more or less lactic acid is formed according to special conditions. In making Edam cheese, every effort is made to hasten the process at every stage, and prevent the formation of lactic acid. In one case we work to produce an acid curd; in the other a curd as free from acid as possible.
5. The details of salting and curing differ radically in the two methods. In general the manufacture of Edam cheese requires labor and care in giving attention to many more details than in the manufacture of Cheddar cheese, however much the latter should have for best success.

Besides the difference in the process of manufacture of Edam cheese to that of Cheddar, the shape of mould used is also quite different, and turns out a cheese resembling a plum in shape and weighing about five pounds. The pressing mould is turned preferably from white wood, or in any case wood that will not taint. Each mould consists of two parts; the lower part constitutes the main part of the mould, the upper portion is simply a cover. The lower portion or body of the mould has several holes in the bottom, from which the whey flows when the cheese is pressed. The salting mould has no cover, and has only one hole in the bottom for the outflow of whey; in other respects it is much like the pressing mould.

Edam cheese sells for two or three times as much per pound as the best Canadian or American Cheddar. It would seem that the manufacture of the "Edam" offers a legitimate channel for the outlet of partially skimmed-milk cheese; and not only that, but as well an attractive line of manufacture for any who are willing to equip themselves properly for this branch of the dairy industry.

Gouda cheese is a sweet curd cheese made from whole milk. In shape somewhat like the Cheddar, with the sharp edges rounded off and sloping towards the outer circumference at the middle from the end faces. They usually weigh from ten to twelve pounds, though they vary in weight from eight to sixteen pounds. They are largely manufactured in Southern Holland, and derive their name from a town of the same name.

Like the Edam, the Gouda system requires the same utensils as the Cheddar, except the moulds, continual press, and a closer attention to the conditions of the curing room, which should be well ventilated, quite moist, and its temperature between 50 and 60 F. The mould used for Gouda cheese consists of two portions, made of heavy pressed tin. The inside diameter at the middle is about ten inches. The diameter at the ends is about six and a-half inches. The height of the mould is about five and a-half inches, and this represents the thickness of the cheese; but by pushing the upper down into the lower portion the thickness can be decreased at will.

We do not pretend in this article to give full directions as to the making of these two sorts of fancy cheese, but simply an outline of the difference between the Cheddar and the Edam and Gouda products. Full directions are given in the bulletin referred to, which states that in order to successfully manufacture these fancy brands it will be necessary to receive instruction from, and practice with, a skilled maker.

Fancy brands of cheese are rapidly coming in vogue in America. One factory in Orange county, N. Y., has this year turned out over 400 tons of Brie cheese, and then fell short of the demand. There is money in fancy cheese.

Wisconsin cheesemakers are complaining loudly of tricky dealers, who buy on the open market "subject to inspection," and then to increase their profits or save themselves if they bought high, pronounce the cheese inferior, and cut down the price accordingly. If the factoryman knows that he has a good article, he should not be bluffed into taking less than the cheese are worth.

Butter and Cheesemaking Both Profitable This Season.

Butter has been selling at unusually good prices this summer. Those farmers who do not patronize a cheese factory will no doubt reap the benefit of these high prices this season.

Though the price of butter has been high, the price of cheese has also been good, so that, whether the farmer this season has patronized a cheese or butter factory, the profit is equally as good from the one as the other. During the warm months the farmer will usually make more by patronizing a cheese factory. The difficulty with the summer creamery is that the majority of dairymen do not get the benefit they should from the skim milk. It sours before the farmer can use it, and is not worth half as much as when kept in good condition.

Skim milk when kept in as sweet a condition as possible ought to be worth at least fifteen cents per hundred pounds for feeding purposes. To a great number of the farmers during the summer it is not worth more than ten cents per hundred pounds.

The good prices of butter and cheese this season, and which have been maintained for some years past, go to show that any kind of dairying is profitable. The farmer, therefore, who makes a business of keeping a herd of first-class cows is making his business more profitable than that of his neighbor who adopts the plan of growing and selling the grain off his land, whether he makes butter or cheesemaking his special branch of dairying.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Canada's Fruit and Vegetables at the World's Fair—I.

BY L. WOOLVERTON, SUPERINTENDENT CANADIAN HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

If the exhibits made by Canada at the World's Fair are somewhat more expensive than was anticipated, there is no doubt that the investment is an excellent one. The prominent place taken by Canada in almost every department serves to advertise the excellence of our resources in a way that has never before been done. One of the most important of her exhibits, viewed from the standpoint of the intending colonist, is her horticultural display. The fruits especially prove conclusively that Canada has an excellent climate and a rich soil, for such fine samples are not produced except under the most favorable conditions. Hundreds, nay, thousands of dollars spent in printing and distributing literature could not prove as conclusively to the world what a favorable place Canada is for colonists from the crowded sections of the Old World. This testimony is given us by gentlemen who visited our court, representing England, Norway, Germany, Belgium, Japan, Mexico, Russia, and numerous other countries. Even the Yankees themselves have to acknowledge that there is a country to the north of their full of independent vigor, where, instead of icebergs and Esquimaux, there are human beings at least as intelligent as themselves, and where the peach, the plum and the grape are produced in profusion, of quality and beauty unsurpassed. During the early part of the season, Canada showed by far a larger number of varieties of fruit than any state in the Union. Indeed, no exhibit was more attractive, except, perhaps, that of California and Oregon, but these were made up of a much less number of varieties. Just now, during September, our tables look somewhat bare, because fresh fruit, except from the banner province of Ontario, has scarcely begun to come in. The best possible use has been made of the fine collection of bottled fruit, of the stored vegetables of 1892, and of the pretty evergreens from the Experimental Farm, to bridge over the interval, and now we look to the various provinces and experimental farms to aid us in making up a grand display during the whole month of October.

In order to give some idea of the number of varieties of fruits and vegetables already shown, we may state here, that of apples alone Canada has shown over 250 varieties, of which one-half were contributed by the Province of Ontario; of pears, 65 varieties, mostly from Ontario; of plums, 61; peaches, 19; cherries 18; gooseberries, 21; currants, 11; strawberries, 61; potatoes, 118 named varieties, and numerous seedlings; turnips, 11; carrots, 22, etc. These totals have not been given before, but only the numbers shown by the separate provinces. A more detailed report will be given later on, when we can also give the number of varieties of the fruits of 1893 exhibited by Canada, and also show exactly the number shown by each province.

British Columbia's plums have been a source of considerable surprise, because most people supposed it altogether too far north for fruit growing. A similar idea seems widely prevalent regarding Quebec and Nova Scotia, and many cannot believe such apples and grapes were actually grown in those countries in the open air.

Later on, I will be able to give the readers of the *Advocate* an account of the exhibits of the crop of 1893, and a list of the awards given the various provinces. Necessarily, these have to be left to the last, because many varieties of apples and grapes are not mature enough to exhibit before the closing month of the Exposition.

APIARY.

Transferring—Spirited Rejoinder.

BY G. W. FERGUSON.

Mr. Pringle evidently misunderstands my remarks on transferring, published in issue of June 15th. In his reply, July 15th, he says: "He seems to forget that I was advising a novice, and not an expert." Not so; it is because I understand him to be a novice that I would advise him to transfer his bees at that season in which he can perform it with the greatest facility. I am not alone in my opinion as to the best time for transferring. I can refer Mr. Pringle to authority which he will not question. "The best time to transfer is early in the season, when there is but little honey in the hives."—Prof. A. J. Cook, in *Manual of the Apiary*, page 156, 7th edition. "The spring has been decided to be the best time, because there are then less bees and less honey than at other times, and the period of fruit blossoming seems to secure all of the above advantages more fully than any other season."—A. I. Root, in *A B C of Bee Culture*, page 266. "I consider spring the best time, just before the flowers begin to yield a good flow of honey, when the bees have the least stores. It is a more difficult and more sticky operation and more bees will be lost when the combs are filled with new honey."—Henry Alley, in *Bee-keeper's Handy Book*, page 68. And I am confident that D. A. Jones has expressed the same opinion in *Canadian Bee Journal*, but I have not time to look it up just now. And if I remember right, Mr. Quinby does also in his work on bee-keeping. Mr. Pringle further says: "In his haste to make a criticism he contradicts himself." If Mr. Pringle will read my article again he will see that there is no contradiction there. I advised "Subscriber" to transfer soon after the bees swarmed, not because I thought it the best time, but because it would be the best time that would remain for him by the time my article could reach him on the 15th of June. My going on to say afterwards, that I preferred a different time is not a contradiction. Mr. P. tells "Subscriber" "that by extracting the honey from the combs, he would have no difficulty in transferring." Not the slightest difficulty after the honey is extracted, but it is in extracting that the difficulty comes in, and just the difficulty that I would have had "Subscriber" avoid. In Mr. Pringle's first article, May 15th, he tells "Subscriber" "it would certainly be a little difficult to get extracted honey from box hives, you must therefore transfer your bees from the old box hives to movable frame hives before you can use a honey extractor on them"; That is, he must transfer before he extracts; now he says he must extract before he transfers. Is not this a contradiction?

From the way Mr. Pringle's article of May 15th read, it occurred to me that if Subscriber was a novice who had no previous experience in bee-keeping, he might be led to think that after he had hived the first swarm from each hive, he would have nothing further to do but wait till the expiration of twenty-one days, and that then he would find all the bees in the hive waiting to be transferred, and this led me to warn him that if he was not watchful he might lose the greater part of his bees in the meantime. In commenting on this Mr. P. says: "Now, what I am unable to understand is, how any more young queens than usual would be hatched out in the old hive in consequence of using a movable frame hive for the first swarm instead of a box hive, how they would be any more liable to swarm a second or a third time in consequence of that new hive for the first swarm, or how the proprietor would be any more liable to loss from swarms in consequence of that new hive, or how any more vigilance would be required in dealing with a second swarm just because the first had been put in a patent hive? There is something here either very deep or very absurd." There certainly is very much in the above that is very absurd, but it seems to be the product of Mr. Pringle's imagination. I fear Mr. P. is bringing in a little sophistry here. Mr. Pringle knows very well that I did not attribute any of the above results to putting the young swarm into that new hive. I made no reference whatever to putting the young swarm into the new hive, but I do claim that all the above undesirable consequences will follow Mr. Pringle's plan of allowing the old colony to remain in the old hive for twenty-one days after they swarm; that is, more queens will hatch than should be permitted to hatch, and more swarms will issue than it is to the interest of the owner should issue, and there will be more liability to loss and more vigilance required than if transferred earlier, because then second and third swarms could be prevented. The owner will sustain loss through permitting second and third swarms to come off, even though he should succeed in living them all. Such swarms seldom accumulate any surplus, certainly not as much as if they had been in the old hive, and quite frequently have to be fed in the fall. Mr. Pringle goes on to say: "Mr. F. probably knows as well as I do that the box-hive bee-keeper does not have his queens clipped, and hence has to hive his swarms, whether first or second, in the old regulation way. In this way he hives his first swarm, his second and his third, if he has any." I know all this, but surely Mr. Pringle will not say that this is good management. An advanced bee-keeper like Mr. P. would not advise even a novice to go on in this old-fashioned rattle-pot system of hiving

first, second and third swarms, allowing his bees to swarm themselves down to mere nuclei. "Keep all colonies strong," is an axiom in bee-keeping, and the secret of success. It was for the purpose of preventing this very thing that I said, better transfer soon after they swarm (about the sixth or seventh day), and by cutting out all queen cells but one prevent these after-swarms from coming off. The bee-keeper will get more than double the amount of honey by compelling these bees to work unitedly in one hive than by dividing them into three. Unless a novice steps out of the old ruts, he must ever remain a novice. It is to be presumed that when Subscriber applied to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for information, he expected to be instructed in better methods than any he had previously known or practiced. His own words, "How shall I proceed?" imply a readiness to follow any instructions which might be given. Further on, Mr. Pringle says: "When the twenty-one days are up he can transfer the old colony just as I directed, and with infinitely more prospect of success than there would be in following Mr. F's advice." Mr. Pringle makes an assertion here without giving any reason. In the first place, I would remind Mr. P. that I gave that advice only as a choice of one of two evils; had my article appeared, as Mr. Pringle's did, on the 15th of May, I would have advised Subscriber to transfer, as already intimated, during fruit blossom, when extracting would not be necessary. Mr. P. denies the truth of my statement that honey presents a greater obstacle to transferring than brood, and yet he admits the necessity of extracting it. Why extract if it presents no obstacle? Who ever heard of anyone deeming it necessary to extract brood before transferring? Oh, Mr. Pringle! Now, I still maintain that brood of itself presents no obstacle to transferring—if a comb were filled from top to bottom with brood, even Mr. Pringle will not say that there would be any difficulty in transferring it; but reverse this, and let a comb be filled wholly with honey, and it becomes necessary to extract it. I weighed a comb, thus filled this season in a Jones frame, which weighed eleven pounds; now, there is no possible way of sustaining a comb weighing even much less than this in a frame long enough for the bees to fasten it, without first extracting the honey. Mr. Pringle says: "But in twenty-one days after the first swarm, when the combs are entirely free from brood, the honey may be extracted readily." One would be led to think that Mr. P. never attempted to extract under such circumstances. If there is any operation in the apiary that would be likely to discourage and disgust a beginner I think it is just this, to attempt to extract honey from loose comb from a box hive, after being twenty-one days practically queenless in the midst of the honey season. I do not say it can not be done, for I know it can, having done it myself, and successfully, being only a novice; but I have ever since said, deliver me from a similar experience. I had a little experience in this line this season, quite unexpectedly, in which I was not quite so successful, and which, perhaps, I may be permitted to relate for the benefit of beginners. I purchased a couple of colonies in the spring from a neighbor, a busy man, who had not time to give much attention to bees, and wished to dispose of some of them. They were in movable frame hives, but, being a different sized frame from that I used, I determined to transfer them. One of them I transferred during fruit-blossom, which was a very simple operation, no extracting being necessary. Something interfered to prevent me from doing the other just then, and being busy I neglected it; but as it was a movable frame hive, I was not anxious about it, feeling sure that however much honey it might contain, I would have no trouble in extracting it. On the ninth of June this colony swarmed, and after hiving the swarm I thought I would transfer the old colony. I commenced with the central frames, which were mostly filled with brood and contained but little honey, leaving the frames next the ends, which would need extracting, till the last; when I came to these, however, I experienced a difficulty I did not anticipate. The combs in the last two next the end were not built straight in the frames, the first comb being attached on one side to the frame to which it properly belonged, and on the other to the adjoining frame next the end; in order to remove it, of course I had to cut it loose on one side and part way on the top. The frame was large, and filled two-thirds of the way with honey two inches thick or more; the other third contained sealed brood. Now, I had an extractor and a comb basket, but the trouble was to get the comb there. I lifted the frame with one hand and endeavored to support the loose side with the other; but the frame being large, the day warm, and the comb very heavy, in spite of all the care I could exercise it tore away from the frame and down it went; then I had a mess, the hive flooded, and many bees drowned. I cut out the sealed brood, transferred that, and transferred the comb, honey and dead bees to the solar wax extractor, which was the only extractor that I know of that could do anything with it. I think if Mr. Pringle were present he would have admitted that honey presented a greater obstacle to transferring than brood. Now, will anyone say that if I had waited till the brood was hatched out and the comb filled to the bottom with honey, that my prospects of success would have been infinitely bettered? Now, to summarize the advantages of early transferr-

ing:—1st. No extracting from loose comb when heavily laden with honey. 2nd. All the bees will be in movable frame hives from the commencement, and the surplus honey can be more readily secured. 3rd. The queen's wing may be clipped, which will prevent first swarms from absconding in case the proprietor is not at hand just when they swarm; and when he arrives, if his family tells him that his bees have swarmed, he simply asks which colony it was and goes to work at his leisure and divides them, placing the queen with the new swarm. 4th. By cutting out the supernumerary queen cells after-swarms can be prevented, thereby keeping all colonies strong; and if the owner goes from home on business, or to a distant part of the farm to work, he is not anxious lest some of his bees should escape during his absence.

The Apiary.

CONDUCTED BY ALLEN PRINGLE.
PREPARING FOR WINTER.

The amount of honey the bee-keeper is able to secure during the principal honey flow, which in Ontario comes with the advent of the clover bloom, depends first on the character of the flow, and next on the condition and capacity of the bees to take advantage of the flow. And as the condition of the bees at that time depends largely on how they have been wintered, and their successful wintering depends largely on how they have been prepared for winter, it becomes obvious that fall preparation is an essential factor in successful bee-culture. Being thus important, what should fall preparation be? To see early in the fall (in September) that every colony has an abundance of healthy stores (good honey) is the first important work. The colony with plenty on hand will be likely to make itself "easy in mind and body," instead of wearing itself out with work and worry searching everywhere for sweets, as it will do after the flowers fail if its larder is deficient. These are the bees which have to go into winter quarters, and if they have to wear themselves well out in the fall it stands to reason that they cannot go through the winter and spring's work as well as the bees that have been spared all that. Hence the wisdom of supplying every colony to be wintered with an abundance of stores early in the fall. Then, none but good queens should go into winter quarters. Remove all inferior ones, and where they cannot be replaced by good ones unite the queenless ones to those most needing reinforcement, keeping the frames of surplus honey over for spring use in those which may need it. The next matter of importance is to keep the bees warm and dry during the fall up to the time they are removed to winter quarters. Or, where they are wintered on the summer stands, they ought to be packed and fixed up early. In many cases where the hive is neither warm nor water-tight, but leaks the rain and lets in the cold, not only is a greater consumption of food by the bees necessary, but the honey for winter use becomes deteriorated in quality by absorbing moisture and becoming thin, thus becoming a cause of bee-diarrrhoea.

The entrances to the hives should also be contracted to small dimensions at the conclusion of the honey flow, so that the defence of the colony against intruders may be easy. With these matters all attended to, leave the bees alone. Some bee-keepers must be always tinkering with their bees, in season and out of season, whenever they have an opportunity, whether the bees need any attention or not. It is all well enough to study them up, but do it at the proper times.

POULTRY.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

The fall, when yards are full of young stock, is a good time to buy fowls; if a beginner, choose a standard but not fancy breed, and buy as near home as possible, until time and experience determine whether you can fly higher and farther. Last fall I paid \$1.75 expressage on two chickens from the southern part of my state, coming in an admirable "A" shaped cage which was composed of canvas, aside from its light, bottom and frame. If you send any distance for fowls, and would avoid all surprise and disappointment at transportation rates, it may be well that you should inquire the expense in advance, and also charge your shipper not to use unnecessary weight about his cage. For the sake of those who wish to improve their stock, it is hoped the present agitation will cause a helpful reduction in express charges. If there arises any disappointment at appearance of fowls when they arrive, remember fright and confinement may have put them a little "off condition," and suspend your judgment till they recuperate, unless you see a gross fraud has been committed, which I believe seldom occurs. I remember once buying some Wyandotte eggs that hatched chickens with almost every shade of leg color and style of plumage. I named these seven, "Ringed," "Straked," "Speckled," "Shaded," "Barred," "None-such" and "Seek-no-further," but when they grew up, dark legs turned lighter, orderly plumage came out of chaos, beauty reigned, and I learned that all composite breeds like the Wyandottes, till thoroughly established, vary somewhat, and any one bird at his different ages may show the successive stages in the formation of that breed. I was glad I had not given a piece of my

mind to the one of whom I purchased, when that piece would have been so small. Last year, without enough enquiring into their habits, I bought some pullets which proved to be fond of roosting in trees, something my own hens had not done for years. Several nights witnessed up there and on sheds a real feathered picnic, which I proceeded to pick. A bamboo fish-pole was found to fill a long felt want as a weapon of dislodgement, and after weeks of measuring my will-power against their won't power, my pullets were properly housed. Roosting and laying outside the hen-house are the bane of many farm poultry yards. I allow neither habit, there is so much danger of loss from strays, midnight marauders and storms. I recollect reading an article, wherein a writer recommended coaxing hens out into apple trees during summer, for the benefit of both trees and fowls, the latter being cool and the former rid of some insect pests. I wish I knew the end of that story. I often think about the man of our nursery jingle, who, when he saw a bramble had scratched his eyes out, jumped into the same bush and scratched them in again. How did that writer coax her hens out of the trees and "scratch them in" their house again? It is true, chickens like to roost in those low, bushy trees, like fruit and nut trees, but it seems to me clean fruit and a hen-roost can hardly go in partnership. I also read about a man who put his hens in his hay-mow over winter, and let them bed and lay there, so cozy and warm. I wish I knew the rest of that story, too, and whether other larger stock would eat hay so soiled. Fowls are such creatures of habit, I wonder how he got them back to their house when summer came and he put in new hay.

Upwards of a hundred years ago, Mother Goose wrote about her black hen which laid eggs biggledy-piggledy for gentlemen. Surely there ought to have been improvement in that time, especially now that women too are interested in poultry, and biddy lays eggs for ladies as well. I, for one, see a great saving of time when I know where to find things, and therefore prefer my hens in their house and their eggs in their nests. When I kept those breeds having strong tendencies to roam, I once found under a currant bush a nest of about thirty Hamburg eggs, and father discovered in a fence corner another containing over twenty Polish eggs. Hardly any could be used, they had been so soaked with rain and scalded by hot weather, hence I sell no eggs except those gathered daily in the hen-house. When my hens and I are parted, we have varied experiences. While I was lately away at Lake Monona, my fowls received in the main good care, but egg production fell off greatly, and two eggs had been broken in the nests, which probably occurred because broody hens were not broken up, but, instead, left to fight layers. On the first night of my return I saw, alas, one little, two little, yes, three little pullets, in their neat tailor-like suits of fall plumage, sitting on a tree, and was informed the ringleader had done so throughout my absence. I could not exactly have been knocked down with a feather, as the old saying is, because I am too robust, but my heart sank at sight of their collective feathers and bodies far above my head. These particular pullets were hatched from eggs laid by those which troubled me similarly last year. It seems a clear case of heredity, for these chickens never saw old fowls roosting outdoors—even their own mothers continue entirely reformed. "Blood will tell": family resemblances and peculiarities are plain in people, and a long, choice pedigree is sought for horses and cattle. We have a cow, the cream from which churns very quickly into butter. For at least two generations before her the same was true, nor is she the only one of her race inclined to kick. Fanciers believe in heredity in fowls, and have taken advantage of it to impress beauty and symmetry on their product. If they will be true to add all good qualities of disposition, they can finish Keats' line, and prove it once more true that—

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Selecting Layers.

This is the season to look over the flocks of young, early hatched chickens and to select from them the birds to be kept for winter layers. Don't keep shipping off all the best chickens to market, and then have to rely on the culls to replenish the flock and supply the eggs in winter. If this course is followed, eggs will be scarce with you when they are worth most money. Select from the different broods, beginning with the earliest hatched ones, a few of the best grown and shapeliest birds—not the large, ungainly ones, but nice, squarely built pullets. If it be possible, let these be kept in a yard to themselves, and give them liberal treatment. Feed wheat and oats in preference to corn, and let them have bone meal in their food or finely broken bones once or twice a week. Let them also have plenty of green food, and strive to hasten their maturity without making them fat. In this way you should build up a flock of pullets, some of which will commence to lay by October, and the later ones by November and December, and keep on through winter. Put with them a pure-bred male bird from a strange flock for each ten pullets, and you will ensure strong, healthy chickens next year, if proper care is taken in housing and keeping them clean.

Eggs in Winter.

READ AT M. C. T. INSTITUTE CONVENTION, BY H. A. CHADWICK, ST. JAMES.

Never have eggs been as high in price in Winnipeg as during this last winter, excepting in the days when we had to depend on the State of Minnesota for them. I am speaking strictly of fresh eggs, which sold readily at 50 cents a dozen. Winter is the time for the farmer and poultryman who has plenty of laying fowls. We must strive to find out which breed or breeds lay best in winter, when eggs are highest in prices, in order that we may have a good production of fresh eggs. The business must be arranged beforehand. There is a difference in breeds, some laying better than others at any time of the year, and others again giving more eggs in winter. There is little difficulty in obtaining a supply of eggs in summer, but the winter eggs must be worked, for the fowl must be managed beforehand. Hens that have layed well all summer cannot be depended upon for fall or early winter, even if well fed, but will generally commence in February or March, and give a good supply of eggs if not too cold. To obtain a supply of winter eggs we must have the chicks out in April or May. Leghorns or some of the smaller breeds will do to be hatched in June, but the Brahma, the Cochin, Plymouth Rock and Black Langshan must be off early to obtain their proper growth. The Asiatic and American breeds are generally the best winter layers in a cold climate like ours; they need less artificial heat, for nature has not furnished them with the large combs that are such a drawback to the Mediterranean class in this cold climate by exposure to frost. For such breeds it is necessary to spend large sums of money for warm buildings before you can expect eggs in winter. The feed must be kept up and varied with vegetable and animal diet, the supply of water must never fail, we must feed a long time before the eggs will come. Hens will consume an enormous amount of feed before commencing to lay, but after having once started they will need but very little grain. When laying their great craving is for vegetable and animal food and plenty of gravel. Fowls should be fed at regular times each day, and should have warm food three or four times a week. The business of the hen is to lay eggs, and we must feed to have her do it. To obtain eggs in our northern climate we must assist the hens, provide them with comfortable quarters and egg-making material, means for exercise, and dusting place to keep down the lice. When these are provided we have done our part, and may be sure the hen will do hers.

BEST BREED OF FOWLS.

The question as to the best breed of fowls seems never to be answered correctly to the poultry novice. I have often been asked this question, and to answer it seems like an impossibility. The question itself seems simple enough, but when you are questioned by some one who wants the acme of perfection in one breed, we are sure to leave the impression that some breeds are very lame. It is very curious to hear a group of farmers talk about the relative value of varieties—some one will claim he would not have a Light Brahma on the place, while his nearest neighbor would say, as many others do, that they are the grandest fowl on earth. Thus there are those that believe the same of the Leghorns, keeping in view only their merit as egg producers. I might mention numerous varieties that have admirers and believers in the perfection of their choice, but this does not prove them, so I believe the proper way to answer this question to the satisfaction of most people, but not always the proper way, is to recommend the preference, or favor it, of the enquirer. I have answered this question many times and had it disputed by the enquirer, when really he confessed ignorance by contradicting an answer he acknowledged not to know anything about by asking the question. There are several things to keep in mind when we want to breed for usefulness alone. The Light Brahma is the heaviest of all chickens, and the best egg producer in proper hands of any heavy breeds—a good market fowl if not sold too young, better by far than any of the Cochin family; yet I am willing to confess that for the market the Plymouth Rock will show to better advantage at four months old than the Light Brahma. Taking weight of body, number of eggs laid in the year, size of eggs, color, general appearance and disposition, I am well satisfied with the Light Brahma in preference to the Plymouth Rock. We know that Light Brahmas cannot be recommended for all purposes and above all others. When eggs are the only object, I would recommend the Leghorns, and only the rose comb, in this climate. Warm, indeed, must be the house that prevents the single comb from being frosted during zero weather, so I recommend the rose comb over single. I would place the breeds in three classes: Light Brahmas for heavy general purpose fowl, Plymouth rocks and Wyandottes for best market fowl, and Rose Comb Leghorn for eggs. I am aware that every fancier believes his own breed the best. By careful observation, I am sure all will find the three classes nearest perfection as named for this climate. If, however, you have a choice that you think above all others, stick to them, for they are all good with proper care.

Meaning of Poultry Terms.

The terms used by the experts in poultry breeding are probably not all familiar to many of our readers, and we therefore print the explanation:—

Beard—A bunch of feathers under the throat, as in the Houdans and Polish.

Carunculated—Fleshy protuberances, as on the neck of a turkey cock.

Carriage—The upright attitude of the fowl.

Clutch—The eggs set under a hen, duck or turkey.

Cockerel—A young cock, not a year old.

Crest—Top-knot of feathers, as on the heads of Polish.

Crop—The first stomach of a fowl, where the food is masticated, as it were, preparatory to digestion.

Ear-Lobes—Fold of skin hanging from the ears.

Face—The bare-skin from top of bill around the eyes.

Flight Feathers—The primary wing feathers, used in flying.

Fluffs—Downy feathers around the thighs.

Hackles—The narrow lance-like feathers on a fowl's neck, and the posterior of the back.

Hen-Feathered—A cock without long, sickle-shaped tail feathers.

Hock—Elbow joint of the leg.

Keel—The breast bone.

Leg—The shank from elbow down.

Leg-Feathered—Having feathers growing on the outside of shank, the same as Brahmas and Cochins.

Mossy—Uncertain markings.

Pea Comb—A snug, triple comb.

Penciling—Small stripes running over a feather.

Poult—A young turkey.

Saddle—The posterior of the back; and the feathers of it are called saddle-feathers, or saddle hackles.

Secondaries—The quill feathers of the wing, which show when the fowl is at rest.

Sickles—The upward curving feathers of a cock's tail.

Spangled—Spots on each feather of different color from the ground color of the feather.

Strain—A race of fowls bred unmixed for years.

Tail Coverts—Curved side-feathers at bottom of tail.

Trio—One cock and two hens.

Vulture-Hock—Projecting feathers at the hock joint.

Wattles—The red, fleshy excrescences under the throat, as of a cock or turkey.

Wing-Bar—A dark line across the middle of the wing.

Wing-Coverts—Feathers covering the roots of the secondary quills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural Libraries.

As winter approaches and the evenings lengthen out, it is well to prepare a profitable means of spending this long season of comparative rest from the ordinary operations of the farm. We know of no better employment than reading and seeking fuller knowledge of our own business—farming.

Several of the institutes have wisely invested in some of the standard agricultural works, forming small circulating libraries open to all members of the institute. Wherever adopted, this plan has proved satisfactory, and the example might be followed with advantage by others. Many who are not fortunate enough to have an institute in their district would like to have the latest standard works on their own shelves. The following list of works will be found helpful in making selections for this purpose:

- Practical Poultry Keeper.....Wright.
Poultry Culture.....Felch.
How Crops Grow.....Johnson; latest edition.
How Crops Feed.....Johnson; latest edition.
Chemistry in the Farm.....Warrington.
Science in Farming.....Thompson.
Feeding Animals.....Stewart.
Cattle Breeding.....Warfield.
Horse Breeding.....Sanders.
Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of Great Britain.....Coleman.
Practical Shepherd.....Randall.
The Hog in America.....Shepherd.
Swine Husbandry.....Coburn.
Harris on the Pig.....Harris.
Veterinary Adviser.....Law.
Cattle and Their Diseases.....Murray.
Barn Building.....Harris.
Insects Injurious to Vegetation.....Harris.
Insects Injurious to Fruit.....Saunders.
Farm Drainage.....French.
Grasses of North America.....Beal.
Gardening for Profit.....Henderson.
Fruit Gardening.....Barry.
Manual of Apiary.....Cook.
Practical Farm Chemistry.....Greiner.
The Dairyman Manual.....Stuart.
First Principles of Agriculture.....Greiner.
How to Make the Garden Pay.....Greiner.
Sheep, Breeds, Management and Diseases.....Youatt.

Many others might be mentioned, but these will suffice for the present. All or any can be obtained at publisher's price by addressing this office.

Prize List, Western Fair, 1893.

HORSES.

BLOOD—Stallion, 4 years and over—1 Fred. Rowe, Belmont; 2 T. D. Hodgins, London. Stallion, 3 years old—1 W. A. Sage, Niles town. Stallion, any age—1 Fred. Rowe, Mare; any age—1 T. D. Hodgins. Blood Mare with foal by her side—1 T. D. Hodgins; 2 W. A. Sage. Filly, 3 years old—1 T. D. Hodgins. Filly, 2 years old—T. D. Hodgins. Filly, 1 year old—1 T. D. Hodgins; 2 W. A. Sage. Foal of 1893—1 T. D. Hodgins; 2 W. A. Sage. Saddle Horses, Mare and Gelding—1 and 2 Adam Beck.

SADDLE HORSES AND HUNTERS—Saddle Horse ridden by lady—1 and 2 Adam Beck. Hunter (heavy weight)—1 and 2 Adam Beck. Hunter (light weight)—1 and 2 Adam Beck.

HACKNEY—Stallion, 3 years and over—1 Horace N. Crossley, Rosseau, Muskoka; 2 Robt. Anderson, Mare, any age—1 Horace N. Crossley. Pair Cobs in harness—1 Adam Beck; 2 R. M. Wilson, Delhi; 3 Jacob W. Keosler, Avon.

CARRIAGE HORSES—Stallion, 4 years and over—1 James McCartney, Thamesford; 2 Isaac Trebarne, Fern Hill; 3 Craig, London. Stallion, 3 years old—1 Fred. Rowe; 2 P. W. Kingsford, Forest. Stallion, 2 years old—1 Lorne Stock Farm, West Lorne; 2 Chas. W. Hoskins, Utteter; 3 Wm. Pendreigh, Avon. Yearling Stallion—1 R. H. Smith, Ettrick; 2 R. M. Wilson, Stallion, any age—1 James McCartney, Brood Mare with foal by her side—1 and 2 R. M. Wilson; 3 W. Langford, Filly or Gelding, 3 years old—1 Chas. Guest, Ballymote; 2 Walter Nixon, Avon; 3 Geo. Jackson, London. Filly or Gelding, 2 years old—1 E. Nixon, Avon; 2 R. H. Smith; 3 R. M. Wilson. Filly or Gelding, 1 year old—1 E. Nixon, Avon; 2 R. M. Wilson; 3 G. Jackson. Foal of 1893—1 and 2 R. M. Wilson; 3 Jno. Ardill, London. Pair of matched Carriage Horses—1 Adam Beck; 2 T. Hortop, St. Thomas; 3 James McCartney. Pair matched Carriage Horses 15 to 16 hands—1 Adam Beck; 2 Geo. Griffith, Lambeth; 3 John McFarlane, Littlewood. Single Carriage Horse—1 and 3 Adam Beck; 2 Dr. Routledge, Lambeth. Mare, any age—Diploma, R. M. Wilson.

ROADSTERS—Stallion, 4 years old and over—1 T. D. Hodgins; 2 A. O. Coates, Bothwell; 3 R. Learn, St. Thomas. Stallion, 3 years old—1 N. Pierce, Strathroy; 2 Jas. McDonald, London; 3 Henry James, Milton. Stallion, 2 years old—1 T. D. Hodgins; 2 A. O. Coates; 3 Wilson Cook, Varma. Stallion, yearling—1 McLean Bros., Lucan; 2 A. O'Neil, Birr; 3 T. M. Mann & Son, Aylmer. Stallion, any age—Diploma, T. D. Hodgins. Brood Mare with foal by her side—1 W. Langford, Maple Grove; 2 J. D. McEwen, Falkirk; 3 S. H. McKenzie, Granton. Filly or Gelding, 3 years old—1 McEwen, Ican; 2 G. Van Linder, Lambeth; 3 Joseph Stafford, St. Marys. Filly or Gelding, 2 years old—1 John Prittle, Glencoe; 2 Wm. McClurg, Falkirk; 3 T. M. Mann & Son, Aylmer. Filly or Gelding, yearling—1 Ed. McClurg; 2 W. Paterson, Denfield; 3 Daniel O'Shea, London. Foal of 1893—1 D. H. McPherson; 2 McLean Bros., Lucan; 3 A. O'Neil, Birr. Pair Roadsters, Geldings or Mares—1 Dr. Routledge; 2 R. Craig; 3 T. Hortop. Mare, any age—Diploma, Ed. McClurg.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES (imported) CLYDES—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1 Wm. Knappton, Ballymote; 2 I. Devitt, Florida. Stallion, 4 years and upwards (Shire)—1 Horace N. Crossley, Rosseau; 2 F. Coleman, Hill Green, St. James. Stallion, 3 years old—1 Heider & Parkin, Oxford Centre. Stallion, yearling—1 Heider & Parkin, Stallion, any age—Diploma, H. N. Crossley. Brood Mare with foal by her side—1 and 2 A. B. Scott & Son, Vanneck. Filly, 3 years old—1 F. Coleman, Filly, 2 years old—A. B. Scott & Son. Foal of 1893—1 S. J. Prouse; 2 A. B. Scott & Son. Team Geldings or Mares—1 S. J. Prouse. Mare, any age—Diploma, A. B. Scott & Son.

HEAVY DRAUGHT (Canadian bred)—Stallion, 3 years old—1 Geo. Taylor, Kippin; 2 Jas. McCartney; 3 John T. Ferguson, Wyoming. Stallion, 2 years old—1 Heider & Parkin, Stallion, any age—Diploma, Geo. Taylor. Mare, any age—Diploma, I. Devitt. Brood Mare with foal by her side—1 Heider & Parkin; 2 Geo. Wood; 3 Geo. Taylor. Gelding or Filly, 3 years old—1 F. Coleman; 2 S. J. Prouse; 3 A. C. Graham, Lyons. Gelding or Filly, 2 years old—1 G. Taylor; 2 Geo. Wood; 3 Heider & Parkin. Gelding, yearling—1 Geo. Jackson, Foal of 1893—1 Geo. Taylor; 2 Heider & Parkin. Team Geldings or Mares—1 I. Devitt. Best Canadian bred Stallion—1 Jas. McCartney.

SUFFOLK PUNCH—Stallion, 2 years and under—1 Jos. Beck, Thorndale. Mare, any age—1 Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES—Team Geldings or Mares—1 John D. McVicar, Derwent; 2 A. C. Graham, Lyons. Gelding or Filly, 3 years old—1 E. J. Gracy, Currie's Crossing; 2 Geo. Dickie, Hyde Park. Gelding or Filly, 2 years old—1 Heider & Parkin; 2 Jas. Henderson.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES—Team Geldings or Mares—1 Albert Abroy, Denfield; 2 Geo. Campbell, Rokeby. Gelding or Filly, 3 years old—1 James Henderson; 2 Geo. Jackson. Gelding or Filly, 2 years old—1 Ed. McClurg, Iram; 2 Stewart, Iram.

PONIES—Pony in single harness, 11 hands and under—1 Thos. Treblecock; 2 Geo. S. Skinner, Park Hill. Pony in single harness, 12 hands—1 Alex. Beaton, West Lorne; 2 J. H. Simon, London. Pony in single harness, 12 hands to 13½—1 John Green, Dresden. Pair Ponies in harness, 11 hands and under—1 Geo. Smith & Son, Grimsby; 2 George Dobbie, Glencoe. Pair Ponies, in harness over 12 hands to 13½—1 Chas. Archer, London.

CATTLE.

DURHAM'S—Bulls, 3 years old and upwards—1 James Crerar, Shakespear; 2 Simmons & Quirie, Iram and Delaware; 3 H. & W. Smith, Hay. Bull, 2 years old—1 D. D. Wilson, Seaford; 2 Douglas & Sons, Strathroy; 3 Shore Bros., White Oak. Bull, 1 year old—1 Thos. Russell, Exeter; 2 Eastwood Bros., Mimico; 3 H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; 2 H. K. Fairbairn; 3 Simmons & Quirie. Bull, any age—1 James Crerar, diploma. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 2 James Crerar; 3 Thos. Russell. Cow, 3 years old—1 Thos. Russell; 2 D. D. Wilson, Seaford. Heifer, 2 years old—1 Simmons & Quirie; 2 Jas. Crerar; 3 H. & W. Smith. Heifer, 1 year old—1 H. & W. Smith; 2 Thos. Russell; 3 James Oke & Sons, Alvinston. Heifer, under 1 year—1 and 3 R. & S. Nicholson; 2 Simmons & Quirie. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year—James Crerar, silver medal. Herd of 4 calves—1 and 2 R. & S. Nicholson.

HEREFORDS—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1 and 2 F. W. Stone, Guelph; 3 H. Adams, Embro. Bull, 2 years old—1 Joseph Baker, Littlewood; 2 and 3 F. W. Stone. Bull, 1 year old—1 F. A. Fleming, Weston; 2 G. Rawlings, Ravenswood; 3 F. W. Stone. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 2 F. A. Fleming; 3 F. W. Stone. Bull, any age—1 F. W. Stone, diploma. Cow, 3 years old and upwards—1 and 2 F. A. Fleming; 3 C. Rawlings. Heifer, 2 years old—1 F. A. Fleming; 2 and 3 F. W. Stone. Heifer, 1 year old—1 F. A. Fleming; 2 and 3 F. W. Stone. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 F. A. Fleming; 2 and 3 F. W. Stone. Female, any age—1 F. A. Fleming, diploma. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females—F. A. Fleming, silver medal.

FOLDED ANGUS—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1 Wm. Stewart & Son, Lunenburg. Bull, 2 years old—1 W. T. Wilkinson, Washington. Bull, 1 year old—1 Stephen Hall, Washington. 2 Wm. Stewart & Son, Lunenburg. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 2 Wm. Stewart & Son. Bull of any age—Wm. Stewart & Son, diploma. Cow, 3 years old and upwards—1 Stephen Hall; 2 and 3 Wm. Stewart & Son. Heifer, 2 years old and upwards—1 Wm. Stewart & Son. Heifer, 1 year old—1 Stephen Hall; 2 Wm. Stewart & Son. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2 Stephen Hall; 3 Wm. Stewart & Son. Female, any age—Stephen Hall, diploma. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females—William Stewart & Son, silver medal.

FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED—Cow, 4 years old and over—1 Thos. Russell, Exeter; 2 F. A. Fleming, Weston. Cow or heifer, under 4 years—1 James Oke & Sons, Alvinston; 2 Douglas & Sons, Strathroy. Ox or steer, 2 years old and under—1 Thos. Russell; 2 James Oke & Sons. Ox or steer, 1 year old and under—1 H. & W. Smith; 2 James Oke & Sons. Steer calf, under 1 year—1 D. D. Wilson, Seaford; 2 Jas. Oke & Sons.

GRADE CATTLE—Cow, 3 years old and upwards—1 James Crerar, Shakespear; 2 Mrs. E. Lawrence, London West. Heifer, 2 years old—1 James Oke & Sons; 2 and 3 Jas. Crerar. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2 James Oke & Sons; 3 James Crerar. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2 James Oke & Sons; 3 Mrs. E. Lawrence. Female, any age—James Oke & Sons, diploma.

HOLSTEINS—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1 McDuffee & Butters, Stanstead, Que.; 2 Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton. Bull, 2 years old—1 George Waterman, Mount Brydges. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 McDuffee & Butters; 2 and 3 Wyton Stock Breeders' Association. Bull of any age—1 McDuffee & Butters. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 McDuffee & Butters. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 2 McDuffee & Butters; 3 Wyton Stock Breeders' Association. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2 McDuffee & Butters; 3 Wyton Stock Breeders' Association. Female, any age—1 McDuffee & Butters. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females—1 McDuffee & Butters. Herd of 4 calves—1 McDuffee & Butters.

GALLOWAYS—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1 and 2 D. McCrae, Guelph. Bull, 2 years old—1 D. McCrae. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 3 A. M. & Robert Shaw, Brantford; 2 D. McCrae. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 2 D. McCrae; 3 A. M. & Robert Shaw. Bull of any age—D. McCrae, diploma. Cow, 3 years old and upwards—1 D. McCrae; 2 and 3 A. M. & Robert Shaw. Heifer, 2 years old—1 A. M. & Robert Shaw; 2 and 3 D. McCrae. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2 D. McCrae. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2 D. McCrae; 3 A. M. & Robert Shaw. Female, any age—D. McCrae, diploma. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females—D. McCrae, silver medal.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS AND ALDERNEYS—Bull, 3 years and upwards—1 George Smith & Son, Grimsby; 2 and 3 W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Bull, 2 years old—1 Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; 2 J. N. Greenfields, Danville. Bull, 1 year old—1 W. A. Reburn; 2 John O'Brien, London West; 3 J. N. Greenfields, Danville. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 W. A. Reburn; 2 W. Humpidge, London House; 3 J. N. Greenfields. Bull of any age—Wm. G. Laidlaw, diploma. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 R. Gibson, Delaware; 2 Geo. Smith & Son; 3 W. A. Reburn. Cow, 3 years old—1 Geo. Smith & Son; 2 W. A. Reburn; 3 J. N. Greenfields. Heifer, 2 years old—1 John O'Brien; 2 J. W. Humpidge; 3 E. Edmonds, London. Heifer, 1 year old—1 R. Gibson; 2 Col. Peters, London; 3 Wm. G. Laidlaw. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2 W. A. Reburn; 3 John O'Brien. Female, any age—R. Gibson, diploma. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females—Geo. Smith & Sons, silver medal. Herd of 4 calves—1 W. A. Reburn.

AYRSHIRES—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1 Jas. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.; 2 Kains Bros., Byron; 3 W. M. & J.C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Bull, 2 years old—1 D. McLachlan, Petite Cote; 2 John Newman; 3 Kains Bros. Bull, 1 year old—1 M. Ballantyne, St. Marys; 2 A. N. Shuttleworth, Peebles; 3 Kains Bros. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 3 Jas. Drummond; 2 Kains Bros. Bull, any age—James Drummond, diploma. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 2 Jas. Drummond; 3 Jas. Johnson, Como, Que. Cow, 3 years old—1 Kains Bros.; 2 and 3 D. McLachlan. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 3 D. McLachlan; 2 James Drummond. Heifer, 1 year old—1 Jas. Drummond; 2 Niall Bros., Belleville; 3 M. Ballantyne. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 James Drummond; 2 M. Ballantyne; 3 W. M. & J.C. Smith. Female, any age—Kains Bros., diploma. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females—James Drummond, silver medal. Herd of 4 calves—1 James Drummond.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS—Ram, 2 years and over—1 T. Park & Sons, Burgessville; 2 T. Hardy Shore, Glasgow; 3 Robt. Morgan, Kerwood. Ram, yearling—1 and 2 John Thompson, Uxbridge; 3 T. Hardy Shore. Ram lamb—1 John Thompson; 2 and 3 T. Hardy Shore. Two ewes, 2 years and over—1 and 2 John Thompson; 3 T. Park & Sons. Two yearling ewes—1 and 2 John Thompson; 3 T. Hardy Shore. Two ewe lambs—1 John Thompson; 2 and 3 T. Hardy Shore. Pen of 5 yearlings—1 T. Hardy Shore. Pen of 3 ewe lambs—1 T. Hardy Shore. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 yearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs—John Thompson took the diploma in this class. One ram and five of his get—T. Hardy Shore, diploma. Pen of 3 yearling ewes—T. Hardy Shore, diploma. Pen of 3 ewe lambs—T. Hardy Shore, diploma. Pen of 3 ram lambs—T. Hardy Shore, diploma.

LEICESTERS—Ram, 2 years and over—1 E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helens; 2 E. Archer & Sons, Warwick; 3 E. Gaunt & Sons. Ram, yearling—1 and 2 E. Gaunt & Sons. Ram lamb—1 and 2 C. Rawlings, Ravenswood; 3 E. Archer & Sons. Two ewes, 2 years and over—1 and 2 E. Gaunt & Sons; 3 C. Rawlings. Two yearling ewes—1 and 2 E. Gaunt & Sons; 3 Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 E. Gaunt & Sons; 3 E. Archer & Sons. Pen of 5 yearlings—1 E. Gaunt & Sons. Pen of 5 lambs—1 E. Gaunt & Sons. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 yearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—E. Gaunt & Sons, diploma. Pen of 1 ram and 5 of his get—E. Gaunt & Sons, diploma. Pen of 3 yearling ewes—E. Gaunt & Sons, diploma. Pen of 3 ewe lambs—E. Gaunt & Sons, diploma. Pen of 3 ram lambs—C. Rawlings, diploma.

LINCOLNS—Ram, 2 years and over—1 and 2 Ed. Humphrey, Thamesford; 3 Gibson & Walker, Ilderton. Ram, yearling—1 Gibson & Walker; 2 and 3 T. E. Robson, Ilderton. Ram lamb—1 and 2 Gibson & Walker; 3 T. E. Robson. Two ewes, 2 years and over—1 Gibson & Walker; 2 Ed. Humphrey. Pen of 5 yearlings—1 Gibson & Walker. Pen of five lambs—1 Gibson & Walker. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 yearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs—Gibson & Walker, diploma. Pen of 3 yearling ewes—Gibson & Walker, diploma. Pen of 3 ewe lambs—Gibson & Walker, diploma.

SOUTH DOWNS—Ram, 2 years and over—1 R. Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station; 2 A. Telfer & Sons, Paris; 3 R. Shaw & Sons. Ram, yearling—1 A. Telfer & Sons; 2 and 3 R. Shaw & Sons. Ram lamb—1 and 3 R. Shaw & Sons; 2 A. Telfer & Sons; 3 R. Shaw & Sons; 2 years and over—1 A. Telfer & Sons; 2 R. Shaw & Sons; 3 A. Telfer & Sons. Two yearling ewes—1 R. Shaw & Sons; 2 and 3 A. Telfer & Sons. Two ewe lambs—1 A. Telfer & Sons; 2 and 3 R. Shaw & Sons. Pen of 5 yearlings—1 R. Shaw & Sons. Pen of 5 lambs—1 R. Shaw & Sons. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 yearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—A. Telfer & Sons, diploma. Pen of 3 yearling ewes—R. Shaw & Sons, diploma. Pen of 3 ewe lambs—A. Telfer & Sons, diploma. Two best recorded lambs, 1 ram and 1 ewe—A. Telfer & Sons, special prize.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS—Ram, 2 years and over—1 J. N. Greenfields, Danville; 2 R. Gibson, Delaware; 3 J. N. Greenfields. Ram, yearling—1 J. N. Greenfields; 2 John Dunkin, Brucefield; 3 W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Ram lamb—1 W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; 2 R. Gibson; 3 J. N. Greenfields. Two ewes, 2 years and over—1 Horace Chisholm, Paris; 2 R. Gibson; 3 J. N. Greenfields. Two yearling ewes—1 W. E. Wright; 2 J. N. Greenfields; 3 John Dunkin. Two ewe lambs—1 W. H. Beattie; 2 W. E. Wright; 3 John Dunkin. Pen of 5 yearlings—1 John Dunkin. Pen of 5 lambs—1 W. H. Beattie. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 yearling ewes and two ewe lambs—1 John Dunkin. Pen of 3 yearling ewes—1 John Dunkin. Pen of 3 ewe lambs—1 W. E. Wright. Pen of 3 ram lambs—W. H. Beattie.

OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS—Ram, 2 years and over—1 Henry Arkell, Adkell; 2 James Tolton, Walkerton. Yearling ram—1 and 2 James Tolton; 3 Henry Arkell. Ram lamb—1 Henry Arkell; 2 and 3 James Tolton. Two ewes, 2 years and over—1 James Tolton; 2 Henry Arkell. Two yearling ewes—



THE QUIET HOUR.

"God's Anvil."

He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver.—Mal., III., 3.

Pain's furnace-heat within me quivers,
God's breath upon the fire doth blow,
And all my heart in anguish shivers,
And trembles at the fiery glow;
And yet I whisper, "As God will!"
And in His hottest fire hold still.

He comes, and lays my heart all heated,
On the bare anvil, minded so
Into His own fair shape to beat it,
With his great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper, "As God will!"
And at His heaviest blows hold still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it;
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er, and heats it,
And lets it cool, and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper, "As God will!"
And in His mighty hand hold still.

Why should I murmur for the sorrow
Thus only longer-lived would be;
Its end may come, and will, to-morrow,
When God has done His work in me;
So I say, trusting, "As God will!"
And, trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles, for my profit purely,
Affliction's glowing, fiery brand;
And all His heaviest blows are surely
Inflicted by a master-hand;
So I say, praying, "As God will!"
And hope in Him and suffer still.

Sorrow in Christian Homes.

BY REV. J. R. MILLER, D. D.

The first experience of grief is very sore; its suddenness and strangeness add to its terribleness. What seemed so impossible yesterday has become a fearful reality to-day. The dear one whom we held so securely is gone now, and answers no more to our call. It seems to us that we never can be comforted, that we never can enjoy life again, since the one who made for us so much of the gladness of life has been taken away. The time of the first sorrow is to every life a most critical point, a time of great danger. The way is new and untried, one over which the feet have never passed before. Many lives are wrecked on the hidden reefs and the low, dangerous rocks that skirt the shores of sorrow's sea. Many persons find in grief an enemy only to whom they refuse to be reconciled, and with whom they contend in fierce strife, receiving only injury to themselves in the unavailing conflict.

An impression prevails that sorrow is in itself a blessing, that it always makes holier and better the lives that it touches, but this is not true. Sorrow has in itself no cleansing efficacy, as some suppose, by which it removes from sinful lives their blemishes and stains. The same fire which refines the gold destroys the flowers. Sorrow is a fire which in God's hand is designed to purify the lives of His people, but which, unblest, produces only desolation. It depends on the relation of the sufferer to Christ, as friend or enemy, and on the reception given to grief, whether it leave good or ill where it enters; but in a Christian home, where the love of Christ dwells and holds sway, sorrow should always leave a benediction. It should be received as God's own messenger, and we should welcome it and listen for the divine message it bears.

For God's angels do not always come to us with smiling face and gentle voice. There is no unloveliness in any angel-face in Heaven, but, as these celestial messengers come to earth on their ministries, they appear oft-times in forms that appal, and fill the trembling heart with terror and alarm. Yet oft-times it is when they come in these very forms that they bring their sweetest messages and their best blessings.

"All God's angels come to us disguised—
Sorrow and sickness, poverty and death,
One after other lift their frowning masks,
And we behold the seraph's face beneath,
All radiant with the glory and the calm
Of having looked upon the face of God."

Wherever God's messenger of sorrow is thus received in a Christian home, with welcome even amid tears and pain, it will leave a blessing of peace. No home ever attains its highest blessedness and joy, and its fullest richness of life, until in some way sorrow enters its door. Even the home love, like certain autumn fruits, does not ripen into its sweetest tenderness until the frosts of trial have touched it.

Many of the world's best things have been born of affliction. The sweetest songs ever sung on earth have been called out by suffering. The good things we inherit from the past are the purchase of

suffering and sacrifice. Our redemption comes from Gethsemane and Calvary. Whatever is richest and most valuable in life has been in the fire. The household that has endured sorrow in the true spirit of love and faith, emerges from it undestroyed, untarnished, with purer affections, with less of selfishness and of earthliness. The cloud of grief that hangs over a home, like the summer cloud above the fields and gardens, leaves blessings.

"Is it raining, little flower?
Be glad of rain;
Too much sun would wither thee,
'Twill shine again.
The sky is very black, 'tis true,
But just behind it shines the blue.
Art thou weary, tender heart?
Be glad of pain;
In sorrow sweetest things will grow
As flowers in rain.
God watches, and thou wilt have sun
When clouds their perfect work have done."

But how may we make sure of the benedictions that sorrow brings? How must we treat this dark-robed messenger, if we would receive the heavenly blessings it bears in its hands? We must welcome it, even in our trembling and tears, as sent from God. We must believe that it comes from our Father, and that, coming from Him, it is a messenger of love to us. We must ask for the message which God has sent us in the affliction, and listen to it as we would to a message of gladness. It has some mission to us, or some gift from Heaven. Some golden fruit lies hidden in the rough husk. Some bit of gold in us God designs to be set free from its dross by this fire. There is some radiant height beyond this dark valley to which He wants to lead us. Christ Himself accepted and endured with loving submission the bitter sorrow of His cross, because He saw "the joy set before Him" and waiting beyond the sorrow. In the same way we should accept our griefs, because they are but the shaded gateway to peace and blessedness. If we cannot get through the gateway we shall miss the radiant joys that wait beyond. Not to be able to take from our Father's hand the seed of pain is to miss the fruits of blessing which can grow from no other sowing.

We must remember that it is in the home where Christ dwells that sorrow unlocks its heavenly treasures. A Christless home receives none of them. Those who shut their doors on Christ shut out all blessedness, and, when the lamps of earthly joy go out, are left in utter darkness.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

THE STORY.

Her Only Son.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"She is the sweetest girl in the world, mother!" said Marcus Wilde, enthusiastically. He sat on the edge of the old claw-legged table, his curly brown hair all irradiated by the specks of sunshine that shined through the foliage of the scarlet geraniums in the window.

Mrs. Wilde, in her slowly moving rocking-chair, shook her plum-colored cap strings.

"I've heard young men talk that way before," she observed.

"She will be all to you that a daughter could be," pleaded Marcus.

"All that your little Nellie would have been, had she lived."

"Perhaps," said Mrs. Wilde, knitting energetically, "perhaps not. Makes her living mending lace, don't she?"

"Why, yes."

"Ain't much of a preparation for up-and-down New England housekeeping, is it?"

"No; but she's anxious to learn."

"Perhaps she is, perhaps not."

"It's beautiful work that she does, mother—Mechlin lace, Pointe de Venise. The materials look to me like fairy webs in her basket. See, here's her photograph that she sent you," passing his arm caressingly around her shoulder, and holding the picture so that it should gain the best light.

But Mrs. Wilde turned her obdurate old face away.

"I don't like photographs," said she. "They stare you out of countenance, and they don't never look like people."

"But this does look like Alice."

"Perhaps it does, perhaps not."

"She would so like to know you."

"Perhaps she would, perhaps not. Girls will say 'most anything to please their lovers.'"

"Mother, she's an orphan, who has always been alone in the world. She will be so glad to have a mother."

"Perhaps she will, perhaps not."

Marcus bit his lip. Dearly as he loved this unreasonable old lady, it was difficult to preserve his temper at times.

"Mrs. Stayner can tell you all about her," said he, wisely changing his base. "That old Mrs. Stayner, don't you remember, who used to live at the parsonage? She keeps house in the next suite of rooms. Alice often runs in there."

"Does she?" in the most uninterested way. "Well, I guess when I want to find out about my own daughter-in-law, I shan't go prying and questioning to Maria Stayner."

"May I bring her down here to visit you, mother?"

"Not this week, Marcus," dryly responded the old lady. "I'm looking for Jessie Ann Holley pretty soon, and there's your Uncle and Aunt Jepson, from Maine, expected every day."

"Well," swallowing his disappointment as best he might, "there'll be a chance for Alice to come later."

"Perhaps there will, and perhaps not."

Marcus Wilde went back to the city, feeling baffled at every point.

Alice Hooper listened with that sweet, sunshiny smile of hers.

"Never mind, Marcus," soothed she. "It's perfectly natural. What mother wouldn't fret just so? Of course she looks upon me as a perfect pirate, trying to get away her only son. But I shall conquer her prejudices—only see if I don't!"

"You're an angel, Alice!" cried the lover.

Alice told him he was talking nonsense, which perhaps he was.

Scarcely a week had elapsed, when an elderly lady, round and comfortable of visage and plump of figure, with a green veil pinned over her brown felt bonnet and a covered basket on her arm, stood knocking at Mrs. Stayner's door, which, after the fashion of city flats, almost adjoined that of pretty Alice Hooper.

It was Mrs. Wilde.

"Hush!" she whispered to old Mrs. Stayner, when that venerable female would have uttered a cry of hospitable sur-

prise. "I don't want nobody to know I'm here. I've just run up to do a little shopping, and I knew you'd make me welcome."

"But Miss Hooper—you'll let me call her!" gasped the old lady.

"Not for the world!" cried Mrs. Wilde. "Do you suppose I want to be paraded before strangers in this old travelling suit, all powdered with dust and cinders? All I want is a chance to sit down and rest, and drink a cup of tea. Things has changed—yes, they've changed. Hush! What's that?"

"Don't be skeered, Mrs. Wilde," said Mrs. Stayner, in an encouraging whisper. "We hear all sorts of noises in this flat. And sure's I live, it's your son Marcus, coming up to spend the evening with Alice Hooper! Now you'll go in, sure, or let me send for them."

Mrs. Wilde caught at her friend's dress.

"Not for the world!" she cried again. "I-I don't want them to know I'm here!" and she retreated back into the tiny sitting-room of the flat.

"Bless me, what corner cupboards of rooms these are! All I want is to lie down on the sofa and rest a little, and if you'll make me a good cup of strong green tea, Maria Stayner, I'll be greatly obliged."

Mrs. Stayner hurried into her kitchen.

"Something must have happened," said she. "I never saw Mrs. Wilde look so flurried and upset afore. I do wonder what it is."

Mrs. Wilde herself stood close to the pasteboard-like partition that separated the two suites of rooms, white and trembling.

"I'm a reg'lar conspirator," muttered she to herself. "I'd ought to be hanged! But-but I must know if that girl's worthy of my Marcus's love. Hush! That's a sweet voice, and how—just like a woodthrush's note! He's a-kissing her! I do believe she's glad to see him, but—"

She held up her finger, alone though she was, and took a step or two nearer the thin partition. She trembled; the color came and went on her old cheek.

"He's talking now," she muttered, every line and feature of her face on the alert. "He's telling her. Oh, I almost wish now that I hadn't! No, I don't neither. I couldn't be kept in tears, but I must know—I must hear with my own ears before I can be satisfied. He's my boy—he's my only son—and me a widow."

She leaned forward and trembled more than ever as Marcus's voice sounded in perturbed accents.

"Darling," he said, "I don't know how I'm going to tell you, but—but I'm afraid our marriage will have to be put off. I've just had a letter from my mother. It seems she has closed the house and is coming to New York—probably to me. It must be that those Tallahassee bonds have proved a failure. I never quite liked them. She told me she was going to sell them, but she can't have done so yet."

His husky voice failed him. A moment's silence ensued, during which Mrs. Wilde stood more immovable than ever, her ears strained to their utmost listening capacity.

"How I shall know," she murmured to herself.

"Then of course, Marcus, you and I must wait," said the sweet voice. "I know you love me, but your first duty is to your mother. Don't you remember the old Scotch ballad, dear?"

"True loves ye may hae mony an one,
But mither's, ne'er anither!"

"But Alice," protested the lover, "we were planning to be married in the spring."

"We must wait, Marcus. We are young, and dearly as I love you, I can but feel that she—your mother—has the first claim. Oh, Marcus, don't you understand that I can comprehend how a mother feels when some outsider steals away a portion of her son's heart! There's no sacrifice that I can make great enough to atone for the mischief I have involuntarily wrought her!"

"But," urged Marcus, "we might be married and she could come and live with us. Couldn't it be arranged so?"

"Oh, if it only might be, how glad and willing I should be!" breathed the soft voice. "But she would not consent to that, and she has the first right to her son's home. Perhaps in time I can manage to make her love me a little, so that we can all be happy together."

"Alice," exclaimed the young man, "if you could only go to her and tell her this with your own lips! But she won't see you."

"Wait, dearest, wait!" sobbed the girl. "All will come right in good time. Remember she is your mother."

Mrs. Wilde's hands were tightly clasped; her eyes were running down her cheeks. She opened the door and passed out into the hall, knocking urgently at the adjoining portal.

"Children," she said, her voice choked with emotion, "you needn't wait; I've heard it all. I—I won't stand in the way of your happiness. I'm a base conspirator. I only wrote that letter to try Marcus's love and Alice's loyalty. I did shut up the house, but only for a little while. The Tallahassee bonds have sold at a premium, and I'm going home to make the old house pretty for your bridal trip. Kiss me, Alice! I know I'm a wretched eavesdropper, but my heart did ache so to be sure that Marcus's sweetheart was worthy of his love."

"You are satisfied now, mother?"

Marcus's eyes were alight with pride and joy. Mrs. Wilde was holding the fair-haired young girl close to her breast, looking lovingly into the bluntness of her soft eyes like one who drinks from a deep spring.

"Yes, I am satisfied, Marcus," said she. "The girl who was willing to postpone her own happiness so that the old mother might have a chance—there can't be much wrong with her head. Kiss me again, daughter Alice."

"Oh, mother—may I call you by that name?" faltered Alice Hooper, tears brimming in her eyes.

"I'll never let you call me by any other," said Mrs. Wilde. "Oh, here's Maria Stayner with a cup of tea. You see I've introduced myself to this young woman, Mrs. Stayner."

"Well, I couldn't think where you'd gone to," said Mrs. Stayner with a sigh of relief.

Mrs. Wilde stayed a week with Miss Hooper, and helped select the wedding dress before she went home.

"I'm sure I shall like my new daughter," said she in her positive way.

"And I'm sure" warmly added Mrs. Stayner, "she'll like you."

Mrs. Wilde shrugged her shoulders.

"Perhaps she will," she answered; "perhaps not."

Literary Notes from the Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

Frank R. Stockton has written the history of "How I Wrote 'The Lady, or the Tiger?'" for the next issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and tells what came of the writing of the famous story and the condition of his own mind, at the present time, of the correct solution of the problem whether the lady or the tiger came out of the opened door.

Edward Bok receives one of the largest personal mails in the country, a year's mail consisting of over 20,000 letters. Three-fourths of these letters are from women. No part of this huge mail reaches Mr. Bok directly; it is opened by a private secretary and distributed to assistants for answer. Every letter, however, receives a reply. One of Mr. Bok's editors on *The Ladies' Home Journal*, Ruth Ashmore, who writes to girls, receives over 5,000 letters during a year.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Irish Letter.

DEAR CANADIAN SISTERS AND BROTHERS:—

The Horse Show is a thing of the past. The horses exhibited were beautiful, and some fabulous sums of money changed hands; there were many buyers from "Cannie Scotland" as well as England, the former paying up well when they recognized a good animal.

One particular lad—Widger by name (does not Widger sa' our of "Dickens"—he used to name his characters so oddly?) acquitted himself famously; he not only brought home first prize in the jumping competition, but gained the second for a lady whose horse he jockeyed as well as his own. He was quite a boy, and looked so childishly delighted at his double success. One other poor fellow got a desperate fall—he tried the high jump once too often and was thrown; he was carried off the ground insensible, with some broken bones I have since heard. It was quite a sickening sight. Dublin tried to look its level best during the week, and succeeded. We had Queen's weather all the time. Every hotel was crowded. We had an enjoyable concert one of the afternoons and military bands performed each day in the enclosure, and we enjoyed looking at the sale of lovely work and old silver, which is annually undertaken by an English lady (Miss Marchant) and exhibited in a gallery of the building at Ball's Bridge for the benefit of the Irish ladies who use up their time and energies all the year round preparing their work for sale. Sympathy is a good thing to give, as well as receive, but in cases of this kind the contents of one's purse is better, and in general more appreciated.

On Sunday last a well-to-do, respected farmer shot his only son dead—with malice aforethought, as they say when summing up evidence. He had repeatedly forbidden this lad to "keep company" with a family whose farm adjoined his; he was as repeatedly disobeyed. On Sunday he met his son walking through one of his fields with his friend—a son of the man whose entire family had been tabooed. He drew a revolver out of his pocket, fired, and shot his son dead, left the body where it fell and walked right off to the neighboring farm where he gave himself up to the policemen in charge of barrack; the affair was so sudden and so shocking that no one dreamed of arresting him. His bringing the revolver with him to meet the young men was too cold-blooded an act to give the jury a chance of finding temporary insanity a plea, so willful murder has been returned against him, wretched man that he is.

The neighborhood of Dublin is on the *qui vive* at present as to the identity of four persons—two men and two women—who go about from place to place giving most delightful concerts; they sing in the open air in the mornings, and in concert halls or large rooms in the evenings. They call themselves "the mysterious musicians," and with reason. They wear dominoes, and literally have kept the secret of their identity (peculiar is it not, when two of them are ladies?) They take private rooms in each place they go to, and only unmask when in their rooms with locked doors. They must be coming—they draw immense houses, and their charges are high. They wheel their own pianette and harp themselves when holding an afternoon concert out of doors, and their singing is simply lovely.

Yours, S. M. STUDDERT KENNEDY.

Fashion Notes.

A lovely bonnet is of cherry velvet, the crown is a soft one, and around the brim is a flight of small black birds; cherry velvet strings complete this stylish chapeau. Yellow and black is a favorite combination on head gear, and well becomes the pretty maiden with olive-tinted skin. Soft yellow roses make the contrast more lovely. Black velvet hats are again favorites, and with jet aigrettes, wings of lace and feathers, look well with any costume. A hat that found many admirers was of golden-brown shot with pink; the novel combination is carried out in the great spreading bow of the golden-brown and a pink aigrette. Black and white form a striking combination in a bonnet, the crown is velvet, and surmounting the front are lace wings heavily ornamented with white beads; black and white striped ties complete this pretty hat. There is not the slightest indication that the popularity of the blouse waist is on the wane.

The Newmarket, with its snug fit and trim air, is once more fashionable for general wear. The latest cape is fitted smooth over the shoulders by a yoke, and has a matteau plait at the back. The circular empire and the four-gored skirts are rivals; both are shapely, and of reasonable proportions.

With the Girls.

IDEALISM.

"Too old a subject for girls!" does some reader exclaim?

Not a bit of it—not a bit of it! For I hold that a girl who is going to be good for anything in this world begins by being an idealist in her mind and acting like a fool to outward appearance. And the lesson I would draw for these girls and for those having charge of them is this: "Take courage! Those who never blunder never learn!"

So this girl blunders. There are many like her, and I know her well. This girl idealist dreams lofty and noble dreams, and in her dreams she plans her life and decides what wonderful things she is going to do in the future for her own life and for humanity. She is going to help the weak and of oppose the tyrant. She is going to right the wrongs of the oppressed.

She may be a philanthropist, a writer, or an artist. She has not yet, perhaps, decided what particular line her talents may take. These details she has not begun to think out. But of one thing she is sure: the fame of her good deeds shall spread far and wide, and her name shall go down to future generations.

She has heard that foolish people have made mistakes in their lives. That is only because they are foolish. They did not look at life from a right standpoint, or they did not act from correct prin-



AN EASTERN SCENE.

ples. Such people, of course, make mistakes. For herself she has studied the matter deeply and understands it thoroughly. She proposes to act always from the highest and purest motives; consequently she will have nothing to repent and nothing to regret. She will never commit any action of which she can be ashamed. She will never be obliged to exclaim: "Alas! I should have acted differently!"

Alas, poor idealist! Sometimes when I think of a girl of this stamp, when I take to them and read their dreams in their eyes, when I see by their blundering actions the high standard at which they are aiming, I sorrow for them, while I rejoice. For it is girls like this to whose womanhood great possibilities are given, and it is through the blood and tears of realism that their dreams are to be wrought into daily life and their ideals transformed into living realities.

For our idealist goes stumbling on through the mist of her dreams, her eyes dazzled by the glory of the light beyond. At last some rash step wakes her up to perceive that it is in everyday life that she has got to begin, not in the clouds, and that it behooves her to turn quickly and redeem the false step she has taken.

Sorrowing over her lost dreams, she turns to her daily life and begins there. The work is hard, the way rough and long. And though she may not know it, those very things should give her the most courage. The labor is hard, for a great thing is to be wrought out. The way is rough, for it is up hill, and the road is not a beaten one; and it is

long, because grand deeds take long in their accomplishment.

But one thing is sure. What? The end. One thing she never forgets. What? The dreams of what her life was to be, while she mourns over what it is. And so she shapes her life as best she can, not knowing—oh, the pity of it! oh, the gloriousness of it!—not knowing that she is shaping out the very dream her heart conceived long ago.

For this girl's ideals are her patterns, given to her—yes, by God Himself—to be copied and worked out in the years to come and by the circumstances of her life, which are the materials given her to use.

Ah! all dreams are possible to the dreamer who has faith and courage.—Eva Lovett Carson in Eleanor Kirk's Idea.

A Poor Policy.

Underrating is not a very successful process. Those people who are all the time underrating themselves and their own achievements and opportunities are very soon taken at their own valuation, and instead of exciting pity or any opposition of disbelief, the operation reacts injuriously, and it is reasoned that they never did have any opportunities, and so really are all they say—uncultivated, unskilled, unable, what not, and not worth consideration. But when, instead of themselves, they underrate others, it just as frequently happens that quite the contrary feeling is evoked, for the hearer's sense of justice acts for the absent party, and defeats the intention of the speaker. To be perpetually finding fault is not only to make one's self odious, but is justifying others in finding excuse for the fault, and claiming for it a side that leans to virtue. Nowhere is this underrating and fault-finding so pernicious as when it is uttered concerning another's religious belief—an affair that is between the individual and the mysterious powers that make for righteousness, an affair where positive knowledge of the right or wrong is so difficult for outsiders to have as to be unlikely to be in the possession of the person capable of uttering the underrating judgment, which judgment, if sneeringly expressed, is only the mark of inherent vulgarity and acquired brutality. In such matters silence better becomes us all than vociferation, unless it is an affair requiring the condemnation due to the plague-spot which is on a larger line than any concern about sect or denomination, fashionable church or common chapel.—Harper's Bazar.

Recipes.

CELERY VINEGAR.

Soak one ounce of celery seed in one-half pint of vinegar; bottle it, and use to flavor soups and gravies.

OUDE SAUCE.

One peck green tomatoes, six small peppers, four onions; chop all fine. Add one cup salt, and let stand over night; in the morning drain off the water; add one cup sugar, one cup horse-radish, one tablespoon ground cloves, one tablespoon cinnamon. Cover with vinegar, and stew gently all day.

PICKLED CAULIFLOWER.

Cut off all green leaves; put the cauliflower into boiling water, with a good supply of salt, boil from three to five minutes; take out of the salt and water, and dip them in clear cold water one minute. Cut into pieces convenient to put in jars, then make a mixture as follows: One tablespoon mace, one of cloves, one of allspice, one of ginger, two of white mustard seed, and one red pepper pod, with each gallon of vinegar. Let the mixture boil, and pour it upon the cauliflower. Cover it closely and let it stand one week; then pour off the vinegar, scald it, and return it hot again to the cauliflower. Then put it in jars ready for use. The best cider vinegar should be used, and if it is not perfectly clear it will dissolve the cauliflower.

PICKLED APPLES.

For one peck of crab apples take three pounds sugar, two quarts vinegar, one-half ounce cinnamon, one-half ounce cloves; leave the apples whole, but remove the blossom. Boil the apples in part of the vinegar and sugar, until you can put a fork through them; take them out and place in jars. Heat to boiling point the remainder of the vinegar and pour over them. Be careful not to boil them too long, or they will break.

CRANBERRY SAUCE FOR WINTER.

Pick over the berries and mash; add a little water, and stew gently until soft. For every pound of fruit add half a pound of sugar, and stew until thick and clear. Put into small jars and paste over with white paper.

MINT VINEGAR FOR WINTER.

Fill a bottle with fresh mint leaves; add a teaspoon of salt and one of sugar; fill with vinegar, and cork tight.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

The threshing machine has gone its rounds, and the yield of another year is in bins in the granary. The potatoes are pitted, and soon, now, the turnips and cabbage, carrots and mangels will be in their allotted places. The fall plowing will still be to do, while Jack Frost leaves the ground fit for your hands to guide the bright steel through it. Now, do not think I am sorry that you have all this work to do; I think it is one of your greatest blessings. Thomas Carlyle, the "Apostle of Work," thought so, and if you want to know further of what he thought about it, just let his writings be your reading book for this fall and winter. Byron wrote:—

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods, There is a rapture on the lonely shore; There is society where none intrudes, By the deep sea and music in its roar."

In work, well done, there is a truer pleasure even than these give, whatever that work may be. In school, at home, in the shop or in the field, you will find it just about the same.

My large family of nieces and nephews are stretching out over such distances that it is with difficulty Uncle Tom keeps track of you all. While some of you "away down by the sea" can see old Atlantic's breakers, there are others in British Columbia who see the Pacific's swell. All the way between are young folk to whom old Uncle Tom claims kindred. He is willing and ready to be friends with all from east to west who need a word of counsel, or who are willing to learn from his life experiences. While some are looking earnestly seaward at this beautiful season, with Indian summer's glory over land and sea, some look on the old Rocky Mountains enclosed in purple mist. Others again are catching gophers on the plains, and others again who have learnt how from their Indian comrades are snaring rabbits or shooting prairie chicken, and yet others are after wild duck or geese among the marshes, which they call "sloughs," or making their way at evening where the partridge hide; for boys "out west" all ride a horse and shoot at least a "chicken," and, for that matter, the girls too, who can do both almost as well as their brothers. Then there is the quiet school-house and the shady road thither, where many little feet have trod and learnt their first lessons in the school of life—

"Free from tyrant fashion's rule, Coming to the district school.

In the busy noon of life Mid its restless fevered strife, As your pathways shall divide, From the roof tree wandering wide: Memory of these morning hours, Song of bird and scent of flowers, Beat of lamb and song of rill, Will come sweetly o'er you still, And your thoughts go yearning back, O'er the simple childhood track, When the longest road you knew Was the one that led you to— The school-house just a mile away, Where the birch and rule held sway."

UNCLE TOM.

Wanted—Sunshine.

It is a curious fact that the world hasn't the slightest use for us when we are sad or in trouble. Our best is all that it cares for, and our worst it will not have under any circumstances. Some years ago, a lady who had met with more mishaps and reverses than often fall to the lot of mortals, invited an acquaintance, whom she had not met for some time, to call upon her. This acquaintance was a man not unknown to fame, and one who had some reputation as a writer of helpful and comfortable articles. He stood for a moment in a thoughtful attitude, and then said slowly: "Oh, well, I will come round some time when you get your affairs all straightened up. It gives me the blues to see you so full of mishaps and trouble. When it's all clear sailing again let me know, and I will come in just as I used to." It was a sort of brutal and cold-blooded answer, but it echoed the sentiment of the world exactly. The world doesn't want us when we are in trouble, and it doesn't want to come near us. It has no special sympathy to give us, but is an insatiate monster and is ever demanding. It will take even our heart's blood if we will give it, and sometimes take it whether we will or no. Unpleasant as the fact is, there seems to us to be no gainsaying it, and the only thing left to us is to accept it and make the best of it. We all know people whom we instinctively shun because their entire conversation is a recital of their misfortunes. They are depressing and trying to the nerves; and, after all, we cannot blame the world so much, for as individuals we are quite worried by them as is the community at large. There are two classes of people who are comfortable and comforting to have about—those who are too easy-going and indifferent to take or hold trouble, and others who have self-control and philosophy sufficient to keep their misfortunes to themselves.

Conversation.

BY F. C.

One of the most useful and necessary accomplishments is that of being able to converse correctly, easily and intelligently with our fellow-men. Conversation is an art worthy of the most careful study, the most earnest attention. It is an art which yields the richest fruit, the choicest pleasure to the faithful student. There are two fundamental principles which constitute the requirements for success as a conversationalist, viz., thoughts to express, and language by which to express these thoughts.

To a naturally gifted mind thoughts come readily, but to the less favored man suitable topics can never be commanded when most needed. Now this difficulty can in time be gradually mastered and overcome. Proper cultivation, together with a supply of wholesome and necessary food, are the remedies, and may be administered in three ways: First, be observant, pursue your daily employment with wide-open eyes, meditate and soliloquize upon the events which take place every day around you. Carefully ponder and weigh causes and results. Be not content with noting the machinery at work, but investigate its structure, observing the relation of the part to the whole.

Secondly, if possible, no matter what your vocation may be, strive to follow one branch of study all through life. Select the one best suited to your taste and employment. Whether you revel mid the pages of ancient mythology, teeming with poetic imagery and ideal heroes, or delight in the historic scenes of politic struggles and bloody battles; whether you glean as an industrious husbandman in the fields of literature, or inclination lead you to choose nature's children as companions; whether you study the beauty and perfection of the flowers as a botanist, or compare the structure and habits of insect and bird as a zoologist; whatever you prefer, be it Philosophy, Mathematics or Geography, be diligent in its pursuit, slow and thorough of progress, advancing with steady, firm, set footsteps. The more you learn the more ignorant you will find yourself, the more cosmopolitan you will become.

Thirdly, read as thoroughly and extensively as possible. This will enrich your vocabulary, furnish food for thought, and enlarge your world. It will give you a command of language well nigh impossible to obtain otherwise. But be judicious in your selection of books. You have no time to waste in devouring trash. Confine yourself largely to standard authors until you have acquired sufficient judgment to select good books. Even with this limitation you have an extensive library in which you may pick and choose books suitable to your taste and fruitful of pleasure. I would suggest a careful reading of the best novels, essays, books of travel and poems. The following are some of the best-known works: The novels of Dickens, Thackeray, George Elliot, Dumas, Walter Scott, the writings of Hawthorne, the essays of Macaulay, Addison, Goldsmith, Washington Irving, Lowell, the writings of Ruskin, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, the dramas of Shakespeare and Moliere, the poetry of Tennyson, Milton, Chaucer, Longfellow, Byron, Dante, Goethe, Schiller, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Campbell. These may be interspersed with lighter reading, such as Ballantyne, Louisa Alcott, Wilkie Collins, Mrs. Hungerford, Stockton, Marion Crawford, etc. To those who are fond of travel and adventure I would recommend Miss Bird's books as extremely interesting and instructive, Robinson Crusoe, North-West Passage, by Milton and Cheadle, etc. But caution must be used in the selection of light literature, and the advice of others should be sought. When you do find a good author suited to your taste, read and re-read his books as frequently as possible, study the characters and arguments. Read every criticism and annotation you can obtain, which bears upon the book in hand. Mark your favorite passages and read them frequently. Commit to memory all the beautiful thoughts and description you meet with in a poem.

Then when you have furnished proper nourishment for the intellect and have culled the choicest flowers in this vast garden of prose and poetry, see that this rich in-gathering be used to the benefit of mankind—that you diffuse liberally the knowledge acquired by your own labor. To do this you must be able to express yourself correctly, clearly and concisely. Correct and fluent English is a most attractive accomplishment, and will win you many a good friend. That your language may be irreproachable as regards refinement, observe two rules. First, avoid all grammatical errors, slang and vulgar phrases. Mistakes are very common even among educated people, but a short time will suffice to remove this offence to refined ears. Watch your own talk, look for your vulgar phrases and slipshod sentences, and, last of all, correct them. In the second place, each day read some verses from your favorite poet; this is the surest way to acquire beautiful expression. Never read without a dictionary beside you, and master the meaning of each word as you proceed. This will extend your vocabulary and be a safeguard against verbosity. Besides frequent reading of poetry, select the best prose works for study. Ruskin's prose is the most perfect poetry. Goldsmith's essays contain the purest and best of English. Thus by following a plan similar to the foregoing you will become a pleasant companion, busy seeker after knowledge, and a useful member of the vast human association to which you belong.

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE.

King Fairbrother, I now sit myself down, In compliance with your demand, And will try to explain myself To you, Dear Sir, the king of our band.

But first let me exclaim, That I'm not a Dutchman, if a crank; Yet as neighbors I like the people, And I've ate Limburger and lager I've drank.

Your friends down east, And I trust of these I'm not the least, Did reply to you while LAST in Carberry, But COMPLETE getting a reply, either dull or cheery.

And now, if to you were to write, Pray what address would find out; Come answer quickly, if you please, And you'll find in corresponding well be PRIME YOU. HENRY REEVE.

2-CHARADE.

Oh, where! and oh, where! is Lily Day gone, Oh, where! and oh, where! may she be; She ran away from our puzzling band, And she lives in an eastern land.

Her puzzles we did all admire, For they contain real blood and fire; And in the "Dom" she was getting higher and higher, And was near the COMPLETE of the spire.

Go FIRST her a secret in her ear, And tell her we want her back, For we cannot afford to lose her, my dear, Since she's got so near the LAST of our class. HENRY REEVE.

3-CHARADE.

The picnic season now is o'er, Of summer we're bereft. The "ice cream" girls are scarcer, and The boys are getting left.

The dancing season's coming on, And winter'll soon PRIME night. When the boys COMPLETE to feel their LAST, And the "oysters" play, I spy. FAIR BROTHER.

4-BEHEADINGS.

A little TOTAL in the orchard grew, Down the path walked Ed, and Sue, And into the tree a stick they quickly threw, And the little WHOLE fell at the feet of Sue; Sue took a bite, and LAST took a chew, Ed, felt a gripe, and Sue felt one too, And that was the end of these two. Adieu! adieu! adieu! HENRY REEVE.

5-METAGRAM.

I am a "hillock" or "bank" that is made with the hands. Change my head and I mean to be "fastened with bands." Change again and I'm "orthodox," or what some call a "strait." Again change and I'm known to "originate." Change again and I'm "globular," "open" and "plain." An "animal" to see, just change my head again. Change again I'm an "injury," "hurt" or a "bruise." Again, and I'm a "weight" of avoidupois. ADA SMITHSON.

6-DECAPITATION.

Another applicant we find, Ask ONE within our ranks, But sure he's there already— (I mean T. W. Banks).

Yes, gladly we all welcome him Into our puzzling sphere, For in this home of liberty All, all are welcome here.

A post within our ship you seek, If the good ones all be taken For this year, don't, I pray you, Retreat with courage shaken.

E'en tho' 'tis but to pull an oar, Your captain you assigns; Do not give up, but like Ben Hur Prepare for better times.

If you present two keep up, Although you're late beginning, I think you'll stand at New Year Within a THREE of winning. ADA ARMAND.

7-ANAGRAMS.

There was a ship called ADVOCATE, It set its sails one day; Of its equipage some one said: "There's a hard crew sailed away."

O, this sad man was surely wrong, For I myself was there, And truly such a noble crew Is what I can call rare.

A bolt being loose beneath the ship, "I'll to rivet it dive in" The middy said, but the water Just took him to the chin.

Now, Captain Tom pulled near the shore, And through the deepening fog, They saw a stately maple tree, And it grew by the log

On which I sat. They to it steered, And took me with them too; That's how I happened to be one Who sails in that canoe.

Oh, such a ship, and such a ship As her ye never saw! 'T would be a severe critic Who'd find therein a flaw.

Should such a one come meddling, He soon would be dismayed, He'd get a greeting fit to make Any botherer afraid.

I meant to add a few more 'grams Before I closed my text, But had no time, so it must be Continued in my next. ADA ARMAND.

Answers to 1st September Puzzles.

1-E T W E E 4-H A V E N
T A I N T A L O N E
W I D T H V O L E D
E N T R Y E N E I D
E T H Y L N E E D Y

2-Forgot. 3-Lemonade. 5-A watch. 6-Without. 7-Each man had been married before, and each had a daughter, and each married the other's daughter. 8-Dearly, early. 9-Another.

Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to September 1st Puzzles.

Thos. W. Banks, George W. Blyth, Henry Reeve, Jessie Gordon, Josie Sheehan, Oliver and Addison Snider, A. R. Borrowman, Agatha Prudhomme, Geo. Rogers, Alice Anderson, J. W. Moore.

Boys and Girls on the Farm.

BY G. R. BRADLEY.

I may say, perhaps the most neglected crop about the farm is the crop of boys and girls. On no other crop does the present and future success of farming depend as much as on this one.

How shall they be mentally, morally and physically educated and trained, that they may love the work of the farm? Mentally, they need opportunities of an education much the same as other boys and girls.

from school. It may be all right to take the boy from school for a year or two, still it should only be temporary.

A high school course for a year or two, with particular stress laid on chemistry, botany and other natural sciences, followed by a two or three-year course at some agricultural college, should give the lad, now a young man, a good, sound, English, scientific and practical education.

sarily tiring the body and giving no time for mental thought and improvement, is a great influence. Stop complaining about the degraded nature of work. The truth is, every one who is worthy to live works.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, recommends coarsely ground or rolled barley, mixed with one-third its weight of wheat bran, as a grain ration for cows.

Mr. D. F. Wilber, who has a large herd of Holstein-Friesian catt'e, and runs a creamery at Oneonta, N. Y., recently, by using a "butter-accumulator" attached to his separator, made a lot of sweet cream butter.

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9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS. RUNS EAST No Backache. SAWS DOWN TREES. FOLDED. BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have sawed from 5 to 9 cords daily.

GREAT SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bow Park Herd, to take place on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1893, at Bow Park, Brantford, Ontario.

When 50 head will be offered without reserve. The unparalleled success of this herd, and high excellence of the breeding of the animals it contains, make this one of the most attractive sales of late years.

FIFTY PURE - BRED HEREFORD CATTLE. A Few Shorthorn Cattle, 50 Cotswold and Southdown Sheep, and 25 Berkshire Pigs.

FREDERICK WM. STONE, WILL BE SOLD BY A:U:C:T:I:O:N

On Wednesday, October 25, 1893. At the MORETON LODGE FARM (Next the Ontario Agricultural College), one mile from GUELPH.

THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer. F. W. STONE, 342-b-om Guelph, Ont.

ROSS Side Stock Farm. GEORGETOWN, ONT., A CREDIT SALE OF

26 Head of Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle,

NOVEMBER 10, '93.

Also a number of first-class ROADSTER HORSES, including one Brood Mare, Lady St. George, record 2:37. Twelve months' credit will be given.

H. L. ROSS, Prop., Georgetown, Ont.

J. LEASK, Taunton, Ont., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires. 343-2-y-om

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM, LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.

The home of DODGER 22281, record 2:24 (over half-mile track), by Arminius 22280, he by Raveller 3108, by Satellite 2500; and GROVELAND 11223, three years old, sired by Alexander 6617, record 2:30, by Alcantara 729, record 2:23.

ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM. Importer & Breeder of Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Shetlands and Ayrshire Cattle. Prices to suit the times. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 329-y-om

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont. SHORTHORNS. Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 335-tf-om

VALENTINE FIGHT, Maple Leaf Farm, Orill, Ontario. Offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings, and two-year-olds also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize, Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R. 335-1-y-om

H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ont., have a few choice heifers and young cows sired by silver medal bull, Prince Albert, and from prize-winning dams of the best Cruickshank blood. Exeter Station, G. T. R., half mile. 337-1-y-om

FOR SALE. One choice young Bull sired by a Sussex bull, by Dryden's Imp. Sussex; dam Crimson Flower, by Imp. Royal Hampton. The accompanying cut is a half sister bred by me. Also a few fancy show Heifers of the same breeding bred to young Indian Chief bull. Some fine Road Horses for sale. 331-1-y-om J. MORGAN & SONS, Kerwood, Ont.

FOR SALE. A FEW SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES AT REASONABLE PRICES. R. RIVERS & SON, Springhill Farm, Walkerton, Ont 324-1-y-om

MEADOW-LAWN SHORTHORNS. I will sell bull calves from my stock bull Royal Sovereign at prices to suit the times. Come and see me or write. M. J. IRELAND, Copetown, Ont. 339-1-y-om

H. I. ELLIOTT, Riverview Farm, Danville, P. Q. Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Gloster, Lovely, Claret and Nonpareil. Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank bull, King James. 339-1-y-om

FOR SALE. A good Shorthorn show bull calf. Also some other thrifty young stock of both sexes. Some fine, young Berkshire boars on hand, one ready for use. JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, P.Q. 341-1-y-om

AUTUMN PREMIUMS

BULBS! BULBS! BULBS! FOR FALL PLANTING.

BEAUTIFY THE HOME IN WINTER and the Garden in Early Spring.

Offer No. 1—For ONE new yearly subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, at \$1.00, we will send 2 Single and 2 Double Hyacinth bulbs.

Offer No. 2—For TWO new subscribers (\$2), we will send: 4 HYACINTHS, Double and Single, Mixed. 4 TULIPS, Duc Van Tholl, mixed. 6 CROCUS, choice mixed. 3 SNOWDROPS, double. 2 FREERIAS. 2 SCILLAS. 1 BERMUDA or True EASTER LILY.

Offer No. 3—For THREE new subscribers (\$3), we will send the "Beautiful" Collection of Hyacinths, for pot culture: Single Varieties. AMY, very dark red. NORMA, pale waxy pink. GRANDEUR A MERVILLE, beautiful blush. LA PUCELLE D'ORLEANS, pure white. CHARLES DICKENS, porcelain blue. UNCLE TOM, blackish-purple. ALIDA JACOBBA, clear yellow. Double Varieties. BOUQUET TENDRE, fine crimson. PRINCE OF ORANGE, pink, carmine striped. LA DEESE, pure white, yellow centre. PRINCE OF WATERLOO, pure white, rose centre. BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR, fine lilac. GARRICK, dark lavender.

Offer No. 4—For FOUR new subscribers (\$4), we will send: 12 HYACINTHS, Double and Single, named. 15 TULIPS, Double and Single, mixed. 18 CROCUS, mixed colors. 8 SNOWDROPS, Single and Double. 3 GRAPE HYACINTHS, assorted colors. 3 NARCISSUS, assorted. 3 JONQUILS, Single or Double. 1 LILIUM AURATUM. 6 LILY OF THE VALLEY, pips. 1 CROWN IMPERIAL. 3 ANEMONES, Double, mixed.

THOSE SUBSCRIBING NOW will receive the Advocate till the END OF 1894 FOR \$1.00.

WRITE TO F. A. FOLGER, RIDEAU FARM, KINGSTON, ONT.

FOR PRICES ON Holstein -:- Cattle. 331-1-y-om

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES. None but the best are kept at BROCKHOLME FARM, Ancaster, Ont. R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor.

Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded. 337-1-y-om

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

J. G. Clark, Woodroffe Stock and Dairy Farm, Ottawa, places his advertisement of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire swine with us this issue.

J. Leask, Taunton, Ont., inserts a breeder's card in this issue. He is breeding Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires. Young stock for sale at all seasons.

J. Lockie Wilson has purchased from D. G. Hamner & Sons, Mt. Vernon, an imported shearing Cotswold ram. This will be quite an addition to his flock of pure-bred Shropshires.

Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont., made a short call at our office while on his way to England, where he intends selecting another shipment of Shropshires. He informs us that he knows just where he can lay his hands upon the number he requires for his winter trade, and expects to have them here by the middle of November. Our readers will remember that Mr. Hawkshaw imported 107 early in June, about half of these have been sold, and the balance of them are now being mated to imported rams, and intending purchasers may have a fine choice by paying a visit to his farm. See his advertisement in this issue.

SALE OF BOW PARK SHORTHORNS.

In our advertising columns the sale of 50 head of Shorthorn cattle from the celebrated Bow Park herd is announced. The winnings achieved by this herd throughout Canada and the United States are fresh in the memories of all cattle men. The high prices enjoyed a few years since are not now to be expected, and intending purchasers may profit by the present offering by obtaining individuals of breeding and excellence that could not be purchased through any other source except by a heavy outlay. The lot consists of 38 females and 12 bulls, embracing some of the most desirable females of Bates & Booth breeding, as well as individuals bred from some of the most celebrated show yard winners of recent years.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, writes this office as follows: "I have now taken into stables and weaned the last of my bull calves, whose ages vary from five months to one year. They are very much leaner than usual, owing to flies and dried-up pastures. The bull calves number seventeen, and the heifer calves something less. I think I have never stabled a more promising lot of young bulls, and I am certain I have never stabled a better bred lot. Nearly one-half of the bull calves are from imported cows, and many of the others are from the daughters of imported cows. They are all big, vigorous fellows of their ages, though quite thin in condition. Besides the above bull calves, I have three excellent young imported bulls—one Nonpareil, one Maid of Promise and one Clementina—all of the very best Cruickshank and Kinellar breeding. Indian Chief is still fairly sure, vigorous and healthy, though partially skinned by the horn-fly. He has never missed a feed. He lies out in the pasture with the cows every night during the summer, and he runs with them in the yard every fine day in winter."

Canadian Honors at the World's Fair.

Not published in our last issue.

HEREFORDS—SWEETSTAKES.

Cow, any age.—Fourth premium, H. D. Smith, Compton, P. Q.

ABERDEEN—ANGUS.

Four animals of either sex under four years, the get of one sire.—Sixth premium, Robert Craik, Montreal.

GALLOWAYS.

Herd of one bull, two years or over; one cow, three years or over; one heifer, two years; one heifer, one year; one heifer, under one year.—Fourth premium, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound.

Four animals of either sex under four years, the get of one sire.—Second premium, same owner.

Two animals of either sex, the produce of one cow.—First and sixth premium, same owner.

GUERNSEYS.

Bull, three years or over.—Fifth premium, J. N. Greenshields, Danville.

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Stallion, five years and over.—Third premium, R. Ness, Howick; eleventh and thirteenth premiums, National Haras, Montreal.

Stallion, four years and under five.—Third and fourth premiums, R. Ness.

Mare, five years or over.—Sixth premium, E. A. Globensky, St. Eustace.

CLYDESDALES.

Mare, under one year.—Fourth premium, A. B. Scott & Son, Vanneck.

SUFFOLK PUNCH.

Stallion, two years and under three.—First premium, Joseph Beck, Thorndale.

HACKNEYS.

Stallion, any age.—First and second premiums, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville.

Mare, any age.—First premium, R. Beith & Co.; second and fourth premiums, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau.

NOTICE.

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of sleds manufactured by Brown Bros., Danville, Que. The sleds are of superior build, and have been proved to be just what is wanted for drawing logs, grain, and all kinds of heavy work. As an evidence of their worth, in the face of sharp competition they have been shipped all over the country, even as far west as Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

The perfect satisfaction the "Cradle Churn" is giving those who use it is seen from the many letters received by Messrs. B. R. Hamilton in its praise, of which the following is a sample:

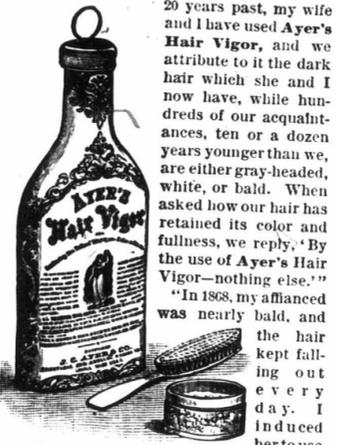
Neepawa, Man., April 15, 1893. Messrs. B. R. Hamilton & Co.

Dear Sirs,—We have been using one of your Cradle Churns for over six months, and would not be without one for double the price. We have used the barrel churn and several others, and consider the Cradle Churn far superior to any of them.

Yours truly, W. BRYDEN.

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address: McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P.Q. 340-y-om



Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write R. ROBERTSON, Howick, Que. 343-y-om

WOODROFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.
Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of young Bulls of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont. 343-L-om

NOW IN QUARANTINE



Royal-bred Ayrshires of the deepest milking and prize record strains traceable back and up to date from Scotland's noted breeders. A fuller milking and other records will be furnished by catalogue to those wishing to improve their stock. Limited number of calves for sale after January, 1894. Maple Grove Ayrshire Stock Farm, Lyn, Ont., eight miles from Brockville, Ont., line G. T. R. R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder Ayrshires. 340

ABERDEEN—ANGUS CATTLE.

Prize winners from the World's Fair. Dr. Craik's show herd, now in quarantine at Sarnia, contains animals of all ages, of choicest breeding and individual merit. There are Trojan Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Blackbirds, Lady Fannys and Kinochry Favorites. Catalogues and prices from JAMES KESSACK, or DR. CRAIK, 343-a-om AT QUARANTINE. MONTREAL.

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

At the head of herd is Nell's John Bull, grandson of Ida of St. Lamberts. Females from \$75 to \$150.
Our stud is principally composed of the get of Almont Wilkes, 2:19 and General Stanton, the sire of more horses in the 30 list than any sire in Canada.

Jonathan Carpenter, 337-1-y-om WINONA, ONT.

IF YOU WANT A WELL-BRED SHORT-HORN BULL for use on Grade Cows, or a heifer to start a herd with, at a price that your pocket can stand, write me. I can suit you. C. G. DAVIS, Woodlands, Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O., Ont. 337-1-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

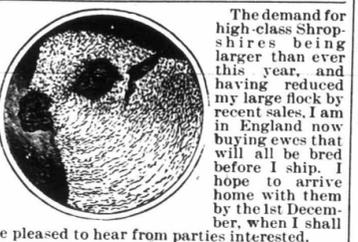
WM. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont., offers for sale Jerseys of all ages from his famous herd. The world-renowned St. Lambert blood a specialty. Also registered Clydesdale Horses. 343-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRES.

A fine selection of Shearing Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis, 170 head to select from. Address: J. & J. SMITH, Paris, Ont. 331-y-om

SHROPSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS.
Shearing rams and ewes by imp. Thomas ram, and lambs by imp. Bradburn ram. Both these rams were first prize winners in England and Toronto. Also bulls and heifers of choice breeding and quality. W. G. PETTIT, 337-y-om Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., G. T. R.

The demand for high-class Shropshires being larger than ever this year, and having reduced my large flock by recent sales, I am in England now buying ewes that will all be bred before I ship. I hope to arrive home with them by the 1st December, when I shall be pleased to hear from parties interested.



W. S. HAWKSHAW,
Glanworth Post Office, Ont., 7 miles south of London. 326-y-om

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRES

My stock was selected by myself, and consists of Shearing Ewes and Ewe Lambs from the leading flocks of England, and of the highest quality and breeding. Stock of all ages for sale. C. W. GURNEY, Paris, Ontario. 327-y-om

SHROPSHIRES FOR SALE.

My whole flock of 60 head of imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearing Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS. T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 343-y-om

MAPLE SHADE FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES

Ram Lambs of 1893. I am now prepared to supply choice Ram Lambs at reasonable prices. Also a limited number of Yearling Ewes. PRICES ON APPLICATION. JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont. 313-1-y-om

HILL HOME STOCK FARM SHROPSHIRES.

The highest type of imported and Canadian bred Shropshires. Special attention paid to character and quality. Choice young stock for sale. Telegrams:—Burford; R.R. Station, Brantford; P. O. Mount Vernon. 327-1-y-om D. G. HANMER & SONS.

Ample Shade Stock Farm

LEICESTERS FOR SALE.
Shearing Rams & Ewes, Ram Lambs & Ewe Lambs From the Prize-Winning Flock of 1893. Write for what you want, or come and see. B. GAUNT & SONS, 357-1-y-om ST. HELENS, ONT.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Andrew Mitchell, the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has always on hand and for sale bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to ANDREW MITCHELL, 327-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright.

SHROPSHIRES.

Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address: J. & T. THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Baschurch, Shrewsbury, Eng. Telegram: Thonger, Nesscliff. 322-1-y-om

LINCOLN SHEEP.

Lambs and Shearings of both sexes always for sale. Our last importation was made direct from the flock of Hy. Dudding, Esq., of Great Grimby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head. If you want a ram or a few ewes, send along your orders. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario; W. WALKER, Ilderton, Ont. 341-1-y-om on London, Huron and Bruce Ry.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,

Jersey de Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. C. T. R., importer and breeder of Dorset Horned Sheep 343-1-y-om

T. W. HECTOR,

Importer and Breeder of Dorset Horned Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada. P. O.: Springfield on the Credit. Stations: Springfield and Cooksville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R. 329-1-y-om

GOTSWOLD RIDGE FARM

The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Cotswold Sheep in Ontario. Shearing Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs also from imported sires & dams. Sheep are either bred or imported by myself. I also breed Durham Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Can supply pairs not akin of my own breeding. JOSEPH WARD, Marsh Hill P. O., Uxbridge Station. 333-1-y-om

COTSWOLD—SHEEP

William Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder. Stock recorded. Sheep of all ages and sexes on hand for show purposes. Call and inspect personally. Visitors welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 333-1-y-om

FOR FATTER SHEEP AND MORE WOOL. **DIP YOUR SHEEP IN COOPER'S DIP**. BENEFITS THE FLOCK. ERADICATES INSECTS AND DISEASE.

Standard English Remedy. 100-gallon packet, \$2.00; 25-gallon packet, 50c. GEORGE J. THORP, Wool Dealer, Guelph. 342-b-0

THE MARKHAM HERD

Farm at Locust Hill Station, C. P. R. Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk pigs. As we do not intend to exhibit, we will now sell a choice lot of show pigs of each breed. 341-y-om JOHN PIKE & SONS.



W. C. EDWARDS AND COY

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.

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.

ELMBURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

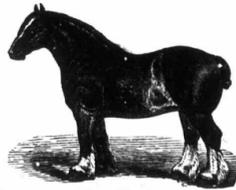
Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.

HENRY SMITH, Manager.

Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm

NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.
Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.
Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities.

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

Terms reasonable.

322-1-y-om

SHROPSHIRE.

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



SHORTHORNS!

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



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

IMPROVED LARGE WHITE, YORKSHIRES AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

The undersigned have for sale a few boars suitable for this fall's service of the above breeds; also a few very fine young sows (Large Improved Yorkshire). Our stock are bred from the best strains, and parties ordering from us may rely upon getting good stock. Apply to WM. GODDGER & SON, P. O. Box 100, Woodstock, Ont. 335-1-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. 341-y-om



IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Thirty-five choice Breeding Sows from the best English breeders. Young stock of all ages. Stock supplied for exhibition purposes, registered and guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co. Ont. 327-y-om



TAMWORTH SWINE, SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

Can furnish a number of choice young pigs in unrelated pairs bred from the best stock procurable in England. Pigs crated suitable for long journeys. A few nice Shropshires for sale, bred from stock imported by such importers as John Miller & Sons, Brougham; R. Caulticott, Tyrone, etc. A few of the best Clydesdales on the continent—The Granite City and Eastfield Chief at head of Stud; also Shorthorns of choice breeding. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. MILLIKEN S'N (Midland Division), G.T.R. JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm, Amber, Ont. 325-y-om

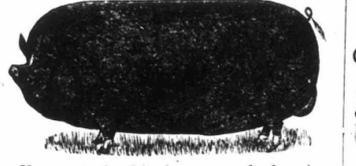
RED TAMWORTH PIGS

We have two litters now ready to ship. Also Yorkshire Pigs and Ayrshire Cattle. All stock pure-bred and registered. A standard-bred and registered pacing stallion from a producing sire and dam at a bargain. CALDWELL BROTHERS, Briery Bank Stock Farm, Orchardville, Ontario. 335-1-f-om

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

Young stock of different ages constantly on hand. Pairs supplied not akin. A few good boars of March and April litters by High Clear Prince. Intend exhibiting my stock at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, and would be pleased to meet customers. Station and Telegraph Office—CLAREMONT, C. P. R. 322-y-om

BERKSHIRES, COTSWOLDS JERSEYS.



Young stock of both sexes and of various ages for sale. Show Rams and Ewes—Ram Lambs and Ewe Lambs. Come and see, or address—

J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT. 332-y-om

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.

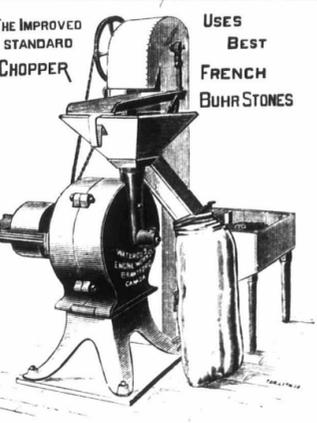
GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT. 25 miles east of Toronto, on the C.-P. R. 327-1-y-om

NONE BUT THE VERY BEST ARE KEPT AT ISALEIGH GRANGE.

This is what we claim and our customers endorse. GUERNSEYS, SHROPSHIRE AND IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES. Seventy-five beautiful ewes in lamb to our imported rams, winners at England's greatest shows. In Yorkshires we imported last year the cream of the English winners at the Royal, the Liverpool and Manchester, and the Royal Cornwall and other large shows, including the first-prize boar at the Royal. Do not forget that like produces like, and send in your orders for young pigs early. Address, 333-y-om J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q.

HOW SHE MADE HER MONEY.

Mrs. E. M. Jones' New Book, "DAIRYING FOR PROFIT," Tells the Whole Story. So anyone reading it can do the same, and secure a comfortable independence. 60,000 COPIES SOLD ALREADY! Orders still pouring in. Price, 30c. by mail; four copies to one address by mail, \$1. ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, BOX 324 BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA. 332-y-om



Farmers, Stock Raisers, Feed Your Stock Chopped Grain. TO : DO : THIS : ECONOMICALLY Try a Standard Buhr Stone Chopping Mill. Can be run by any 4 to 12 Horse-Power. SIMPLE, DURABLE, VERY FAST. Send for Circulars. WATERLOUS, Brantford, Canada. 343-y-om

C. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont. Breeder of high-class Large English Berkshires. Young stock for sale, both sexes. Pairs not akin. Boars ready for service. Sows in farrow. Write for prices, or come and see stock. Bright Stn., G.T.R. 339-1-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. 332-y-om

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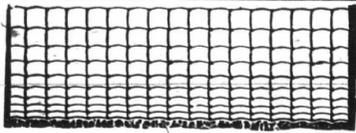
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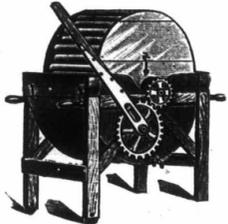
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I, said Coiled Spring,
Woven up in a sling;
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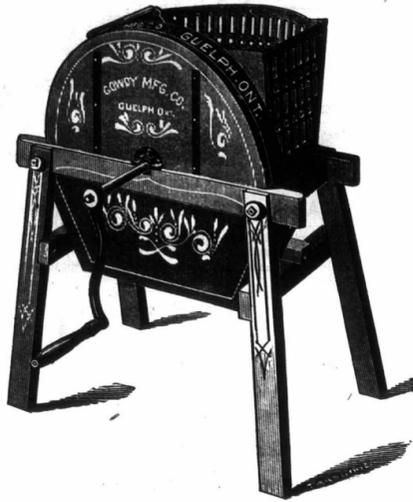
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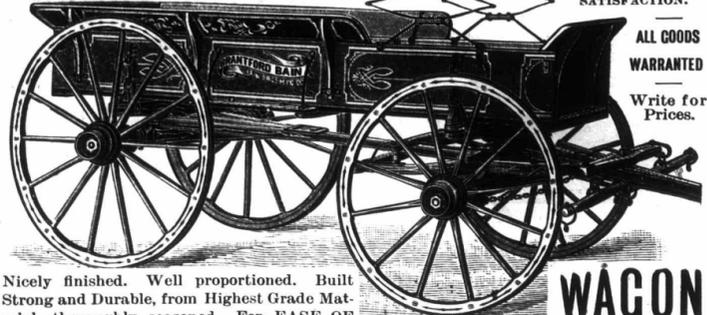
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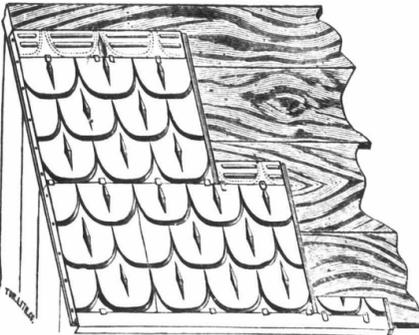
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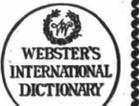
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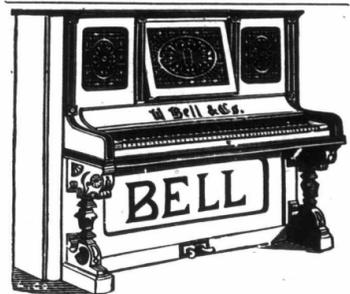
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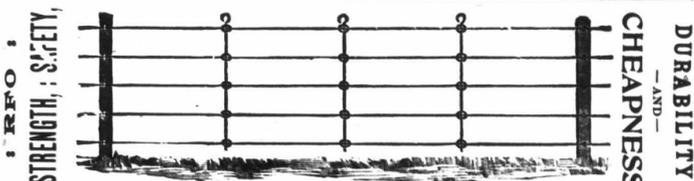


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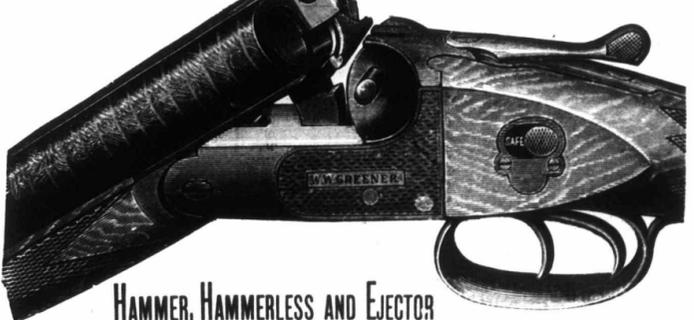
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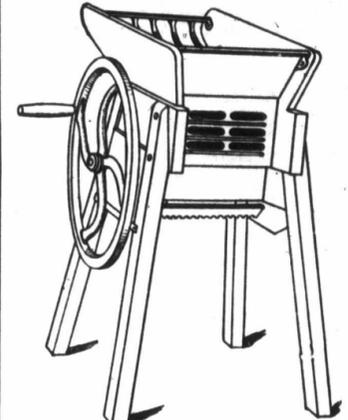
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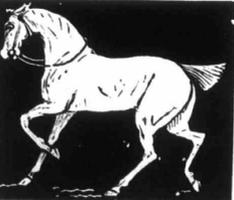
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