

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

WM. WELD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

3.—Should one or more essays, in addition to the one receiving the first prize, present a different view of the question, a second prize will be awarded, but the payment will be in agricultural books. First prize essayists may choose books or money, or prize essayists may order books for any amount not exceeding \$3.00, but no balance will be remitted in cash. When first prize essayists mention nothing about books, we will remit the money.

Our prize of \$5 has been awarded to Mr. S. A. Laidman, Binbrook, Ont., for the best essay on *The Management of Agricultural Exhibitions.*

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on *What Steps Should be Taken to Improve the Quality of Milk delivered at Cheese Factories.* Essay to be in this office by the 10th of December.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on *The Cost of Rearing a Sheep to the Age of Twelve Months, Eighteen Months, and Two Years Old Respectively, and the Profit Realized at the Various Ages.* Essay to be in this office by the 10th of January.

We want Good, Live AGENTS to canvass for the "Farmer's Advocate" in every locality in the Dominion and United States. Sample copies and subscription blanks free to canvassers who mean business.

Editorial.

1889 and 1890.

This number completes the Twenty-fourth Volume and last issue for this year. It may be well to scan briefly the past and look anticipatively into the future. Peace and plenty bless our land; health, happiness and prosperity prevail in our country; our agriculturists are quite as prosperous as in any country we have visited or heard of; the crops have been fair in some parts, unusually good in others, yet in some almost a total failure. Prices of some products have been rather low and a few others highly remunerative. Farmers are credited for being proverbial complainers. In many ways they have our strongest sympathy, as their complaints are just in regard to greater burdens that are forced upon them by every body of monopolists. Legislators have not looked after the interests of agriculturists as much as they should have done. Farmers themselves are greatly to blame for this, because they will not unite and protect their interests, but will be blindly led by partyism in too many cases.

OUR MANITOBA AND NORTHWESTERN EDITION.

We are pleased to inform you that despite the attempts made by those who are opposed to your interest to place the **ADVOCATE** in a false position, it has increased in circulation to a greater extent during the past year than for many previous years. Such has been its progress that we are enabled to concede to the request of our prairie farmers, and establish a branch in Winnipeg under the title of the **MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST EDITION** of the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

One of our sons has been in the Northwest preparing for this during the past summer, our associate editor spent two months there, and at the present time one of our sons and an associate editor are in Winnipeg preparing for the first number, which will be issued in January. This we look on as the greatest step of advancement we have made in any year. It will necessitate the expenditure of many thousands of dollars; yet we cheerfully comply with the call made, knowing that we have so many real friends, —friends that know what the **ADVOCATE** has done and is doing. But few know the difficulties we have had to contend against, nor the dark natures, plans and devices of the opponents to your prosperity; but the **ADVOCATE** has been, and is, true to its name.

In making this departure we hope to do more good to you all, and believe we have the hearty good wishes of thousands.

We thank our old subscribers for their annual renewals of their confidence for the past twenty-four years; we thank all for their kind words and acts. The **ADVOCATE'S** pen is still strong. We thank the giver of all good for enabling us to use it discreetly. We promise you a more valuable publication for 1890 than any previous year, and hope to increase the number of commendations that have already been received, viz.: That the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE** is the best agricultural paper in America. Wishing you all the pleasures and compliments of the season, and a happy and prosperous new year, I remain your humble servant, well-wisher and true friend,

WILLIAM WELD.

Our Subscription Picture of 1890.

During the past fall we determined to offer, as a subscription prize, a picture of more than ordinary interest. It is a beautiful engraving, seventeen inches deep and thirty inches long, on which are portrayed, in the best art, the prize-winning draught stallions of 1889, at the Toronto Industrial and Ontario Provincial. Nine noted horses are illustrated. Full particulars of them will be given in our January number.

The engraving, printing, etc., will cost us upwards of \$1,000. It is the finest thing of the kind ever produced, or offered by any agricultural paper in America. We will give a copy of this picture to every old subscriber who sends us his own subscription, accompanied by the name of one new subscriber, before February 1st, 1890. New subscribers may also obtain it by sending us an additional yearly subscriber.

Caution.

Again the patent right agent and confidence man are abroad. This crop springs up spontaneously, and it matters not whether it be Red Lion wheat, Bohemian or Hullless oats, or what not they have the same origin. All spring from the fertile brain of parties who make it their business to gull. We are daily in receipt of letters for advice of how to get out of some difficulty that has occurred through giving orders to agents who pretend to be authorised by incorporated companies. When will our farmers leave severely alone this class and deal with reliable men?

From our agents and subscribers, we hear of new schemes of working seed grain, in which fabulous profits are promised. A subscriber is just in who has been duped of a large sum of money by an agent pretending to have control of a wire clothes line that does not require pins, and, which scheme, we have good reason to believe, has the same headquarters. Still let us hear of anything that savours of fraud, that we may expose it. Send full particulars and details.

Subscriptions and Mail Matter for Manitoba and Northwest Office must be addressed Box 314 Winnipeg.

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Stock.**Chatty Letter from the States.**

[From our Chicago Correspondent.]

The American Horse Association of Chicago held its first annual exhibition at the Exposition Building, and the display of horse flesh was, without exception, the greatest that has yet been held on the continent. As is generally understood, the horsemen who have hitherto held their meetings as a part of the Annual Fat Stock Show, wanted more room, and last fall the leading horse owners of Chicago, mostly gentlemen of wealth, formally organized an association for the exclusive purpose of showing horses.

The move was considered an unfortunate one by those who were interested in the welfare of the American Fat Stock Show, as they thought the withdrawal of the great horse feature would greatly diminish popular interest in the show, and so cut down gate receipts as to seriously cripple the finances of the enterprise. Quite a protest was made against the formation of the "Gentlemen's Horse Association" at the time, and the latter not caring to antagonize the fat stock show offered to pay the rent of the building during the entire period of the two shows. This was equivalent to a guarantee of \$1,500 to the fat stock show, and so the matter stands.

The magnitude of the horse show alone is convincing proof that the two exhibitions were wisely separated, as it was not possible to give the horses and the cattle all of the space and attention each needed at the same time. It looks now as if we should drift into specialties, even in the matter of live stock exhibits. Perhaps the time will come when there will be the annual horse show, followed by the annual cattle show, the annual swine show, the annual sheep show, and so on.

With proper and permanent buildings and grounds, however, it looks as if it would be better to combine the entire live stock and kindred industries, with accessories and appliances, etc., under one great comprehensive management, and call it the American Live Stock Exposition.

The show was a great success financially, closing with about \$10,000 on the profit side of the ledger. The expenses of the show were between \$55,000 and \$60,000.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

Stock yard prices for prime cattle have lately been high. D. P. Keller, of Macon, Ill., got \$5.25 for a dozen head of choice three-year-old grade Angus steers. They were the get of a \$1,000 bull bought in Chicago six years ago. J. B. Keller, of Taylorville, Ill., marketed 37 three-year-old Shorthorns, 1,761 lbs. average, at \$5.35. The latter by the way were dehorned. T. W. Harvey, of Thurlington, Neb., marketed 95 head of 1,686-lb. of Shorthorn, Angus and West Highland cattle, in one lot, at \$5.20. David Welling, of Adair, Ill., marketed 20 head of 1,646-lb. cattle at \$5.25.

Joseph Gould, the cattle exporter, has removed his family from Oshawa, Ont., to Boston, but he expects to spend much of his time in Chicago buying cattle.

L. E. Montgomery, of Springfield, Ill., an old cattleman, is trying his hand at exporting live cattle to London. He recently paid \$5.20 to \$5.25 in Chicago.

Handled with Gloves.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate:—

DEAR SIR,—In your August issue we found five columns relating to Holstein cattle, apparently well written and unusually strong on Holstein supremacy; in fact, we never got such a shock from any class of cattlemen as we have received from them, for the weakest-minded person in our Dominion, after reading them (the Holstein papers), would have looked with pleasure and some pride at the fine display they (the Holsteins) would undoubtedly make at the trial to come off inside of a month afterwards, viz., September, for the prize the Editor so generously and, to our mind, very practically offered. We all know the result. It was looked forward to with pleasure and hope by many of your readers, and the result compels us to say those men have no faith in what they preach. A little chap sitting by our side, after hearing Mr. Stevenson's concluding remarks read, advising the Holstein men to do their utmost to place them where they should be, remarked: "Well, I would send them back to Holland." All the crowd (numbering eight) vociferously answered, "Right; put them on the Oxenholm and send them back, sooner the better for Ontario." If their supremacy is so undoubted it is strange that English and Scotchmen, that simply overran Holland, never saw their highly lauded usefulness. Mr. Editor, we can stand this no longer, and tell the Holstein breeders of Canada to come out or hold their tongue forever. If Shorthorn men had acted thus, why, you could not find a place in your paper for anything but cuts and jibes at us poor Shorthorn fellows, who can't get our cows to raise their own calves. Holstein gentlemen! when it will pay us better to produce milk than beef we will do it, and can do it without a Holstein or any other cross; certainly not a Holstein cross. What Britain has not got in the shape of useful cattle is not worth getting, and we are not afraid to tell it in Holland, if need be.

Yours truly, STOCKMAN.

[We can assure "Stockman" no one was more disappointed than the Editor because the Holsteins did not compete for the "ADVOCATE Plate." As far as the space occupied in the August number by "Holstein papers" is concerned, we may say the FARMER'S ADVOCATE desires to give every class of breeders an equal chance to bring their respective favorites to the notice of the public. In such cases we do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements of our correspondents, but give them to our readers as the views of intelligent and respectable citizens. Such views, if properly read and considered, always teach valuable lessons of one kind or another. The very fact that the Holsteins did not compete for this prize, either through their association or by private enterprise, has brought out a great deal of adverse criticism throughout the country. Perhaps the "Holstein breeders" will explain matters to the satisfaction of our readers. As the same prize is offered next year let us hope they will then compete. While we direct so much attention to the Holsteins, should we not enquire why the Shorthorn men did not show up? Also, why were not some of the other breeds represented? Some objected to certain clauses in the rules; we invited all such to correspond with Prof. Jas. Robertson, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., regarding any objections they may entertain. We desire to have these rules so framed that there will be no room for objections next fall, and hope to see a strong competition.]

Pigs and Pigs.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate:—

Sir,—I should not have replied to Mr. Snell's article in your November number, on the above, had he not seen fit to drag me into the controversy.

True, he does not mention me by name, but as I am the only pork packer who has imported and is breeding the improved large Yorkshires, he cannot mean any one else. I shall leave Mr. Green to reply to the question, whether the Yorkshires are good feeders, if they make good use of their food, and whether they are a pure breed, and confine myself to the question of the relative merits of the two as regards the fatness of the carcass, or in other words, suitability for a bacon curer's pig. I am a native of the royal county (Berkshire), where our family has been engaged in bacon curing for generations. The Berkshires were my especial favorites, and I used to look forward to the time when I should be able to engage in the enterprise of importing and breeding them, and it was with great regret that I was compelled by the inexorable demand for lean bacon and hams to go in for the improved large Yorkshires. Job says: "O that mine adversary had written a book." Mr. Snell has done so, I am glad of it.

I presume he will not deny that in the great improvement on the native hogs that has taken place in the last twenty-five years the Berkshires have had a larger share than any other breed, hence, as the great majority of Canadian hogs are too fat, it follows that the Berkshires, as a breed, are too fat for the public taste, which, as I have stated in former communications, has completely changed.

Forty years ago I sold bacon with the fat four to six inches thick, from which all the lean had been cut away and sold fresh. To day these same consumers, laboring men, would not take it as a gift, they insist on having lean, mild cured meat. What is lean? is it not muscle? and is it not a fact that certain breeds of animals are more muscular than others? What is said of Southdowns in the same ADVOCATE as Mr. Snell's article? "No matter how a Southdown is fed the carcass will always be composed very largely of lean meat of the best quality." I contend that the Yorkshires excel in this respect all other breeds of swine, hence they are fast displacing Berkshires in England, Ireland, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, the great bacon producing countries. Mr. Snell condemns himself out of his own mouth, he claims that his favorites will produce a larger proportion of lean meat more uniformly mixed with the fat than any other breed; and again he says, "it is well known that the flesh of the Berkshire is more marbled with the lean meat than that of the white hogs." This is an Irishism, for flesh is lean meat, and every one who is conversant with the meat business understands that marbled meat consists in the lean meat, that is, flesh having veins or streaks of fat running through it, and is a sure indication of thorough ripeness, a condition very desirable in a bullock but lessening the value of a fat pig. No stronger evidence could be given as to the aptitude of the Berkshire for laying on fat. In this connection I would say that the premium hog to day for bacon and hams in demand at high prices should not have more than one inch of fat down the back in any part from head to tail. Such meat as twenty years ago we used to

brand as second class because it was as just described is now A1 and "Gilt Edged," while what we used to class as No. 1 is now relegated to an inferior grade and has to be sold in the English market at a greatly reduced price, and sometimes hangs fire at any figure.

It is amusing that Mr. Snell should claim that his favorites are not overdone with fat, when in the *ADVOCATE*, containing his article, are the pictures of his prize-winning Berkshires, and noble animals they are. I can endorse them as admirably suited to raise stock suitable for mess pork whose destination is the pine woods, where lumbermen, working with the thermometer at zero or below, could eat blubber. Mr. Snell intimates that although I am a pork packer, because I have within a year taken to importing and breeding Yorkshires I am not impartial, and as one swallow does not make a summer, so one pork packer does not represent the sentiment of all the pork packers in a country. To this I would say that though only one, my firm has slaughtered over 80,000 hogs in a year, which is a greater number than all the other packers in Ontario; and I have yet to learn that our rivals do not endorse our views, on the contrary I know the principal ones do. In conclusion, if I, whose business success as a pork packer depends on having a supply of the right class of hogs, while my success or failure as a pig breeder is an insignificant matter, and am not impartial to Mr. Snell, the Berkshire breeder and importer for many years, with a business extending over the continent, the person whose statements are to be received as final, are unquestioned.

Yours truly,

WM. DAVIES.

Berkshire Pigs.

BY J. C. SNELL.

My remarks on the Berkshires in the last number of the *ADVOCATE* were written hurriedly, and were not as complete as I should have liked, and I purpose in this paper, with your permission, to treat more fully of their claims to public favor. I think that the question of size should be effectually settled by the fact, that as a class the Berkshires are the largest hogs shown at the fairs in this country, either at maturity or at an earlier age, as compared with other breeds.

In these days, when so much is being written about the desirability of producing lean meat, or a large proportion of lean to fat, the pig, which best fills the bill as a grazer or forager, is what is required. And I claim that there is no better "hustler" than the Berkshire. Of course, he can be spoiled for this, by close confinement and pampering; but given a run of grass or clover from his infancy, with a little help for the first two or three months, he will then go on to look out for himself as successfully as any class of hog in the world. It is, of course, essential to start with the right type of Berkshire; by this, I mean pigs of good length, with deep sides, wide level backs, no broader on the shoulder than on the loin and hind quarters, with full, deep, well-developed hams, and the tail right up on the back. Too many people, I fear, make the mistake of demanding, as the first desideratum, a short dished face, a feature which is all very well for fancy, but not for practical usefulness.

While we believe in contending for a good head in any class of animals as an indication of thrift, contentment, and a good disposition, we claim that this can be had in a more useful form than in that of the pug nose, which does not belong to a grazer; and when combined, as it generally is, with a very short neck and heavy jowls, is very apt to lead to wheezing and imper-

fect breathing, and goes with an idle, listless, lounging animal, which will not get up for exercise or anything else till it is kicked up. We have seen pigs of this description at the English shows, which had to have their heads raised by placing a pillow under them to keep them from smothering, and have seen them with their mouth turned up so much, and the jowls so large, that they could not eat out of a trough, and their food had to be made up into balls by the attendant and dropped into the mouth of the pampered brute as it lay with its eyes shut, and with scarcely energy enough to open its jaws. Such a hog may suit the fancy of rich men, who can afford to pay for the attention they require; but in this country, and in these times when labor is dear and time is precious, we want a hog that is able and willing to help himself.

What we call a good head, is one that is of moderate length, broad at the snout and nostrils, broad between the eyes and ears, the ears well set up and cut, giving a pleasant and intelligent expression of countenance, and indicating a vigorous, active, yet contented hog, which seeks its food as it requires it, eats with a relish and is satisfied. A long shaped snout and a narrow visage, generally indicates a squealing, restless, dissatisfied animal, which is hard to satisfy, and does not make a satisfactory return for the food it consumes. We would here remark that a very short and dished face is not generally found combined with the straight, level back, and broad, deep hams we are aiming to produce, and which is certainly of very much greater importance. Who has not seen the pug nose on a pig with "cat hams," and a drooped rump and light flanks? Yet, the tyro in breeding, who thinks he knows it all, must have the head to suit him, let the hams be what they may. There is a happy medium in this, as in many things, that is more to be desired than the extremes.

Then as to color markings in Berkshires, there is the same danger of being too fastidious, and making uniformity of marking the first or principal feature, in selecting breeders. While we all like to see uniform markings, other things being equal, it is a great mistake to overlook the more substantial and valuable qualities of size, bone, formation and constitution. By all means let us have well-marked Berkshires, avoiding splashes of white on the body; but when a pig shows all the characteristics of the breed, as to size, quality and constitution, undue prominence should not be given to even markings, which are not, after all, a sure indication of pure breeding; for who has not seen a half-bred Berkshire marked as perfectly as it could be done with paint and a brush? It is strange, but true, that experienced breeders of many classes of stock have allowed themselves to be influenced, in the breeding of their stock, by the demands of the public, or the new-comers in the field of farming and stock breeding, most of them ignorant of the true characteristics of the breeds, and have pandered to public taste, when their own judgment condemned it as tending to the destruction of the more useful qualities of their stock. The craze for all-red Shorthorn cattle, which prevailed a few years ago, did incalculable damage to the breed in discouraging the use of good roan bulls in many fine herds, and leading to the use of inferior bulls because they were red, a color which did not nearly so much belong to the breed at its best as the lighter colors, and which is not so generally found associated with the best flesh

and constitution. The demand for *solid colors* in Jersey cattle is having the same tendency and effect at the present time, a huge mistake undoubtedly where the capacity for producing milk and butter should be the quality looked for first, last and always. Breeders in England set us a better example by adhering to the standard of practical usefulness first. Then the roan and white Shorthorn prevails and wins. At the Royal Show, at Windsor, the Jersey cow that won highest honors had more white marks than any other in the great show of over four hundred Jerseys, while the first prize cow in the Ayrshire class was a pure white; but these cows were built for milking and butter-making, and reason says if they are not good for these purposes they are good for nothing. Leading breeders of Berkshires, both in England and in Canada, I am pleased to say, are not pursuing the phantom of color, and wasting their time in splitting hairs, but are breeding with a view to producing the best hog in the world for yielding the most and the best quality of bacon and hams, with flesh well mixed, and marbled with lean meat with the fat; and that they have succeeded in this, has been proven, in many cases, in England in the last few years, where prizes have been offered by the pork packers for the best bacon hogs, and the Berkshires have won the first prizes. As I write, I turn to a copy of the pedigree of an imported Berkshire sow, on the back of which is endorsed a number of first prizes won by the ancestry, "these being given for pigs calculated to make the best bacon;" and several similar cases were reported to me while in England last summer, of which I regret I did not take notes.

In the breeding of hogs for the production of more lean and less fat, we cannot do better than use the Berkshire. No doubt much can be done by judicious feeding with almost any breed toward securing an increased proportion of lean meat, but it is undoubtedly true that the Berkshire will respond more readily to a course of feeding, having this object in view, than any other hog. He is, of all others, the lean meat or muscle-producing hog, and can be bred and fed for this as naturally as the collie dog can be taught to tend sheep. A review of the history of the Berkshires shows that this quality, now deemed so desirable, has always been a characteristic of the breed. From the oft-repeated testimony of early days, and all the way down through the last fifty years, we are assured of the special fitness of the Berkshire hog for the production of lean meats; so that in all these years, the hog with "a streak of lean and a streak of fat," or the hog with the best marbled meat, is always understood to be a Berkshire.

These traits cannot be expected from a slow, quiet, fat-accumulating hog, but may be looked for in one having a more active disposition, or nature that prompts him to such exercise as will develop muscular growth, and at the same time secure a reasonable degree of fatness. In this regard the Berkshire is unexcelled, while for crossing purposes, or grading up other classes, he is unequalled among hogs, and takes the same position, as is generally credited to the Shorthorn among beef cattle, in grading up and improving everything he comes in contact with. He is hardy and stands the cold weather better than any other, as well as the heat of summer; his skin does not crack and blister under the summer sun, as does that of white hogs, so that he is adapted to any and all climates. As the Berkshire usually heads the list, he also forms the standard of comparison. The height of one man's ambition is to produce a hog that is heavier than the Berkshire; of another, one that will feed as well, or one that is as prolific and hardy, or that will graze as well, or that will produce as fine hams and bacon; or in some, one or more ways resemble the Berkshire—the pattern hog—the first that fills the eye of nearly every man who turns his attention to the breeding of swine.

I now close in the language of the poet:

"One breed may rise, another fall;
The Berkshire hog survives them all."

J. G. Snell & Bro.'s Cotswolds and Berkshires.

The accompanying illustration represents some of the prize winners in the herds and flocks of J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., who have been noted for the fine exhibits of Berkshires and Cotswolds made at the Provincial and other leading fairs for so many years. The group in the illustration, was imported by them in July of this year. The yearling ram, Standard Bearer, was bred by the Messrs. Gillett, Killenny, Oxon, England. At the Provincial, the Toronto and Hamilton exhibitions, he won first prize in his class, and stood at the head of the first prize flock. His style and quality of flesh and fleece are all that the most fastidious

wherever shown this year. At the Provincial at London, he won sweepstakes and silver medal for the best Berkshire boar in the show.

The sow Highclere, bred by T. A. E. Hayter, West Woodyates, Dorset, was shown but once in England, being held back for the Royal by her breeder, as he had set his mind on winning with her the twenty pound champion cup, given by the British Berkshire Society for the best specimen of the breed exhibited, which prize she won. At the Provincial Exhibition, she won first prize in her class, and silver medal for the best Berkshire sow of any age. The Live Stock Journal, of London, England, described her "as a sow of great length, beautiful quality and with excellent hair." Since being imported she has produced a fine litter.

Some idea of the quality of the stock owned by

Something of the Sheriff-Hutton Herd.

In remarks of your correspondent, under the heading "The Royal Show for 1889," given in the August number, some are in a slight degree misleading; and before pointing those out, permit me to add to his remarks that the line of achievements won by the Sheriff-Hutton herd in the Royal Shows extend at least *twenty-three years* back, rather than ten years as stated.

On a close scrutiny your readers will notice that the spell is not by any means broken, but the same Sheriff-Hutton blood is asserting itself wherever engrafted.

Mario, the first prize winner, is great grandson of Lord Irwin (29123), and Molly Millicent



SPECIMENS OF MESSRS. J. G. SNELL & BRO.'S COTSWOLDS AND BERKSHIRES.

could well desire. He certainly makes a fitting head for their grand flock. Messrs. Snell not only won every first prize offered for Cotswolds at the Provincial, the Toronto and Hamilton exhibitions, but also at the Provincial the sweepstakes prize of a beautiful and valuable silver water pitcher, given by John S. Pearce & Co., seed merchants, London, Ont., for the best general purpose flock of sheep consisting of yearling ram, ram lamb, four yearling ewes and four ewe lambs. This prize is valued highly by them, not only on account of its beauty, but because it was an open prize for all breeds. Besides the grand specimens exhibited at the fairs, they claim to have the best flock of breeding ewes ever owned by them.

The boar Royal Ruler has been a very successful prize winner, having won first prize

these gentlemen may be learned from the success of their exhibit at London this year, where their Berkshires won, against strong competition, eleven first prizes out of twelve offered in the class.

To Our Subscribers.

With this number, the year 1889 closes. We ask each of our old subscribers to remit us promptly, and send us one or more new names in with their own. We offer valuable premiums for new subscribers. We also want agents in every county, to whom we will pay liberal cash commissions, should any prefer it to the premiums offered.

Many of our premiums will make beautiful Xmas presents; everything offered is of good quality.

Now is the time to subscribe for the ADVOCATE. Agents wanted everywhere.

is a daughter of Beau Benedict (42769), as are also Inglewood Gem and Belle Madeline. In fact the Booth blood shows out brilliantly in the remarks of your correspondent, even though he is trying to give the glory to the north country, to which certainly much honor is due.

The Sheriff-Hutton herd of the late Wm. Linton, sen., was dispersed ten years ago, consequently could not figure as prize-winners, still the same blood has gone on taking a foremost place wherever infused, whether in Britain or on American soil.

WM. LINTON, JR., Aurora, Ont.

What would be thought of a manufacturer, merchant, or other business man who tried to conduct his business in the same manner he did twenty years ago. That is just about the size of many people's farming. Farming must be a pretty good business to keep a place in the race with such handling.

Messrs. Sorby's Clydesdales.

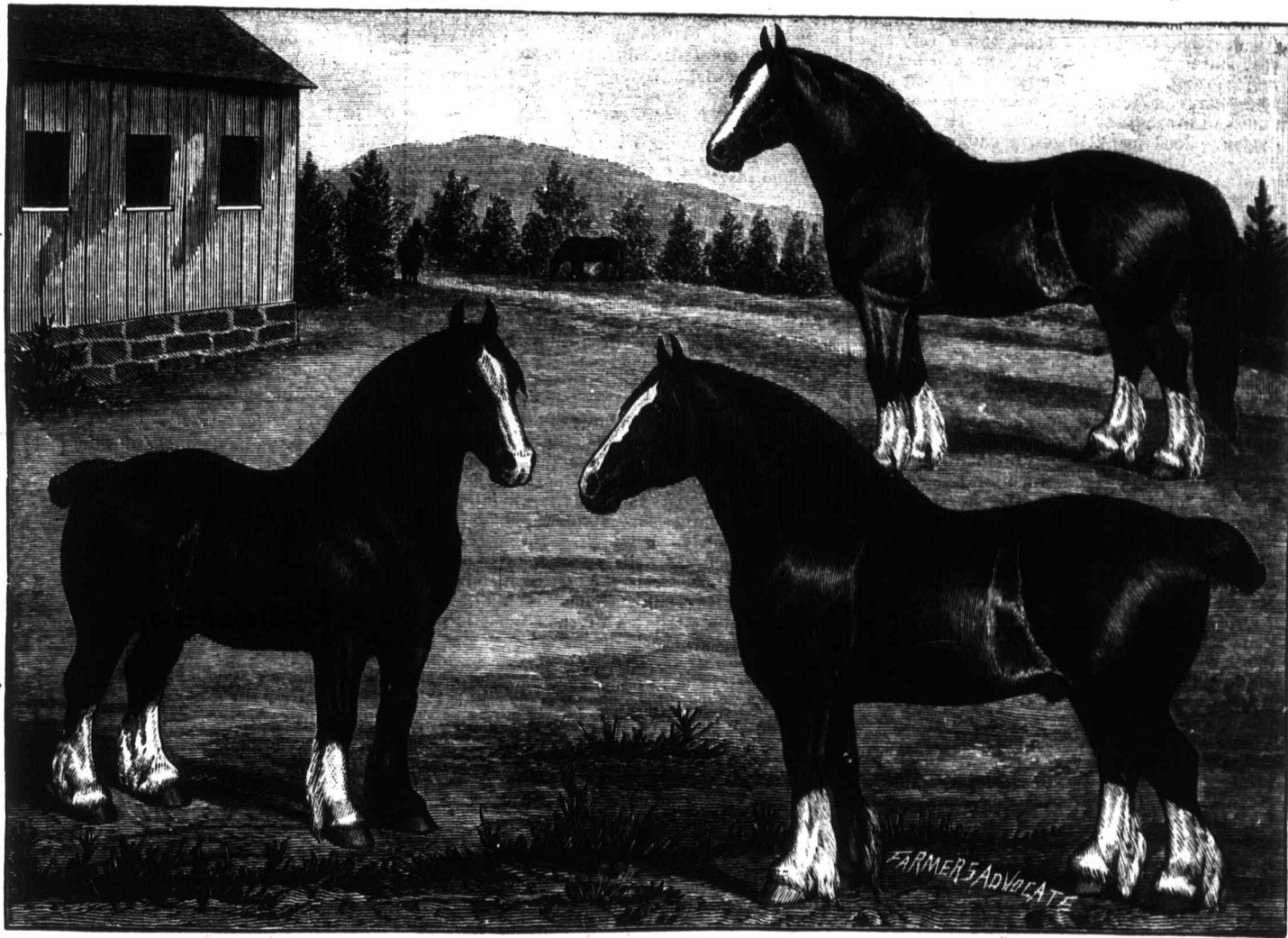
Recently we had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Sorby's last importation of Clydesdales. Their stables now contain twenty-three stallions and fourteen mares, all of which were imported or bred by themselves. The entire number are registered, or eligible to registry, in the best Scotch and American records. Twenty-one were imported this year, viz., thirteen stallions and eight mares, among which is the famous horse Bold Boy (4257), one of the best Clydes that has ever crossed the Atlantic. Some may call him off in color, but he is a handsome horse in every particular; his back action is grand, and his carriage noble.

Mr. MacNeillage, the Secretary of the Clydes-

and the same year, at Glasgow Summer Show, he was awarded first prize and champion cup, as best Clydesdale colt exhibited. The produce of Lord Erskine have distinguished themselves at all the large shows in Scotland. At Glasgow, in 1885, he gained the first prize as the sire of the five best yearlings in 1886 and 1887—first each year as the sire of the five best two-year-olds; in 1887, second as the sire of five best yearlings, and in 1888, first as the sire of the five best yearlings.

The dam of Bold Boy is Lalla Rookh (3757), which has greatly distinguished herself in the show yards. She has taken the leading position at Formartine, Inverurie, and the Royal Northern Agricultural Society's Show since 1880. Her sire, General (323), gained many prizes and premiums, including second at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Aberdeen, in 1876. The second dam of Bold Boy is Lady

1888; bred by James Crawford, Annan; imported August, 1889. This is a very promising growthy, bright bay colt, and gives promise of growing into a large and good horse. He much resembles his sire, The Granite City (5394), of which so much has been said and written. His first dam, Lily Agness (4524), gained many prizes in Annandale and Cumberland, and is altogether a very superior mare. The Granite won second prize at Dumfries Union Show in 1888, and was one of the best foals in Scotland that season; he was also a winner at London Provincial and Toronto Industrial in 1889. The Granite City, by Lord Erskine, gained third prize at Aberdeen Spring Show when a yearling, in 1886; second at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Newcastle, on Tyne, and first at Glasgow, and at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Perth, in 1887, after which he was imported to Canada by R. Beith



CRAIGIEVAR (6639).

A GROUP OF MESSRS. SORBY'S CLYDESDALES, GUELPH, ONT.

FITZMAURICE,
LEWIE GORDON.

dale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland, in writing of him, said: "He is a horse of great strength and substance, fine quality of bone and good action." He gained second prize in Glasgow, in 1885, as a yearling in a class of nearly forty, beating the champion two-year-old of 1886. He was second in the Derby at the same show; and wherever afterwards shown, as a yearling, he was placed first. In 1886, he gained the fourth at Glasgow, and fifth at Edinburgh; and in 1887 he was drawn in the lead at the Glasgow Stallion Show. He has proved himself an exceptionally sure stock-getter, leaving upwards of sixty foals in 1887. His sire was the famous Lord Erskine (1744), which is one of the best breeding stallions in Scotland. He has gained many prizes and premiums, including the Glasgow premium, when a three-year-old in 1882;

Lyon (584), got by the famous breeding horse Lord Lyon (489); 3rd dam Kier Nelly (198), by Lochfergus Champion (449), which is too well known to need any comment.

Craigievar (6639) foaled June, 1887; bred by R. Sinclair; imported August, 1889; sire Macclellan (4564); dam Rose. This is a well-bred colt, a beautiful bright bay, active and compact. He is a typical Clydesdale, having good feet, legs, hair and bones, though not as large as some, he has much quality throughout.

Triumph (7362) dark brown, white stripe on face, foaled May 4th, 1877; bred by David A. Hood; imported August, 1889; sire MacPherson (3825). This is a more rangy colt than the last, having a long, clean-cut neck, and nice head; smooth and even throughout, with good arms, thighs, feet and pasterns. His dam was the dam of the noted prize-winner, Oliver Twist (3043); imported in August, 1885, by R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville.

The Granite, Vol. XII., foaled March 15th,

& Co., Bowmanville, Ont., where he won many first prizes, including first in his class, and sweepstakes for best horse any age, at the Spring Show of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Canada, held in Toronto, 1888, and first at the Portage La Prairie, Man., Exhibition, 1889.

Homeward Bound is a brown, foaled May, 1888; bred by Mrs. Hyslop; imported 1889; sire Knight O'Lothian (4489); dam Gipsy (3630). He is a thick, massive colt, of good proportions, having good feet, pasterns, legs and hair, a good rib, short back, and a nice quarter. He took first at the Provincial Fair, London, and second at the Toronto Industrial, 1889.

Fitzmaurice, Vol. XII., light bay, foaled May, 1888; bred by James Grey, Sterling; imported August, 1889; sire Maurice (4721); dam Rosie of Berkenwood (4650). This is a very neat, sweet colt, with plenty of range, fairly good legs and feet, and good arms and thighs. At the time of writing he looks more promising than the last colt, but in reality he is not as good. Sir

Maurice, his sire, gained third prize at Inverurie, and second at Dalbeattie, when a yearling in 1885; second at Glasgow, in 1886; was one of the short leet at the Glasgow Stallion Show, and the Clackmannan premium in 1887; the Hamilton premium and fourth prize at Glasgow Stallion Show in 1888; also the western district of Fofar premium in 1889, after which he was imported to Canada by R. Beith & Co., where he won, at the Provincial Show, held at London, first in his class, and silver medal for best Clydesdale stallion any age, and the "Prince of Wales prize" for best draught stallion any breed. At the last Toronto Industrial he stood first in his class, and won the silver medal for best Clydesdale horse any age.

Lewis Gordon, Vol. XII., brown, foaled May, 1888; bred by Thos. Garland; imported August, 1889. Sire McCamon (3818), dam Kate of Ardethan (4629). Mr. Sorby calls this his best yearling colt. He is very thick, massive, strong in the bone and muscular, with splendid shoulders, quarters, thighs and arms, and a very nice head and neck. His back is short and his ribs well sprung. Altogether a most promising youngster, combining style with massive proportions and nearness to the ground. His sire McCamon gained many prizes, including first at Strauraer when a yearling and two-year-old; third at Glasgow, and first and champion cup at the H. & A. S. Centenary Show at Edinburgh in 1884, as best colt two-year-old and under. He is proving himself to be an extra good breeding horse. At Aberdeen, in 1887, yearling colts got by him, when he was three years old, were first, second, third and fifth at the Spring Show, and second and third at the Summer Show, and yearling fillies, got by him, won first and second at the latter show. In 1888, at the same society's Spring Show, colts, got by him, were first in the two-year-old class and fourth and fifth in the class of yearlings, and at the Summer Show they were second in the class of two-year-old colts, and first, second, third and fifth in the two-year-old filly class. Amongst his produce may be mentioned Rule the Roost (5321), winner of first prize at Wigtown and second at Strauraer in 1887; Oceana (6118), winner of first at Aberdeen Spring Show and second at Strauraer and Wigtown as a yearling in 1887; Marshal Keith (7064), winner of third at Aberdeen Spring Show, second at the Summer Show and highly commended at the H. & A. S. Show at Perth as a yearling in 1887, first at Aberdeen Spring Show and second at the Summer Show in 1888, and in 1889 at the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show he was placed seventh in a class of 87 three-year-old stallions, and gained the Strathearn premium; also Eastfield Yet (6725), winner of first prize at Edinburgh, Hamilton and East Kilbride, and third at Dumfries Union Show as a yearling in 1888. The sire of McCamon was Blue Ribbon (1961), the winner of many premiums and prizes throughout Scotland, including the second prize at the H. & A. S. Show at Perth in 1879. He was by the renowned Darnley (222). McCamon's dam Jess of Kirraurae (1537) was a frequent prize winner and a half sister of the famous breeding mare Flashwood Sally (60), the dam of Macgregor (1487) and many other prize winners.

Golden Prince, Vol. XII., dark brown, foaled March 16th, 1888; bred by Alex. Crombie; imported August, 1889; sire McCamon (3818), dam Missie (2100), by Lord Inverurie (487). This is a thick, promising colt, resembling Lewis Gordon, but shorter in the rib, somewhat thicker in the neck and not as massive, yet having considerable merit.

Among the fillies recently imported is Evening Star, Vol. XII., foaled 1886; sire Morning Star (3017), by Young Lord Lyon (994). Young Lord Lyon by Lord Lyon (489), &c., was second at Ayr, third at Glasgow, first at East Kilbride, and fourth at the H. & A. S. Show at Sterling. He was the sire of the first, second and third prize two-year-old fillies at Ayr in 1880; sire of the first prize two-year-old colt, and first and second three-year-old fillies at Ayr in 1881; sire of the first three-year-old filly and first two-year-old colt at the H. & A. S. Show at Sterling, 1881. The colt, Never Behind (1773), was sold the same day at £700. Young Lord Lyon was also sire of the dam of Young

Duke of Hamilton (4122), the Glasgow premium horse in the aged class in 1887. Morning Star gained second prize at the H. & A. S. Show in 1883. Evening Star was second at Kirkentellock and first at Springburn in 1889. These are two of the best shows in the vicinity of Glasgow. After being imported she won first at the Provincial Fair held in London and first at the Toronto Industrial, 1889. She is a large, strong, showy mare.

Louise, Vol. X., bay, foaled April 8th, 1887, bred by W. H. Lumsden; imported August, 1889; sire Baron O'Threave (3403); dam Sunbeam (6385), by Macgregor (1487). This is a richly bred filly of good quality, smooth and even throughout, wonderfully good feet, good pasterns, hard clean legs, nicely haired. She gained first prize at the Royal Northern Society's Show at Aberdeen in July, 1889; also champion cup as best filly exhibited. After being imported she won second at the Provincial Exhibition. Baron O'Threave won first prize at Ayr and second at the Centenary Show at Edinburgh in 1884. Sunbeam is full sister to the celebrated stallion Macfarlane (2988) which won first prize at H. & A. S. Show in 1885 and 1886, and second in 1884. Sunbeam won third at Edinburgh and fourth at the H. & A. S., Aberdeen, in 1885, and second at the Royal Northern in 1886 and 1887.

Sunrise, Vol. XI., brown, foaled May 20, 1888, bred by the same breeder and out of the same mare as Louise, but got by McCamon (3818) previously referred to. She is much like her half sister, but excels her in every respect except her feet which are also good. She is the best mare now in Messrs. Sorby's stables, and perhaps the best mare they have ever imported, which places her on a high plane, as these gentlemen are said to have imported some of the best mares that have ever come to America. Besides these three fillies there are a number of other excellent females of various ages; also a lot of fine young stallions, as well as some of more mature age. A visit to their stables will well repay any lover of draught horses. We would advise all interested parties to procure their catalogue which is rich in Clydesdale lore. It was prepared for them by Mr. Archibald McNeilage, secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and is certainly a gem of its kind. From it alone a full description of their splendid stud can be gleaned. Lack of space has compelled us to refrain from mentioning several noted animals now in their possession. Messrs. Sorby Bros. will furnish their catalogue on application to any interested parties.

Galloways.

HERD OF THOMAS McCRAE, GUELPH.

Galloway was the name given to an old semi-independent kingdom comprising a large part of the south-west of Scotland. Locally the name is still commonly used as comprising the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and the Shire of Wigtown, but the name has disappeared from our modern geographies. Formerly the name Galloway was applied to a hardy breed of low, thick-set riding horses—now extinct—and Shakespeare uses it in this sense. Now it designates the hardy breed of cattle—black and hornless—that have from pre-historic times been found in this section. They are claimed to be the descendants of a polled breed mentioned by Herodotus 400 B.C., as found in Scythia. In Galloway much of the land is rough and hilly, and the pasture coarse. The cattle are out most of the year, many not being stabled all winter, and the conditions there are more nearly those of ranch cattle than in any other part of Britain. Mr. Thomas McCrae purchased his first Galloway in Canada in 1862, at Toronto show, and it was not long thereafter till he had a nice little herd. "Mosstrooper 4th" 493 was his first purchase. This was a son of the famous "Mosstrooper," who won for Mr. Jas. Beattie, of Nawtrie

House, Annan, the gold medal at the first Paris exhibition. Mr. McCrae was well acquainted before this with the Galloways. Himself a native of Galloway, he was familiar with the breed among their native hills. His father, as shepherd, stock dealer and farmer, had handled and bred many of them, and knew well how highly they were prized in the English markets. The son had therefore a good idea of what Galloways should be, and selected some good ones to begin with. One of his early stock bulls was "Dred" 15, calved 1861, and bred by Mr. John Snell, Chinguacousy, County Peel; another was the imported bull "Pride of the Speed" 159, for many years at the head of the herd. Both of these bulls did good service. A very fine animal, "Young Lochinvar" 303, imported from the herd of John Underwood Crofts, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, was injured on the passage and died when only a short time over. In cows the most celebrated was "Old Chloe" 4, calved in 1851, and imported in 1853. She was a short-legged cow, deep in the rib, with a fine face and a great spirit. She bred some fine calves—"Coquette" 119 and "Lady Isabella" 100 being prize winners. She raised her last calf when 19 years old. "Queen of Beauty" 95 was another fine cow, while "Heather Bell" 12 and "Newbie Lass" 75 were not far behind. The descendants of these cows are to be found to-day in many Western herds. Of late years many fine animals have been imported from the best herds in Scotland. In these importations there have been several mishaps. One lot of very superior animals, including the pick of the Earl of Galloway's herd—three-year-olds that had never been in a house—had to be slaughtered in quarantine at Quebec because of an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia. Another lot by the SS. Brooklyn were wrecked on the north shore of Anticosti. The weather had been thick and foggy, the officers of the boat supposed they were in a clear sea, in the Gulf, when, as evening closed on a Sunday, they ran aground in a shelving bay; the cattle were thrown overboard, some of them managed to swim to the shore, about two miles off, and landed safely; others went out to sea, and several were killed by being dashed on the rocks. Those that landed roamed in the woods till taken off by a wrecking steamer, whose crew corralled them near the shore, secured them with ropes, got them rolled down a bank and put on a row boat from which they were hoisted on board with ship's tackle and taken to Halifax, N. S. It says a good deal for the breed that after such treatment one of them, "Good Girl" (7431), ran a close contest for best cow at the exhibitions of this year, and several others have been prize winners; the daughter of another, "Susie" (10533), winning the diploma at London this year for the best female any age. The greatest loss in this shipment was the grand old bull "John Highlandman" (1905), purchased by special favor from Capt. F. E. Villiers, of Closeburn Hall. This was probably the best bull that ever left Scotland, and his progeny have taken a very high stand in the show ring in that country. Notwithstanding these losses, Mr. McCrae made fresh importations, and has at present a herd of about 80 animals. This year prizes were taken by animals he had imported as well as those of his own breeding. At the head of his herd are "The Cob" (4167) and "Stanley II., O. E. F." (4473). "The Cob" is by the celebrated "Harden" (1151), who won

the silver cup for best polled animal, beating the Polled Angus. His portrait, painted by Gornlay Steel, R. S. A., hangs in the rooms of the Highland Society of Scotland. At the last Dumfries show the produce of "Harden" (1151) were first, while the descendants of "John Highlandman" (1905) and "Crusader" (2858) got second and third places. "Stanley II., O. E. F.," was bred at the Agricultural College from stock purchased from the Duke of Buccleuch. Another very good young bull in the herd is "Commonwealth" (4515), a level bull, very deep in the rib, with good barrel and very good thighs. He belongs to the celebrated Hannah family. In cows, "Susan XII." (8121) deserves first place. Her calves have all been extra good; as already stated one of them won the sweepstakes this year. She was bred by R. & J. Shennan, of Balig. Another good one is "Ranee IV." (5544), a winner of second place at the Highland Society show at Inverness in 1883. One hundred and fifty pounds were refused for her before this show. Her daughter, "Ranee IX.," was a first prize winner this year. "Good Girl" (7431) is a fine type of a Galloway, with good style and fine hair. "Lizzie VII." (8935), a daughter of "Harden" (1151) is another very good cow with fine lines. "Violet III." (9675) is another prize winner on both sides of the ocean. She is by "Scotish Borderer" (669) and a representative of a very old family. All the best families of Galloways are represented in the herd. There are half a dozen from Drumlanrig Castle, from the herd of the Duke of Buccleuch. Several of these have the blood of "Black Prince" (546). Four thousand five hundred dollars were refused for this bull when he was 17 years old. "Hannah III." (7699), of the old Hannah family, was bred by Sir Robert Jardine, of Castlemilk. Several are from Capt. F. E. Villiers, some from Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie; from James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, who, this summer, received the Galloway gold medal at Windsor from Her Majesty the Queen; from R. & I. Shennan, Balig; from J. & S. Ninson, Laird-laugh, etc., etc. The herd is thus very representative of the breed and is well worth a visit by any one interested in good stock. Mr. McCrae claims for the Galloways that they are the hardiest of all British breeds; that their heavy hides, thick close coat of hair and great vitality make them the best ranching cattle in the world. They are great rustlers. When other breeds give up they will paw off the snow to feed on the grasses below. They are able to withstand great fatigue, will walk long distances for food, and can stand long journeys by rail. No other breed are so popular in the Liverpool market. Their beef is the very best. It is marbled or mottled; the fat being laid in layers between the lean; this is a most valuable quality. They cross well with other breeds. The most popular feeding animal in England is a cross between the Galloway and Shorthorn. They feed easily and quickly. Galloways, when well fed, are ready for market at thirty months. Mr. McCrae showed at Toronto last year a Galloway three years old weighing 2,240 lbs.—"Bob Wovley" 410. A descendant of "Old Chloe" 4 was shown in Kansas City a few years ago weighing 2,830 lbs. Mr. McCrae's farm is close to Guelph and adjoins the Agricultural College there. He will be glad to show the stock to all readers of the *ADVOCATE* who will pay him a visit.

A convenient stand for sunning pans and pails and for drying towels is made by fixing an old buggy-wheel on the top of a post, so that it can be revolved to bring the articles placed on it round to a desired point. Towels can be hung on the spokes and pans and pails placed across them, and they will get the full benefit of sun and air.

The Chicago Horse Show.

The first annual show held under the management of the American Horse Show Association went off with flying colors, both in the variety of breeds brought out and the exceedingly good exhibit in each class. The show will be hard to duplicate anywhere outside that city. Not only is credit due to the members of the board, but also to the citizens in allowing their well-appointed equipages to be passed sentence upon, and although English turnouts of all descriptions were altogether in the ascendancy in the liberal manner of allowing them on exhibition, the show was essentially American, and the several exhibitors were most enthusiastically cheered by the crowds of spectators they had thus endeavored to interest. Much praise should be given to the smooth business way in which the officials conducted their department—each visitor was courteously assigned to the range of seats in the building that his badge or ticket designated, thus at once checking any appearance of confusion. The judges selected by the board were John Hope, Brantford, Ont.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Robert Miller, Brougham, Ont.; Robert Graham, Claremont, Ont.; John Gibson, White Bear, Minn.; W. S. Frazier, Aurora, Ill., and W. M. Mitchell, Chicago. The want of system in the show rings made it much harder work for the judges, and very much detracted from the interest that would have otherwise been taken in the different sections. For instance: They started all the different breeds at two years old, and no one outside the management knew what would be on next until the programme of the day was issued. Their system of judging could not be said to be a success, as from the seven judges before named two were drafted to place the awards, as each class was called, with a referee called in case the two disagreed, and oftentimes in a particularly hard ring the burden was shifted onto the shoulders of the third man, and just when excitement ran highest. Then the judges were switched off from a class of heavy drafts to another of English Hackneys, from the Coach to the Pony sections, and back again in a way that the wonder is that more mistakes were not made.

In Clydesdales seventy head were shown. In the aged class, which was a good lot, several of the old-time favorites were again out, amongst which most prominent stood R. B. Ogilvie's Macqueen, imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. He in this show taking first in his class and sweepstakes for the best Clydesdale of any age exhibited, also the Society's plate for the best stallion and three of his get. Several of the horses in this class were decidedly off and not going well, but among the younger classes of stallions were some grand, good ones, which time and care will bring to the front as winners, and the mares and fillies were still better, some of the latter being quite up to the standard of any stallion shown, and in the whole of the younger Clydesdale exhibit, quality in legs and feet was prominent in a remarkable degree. Shires were out in still larger numbers, over one hundred being forward, and in these the stallions were also better after the aged class was passed. The three-year-olds being a particularly strong and good lot, and it is doubtful if a better class were out anywhere this year. Mares and fillies were exceptionally good, in which Green Bros.

Innerkip, and W. H. Millman, Woodstock, were quite successful, the latter also sold his lot at a high price.

Blair Bros., of Aurora, Ill., exhibited quite a number and also figured well in the premium list. A more detailed account of this stud will be found in Stock Notes for this month.

Pecherons were perhaps, in point of numbers, ahead of any other breed at the show, those of W. L. Ellwood, of De Kalb, Ill., and W. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., alone making a great display, and, with a few exceptions, had this class to themselves.

Quite a few Belgian stallions and mares were forward, but not up to some of the better known draft breeds in quality and finish. Something like forty Clevelands were shown, which shows they are becoming very popular in the stud on that side of the line.

French coaches had over eighty representatives, and a lot of good ones were shown with plenty of style, better action and better muscled forearm and thigh than can be found in their English namesakes. They were beautifully brought out with grooms in uniform, as were most of the French horses as well as horses of several other breeds, a plan which adds to the display but was the cause of fault finding by other smaller exhibitors, who claimed there was a chance of favor being shown through the owner being known. Messrs. Ellwood and Dunham showed extensively in this breed, filling each section with a lot of good ones. A. O. Fox, of Oregon, Wis., also had forward some beautifully finished horses in this ring, and also standard bred trotting horses that were away up to coach horses in size, and quality enough to please the most fastidious.

English Hackneys were out in larger numbers than in any show held on the continent, and embraced horses of good wearing type combined with the high stepping action they are so celebrated for, and will undoubtedly help this point much needed in American and Canadian horses.

Ponies of every size and form, from the miniature Shetland to the beautiful Hackney pony, driven in as many ways as they differed in colors.

As would be expected by a glance at the catalogue, the high prizes offered to the trotting and driving classes, brought out horses in which vast sums of money had been expended and most tempting offers refused, and although they could not give as good an account of themselves as on a long outside track, still showed what careful training and breeding for speed would do; but many of the fastest were particularly plain in appearance and faulty in their joints and legs. Other breeds were also shown, and not small the task of remembering each, many visitors not even being aware they existed. And the style of driving was just as varied, beautifully handled four-in-hands, tandems and pairs added much to the interest of this great exhibition.

But no department was received with such enthusiasm as the high leaps. Here was a feat to outstrip any former record, and bravely the Toronto horse, Moorhouse & Pepper's Roseberry and the New York horse, S. S. Howland's Ontario, fought for the coveted honor and one hundred dollars premium for highest and five hundred dollars to any horse that would break the New York record, and when both had done their six feet ten, beating every other record, the crowd no doubt thought that the climax had

been reached, but when the same tempting prize was hung up the last night of the show, still greater crowds filled every available place, many having to leave for want of room. When Roseberry actually leaped over six feet eleven, excitement knew no bounds, and crowds flocked into the arena to do honor to this wonderful horse, illustrating thoroughly that it does not require outside attractions, such as balloon ascensions, fireworks and ballet dancers, when we find vast crowds watching until long after midnight with eager interest this wonderfully successful horse exhibition.

In consequence of our forms closing before all the fat stock awards are in, the report of which will be left over till next month.

The U. S. National Slaughter House.

This term may be appropriately given to the immense slaughtering establishments of Armour, Swift, Nelson, Morris and Hutchinson at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. In Armour's establishment alone, two thousand five hundred are slaughtered daily. This refers to cattle alone, and there are doubtless as many sheep, and probably twice as many hogs killed. To anyone interested in cattle or the meat trade, a visit to these yards is of great interest. The Canadian visitor will be shocked to see the class of cattle that fills the yards. And when we learn that even the best of them are shipped east (in many instances to England) alive, it would seem that the western people have not as delicate a sense of taste as might be expected. At the time of our visit, the yards contained very few even medium cattle. One bunch of really first rate grade Shorthorns were seen. The next best bunch was a lot of dehorned and castrated bulls, while the rank and file were long-horned, thin fleshed Texans, that a London or Toronto butcher would not dare to offer his customers, even if he could get them for nothing. We read with surprise of the low price of \$1.50 per hundred for some classes of cattle in Chicago, and think it very low for any cattle at all fit for the butcher. But when seen, the only wonder is, that they find a buyer at any price. This class is, however, very profitable to the buyers, as the hide at a fair price, should half pay for the whole animal, and this brings the cost of the carcass down to a minimum. A knowledge of the difference in quality and prices here, should invite breeders and feeders to handle first class stock only. A pure bred bull of one of the beef breeds, used as a sire on a breeding ranch, would be paid for by the difference in value of one carload of these skinny creatures. The same feed would make much more beef, and the price per pound would be much more. The best bunch referred to above, brought \$5.10, while the poorer ones brought but \$1.60, or less than one third as much, and the better class is in much the best demand. Attempts have been made at legislation, to break up the centralization of the slaughtering business, but it seems doubtful if it has been in the right direction. These large and perfectly equipped establishments, have facilities for utilizing every atom of the animal, and what most smaller establishments would allow to go to waste, would prove a good living profit for them. It is generally conceded that they are in a position to make, to a great extent both the price of cattle and of meat, and that they make use of it to the detriment of both the feeder and the consumer. But that a decentralization of the business would prove beneficial, can not be for a moment entertained. Many western men think it possible and practicable for the feeders to form a powerful union, and carry on a slaughtering and shipping business.

Why Canadian Farmers Should Breed Draught Horses.

Before commencing the breeding of any kind of live stock for sale, there are three points that it is absolutely necessary for the would-be breeder to look into thoroughly, if he desires to make a success of his undertaking.

These are, first, what are the facilities for obtaining the materials with which to commence operations? Second, are the natural conditions of the neighborhood in which he resides such as will be suited to the class of stock in which he proposes to invest? Third, is there a market in which he can reasonably expect to dispose of his surplus stock, for the next few years at any rate? And unless a satisfactory answer can be given to each of these three questions, there is every reason to believe that the undertaking will prove unsuccessful.

Now let us see how these problems can be solved with regard to the breeding of draught horses in Ontario. First, as to the facilities for obtaining the material with which to build up an AI stud of draught horses, I contend that we can ask no better. There are but very few townships now in the province in which there are not to be found at least one or two imported Clydesdale or Shire stallions, and in many cases, more especially through the older settled districts, there are the best horses that can be bought for money in the Old Country. Take a trip through the country for a radius of fifty miles round Toronto and see such horses as Innis's "Grand Times" and "Defiance," Bell's "Pride o' Perth" and "Richmond"; go further east and see Porter's "Gold Finder," and the many fine horses in Messrs. Beith's stud, or take a trip west and look at Gardhouse's "King of the Castle," Fothergill's "Prince of Airs," John Duff's "Reform" and Sorby's grand old "Boydston Boy," and I do not think there need be any more proof asked for. That we have in Ontario plenty of material on the one side at least to warrant us in commencing the business of draught horse breeders.

With regard to mares, there is no doubt but that in the older settled districts, such as the counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Halton, Wellington, and so on west to St. Thomas and Windsor and up the shore of Lake Erie, there are numbers of good rooky mares weighing from 1,100 lbs. up to 1,500 lbs. to be had at a fair price; while in the eastern counties, down around Prescott and Ottawa, and through parts of Grey, Bruce and Simcoe, although, as a general thing, the mares are smaller and lighter-boned, still there are plenty of mares to be found that, while they would not be suitable to breed to a very heavy horse, still would nick very well with one of the smaller imported stallions weighing say from 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs., or if such a horse could not be readily obtained, with a good, compact, Canadian bred stallion of about the same weight, or even 100 lbs. lighter, and by this means a class of mares would soon be obtained that would make the introduction of heavier imported stallions a paying business.

Second, with regard to the suitability of Ontario as a breeding ground for heavy horses, there are, I think, but very few points in which exception can be taken to it. In a few counties, it is true, we find the land very hilly and rough, rendering the use of a lighter and more active horse a necessity, and in some of the more newly settled country where stumps still abound, it

cannot be denied that a 1,000-lb. to 1,200-lb. horse would be preferable to a 1,500-lb. or 1,600-lb. one for farm work, still with these two exceptions, and they take in but a very small portion of our province, we have in Ontario a country that seems specially adapted to draught horse breeding. We have abundance of good pasture and plenty of water, mostly on a limestone foundation, and these combined with our clear bracing climate and the superior quality of the grain we are consequently enabled to raise, have proved themselves most important factors in producing a quality of bone and a strength of constitution that is envied and vainly emulated by our cousins further west and south in the great horse countries of Illinois, Iowa and the other Western States; and this fact is in itself a very important factor in answering our third question, viz.: What prospect have we of having ready sale for our draught horses in future years? This is, I might say, a very important consideration in most cases, but I have no hesitation in saying it is one that need not trouble us very much, as I am satisfied that we will have no difficulty whatever in disposing of any number of first-class animals for the next twenty years.

There is hardly a city of any size in our Dominion that is not growing rapidly, and this means a corresponding increase in the business done at each point and consequently an increased demand for good horses suitable for heavy teaming, and as an increased demand for heavy geldings means an increased demand for stallions suitable for breeding such horses, those wide-awake farmers who have provided themselves with a stock of registered heavy draught brood mares, either imported or Canadian bred, will find plenty of sale for their colts for stud purposes.

But perhaps someone will ask, how about the American market, that takes so many of our best horses nowadays? Is it going to last? Is there not a likelihood that in a very short time the horse-breeders of the Western States will be in a position to supply the Eastern market with all the draught horses they require, and so shut our Canadian horses out, and as it certainly cannot be denied that the demand for heavy horses in Canadian cities is more or less limited, what about heavy draughts then?

My answer to such a query is that I have not the slightest fear of any such a state of things coming to pass. With regard to the demand for heavy draught geldings any one who will take the trouble, as I have done, to ask the opinions of the leading dealers in such cities as Buffalo, Cleveland, Boston and New York, will very soon satisfy himself that he need have no fears on this score, as he will in every case find the Canadian horse valued far ahead of the Western bred horse for these reasons:—

First, superior quality of bone, due to the fact that while in the Western States *corn* is largely used as an article of horse feed, in Canada its use as such has been discarded and its place is filled by *oats* of the very best quality, which, combined with our sweet limestone pastures and water, enables us to produce a quality of bone that defies competition.

Secondly, I am told by all the dealers whom I have interviewed that one very strong point in favor of the Canadian horse is his adaptability to the climate of the Eastern and Centre States, as they state that their Canadian horses are ready to go into hard work just as soon as they bring them across the line, while it takes the Western bred horses at least a year to become properly acclimatized and fit for heavy work.

These two points will also hold good in the case of stallions and mares for breeding purposes, but in their case let me add a word of warning and that is, although our draught horses have acquired a continental reputation

for size, quality, and that toughness or quality of endurance that is characteristic of horses raised in a cold, clear, bracing climate, such as we have here, still even these points will not suffice to hold our trade in stallions and mares unless our farmers will endeavor to keep their blood straight, and do all they can to discourage the formation of stud books for cross-bred stock.

However, as I gave you my opinion on this point in your September issue, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to go any further into it now.

BLUE BLOOD.

Veterinary.

Choking in Cattle.

BY C. N. SWEETAPPLE, V. S., LONDON.

"November's sky is chill and drear,
November's leaf is red and sear."

This being the state of the weather while I write, reminds me that the "iron hand of winter" will shortly be upon us, and that the customary and necessary changes of diet and habit of the domestic animals are apt to produce social troubles, derangements and diseases; therefore, perhaps a short notice of choking in cattle may prove of interest to our readers.

Choking in cattle is a condition that commonly depends upon the lodgment in the gullet of an apple, potato, piece of turnip, etc., though strange resemblances are occasionally found to produce it—wood, cork, leather, etc. Oats, bran, or any dry farinaceous food swallowed greedily by a hungry horse, not unfrequently produces choking in that animal from imperfect mastication, and from being imperfectly mixed with saliva. But an obstruction of that kind of food, from imperfect salivation, seldom occurs in the ox tribe, as it is natural for their food to be swallowed hastily and thoroughly mixed with saliva after it gains the rumen or food stomach. Symptoms similar to choking sometimes arise from sharp bodies swallowed, and injuring the lining membrane of the gullet.

The general signs of choking are those of uneasiness, difficult breathing, continuous movement of the jaws, great discharge of saliva from the mouth, and of course the animal neither eats nor "chews its cud." In many cases there is excessive bloating, not, as is sometimes claimed, from the animal swallowing air, but the gas is formed within the rumen from chemical changes going forward in the food lying there. Special signs occur in accordance with the situation of the obstruction: If it be at the upper part of the throat, at the junction of the gullet with the mouth, technically called the *pharynx*, the head is held low and protruded; nose straight out; neck stretched; frequent spasmodic cough, and the animal much distressed; eyes staring and blood-shot; pupils dilated, and altogether the symptoms very severe. By an external examination it may possibly be felt at the throat, but the enlargement at the upper part of the windpipe, the *larynx*, must not be mistaken for the obstruction, an error frequently fallen into. In this form of choking, the substance being within the reach of the hand, it is best, by all means, to insert the hand and arm into the mouth and extract it. This can usually be done without much difficulty. The mouth may be kept open by the proper instrument, a "balling iron," or a plough clevis, or something of that nature may be used for the hand and arm to be put through, or two men at the head can usually hold the mouth open and the head still, while the operator inserts his hand.

In the next form the offending substance is some distance down the gullet, and a swelling, denoting its location, can usually be seen in its course down the neck on the left side. The general symptoms of this are not so severe as in the first form, and fluids may even in some cases pass down; this often tends to favor the idea that no obstruction exists. And if other fluids can pass down, so can saliva; therefore, there may be little or no discharge of saliva from the mouth, and perhaps no bloating.

In the third form, the obstruction is lodged at the bottom of the gullet near its entrance into the rumen; in fact, within the chest, no enlargement can be seen or felt in the neck. The symptoms are still more subdued in this form, especially during the early stages of the trouble; it may continue for some hours, or even for a few days, without the actual trouble being suspected. One of the chief signs of this form is in an apparent ability to drink, and also sometimes even to eat, when, after a short time, the gullet becoming filled above the obstruction, a spasmodic action takes place and the contents of the gullet, which may be considerable, are ejected from the mouth as in the act of vomiting.

In either of these last forms of choking, if neglected for any length of time, bloating may come on, and the animal may die from the distension of the rumen becoming so great as to interfere with the action of the lungs. But one of the great dangers in these cases, more particularly when the obstruction is in the neck and can be felt, is in rash and ignorant interference, rough efforts, although with the best intentions, made to remove the obstacle—sticks, whip-stalks, etc., pushed down the throat, or rough manipulations outside the neck to endeavor to move it up or down.

If measures of this kind have been resorted to, laceration of the coats of the gullet is to be feared; also, if the obstruction has continued for a length of time, the tissues become diseased and weakened, and laceration may take place even with the greatest care observed in passing the probary. The proper probary is usually made of spiral wire covered with leather six feet long, with a bulb of metal at one end and a cup-shaped one at the other. A wooden gag with a hole through it, which to pass the probary. The animal being then firmly held by the horns and head, with the gag in its mouth; the operator standing in front conducts the instrument along the central line of the mouth backwards. His next care is to be assured that it has passed the throat into the gullet, when it is to be pushed gently on until the obstruction is felt. The cup-shaped end of the probary is to be passed, as the bulb may possibly slip to one side of the substance in the throat; in the majority of cases a little gentle pressure, and the obstruction, when it once moves, goes readily down; but rash or violent pushing must be avoided. The probary should be taken out and reinserted again and again, and gentle and continuous pressure used for a short time at intervals; if rough measures are used, there is great danger of laceration of the gullet, or of its lining membrane, which is a very serious affair. This may be known by the end of the probary, on being withdrawn, being found discolored with blood; and this may occur, even with the greatest care, if the parts have been injured previously by rough usage, or the obstacle has remained in long enough to cause them to have become diseased. One can use

quite sufficient force for safety with a flexible probary; indeed, a very efficient one may be improvised from a piece of new rope, by unraveling one end and binding it back so as to make a cup-shaped form on the end. This should be well greased before being used.

It is usual to recommend that a little oil should be poured down the throat to lubricate the obstruction and the parts. Occasional cases occur in which the probary fails to remove the obstruction, in which event surgical measures for its removal, by cutting down on to it, must be adopted, which I will not here describe. When the obstacle has been removed favorably by the probary, after treatment is very necessary, for from the injured state of the parts a recurrence is frequent. The diet should consist of sloppy food for some time, in order that the gullet should not suffer from the passage of rough, coarse particles of food; and close supervision should be kept on the animal for some days, as bad results occasionally occur from injuries to the parts, such as rupture of the gullet or its membrane, stricture from the formation of false membranes, etc. When the end of the probary is brought up covered with blood, laceration of the lining membrane, or of the whole gullet, has probably taken place, in which event the case may be a bad one, the animal continuing in pain, the breath becomes fetid and death ultimately ensues.

Seeing the dangers of choking, preventive measures, that will present themselves to every stock owner, may well be adopted; the old adage, "prevention is better than cure," is quite as applicable in this as in every other disease or derangement.

The Dairy.

A Market for Winter-made Butter.

BY PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, GUELPH.

I think England is patriotic and motherly enough, in regard to her colonies, to be just as willing to send her money this way for butter as to send it to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland or even to our friend Uncle Sam, as long as she gets fair value for it. We should bestir ourselves, and be on the look out for some of this good English gold by sending butter there; it being one of the things we can best afford to export, because we do not impoverish our farms by sending it away. While I have been recommending improvement in our methods, and the adoption of creameries instead of home dairying, and suggesting England as an insatiable market for our butter, I do not think that ours is a country which can successfully go into producing butter in the summer time. I have been considering this question for ten years and endeavoring to see into it as far as possible, and it is my opinion that no nation can successfully contend against the natural conditions which adapt it for a certain line of life or production. The natural conditions of Canada are not of such a character as to adapt it for the profitable production of butter in the summer time. We want to work in harmony with our natural conditions, not to contend against them. We can never successfully compete with Sweden, Denmark or Ireland in producing butter in the summer time for the English market. All the butter we need to produce in summer time is for our own home trade. If we produce a fancy quality, our home market will be doubled in its extent, and if we can double that market it will be found that it is just as large a market as it will pay us to supply; and I, for one, have no desire to foster the making of butter in summer time for export; I don't think it will pay us. Our country, I think, is adapted for the production of cheese in summer time; it is essentially a country for the produc-

tion of cheese during those months, and I think it is admirably adapted for the growth of calves and the manufacture of butter during the winter months. If we will make our cows come in at the proper time, and make butter from their milk, the most profitable part of our dairying season will be from October until April, and not, as now, the best from April until October. You would find this plan to have many advantages, some of which I will now try to enumerate, over the system at present practised in this province. First, you will have a longer working season. No man can afford to go idle for six months in the year. I want to make that plain. No man can do without earning anything for six months. When I was making cheese, not so many years ago, I had work only six months in the year, and earned from \$100 to \$120 a month wages. I had to live on that in the winter. I did some things during the winter, but not much in the way of earning. Well, then, I was working in the summer merely that I might consume in the winter. A man should have employment to keep him occupied the whole twelve months of the year, and if a man finds it necessary that he should have employment the whole year, he should also give his dairy and his cows employment twelve months of the year, that they also may produce. Thus he will give himself employment for a long season in a manner which will be highly remunerative to him; that is the first advantage I claim for making cows give an abundance of milk in winter time, and making butter, and feeding, and rearing stock at that time of the year. The second advantage is that by making their cows calve in October, the farmers of this province will have better stock than by having them calve in April. An April calf is expensive to rear, and a June calf is simply a burden and expense upon the man who owns it; it is very hard to rear, and hard to winter the first year. I would not own a calf that did not thrive the first winter; I would make a present of it to some man I didn't like, and try to get him to keep it afterwards. If a man will rear his calves, having them begin their lives in October, he will find it possible to spare the skim milk they need, and he will find that they will thrive upon that with some added meal, and at four months begin to eat fodder, roots and meal, and when the fresh grass comes in May or June they will be anxious to get out and see how well they can do for themselves. The next year they will just grow two pounds a day for one pound of the calf that came in April. I would rather have a two-year-old that came in in October than a three-year-old that came in in June. Now, I think we should grow steers. I think no dairyman understands his business who does not make money from beef stock raising. A dairyman keeps cows, first to give milk, then to give stock, and then to make beef—milk, stock and beef; and a man who has them in that order will make more money from them all three than if he had begun the other way about it. Another advantage is that the winter is the period when high prices rule for the product of cows, and butter will bring on the average one-half more per pound from October until April than it will from April until October, and yet you could afford to sell a pound of butter for less between October and April than you could between April and October. That, then, is the time when you ought to be in the business. The average price from October to April is one-half more, and you can afford to sell for less. If a man makes

butter from his milk in summer, it is about the only valuable product he derives from the cow. The skim milk becomes partially sour, and he feeds it to the pigs, which grunt, but do not grow, or to a calf that grows hair—and little else. His butter is about the only valuable product he derives from the cow; the skim milk goes for little, as a rule, not because it is worth nothing, but because a man who follows summer dairying doesn't know enough to make the most of it; which is not very complimentary to the man. But a man who carries on his dairying operations in winter, grows the best calves, and keeps the best pigs, in warm, dry, well ventilated quarters, will make nearly one-third as much from his skim milk as he will from his butter; and if he does that he can afford to sell butter cheaper in winter than in summer. He will not require to do that, hence he will have a larger profit, as, by the use of fodder corn and the silo, the cost of production during the winter will be actually less than during the summer.

The Care of Cows.

The season of the year has now arrived when many of the cheese factories will close for the season. Many farmers will have a considerable quantity of milk for six or eight weeks to come, from which to make butter, and in order to assist them to make the most of their milk by making finest butter, it will be necessary to observe carefully the following points.

1st. They must have clean and well ventilated stables for their cows. Unless cows have pure air to breathe, their milk will be impure, and so will be the butter. When cows have plenty of pure air to breathe, their blood is purified, thereby when pure air is inhaled into the lungs and comes into contact with the blood, it acts as a purifier by the blood absorbing part of the oxygen of the air inhaled, and by the air absorbing carbon, or what may be called carbonic acid, which the blood, in passing through the lungs, throws off and is carried away in the breath. It will be easily seen from this, if a cow has not pure air to breathe, she cannot have pure blood, and consequently cannot have pure milk. A great many of the causes of bad butter begins in the stable with the cows, hence the necessity of having well-ventilated stables—either by having ventilators well up in the side walls as near the ceiling of the building as possible, which keeps the draft off the cows and carries off the exhausted air. This is better than to have the ventilation low down, effected by a door or a window by which some of the cows get the cold draft, and the other parts of the stable not properly ventilated. The best way, where it can be done, is to have one or more ventilators from the ceiling of the stable, carried up in a box or pipe, to the ridge of the building. This acts like a stove in drawing the warm air up and out of the house. If the heated foul air gets out there is no fear but the cold fresh air will get in. There is not the attention paid by farmers to this there ought to be, and until this matter is attended to properly there will be no fine butter where there is no ventilation in the stable.

2nd. Cleanliness.—Cow stables should be cleaned twice a day so long as there are any cows giving milk kept in them, and it would pay to use some absorbent of the ammonia to fix it in the manure. Any dry, light substance will absorb; some use gypsum, some plaster of paris, and some dry black earth (moss or swamp earth dry), even saw-dust, where it is easily gotten, but many use nothing at all, but allows the urine from the stable to go to waste and pollute something else outside.

The manure heap should not be piled up against the side of the building to rot the boards and pollute the stables with foul air and gassy vapours, and when the rain comes the manure heap is sure to get a washing down, if nothing else should.

There should be a dungstead formed at some convenient distance from any building where all the manure about the place can be easily wheeled with a hand-barrow into it, and all mixed together it would make better manure.

3rd. Feed.—The cows should be fed with good, sweet, clean food, and plenty of it. It is a well known fact that food has a good deal to do with the quality and character of the milk which the cow gives; certain kinds of food imparts certain kinds of flavor to the milk. Any kind of food that has a strong or rank flavor in itself will impart it to the milk unless the food is cooked. Food for milk cows should be well seasoned with salt, or at least in some way let them have all the salt they wish, and so ought horses to have salt as regularly as the cows.

4th. Water.—Cows should have all the pure, clean water they desire, and of easy access, not from a hole cut in the ice and the water about a foot below the level of the cows feet. It is now very well agreed upon by dairymen of experience, who have tested it frequently, that milk cows should be confined to their stalls all the winter, and their food and water all given to them inside; they give more milk on the same feed. This point is worth something, if correct, and I believe it is. They do not get chilled with cold, and if the water is warm so much the better, it is like feeding warm water into a boiler, you can raise steam with less expenditure of heat, and be sure the water is pure. The cows food may be ever so pure, but if she has to drink impure water it pollutes the whole system. The food she eats, in order to prepare it for digestion, is steeped in the water she drinks in her paunch, and so the food partakes of the character of the water she drinks, and hence impure food, impure blood and impure milk.

These four points I have given, not from a scientific standpoint, but from experience, which, I hope, may be useful to others, and I intend giving a few hints about taking care of good milk and how to make good butter from it in your next. DAIRYMAN.

Old and New Ideas.

A lady who had read a fine dairy department in an excellent farm journal for years, recently made enquiry as to the cause of her butter going "off flavor" so quickly. She set the milk in open pans, churned the cream one day, and worked over the butter the next, but success was not hers. Taking a sample of the butter and pressing the edge of a case knife down into it, the milk showed in minute drops. She could then see the cause, but, said she, "I work it over and over again to get it out." "What? Work it!" "Yes, I do; I never dared wash butter. Mother never did, and she said it injured butter to wash it." There it was again; no faith in an idea, or an apparatus unless it came over in the Mayflower. The sweet cream of which this butter was made, by lack of ripening, had in it not less than four or five per cent. of actual cheese. Had this butter been washed at least three times in weak brine the greater part of this cheese would have been dissolved and separated from the butter. The working could not expel it. The mixing of the butter only incorporated the cheese in the 15 per cent. of moisture more thoroughly. There was fully one per cent. of milk sugar left in the butter; which set up a ferment and made lactic acid, and then the rancid taste quickly followed. She washes butter now.

Dairy Department of the American Fat Stock, Live Stock, and Dairy Show.

This department was of great interest to dairymen. It was on the whole in advance of our own shows. Some remarkably fine samples of butter was shown, and were artistically displayed. Prints from one ounce up to two and three pounds, and packages from two and three pounds up to sixty pounds. The large glass jars of granulated butter were especially interesting; the granules were about the size of well developed clover seeds, and perfectly round. This, however, only exemplifies the system of making granulated butter, as it was little, if any, better than that which was worked just enough to form it into prints. The most of the exhibits showed great care in making and handling, and were a credit to the makers. Especially noticeable was the entire absence of any overworking in any of the samples.

The cheese exhibit was good so far as appearance and feeling go, but as to flavor we are not in a position to speak. Several useful dairy appliances were shown. Boyd's padded cream vat, ranging in capacity from one gallon to two hundred gallons, attracted considerable attention. The object of this vat, as many of our readers are aware, is to keep all the cream sweet until enough accumulates for a churning. The "starter" is then added, and the whole of the cream ripened in a few hours. What the "starter" is composed of is supposed to be a secret, except to those purchasing the vats, but a basis of milk sharply acid, would not be wide of the mark. This method has proved successful in the hands of some dairymen. There was also a Cooey Creamer shown, but which is too well known to require description. A separator was on exhibition, claimed to be an improvement on the Laval, but as far as could be ascertained, the principle and action throughout was the same. The improvement being chiefly in the mechanism. A neat little press for one pound prints attracted much attention. As usual the butter color and rennet extract men had a large display, also the salt dealers.

BUTTERINE.

The most artistic display of the whole exhibition, was the butterine by Armour, while that of Swift was but little behind. A statue of Christopher Columbus, about five feet high, standing by the capstan of his ship, catching the first glimpse of America, was carved out of solid butterine. Also a dairymaid and churn of almost life size. This article is used in vast quantities in Chicago and other western cities, and it puzzles an expert to tell the difference between the best quality of butterine, and a fair quality of butter. The butterine has a slightly greasy taste that A 1 butter is free from, but it is free from the foul taste and odor of third rate butter. A beautiful cow was formed of "neutral lard," which is made by melting the best leaf lard, adding a little salt, which drives the fibre to the bottom, and pouring the best part through a sieve into cold water. Mr. Armour's representative informs us that all good lard should be treated with salt for best results, even for family use.

A cheese and butter maker learns his trade largely at expense of the consuming public and the good reputation of his craft.

A Vermont correspondent of the N. E. Farmer writes from St. Johnsbury that on account of abundant hay crops the last two years some agriculturists "have given up filling their silos."

The Farm.

Farming Affairs in Great Britain.

(From our English Agricultural Correspondent.)

London, Nov. 2, 1889.

AUTUMN WOLK.

October proved one of the wettest months of the year, and the frequent rains greatly hindered farm work. Consequently we have entered into November with only about half the wheat crop sown and less than half the mangolds secured. Fortunately the weather has now turned fine, and if frost or snow does not come too soon, there may yet be time to make good arrears of work.

GRAIN EXPERIMENTS.

This year's results of the experiments in the manuring of grass land, carried by Mr. Martin John Sutton, at Dyson's Wood, near Reading, have, no doubt, reached Canada before this time, and a very full record of the best results are given in the Agricultural Gazette. But, having inspected these experiments very carefully every season since they were started in 1886, I may give my impressions as to the most successful manures. The manures were applied in alternate years, and in the year of application the heaviest crops of grass are usually forced by mixtures containing nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia; but through the forcing of a rank growth of the coarser grasses, the finer varieties and the clovers are smothered or starved out, and in the succeeding year, when no manure is applied, the yield is usually smaller than on plots never manured since the pasture was made. Therefore, although for temporary pasture, these nitrogenous manures may be profitably said to force great crops, if they are applied annually, they have a deteriorating effect upon the herbage, and therefore should not be applied to permanent pasture. What should be applied are dressings of phosphatic manure and potash. The most successful mixture on the whole at Dyson's Wood has been one of three cwt. superphosphate and two cwt. kainit, which comes out well this year as it has come out in past seasons. On one pasture, however, the most remunerative results have been obtained by the application of three cwt. per acre of dissolved bones. These two dressings may be confidently recommended for any grass land. I prefer the former, because the potash in the kainit stimulates the growth of clovers and the leguminous plants in the herbage, and although on some soils potash is less needed than it appears to be at Dyson's Wood, it always does good to plants of that species.

THE PROMINENT AGRICULTURAL TOPIC.

The agricultural topic attracting most attention here just now is slaughter for stamping out pleuro-pneumonia. The plan of leaving local authorities to carry out the slaughter order of the Privy Council, and to pay compensation out of local rates, has proved a complete failure and causes universal dissatisfaction. Unfortunately the dissatisfaction is turned against the slaughter system altogether, in some places, instead of only against its imperfect application. Some local authorities made the slaughter order and other regulations for getting rid of the disease as far as they dare, and thus prevent the attainment of the object in view. They want to spare expense to the ratepayers, and so they let disease spread, not only in their own district,

but in other districts where cattle are moved about the country. The best judges on this question have long pointed out that the only means of getting rid of the disease is by appointing a central authority to stamp it out, no matter at what cost, and paying compensation for slaughtered animals out of Imperial funds. This is the course which the Government will probably be induced to adopt next session; but in the meantime the advocates of inoculation are doing all they can to discredit slaughter, and to recommend their specific instead. Inoculation is regarded by most veterinary experts as a partial but uncertain preventive to pleuro-pneumonia. It has not been the means of ridding any country of the disease, while resolute slaughter has been certainly successful in Holland and nearly so in the United States. Even in France, where inoculation has found much favor, it was declared by the recent Veterinary Congress that slaughter was the "sovereign remedy," while inoculation, though a preventive, should be used only for animals which are not to be moved from their quarters except to the slaughter house. Thus, inoculation is obviously reported by some of the best authorities in France as a possible means of spreading the disease.

STERILIZED MILK.

On Wednesday last I inspected the results of Dahl's process of sterilizing milk in its natural liquid state without chemicals or admixture of any kind. The process consists solely in the destruction of the germs in milk which cause putrefaction, and in preserving it in hermetically sealed tins. The milk when taken from the cow is cooled down to the ordinary temperature and placed in the tins, which are soldered down at once. In this state it is exposed to a certain degree of heat (the exact degree being the secret of the patentee of the process) and then cooled again. After a time the heating and cooling processes are repeated, and the repetition takes place several times. The idea is that although existing organisms in milk may be killed at the first heating, there may be germs from them which are not destroyed, and the repeated heatings are to catch them all as they develop. I tried some milk which had been kept for three years, and found it quite sweet, though its flavor was that of boiled milk, as was the flavor of some butter made from its cream. A great deal of the cream in this old milk had formed into clots, and had to be worked through a strainer to incorporate it once more with the milk. Puddings and confections of various kinds made from the preserved milk appeared to be all that could be desired of their kinds. This sterilized milk will probably take the place of condensed milk to a great extent, because it is more like raw milk and has no sugar in it. The manufacture is in the hands of Dahl's Pure Milk Syndicate, of John street, Minorities, London. Hitherto the milk has been prepared in Norway, but it is now to be manufactured in this country. It is sold at 6d. per quart in two-quart tins and at 7d. in single quarts, but will probably be cheaper if prepared on a larger scale.

B. D. Prout raises a question whether it is safe to feed cows, which give rich milk, rich food, except in small quantities. He is right, as it would tend to promote garget. Mr. Prout thinks a pint of linseed or cottonseed meal all a cow should have in a day, with one quart of corn meal and two or three quarts of bran. He can leave out the corn meal and give a quart of the linseed or cottonseed meal. His ration is a good one, but not so rich in manurial value as the other. He asks, will a dollar's worth of linseed or cottonseed meal fed to an animal make a dollar's worth of manure? No. The animal will take from it from ten to twenty per cent. of its value. The benefit to the animal may pay its cost. This would be high farming.

Judging at our Exhibitions.

No subject has received greater attention from the agricultural press during the last two or three years than the appointment of judges for our annual exhibitions. The matter is of such importance, both for the success of the exhibition itself and in the interests of the exhibitor, who frequently has so much involved in the result, that it deserves the closest attention by all concerned.

All phases of it have been presented, whether the judges shall number one, two or three; and how they shall best be selected, have been topics discussed and rediscussed for some time. I think no fair-minded man will object to the principle now being generally carried out, of requesting the different associations of breeders to name competent men, from whom the association boards may select those whom they deem suitable. No body of men can better decide as to this point than those who are personally interested in the rearing of the animals to be judged. It is quite possible, however, that improper judges may be named by these associations.

The boards themselves should therefore have the right to choose from among those submitted persons whom they deem most suitable for the work.

The general opinion which appears to be gaining ground, especially in the United States, is, that the one-judge system is the best. My experience and the observation of the working of these associations in our own country and in England as well, have forced me to the definite conclusion that two judges are better than either one or three. They should not be novices, but experts, both of them. Two heads are better than one when a critical examination is to be made, and four eyes will probably see defects, or excellencies, as the case may be, which might be missed were only two used.

The objection which is very properly urged against three judges, is, that in that case the judgment of none of the three can be distinguished. If a complaint is made each judge can hide behind the other two; and it sometimes happens, when a wrong is done, that every judge admits the wrong, with the added declaration: "I could not help it as the others were against me."

When one judge alone is called upon to undertake the task his judgment cannot be hid. His reputation is clearly at stake, and under such circumstances most men would desire to do what would be considered by the majority to be right. But it is not enough that he be a competent judge; he must know that he is competent. He ought not to be a man to whom responsibility brings an agitated mind; coolness and deliberation are essential characteristics. There are those who are competent, but, when placed alone, feel the responsibility so great that they become nervous, agitated and confused. Besides, in a close contest, any man's judgment is strengthened and more liable to be correct when friendly consultation is allowed by another equally competent. When the one judge possesses all these characteristics the work will be well done. But suppose the one man chosen proves to be one with a prejudiced mind, and perhaps not abreast with the times as to the particular class he is judging, he will only have half the chance for evil if he is checked by a second judge. Again, when two judges agree,

their judgment will be more likely to command respect than that of one alone. The reputation of each is equally at stake, and the judgment of neither can be hid, but it is seen at once.

I will be told, "then you must, as a matter of course, have an umpire to whom dispute may be referred." I say, no. Let the two men know that they are expected to agree on their decision if at all possible, and in nineteen out of twenty cases they will come to the same judgment. In an extreme and unavoidable case let another be temporarily appointed to decide between them. This course works well in England, where, throughout an entire class, where there was the strongest competition, I have seen only one case where the judges could not agree. When an umpire stands waiting to be called it seems to be an invitation to the judges to disagree, and accordingly they do so. I have known judges purposely disagree in order to throw the onus of the decision on the umpire.

You have every advantage of the one-judge system, only these are doubled when two experts are employed instead of one. The judgment of each will be more likely to be sound, and the possibility of wrong doing will be much less than under the one-man system.

After all, experience is the best teacher, and I hope to see our associations try the two-judge system that we may have an opportunity of judging by comparison of the result.

JOHN DRYDEN.

The Provincial Agricultural Exhibition.

C. H. SWEETAPPLE, V. S.

Since it has been decreed by the powers that be, that the annual Government grant to the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition is to be discontinued, are we to understand that "Ichabod is to be written over its portals, and its glories have departed?" In taking a cursory view of the subject, it is frequently said, "It has certainly done a good work in the past, but it has seen its day, and must now give way to the different industrial exhibitions that have sprung up in the various sections of the province."

But will it not be well to look a little deeper into the subject; is it advisable to conduct a Provincial Agricultural Exhibition as a competitor for public patronage with these exhibitions, and should public money be devoted to providing amusements to draw the crowd? In catering for the public taste for amusement are we not deviating from the true objects of an agricultural exhibition; cannot we have a purely agricultural exhibition, devoted exclusively to the benefits of agriculture? If it has done good in the past, and it most certainly has, why should it not do even greater good in the future. In agriculture and its kindred services, as in most other branches of knowledge, the more we learn the more we see our own deficiencies, and the more we have yet to discover. If we do not advance we recede; if we do not keep pace with the advancing knowledge of the day we assuredly fall behind. Would it not be well to profit by past experience, and endeavour to see where improvements may be made. Perhaps better arrangements might be introduced, or knowledge obtained from the working of the British exhibitions might be utilized that would be beneficial both to the exhibitor and to the public at large, and for every effort to be put forth in the endeavour to have a purely agricultural exhibition that shall be interesting, beneficial and instructive to the scientific agriculturist.

The tendency of the age is to specialities in everything. Do one thing, and do that one

thing well. The blending of amusement and instruction has a very "fetching" sound. But at the different exhibitions as now conducted, is not the instruction often altogether lost sight of—the amusement draws the crowd.

The question should not be, Will it be an immediate financial success? but rather, Will it be beneficial to the agricultural community, and through that to the country at large? A reasonable government grant would be money well laid out, and would, I believe, be returned tenfold in substantial advantages to the country, by keeping the one object in view.

The Toronto exhibit, and others of the same nature, are grand and successful exhibitions, no doubt satisfactory, both to the management and to the public at large who attend, and no one can deny the right of either the management to provide, or the public who attend to enjoy the amusements provided. In agricultural districts more particularly, I believe there are far too few opportunities for amusement, too few opportunities for social enjoyment and recreation, and that thousands throughout the province look forward with pleasurable anticipations to the annual excursions to the exhibitions, and the amusements there provided.

It is interesting to remark the enthusiastic love for the horse that appears to prevail at all our exhibitions, for no matter what may be the other amusements, the horse ring may be safely predicted to have its full quota of ardent spectators. Probably scores crowd round the ring who would profess to have scruples against attending a race meeting; but here congregate the merchant, the professional man, the mechanic, and the agriculturist; gay colors amongst the crowd denote the presence of the "fairer portion of creation," the minister and the "sport" elbow each other for a view, and even the good old church deacon, with his crown of white hairs venerable as a mitre, cheers the racing as vivaciously as the street arab, and they have a perfect right to their enjoyment. I can heartily sympathize with those who admire a good horse, or enjoy a closely contested race. Then there are balloon ascensions, acrobatic performances, and attractions innumerable, and the different managements year after year taxing their energies to provide still more drawing attractions. I make no protest against the amusements, but in this rush for amusement is not there a danger of the agricultural and instructive part of the show being to a great extent lost sight of. Are we to suppose that the number of spectators, and the amount of gate money received, is to be taken as the sole criterion of the success of an agricultural exhibition? Is it not more reasonable to be guided by the improvement year by year of the different exhibits, and by the increase of the number of exhibitors? Do not the exhibitors themselves benefit by meeting others in competition? The snail, which sees nothing but its own shell, thinks it is the grandest house in the universe.

We have in the Province of Ontario the soil and climate, the live stock, the agricultural production, agricultural implements and machinery, also public spirited exhibitors, second to none; are not these the requisites to make a successful show? Thereupon, will it not be well to eliminate the amusement element from the Provincial Exhibition entirely, and to keep steadfastly the one object in view? In remodelling it there are many subjects that require careful thought and discussion. Amongst these would not the advantages or disadvantages of a permanent location for the exhibition be one of the most important matters for consideration?

A Vacant Position.

Numbers of our stockmen and leading agriculturists have persuaded R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., to become a candidate for member of the Board of Agriculture, division No. 11, left vacant by the death of the late Lionel E. Shipley.

PRIZE ESSAY.**The Management of Agricultural Exhibitions.**

BY S. A. LAIDMAN, BINBROOK, ONT.

During the past two or three months we have heard much about exhibitions. We have visited many of them, and have read accounts of many others, but perhaps few of us have seriously considered the utility of these fairs or have stopped to ask if they are really accomplishing the object for which they were intended.

The object of holding exhibitions is to advance the cause of agriculture in all its branches; not only in one branch or in one department, but in every department should new discoveries be made. This is a progressive age, and unless the agricultural communities keep abreast of the times there will soon be national calamities. Agriculture has made wonderful progress in the past and exhibitions have contributed not a little to aid in this advancement.

If, however, we take a look at the different fairs held during the present year we cannot fail to notice that the interest of the public centres not in the stock, the produce, or in the manufactured articles, but in the "attractions" offered by the different societies. Things have come to such a pass that the society offering the greatest display of fireworks, or the greatest balloon ascent, or the most interesting foot ball game, or the hardest tug-of-war, or the best firemen's tournament, will be sure of the largest crowd and consequently be thought to have the best fair. This is all decidedly wrong, and some greater efforts should be made to stop the admission of such things into the fair grounds. The fakirs and the side-shows should be excluded along with all such appliances and schemes for gulling the public.

The fault belongs to no one in particular, and yet to all in general, for unless these things are encouraged by the public they will soon become conspicuous by their absence. Each society can do a great deal towards the abolition of all such things in connection with the fairs. But some one asks, "How can we make our shows a success financially if we do not offer such attractions?" The question is a difficult one to answer, and yet we believe it can be answered successfully. We do not think the public mind has become so utterly depraved as to demand theatrical performances at agricultural fairs. A distinction must be made between institutions for advancing the interest of the husbandman and those displays intended only to satisfy the greedy desires of depraved pleasure-seeker and speculator. We want practical, progressive men to conduct our fairs, and if once they establish a fair that can be looked upon as advancing the cause of agriculture and at the same time prohibiting these hinderances, other societies will not be long in following the example.

Three ways of making the finances a success present themselves: (1) To raise the price of the entry fee. Many would object to this as they think the fee is already high enough, but we think it might be raised to double the

amount without decreasing the number of exhibitors, and, in fact, the high fee would have a tendency to increase the number of exhibits, as each member would wish to regain at least his membership fee, and hence would exhibit a larger number of articles. (2) The expenditure might be greatly reduced by the abolition of horse racing. When we see four or five hundred or even a thousand dollars given in prizes for racing at some of the smaller fairs we can only wonder how the society can afford to give any prizes at all for other things. (3) A subscription might be taken from among the men who are really interested in the advancement of agriculture, and thus a great deal of good may be done along some particular line. There are many men who contribute to the smaller fairs even now who would contribute still more if they knew an effort were being made to advance the utility of the institution.

Although the stock department is one of the most important at every fair, yet the observer will have noticed how little attention is paid to the cattle, sheep and pigs. While thousands of people are surrounding the horse ring or wandering listlessly up and down the grounds, we find about a dozen old farmers away off at one side among the cattle and sheep. The racing and "attractions" are the cause of all this. Then would it not be infinitely better to abolish the "attractions" and have more attention paid to the stock? Besides, most farmers say that the money is nearly all given to the fast horses and very little left the other stock, so that it does not pay them to exhibit.

An important place should be given to the department of "stock breeding." Instead of giving the prizes to the fattest and best groomed animals some attention should be paid to the adaptability of the breed for the purpose intended. If intended for milk production the animal will differ materially from one intended for the production of beef, and the prize lists should be so arranged as to notice all these points. Breeding should be done more scientifically than it is done at present among the majority of farmers, and the township fairs might be made to exert a powerful influence in this direction.

With every animal exhibited there should be a written description of the breed, age, care and feed of the animal. This would add greatly to the interest. It is well also to offer prizes for the best herds of stock, and if prizes were offered for the best collection of farm stock, including all kinds, the exhibit would be very large and the visitor would have a better idea of the exhibitor's stock, and in this way better stock would be raised and more attention be paid to it.

Grain raising receives but little attention at our shows, whereas it ought to be of the utmost importance. With each exhibit there should be a written statement of the kind of soil grown on, of the culture received, of the manures used and of the yield per acre. The general rule is for the farmer to sow his grain, harvest and thresh it, and then if it happens to be pretty good he shows it. Nothing can be learned from this. It often happens, too, that the grain is brightened by some artificial means and hand-picked.

An effort should be made at these fairs to ascertain the uses of the different artificial fertilizers offered for sale, how and when to apply them, the kind of crop each is adapted for and the profit arising from the use of them.

A plowing match might well be held somewhere in close proximity to the exhibition grounds. Since the introduction of the jointer and sulky plows we find a growing carelessness as regards plowing. Any boy can plow now. He flops the ground over in any kind of shape and the "boss" wonders why his crops are not as good as they used to be. Good plowing is the foundation of successful farming, but the rising generation are forgetting the art.

Again, there are a great many pests against which the farmer has to contend. Would it not be a good idea if something could be done at our shows to find out the most successful means of fighting them, and to learn what preventatives may be used. The exhibition should touch every branch of farming, and unless it does, it fails in its object. If township fairs and county fairs would offer medals for the best conducted farms in the county or township a great stimulus would be given that would assuredly bear good fruit. Prizes might also be given for the best plans of farm buildings and fences. In this way all could see the models and take pattern from them.

Few farmers keep any accounts of any kind chiefly from the fact that farm accounts are among the most difficult to keep properly. If, then, the different societies would offer prizes for the best system, and then get it printed and send copies of it to the farmers, a complete revolution might be brought about, and many farmers would be surprised to find where the profit and loss comes in.

Machinery for use on the farm should occupy a prominent place at the fair so that the intending purchaser may select the article best adapted for the work. Here he may see them all and compare their good and bad qualities and choose for himself.

Ladies' work justly occupies a prominent place at all our fairs. The farmer's wife, while she may not see so much of gayety and fashion as her city cousins, is skillful with her needle and has need of adorning her home as nicely as possible. Her home-made garments, her delicious bread and butter are luxuries enjoyed more than the softest fabrics and the most delicate confectioneries.

Judges should always be practical and conscientious men, men who know their work and who have the courage to give the prizes where they are deserved. They should always be disinterested parties.

A frequent cause of trouble and annoyance at fairs has been found in the liquor sometimes admitted to the fair ground for sale. Happily the day has come when directors have refused to allow the sale of it upon the grounds. The chief object then of exhibitions is to train and educate the people, and particularly the farming community, and one of the most successful ways of doing this is to keep the matter before the people. Much can be done by holding public meetings from time to time during the year for the purpose of discussing agricultural affairs. Then, too, circulars and pamphlets are often of great use if they are made interesting and instructive. The only way to accomplish any object or to bring about any reform is by agitating, *agitating*, AGITATING. May the time soon come when the agricultural exhibition shall be striped of its formality and uselessness and put on the robe of instructiveness.

The man that has the poorest stallion generally does the most blowing about him.

Keep clear of any man who offers you fifty cents worth of anything for twenty-five cents.

An Ohio man suggests that a day like Arbor Day be set apart for the killing of European sparrows.

Tests of New Seed Grain.

We request all who received four-ounce packages of seed grain from us last spring, to report to us this month.

Prices of Commodities in 1889.

The course of prices in general this year thus far has been quite unusual. The normal tendency is to maintain about the level of midwinter until after May 1st, because whatever supplies of farm products may have been, whether large or small, nothing can be added until after May, nor can there be any clear indication how much will be added until after the beginning of that month. From May to midsummer prices usually decline, because fresh supplies of perishable products come forward, and prospects for the future render the demands for the holders as to products of other sorts not so unyielding. With definite information as to the probable yield some time in midsummer the markets usually adjust itself to the new conditions rising steadily if crops are scanty, or falling gradually if they are abundant. Contrasted with the normal course of markets, there has been this year a sharp fall in prices through the months of January—May inclusive, amounting to more than 7 per cent., then a gradual rise to over 3 per cent. notwithstanding the certainty of full crops, and more recently a rapid fall already exceeding 1½ per cent.

For explanation of this strangeness of movement, it is necessary to go back to last year. For 1888 began with prices unusually high for late years, and in fact artificially high. With fair crops and healthy manufacturers, in these days, prices are almost 20 per cent. lower than in May, 1860, but before the end of January, 1888, the level was so high that \$7.60 would have been required to buy the same qualities and quantities that \$100 would have bought in 1860. From that point there was but little decline until the end of March, but with the speculative breakdown prices rapidly fell to \$79.80 for the same articles June 30th. Again speculative competitions interfered, and the prices of the same commodities rose to \$82.45, October 14th, but thereafter fell to \$81.52 at the end of the year, showing a decline of about \$6 during the year.

Starting at that point there was an almost continual decline in 1889 through the months of January to May inclusive, as the water was gradually squeezed out of prices, so to speak, until the cost of the same articles and quantities at the close of May was only \$75.66 against \$100 in 1860. This was the lowest point on record for the month of May, and it will naturally be inferred that the pressure of old stocks, carried so long in the hope of better prices before new crops should come forward, caused a depression below the normal level of that season. In fact there was a moderate and gradual recovery during the four following months, with some evidence toward the close of an unnatural inflation of prices for the season, for when the same articles had come to be worth \$78.23, October 4, they fell much more rapidly than they had advanced, and the same articles which cost \$100 in 1860 would have cost only \$76.94 on 15th November. Thus the present level is about 23 per cent. below that of May, 1860.

A little allowance must be made for the fact, however, that the level of prices in May, 1860, was somewhat higher than in November, and is usually higher May 1st than November 1st, provided the crops are not largely deficient. With that allowance, it may be said that prices are now fully 20 per cent. below those of November 1st, 1860, which is not far from the normal relation for recent years, so far as comparisons have yet determined. Low as prices are, it is therefore not to be inferred that they are much

if any below the legitimate and natural level, all classes of articles considered. For some articles the depression is more than is natural, obviously, while for others it is less than the known changes in modes of production, cost of transportation and condition of markets would warrant.

A very great factor in the decline of 20 per cent. during a generation has been the reduction in the cost of transportation. This has affected articles very differently according to their bulk, or the distance of markets from the places of chief production. On wheat, for example, the rate November 1, 1860, was 65 cents per 100 pounds by rail, from Chicago to New York, and is now 25 cents, while a further reduction has occurred in the rates west of Chicago. Probably as much as 25 cents per bushel has been taken from the price of wheat at New York by the change in cost of transportation alone, and about as much in cents and proportionately more in the price of other grain. With such a change definitely known, it is idle to dispute about minor causes. On the other hand, the decline in many manufactured products has been mainly due to improvements in method. Thus the price of iron and its products, and particularly of steel and steel rails, has been reduced in many instances from 60 to 80 per cent. But even in the cost of these products, a considerable reduction is due to the decline in charges for transporting the materials and the products themselves.—[N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

Farmers and National Development.

BY PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON, GUELPH.

As a nation progresses in skilful agricultural methods, so it advances in all the attainments of civilization. You hear farmers called clodhoppers, hayseeds, and nobodies, but if you will gauge the progress of farmers in most nations you will have gauged the progress of that nation itself in all that appertains to civilization. As the farm resources are developed, and as farmers are prosperous, so will the whole nation be strong and wealthy. The progress of agricultural operations, and their success, run parallel with all other kinds of prosperity and desirable achievement in our nation. A nation, or a tribe, whose methods of producing food are very simple and rude, are a people almost semi-barbarous in their nature. You cannot cite me a single instance of a race or tribe employing the cruder methods of agriculture who are not merely emerging from a state of barbarism and its accompanying conditions. A race content to live upon purely vegetable products, roots, fruits and grain, is always a race having little influence in the world. Following up that line of statement, people who live exclusively on vegetables must eventually become "small potatoes," in every sense of the word. Now, if simple tillage of the soil to bring forth vegetable products will not suffice, then we have to provide for other foods, richer in their quality and more invigorating in their properties; because, after all, the intellectual, social and financial power of a community or nation can be gauged by what appears on the breakfast-tables of its people. The reflex of a people on their breakfast tables is a strange and interesting study, and one which I have often enjoyed both at home and abroad. We need to have good butter there, for if we don't, all the rest is spoiled; and the people who eat the most butter are the best brain-workers on the earth. Butter is the brain food of the world. We have been told that fish is brain food, but I don't think so. A man once wrote to a distinguished humorist, asking if fish was brain food, and if it were, how much ought he (the correspondent) to take per meal. The reply was that fish was popularly believed to be brain-producing food, and if it were, judging from the question he asked, it would be advisable for the correspondent to eat a whale entire every day.

Some Things Which Hinder Greater Success in Canadian Husbandry.

BY JOHN CAMPBELL, JR., WOODVILLE, ONT.

(Continued from November Number.)

WANT OF DRAINING

is without doubt blocking the path to the successful and profitable cropping of large portions of many Canadian farms. This is a want difficult to overcome for two reasons:—First, so comparatively few have given any attention to the matter that the majority do not apprehend how possible it is to largely increase the production by this means where too much moisture is present in the ground. Again, thorough draining being expensive, many are apt to look on a large outlay buried out of sight as speculative, with as many chances against them getting the dollars back as in favor of the return. Persons who will not hesitate to expend freely in buildings or stock will pause ere investing in draining, though reliable authorities state that usually the increased yield will, in about four years, repay all the cost of tile draining.

My experience has been that sometimes two years increase of crops has returned the full outlay on land which would give but grass, and that not the best. With such a sure prospect of the expenditure returning in a few short years, and the after benefits all to the credit without a debit, it is indeed strange that this obstacle is being so slowly removed.

CLOSE ATTENTION TO DETAILS

is very important, as it makes smooth the upward path to success, so that the pace may be more rapid. If the little odds and ends of our business are attended to at the right time, it acts like oil upon the axle, as friction is lessened, a hindrance removed, and the advance to a full measure of agricultural prosperity made easier. There are many hindrances to success, which at present I must pass over, as several of them are of sufficient importance to devote an article to each, among which might be mentioned the careless preparation of soil for cropping, thoughtless, and, therefore, unprofitable use of crops when grown, and waste of the manure heap, which ought to contain a large proportion of the annual profit.

It has been well said, "Agriculture must keep pace with other arts; or, rather, the other professions of the world cannot exist without a progressive advancement in the knowledge of the agriculturist."

"The plow and the sickle shall shine bright in glory
When the sword and the sceptre shall crumble
and rust:
And the farmer shall live both in song and in story,
When warriors and kings are forgotten in dust."

I will now proceed to show how obstacles to our securing larger returns for our labor are placed in the way, and while not under individual control, are, nevertheless, within our reach, and subject to us if we exercise our strength collectively.

The system of electing

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES

is one not conducive to the farmers' interests, as by it we usually elect, not real representatives, but those pledged to do and vote as the one or other party leader will dictate. Does it not indicate sad lack of judgment on our part when we put forth every effort to elect those whose most commendable given qualifications are that they may be relied on to vote strictly on party lines in parliament? Do we consider any party leader so infallible as to justify us in choosing

not our representatives but his supporters? Though so devoted to party, what does party do for us in return? Are not our political parties—I might add political party newspapers—mere misleaders, which contrive to divide our ranks, so we, instead of being co-workers aiming at our own and our country's welfare, are placed one against the other, so that the influence we might exert is not brought to bear, and we are simply tools in the hands of designing politicians. We have class legislation but not class representation. It becomes us, therefore, as thoughtful, intelligent men, to rise up in our united strength, select from our ranks those who have won our confidence in private life by their integrity and worth, men of knowledge and experience who are cognizant of our requirements, sent unpledged to any leader, who will prove to be representatives in practice as well as in name.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Farmers Planning to Control Prices.

A convention of farmers of the Mississippi Valley was held at St. Louis recently, the object of which was ostensibly to secure organization and co-operation among farmers expected to tend to the control or regulation of prices of leading products. This is understood to relate more particularly to wheat than other crops, for the reason that this grain is conspicuous as a speculative and export product.

How much can be done, if anything, in the real interest of the producing class by such efforts at organization, and the execution of its plans, is problematical? It is a broad question. The complaint of low prices appears to be mainly in regard to products of which the country has a surplus for export. Thus the value of that which is consumed at home is more or less regulated by prices obtainable for the surplus. One speaker went so far as to argue to the effect that low prices in this country do not promote exports of the surplus. This seems to be a singular proposition. The prevailing thought is that withholding of products at prices which foreign markets can and will pay in comparison with supplies otherwise available tends to inconvenient accumulation and unsatisfactory markets at home, while the buying period for the surplus is being shortened and the requiring markets are obtaining the needed supplies from other portions of the world, where perhaps the consumption of the particular product is being more or less curtailed by the substitution of something else in its place.

One speaker argued that the farmer should sell his produce as he buys his groceries—in instalments—thus preventing unusual excess of offerings in commercial channels. This may be all very good in theory, but the conditions and surroundings of the farming class are so varied that this style of regulation can not be relied upon to remedy the evil of low prices resulting from large accumulations in warehouses.

The farmer, as a class, who has confined his enterprise to his own calling and refrained from endeavoring to secure something for nothing by entering into marginal trading on the speculative exchanges, is to day in the enjoyment of more of privileges than at any former period in the history of this country. But it is in order to consider means wherewith his condition may be bettered, and by which he may not only secure a just return for the result of his toil, but also by which he may effect purchases of what he must buy without undue contribution to maintain discriminating protection to other industrial lines. The organization effected at St. Louis may do but little in attaining the object in view, but it is to be hoped that its influence will be felt beneficially, by encouraging thought and discussion upon such questions.

Sound Sense.

Mr. Baker, of Baker Homestead, N. Y., says:

“While so many advocate the silo for the large dairyman, it looks to be more for the small farmer, for if he was to cut his fields and put them in a silo, or in other words, soil his stock, no weeds may be allowed to go to seed, and many weeds while young and tender, would be made available.

“I think that three-fifths of the farmers waste one-third of their feed after it has grown in various ways, and the practice of letting stock roam over a rich pasture, except to trample down the grass to again enrich the soil for future crops, is wasteful. I think the average American farmer is too extravagant to make money. When we learn to save our forage and manure as we should, then we will be able to laugh at hard times.

“It seems to me cruel to see a cow have to work hard all day in the pasture to get enough to eat, when the flies are so numerous that she does not have a moment's peace, then keep her perhaps in a filthy yard at night without anything to eat. I think that when we learn that the least the cow does except to convert what we feed her into milk, the better we will be off, or in other words, when we cut the feed and bring it to our stock, in comfortable yards or stables, and save the manure, we will have no need of commercial fertilizers.”

Hired Help.

Many of the best farmers started, perhaps, as boys at \$3 per month, and rose to \$20, \$25 or \$30 per month, saving all the time till they could purchase homesteads of their own. Those men who have an ambition to push themselves forward to independence will prove profitable men at advanced rates over the men whose highest ambition is to attend the neighborhood dances, be away when they please, and have a drunk every month. A way exists to exterminate the latter class, viz., do not hire them. Have no man at work for you who is not temperate, or will not promise to abstain from “fire-water” while in your employ. Then, when you get a good man, do not treat him so that he will escape as soon as his time is up, and act toward you while he stays as though you and yours were his personal enemies. Take an interest in him and he will take an interest in you.

There is nothing like a systematic change of rations for hired men, as well as for beasts or fowls. Feed your men as well as you feed yourself. Give a good room, a good bed, clean towels, often, first-class reading matter, and if they wish, provide means and opportunity for attending church. Again, the average farmer hardly ever keeps a hand more than eight months of a year, and then makes a change. This is a mistake, and it is what ails a great many men who would be first-class were it not for the fact that they have worked in so many places as to have half-learned a dozen farmers' methods of doing farm work. When you get a good hand keep him year after year, and advance his pay a little from time to time—enough to stimulate his aspirations and keep him alive to your interests as well as his own case.—[The Country Gentleman.]

Hoard's Dairyman says Jas. Cheeseman's head is entirely level, when he says there is nothing that will more efficiently promote improvement in breeding and feeding good cows than the universal introduction of milk testing, both on the farms and at factories. Tests on the farm will show the farmer which of his cows are beating him out of a useless living, and tests at the factory will more equitably divide the money, and at the same time it will put the farmer on the track for individual tests in his own herd; for he will naturally be as anxious to find out the thieves, if he has lost property through stealing. It is the indifference of ignorance that both half starves and spares many a cow.

Garden and Orchard.

A Chapter on Apples.

BY G. C. CASTON.

Among all the kinds of fruit the farmer can grow, there is none adapted to such a variety of uses as the apple; and a good orchard of well selected apple trees is one of the most valuable appurtenances of the farm. One can not have too many, if they are of the right sort. With the early kinds it will pay to select the best, and ship to the city markets in baskets, or other small, neat packages, and the next best quality in barrels. The fall and winter varieties should be packed in good barrels, and if properly selected and well packed, they will pay. The best winter apples are now worth \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel in Toronto and Montreal. Canadian apples are bringing fancy prices in the Old Country markets. This is a pleasing contrast to the low prices of last year, which was owing partly to the immense crop, whereby the markets were glutted, and in no small part due to careless packing and selection of the fruit. A farmer would not think of taking his wheat to market without cleaning it to take out the inferior stuff. And yet that is what many do with their apples, good and bad are thrown in the barrel together, and this spoils the sale of the whole lot.

I would like to impress upon those who have orchards coming into bearing, and who are likely to have apples to sell in the future, the importance of this fact, that it will always pay, in putting up fruit for sale, to select the best, and be sure that the middle of the barrel is the same as the ends; and put here a few hints as to varieties that bring the best prices. Mr. L. Woolverton, Grimsby, Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, and one of the best authorities in the province on fruit culture, says in the Horticulturist: “How profitable an orchard would be if planted with such varieties as Astrachan, Duchess, Gravenstein, Cranberry Pippin, King and Wealthy, all fancy apples, clear of this troublesome scab, and commanding the very highest prices in both our home and foreign markets”

Many of what used to be considered the best varieties, have become almost worthless on account of the scab, which is now so prevalent, and which seems to be getting worse instead of decreasing. There is nothing so ruinous to the value of the apple as this fungoid growth; therefore, we should select varieties that are free from this pest. It is a notable fact, that nearly all the Russian varieties are free from the scab, and it is the firm, clear skinned apples that will bring the best prices. But from my own experience, I would amend Mr. Woolverton's list by striking out the Astrachan and adding the Pewaukee. It being a seedling of Duchess, possesses many of the good qualities of its parent, and has the advantage of being a winter apple. While I have found the Astrachan to be irregular in size, and also in ripening, and when ripe will not keep a week, and with us often affected with scab.

With regard to the hardness of the clear-skinned varieties, the Duchess stands unrivaled, while the Wealthy and Pewaukee come next. The King of Tompkins is not a hardy variety, and as a nursery tree will not stand the climate of our northern countries. But I have proved, by experience, that it can be successfully grown here by top grafting it into hardy native seed-

lings. The Gravenstein and Pippins, I am quite certain, may be grown in the same way. And I would advise every farmer's son to plant some apple seeds, and grow some seedlings for future use as stock to graft on. Plant the seeds in the fall (it is not too late to do it yet, this fall, where the ground is not frozen) of some of the hardiest kinds you have; plant in rows four feet apart, and three inches deep; they will come up in the spring. During the summer they should be hoed and kept clean, and thinned out to about a foot apart, or the thinning may be left till the second summer, taking care to leave the straightest and best. They will require a little trimming to keep them in proper shape, and when about four years old they may be planted in the orchard.

I would always advise grafting in the limbs, and never in the trunk of the tree. I find that it is nearly always the trunk that fails in the tender varieties; although, sometimes the crotches turn black and begin to rot. But, if we have a hardy native trunk, and then graft in the limbs the kinds we wish to grow, we are certain of success. The tree should be grafted when of such a size that three or four grafts will form a top; half should be put in the first time, and then when those get large enough to take a good share of the sap, the remaining half should be done. I am certain that this is the very best way to raise an orchard in the colder parts of the country, where so many of the trees sold by nurserymen fail. So much for the good apples. What are we to do with the poor ones? Well, in the varieties named above, there will be found to be very few culls, except those affected by the codling moth, as they nearly all grow to a good, even size. But, even culls may be turned to good account; the best of them may be made into cider, or peeled and dried, and the remainder fed to stock. Small apples will make just as good cider as large ones, so long as they are sound and ripe. The best cider I have made was from a mixture of Golden Russets and Talmans Sweets, two bushels of the former to one of the latter. The cider is well strained, and the keg is filled as full as it will hold; it is then left in the cellar for a week or so, with the bung open, till it begins to ferment a little, when it will froth up out of the bung; a little more should be added as it froths over, so as to keep it full; in a few days it will have the desired flavor. It is then treated with sulphate of lime (which is kept by druggists, with full directions on each package), and, after standing awhile, it is as clear and sparkling as any champagne. With this advantage in favor of the cider, that you may drink as much as you like of it, it will not intoxicate.

Apples are good for all kinds of stock. I feed them regularly to my horses during the fall, and when a horse comes into the stable, tired from his work, a few apples in his box will please and refresh him; and if careful not to feed too many, they will be of great benefit to working horses of all kinds. While for cows, there is nothing better than a ration of ripe apples every day; it will add to the quantity and quality of the milk, and gives a good color, and a rich, sweet, nutty flavor to the butter.

The domestic uses of apples are so varied, so toothsome, so wholesome, and with all so well known, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything on the subject. But of all the variety of ways in which apples are served, my own preference is a good, sweet apple, well baked; and I would recommend them as one of the very best articles of diet for those of sedentary pursuits. With all these facts in view, I think we are not likely to get too much fruit, or too many orch-

ards. Even with the experience of last year, still fresh in our memory, we would still advise every farmer to plant an orchard, if he has not one already. And when the agent calls, soliciting orders for next spring, be sure that he represents a good reliable firm, and then only believe half what he tells you. Be sure when ordering to select the right kinds, take good care of them when planted, and they will, in due time, repay you for your time and trouble.

Vegetable Pathology.

BY JAMES ELLIS HUMPHREY.

Prof. of Vegetable Physiology, Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Station.

FUNGUS DISEASE OF PLANTS.

Various *rusts*, *smuts*, *mildews*, *blights*, and similar diseases of cultivated plants have been generally known and dreaded since plants began to be cultivated. Any understanding of the cause of these troubles, of the conditions of their occurrence, and of their relations to each other and to the plants they infest is a matter of comparatively recent acquisition even among botanists. Among American farmers and gardeners, it is only recently that intelligent enquiry and thought regarding these important sources of loss has been awakened, and they are but just beginning to be popularly spoken of as *fungous* diseases. With this increased popular interest has naturally arisen an increased interest in their scientific investigation, which is as yet but fairly begun, and in the practical application of our technical knowledge in devising ways and means for checking the spread and preventing the ravages of the pests. It is, doubtless, true that to the average reader the term *fungus* carries with it no definite idea. This is due partly to the newness of the popular use of the term and the meagreness of generally accessible sources of information concerning the *fungi*, and partly to the inherent difficulty and technicality of the subject. To obtain a clear notion of organisms so small as to be barely recognizable by the naked eye and requiring high powers of the microscope for their study, yet with such apparently disproportionate capacities for mischief, is not easy. It is, for this very reason, all the more important that, in a discussion of fungous diseases intended for popular information, an attempt should be made at the outset to remove, so far as may be, this fundamental difficulty.

In the first place, then, a fungus is a *plant*, as truly and essentially a plant as the corn-stalk or rose-bush on which it grows. Yet it is not only much smaller, but also much simpler than these. While the plant-body of the corn or rose shows much specialization of structure, having the various vegetative functions of the plant performed by distinct organs, the root, stem, and leaves, very many plants show no such specialization, but have all their vegetative functions performed by the whole plant-body, which then needs no variety of organs. Of the latter class of plants are the *rockweeds* and *sea mosses*, the fresh-water *pond-scums* and the *fungi*; which are obviously much simpler and more primitive plants than those with roots, stems, and leaves. In all true fungi the plant-body consists of numerous simple or branching white threads which spread over the surface or through the substance of the object on which the fungus grows. These threads constitute the so-called *mycelium* of the fungus, and are comparable with the more elaborate plant-body of other plants, since they perform all its vegetative functions.

Equally important with its own healthy growth

is the provision by any plant or animal for the perpetuation of its kind, and to this end it develops organs of reproduction. In many of those plants provided with root, stem, and leaf, these reproductive organs are grouped into a structure called a flower, and such plants are known as *Flowering Plants*. They all produce, by the further development of certain parts of their flowers, structures known as *seeds*, which can, under favorable conditions, develop into new plants similar to that which produced them.

Fungi do not produce flowers, and they vary greatly in their reproduction, but they all agree in producing bodies called *spores*, much simpler than seeds, as would be expected, but analogous to seeds in their ability to develop, under favorable conditions, into plants similar to those which produced them. These spores are usually produced on special fruiting or *reproductive* threads which grow from the vegetative threads of the mycelium of the fungus. The reproductive threads may remain separate, thus producing their spores free in the air; or they may become interlaced or consolidated into a complicated fruiting structure, on which the spores are produced either superficially or in cavities from which they finally escape into the air. The spores of fungi, being so small and light, are readily taken up and widely spread by currents of air, and are easily carried by insects from plant to plant. In such ways a fungous disease may spread from a single insignificant case until it becomes epidemic over a large area.

In the course of its life-cycle the ordinary *flowering plant* passes from the seed, through the seedling to the adult plant bearing flowers, and then seeds like that from which it grew. Many of the *fungi*, however, pass through a much more complex life-cycle, during which a given fungus may produce several kinds of spores and assume several forms so unlike each other that they can be recognized as different stages of the same plant only by careful, patient cultivation and study. It is convenient to select some one stage of such a variable fungus as its perfect or adult form, and it is natural and logical to regard as such that stage in which the fungus shows the greatest elaboration of structure, while the simpler stages through which it passes are commonly called *imperfect forms*. This tendency of fungi to variety in form, or *pleomorphism*, as it is called, greatly increases the difficulty of their study, and complicates those problems which concern the successful combating of fungous diseases.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The orchardist who raises fruit extensively for market can afford to build apartments suited to his needs, but the average farmer, who only seeks to have a liberal supply for family use, must depend upon cellar or garret for storage. The proper conditions for retarding decay are: An even, cool temperature (a few degrees above freezing point), and then abstain from handling the fruit. Moisture in connection with heat always hastens decomposition, but a moderate amount of the former in conjunction with a low temperature preserves the fruit plump and juicy, and perhaps retains the flavor. When the crop is spread out thinly on slatted shelves, one may notice the premonitory symptoms at once, and remove all such without delay. Handling the sound specimens is thus avoided, and as one rotten apple will soon convey the corrupting influence to its neighbors, the supply of good fruit can be retained much longer by a weekly inspection. Wrapping each specimen of valuable varieties in soft paper unquestionably tends to preserve them and retain the beautiful tints, but it prevents one from examination of their condition as they approach maturity.

The Apiary.

Winter Care.

December brings us once more to winter. Our bees should be in winter quarters, wherever that may be; and they should be left alone as much as possible. In out-door wintering, a little additional packing may be placed over the bees to shield them from the extreme cold. Care should be taken to keep entrances from blocking up. A stick with a hook, or a wire with the same, no wider than to allow it to pass into all the entrances, should be used to draw out dead bees. And this instrument should be used frequently; it prevents the hive entrance being choked up, and the air from becoming foul in consequence; it also saves the bees the work of carrying the dead bees out, and also saves the lives of many vigorous bees, who perish from cold when flying out with their dead companions. Mice often prove very injurious in the apiary; they appear to love to locate above the warmth of the cluster of the hive, and be able to feed on the honey in the combs below. It is a difficult matter to control this. In a cellar it is less difficult, and in chaff hives or clamps, it is not so easy. The first symptom often is, that the bees will be seen carrying out at the entrance some of the packing; when they do this, the hive should be examined from the top, and care taken to destroy any mice that may be in the combs. The entrance of a hive should be so low that no mouse could gain access to the hive in that way.

A hive or clamp may be carefully constructed, and no holes left to invite mice; then, above the packing, the usual poison may be put to destroy any mice that do get in. It has been argued lately, that in winter the bees should not have much packing; this allows the sun to thaw out the combs every little while, and brings the bees out. But the benefit from this is disputed, as it is claimed the bees, when the sun shines, will spread out in the cluster, and occupy some of the outside combs. On the other hand, when the sun no longer strikes on the hive, it will rapidly lower in temperature, and every time some bees on the outside combs will become detached from the cluster and perish. This latter appears plausible, and it will doubtless be wiser to pack well and retain a more equable temperature in the hive. Bees venture too often out of the hive in winter; and upon cold, yet bright days, the bees will perish if they attempt to fly. It is the experience of very many, that the best colonies in the spring are those which have not made their appearance during the winter, and are often considered dead. They lose less in number, appear stronger, and consume less honey than those who are ready to pop out, when but little encouragement is given by the weather.

Now, just as the stockman selects his best stock to breed from, and watches every defect, and tries to not raise young from defective stock, so the bee-keeper should watch his bees. A colony which has been crossed, irritable and unpleasant to handle during summer, will often be found to consume very much honey, and perish in winter. Of course, other causes than the disposition of the bee may cause a colony to appear restless in winter; but, often it is the temperament of the bee which causes it, and such colonies should be marked and not multiplied in summer. This is a point well worth noting, and if more care were taken in this direction, bee-keeping would be a more profitable business.

The Winter Season.

There is nothing like doing all we can to advance in the calling we may be in, be it from choice or necessity. Good periodicals and books should be taken, and meetings—conventions—should be attended. The one who knows the most may get an idea from the merest novice, which worked out, or thought out, will amply repay his attendance at a convention hundreds of miles distant. This should be regarded not as a pleasure, but as a necessary business expense, just as a good journal or paper should be regarded, not as a luxury but a necessity.

Ventilation of Cellars.

This question is still a very important one and which still remains without a solution. It would be well to conduct a number of experiments in this direction. The strength of the colony, the amount of packing above the frames and the size of the entrance will doubtless have a material effect upon the ventilation. If a colony is strong and the packing above the frames is considerable, the temperature of the hive will be greater, and the interchange of air between the hive and the cellar greater; especially will this be the case if the temperature of the latter be upon the low side. A careful observer will notice symptoms of insufficient ventilation, the air will be foul, the hives moist and the bees restless. Of course the dead bees which drop from the hives or fly out should, if possible, be removed, also the entrances kept clear. The walls of the cellar may be very moist and yet sufficient ventilation exist. Experience will direct one much, and experience may be quickly gained by careful observation, and no bee-keeper can be successful without this.

Hens are as much out of place in the horse stable as are hogs in the parlor.

Cackling is not laying, and promising is not paying.—Creditors who have waited long for their money are well aware of this, and their patience grows feeble as the false promise is repeated. Thomas Fuller says, "Creditors have better memories than debtors, and are great observers of days and times."

The Germantown Telegraph recommends the following method of fattening chickens:—Build a coop with slatted bottom and elevate two feet from the ground. Let the house be dark. Put holes in the front so the fowls can put their heads through and eat and drink from troughs on the outside. Fill one trough with water, one with feed, and another with gravel, broken oyster shells, etc. Feed scalded or slightly boiled corn, the latter is the best, and mix with lard. Also give Indian meal and boiled potatoes, mashed together, for a change, as well as oats, boiled meat or meat scraps, three times a week. Occasionally give milk, with powdered charcoal in it, to drink. The latter whitens flesh.

The poultry editor of the National Stockman and Farmer remarks on the dry food question:—The more we see and hear and know of poultry, the more thoroughly are we convinced that thousands of chicks are killed annually by wet, sloppy food. The surroundings where such food is given are nearly always such as to invite disease. If you do not believe this try it. Place a hen with a young brood just off the nest, away off by themselves. You may give them crumbled bread or corn bread or crackers the first day or two, but let them eat from a clean, dry feeding board sprinkled with clean sand. Next give them cracked oats or wheat, alternating these grains, but feeding from the board, which should be cleaned and have fresh sand every day. Give them nothing wet but water, and let the water-pail be away from the feed-board. See that the water is fresh and pure. Supply them with crushed bone, shells, chinaware and charcoal, and if you do not raise a fine, healthy brood, your experience is different from ours.

Commercial.

ADVOCATE OFFICE, Nov. 28th., 1889.

WHEAT.

So far as weather conditions go they have continued as favorable as need be during the past month for improving the condition of autumn sown wheat in Canada and the Central States. Rains have fallen, giving ample moisture for the time, and as yet no essential freezing has occurred. Outside of Michigan the condition of winter wheat is almost uniformly satisfactory.

The speculative wheat market at Chicago has not been particularly active, and the range of prices has been within moderate limits as a rule.

The general position of the wheat trade appears to be healthy. The export movement is tending to enlargement. The latter indications justify the view that the season's harvest has been estimated at its full volume. The situation abroad as the information becomes more complete in regard to the late harvest has become stronger, so far as apparent requirements for the year are considered, although the markets continue to act on a basis of anticipated abundance. There is nothing in sight to justify depression in prices of wheat, and the supply so closely balances the needs that any unusual advance with the progress of the season, at least for some time to come, appears unlikely to occur.

The latest advices from Russia are to the effect that in the majority of the corn markets the tone of trade and position of prices had remained materially unaltered. However, in a few instances, the tendency was somewhat quieter compared with previous quotations. Supplies of grain, except in the Eastern and Southern Exchanges, had not appreciably increased, and any augmentation was now hardly to be expected in view of the change to rather unsettled weather. Foreign advices were less encouraging. In comparison with other cereal articles, oats have of late met the best enquiry. Offers of rye had, as hitherto, remained unimportant and this fact is mainly attributable to the exceedingly bad crop, and supplies will probably remain on a reduced scale for the rest of the season. This circumstance will induce consumers to turn all the more attention to potatoes, which, moreover, have yielded well this season.

Reerhohm's London Corn Trade List makes the following comment:—"Sir J. B. Lawes' estimate of this year's wheat crop will doubtless come as a surprise upon the trade, which has hitherto believed that the crop has been 9 1/2 to 10 million quarters. It is indeed difficult to believe, after the splendid reports early in the season, that the average yield per acre is after all barely up to last year's, although there is abundant evidence that in the principal eastern wheat growing counties the yield is comparatively far worse than in the Southern and West in counties. This fact renders it, of course, the more possible that popular opinion may have been just as much in error this season in over estimating the crop, as it was last year in under estimating it, although the liberal farmers' deliveries are certainly in favor of the popular view."

MANITOBA WHEAT.

The deliveries of Manitoba wheat by farmers have been large during the past week or two, having averaged about 75,000 to 90,000 bushels per day. Manitoba No. 1 hard sold up to 82c and 70c per bushel a few weeks ago, but is again down to 60c and 62c per bushel. On 'Change a few days ago a large quantity of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat was offered at \$1.00 per-bushel for May delivery, but 97 1/2c was the best bid. A bid of 84 1/2c was made for No. 2 hard for May delivery. On spot there have been sales of No. 1 hard at 91 1/2c to 92c, and a round lot of No. 2 hard was placed at 89 1/2c. Sales of No. 1 hard along the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific lines have been made at 91 1/2c, 92c and 93c per bushel. Last year about this time No. 1 hard sold in this market as high as \$1.25 and \$1.37 1/2 per bushel, which contrasts strangely with present prices. The quality of all the samples of new Manitoba wheat shown us so far has been very choice and the flour made therefrom is most excellent.

The Munger, Wheeler & Co. grain elevators at Chicago, eight in number, having a capacity of 6,500,000 bushels, have passed into the hands of a new corporation, known as the City of Chicago Elevators Company, Limited. The capitalization is \$4,500,000, represented chiefly by English holders. The elevator system of G. W. Van Dusen & Co., of Minnesota, has also gone into the hands of English capitalists, the new corporation being known as the Chicago & North-West Granaries Company, Limited. The C. A. Pillsbury & Co. and W. D. Washburn flouring mill plants, at Minneapolis, have passed into the control of English capitalists.

CORN.

The low price of Indian corn has undoubtedly induced an unprecedentedly large consumption both in England and on the Continent. Since the commencement of the present year the imports of maize into the United Kingdom have aggregated no less than 50,000,000 bushels, as compared with 39,306,000 bushels for the corresponding period in 1888. The Mark Lane Express says that "Indian corn continues to sell very freely in this country whenever the price is anything below five-and-twenty shillings for fine round, or about 22s for American mixed grain. The yellow corn of La Plata is of considerable intrinsic excellence, but it reaches us for the most part in such unsatisfactory condition that it commands but little custom at

friend's yacht off Portsmouth the night before, met Etheridge at Springfield, and they had come on together. Miss Marling and the Lyddington girls, chaperoned by Mrs. Trevor, arrived on the fast express from New York. Everest had joined them somewhere on the road, and to this Mrs. Kerneval was not heard to state objection. Dak, who drove over from a neighboring house where he had been stopping. Wrexford—none knew of his coming but the Kernevals—had not arrived. Perhaps—and the hope thrilled Mrs. Kerneval—he might not come after all. Dinner would soon be announced. There was the skirmishing, the affairs of the outposts, in which such a party always engages before it settles itself in final disposition; before neutralities are declared, hostilities begun, sieges commenced; before the little or great matters of peace or warfare show themselves, as they always do, in but short time, in every such gathering, be it small or large.

"For whom are we waiting?" asked Kitty Marling of Kerneval, who stood near her.

"For no one," he said. "I thought perhaps Wrexford might get here this afternoon, but he hasn't appeared. He may come by the 'back road,' get off at Taylorsville, and drive over. But we won't wait dinner for him."

"And who is Mr. Wrexford?" asked Miss Marling idly. She had been out a year, but so many presentable men had been presented to her! They came, they went, and it seemed that their unbroken flow would go on forever. To all of them she had hitherto been indifferent—the more prominent, even, no more remembered than the flowers they had sent to her. They had all rather wearied her, as the flow and gurgle of running water induces drowsiness.

"Oh, he's a good-enough sort of fellow," answered Kerneval. "He was at college with me. Since then I haven't really seen him. He's a continental vagrant,—he's an Arab,—at home everywhere, but with a home nowhere."

"What will you do with this—evasive gentleman?" asked Miss Marling.

"I don't know surely that he'll be here," said Kerneval, not answering the question. "He'll come, I suppose, for he telegraphed me that he would. But he may stay only an hour, and then be off for anywhere. You won't like him. He's not at all like anything you ever knew."

"And how long has this wandering-Gentile been going everywhere?" asked Miss Marling, evidently without thought of what she was saying.

"Years," answered Kerneval. "I don't think there's been a war that Wrexford hasn't been in since he left college."

"Indeed," said Miss Marling, glancing up.

"He was in the last Turkish row, the last Spanish revolution, the Zulu revolt, the Egyptian rebellion. He's an old campaigner. You wouldn't like him at all. Why, he couldn't live a week in society in his normal state,—our society,—in the regular way."

"Really," said Miss Marling, in the regular way.

"You say there is a train he can come on to-night?"

"Yes; but—" went on Kerneval—"I'm almost sorry he's coming. But he'll not trouble you. He's regularly a man's man. They all swear by him. He was Skobeleff's, greatest friend, Burnaby's closest companion. But—really, he may not come after all."

"He said certainly he would come, did he not?" asked Miss Marling.

"Yes; but how can you count on a man who may be shaken up by an earthquake in Paragway? Anybody's apt to be late for dinner if he has to start off on the instant if a dispatch comes that somebody has dynamited an emperor."

"Has to start?" said Miss Marling, interrogatively.

"Of course."

"But who is your friend: a member of the Russian secret police, or a queen's messenger? He seems mysterious enough to be one, and erratic enough to be the other."

"He's a war correspondent, and a famous one. You never heard of him, of course, in your world, but he's made noise enough in his time for all that."

"Ah!" half sighed, half ejaculated Miss Marling. "As you say, he must be unlike anybody I have ever seen."

Miss Marling did not say that she hoped so, but there was a weariness in her tone that to some ears might have implied it.

And as dinner was announced, satisfied with the neatness with which he had depicted his friend—and without depreciating him too, that was the real cleverness of it to this carefully-guarded, conventionally-trained society girl, who certainly now could never take any interest in such an outlaw of her own peculiar world, Kerneval crossed the hall and offered his arm to Mrs. Trevor.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Health Notes.

A little weak camphor and water used occasionally as a mouth and throat wash, renders the breath sweet.

Powdered alum applied to a fever sore will prevent it from becoming unsightly and noticeable, and a few grains of alum dissolved in tepid water will relieve people whose hands perspire too freely.

There is nothing which will restore tone to exhausted nerves more quickly and effectually than a bath containing one ounce of aqua ammonia to each pail of water. It renders the flesh firm and the skin pure, fresh and elastic.

The Household.

The Best Cure, and When it is Indicated.

BY A FAMILY DOCTOR.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh opened the breakfast parlor door and shouted to his housekeeper. He shouted in tones so stentorian that no one, except a medical man, could have believed him to be either an invalid or ailing in any way.

"Mary," he cried "is there no possibility of your going about your work a trifle, just the merest trifle, less boisterously? And there goes that dreadful door-bell again. Oh, dear! Ring, ding! Ring, ding! all day long; first the baker, then the butcher, then somebody else. Heigho! it is provoking, for if I didn't happen to be a trifle nervous and out of sorts, no house in the world would be quieter than—There it goes again!"

I leant back in Mr. F.'s easy chair, and kept the morning paper before me. Silence is golden with patients like this.

"And nothing I touch seems to go right either. I placed that knife on the edge of the plate straight enough. Look at it now. Lying on the carpet as if to spite me. And there goes the coffee next all over the new white cloth."

"Depend upon it, my friend," I said quietly, "that things go on just the same whether we are well or ill, only in the latter case we are more sensitive. If you have a cut finger, for instance, everything appears to go against it."

"Now," continued Mr. F., "if I weren't sleepless at night, all the country-side would be as still as the bottom of the sea; but simply because I am in need of rest, and could sleep if I got a chance, every living thing must keep awake to annoy me. Last night, for instance, Simpson's cow must keep moaning constantly as if she had something on her mind. Boulger's beast of a dog must bark and howl intermittently, and his horses must neigh, and no sooner have they somewhat settled, and I am dropping off, than all the cocks in the parish wake up and begin hollering. You needn't laugh behind your newspaper. You are laughing, I can see the paper shaking. I'm losing my memory, too. If I want such a simple thing as a pen, even, d'ye think I can find one? Not for the life of me."

"Am I getting old, I wonder?" He turned on me almost fiercely as he spoke the last words, and I put down the paper, got up, stretched myself, and walked leisurely to the window. It was a lovely morning in early summer; the grass was very green and trim on Mr. F.'s pretty lawn; there was abundance of foliage on the rose-bushes, on which the buds were already appearing, and a gush of bird melody came swelling from the silken-leaved linden trees.

"You must excuse me, doctor"—Mr. F. was at my elbow now—"if I seem fretful and peevish. I really am out of sorts. What a lovely day, too, and I can't enjoy it a bit!"

"Ah!" I said, "you begin to think, then, there are other enjoyments in life than ledger work and making a pile as you call it."

Featherstonhaugh quily sighed.

"You need rest," I added.

"I haven't had rest—a holiday—for years. I was going on so well in business till that bit of extra worry came, that I thought it a pity to spoil my year by going away."

"No doubt. Well, a month's holiday every

summer, or say six weeks, would, taking it even from a business point of view, have been the best investment in time that ever you made. Now, you'll have to take all these months in the aggregate, and rest for half a year at least."

"But think what that will cost me!"

"Bah! life is cheap at any price."

Dear reader, Mr. F.'s case would not be mentioned were it not one of every-day occurrence. For greed of gain, as often as not, men and women will go on working long after symptoms tell them that the state of their health is not what it once was. Instead of taking rest, they fly to medicine or stimulants or both, and with Mr. F., so with them, the last state is worse than the first.

The best cure is a slow but very sure one. And here, again, a lesson may be learned from Mr. F.'s case. He went to a bracing watering-place, but tried to "rush" his cure, if I may use a somewhat slangy verb. He felt convinced on starting that a few days, or a fortnight at most, would set him up. It is needless to say it did not. So he fretted and fumed impatiently; but finding at last that Nature would not alter her laws on his account, he surrendered, and from that moment his cure began. Little things do not now worry Mr. F. There is a halo of repose around his brow; Mary can go about her work singing, and no amount of cock-crowing is likely to arouse him from his peaceful slumbers.

When people become peevish, nervous, and restless from over-work, the class of medicine they generally seek relief from consists of such drugs as quinine, phosphorus, iron, and the vegetable bitter tonics. These they expect to pull them together,—and there is no doubt they are valuable medicines; but the error made by the sufferers is this—they do not first remove the cause.

"Oh, I can't stop working to rest," a man said to me once, "I can go on as I am: I can suffer."

This might be all very well if he could go on as he was, that is, get no worse. One might suffer even the inconvenience of ill-health in order to support one's family, but the thin end of the wedge of indisposition having once effected an entrance, there is no staying its advance except by using radical means.

The indisposition caused by over-much brain-work or a too prolonged attention to business is very insidious in its advance. When once fairly established, its symptoms are patent enough to the invalid, and rest then becomes imperative. In fact, he is "knocked out of time," so to speak, and wishes then he had noted his failing powers before, and laid down his pen or closed his ledger.

When, then, is the rest cure indicated? Probably one of the earliest signs is slight dyspepsia, which cannot be attributed to errors in diet, want of fresh air, &c. It is a nervous kind of atonic dyspepsia, sometimes combined with acidity from liver sympathy. There is not the same relish for food, and so relief from this state is sought for in piquant relishes, wine, or tea.

Another symptom is an uneasy or fidget feeling about the head, fullness it may be, or sleeplessness and stupidity, especially after eating. The brow is often hot, so is the top of the head, and the hand is pressed wearily across the eyes. Life begins to lose its brightness, then things begin to go a trifle wrong, and there are moments of peevishness and irritability. Lowness of spirits is succeeded by want of sleep. There is danger ahead, if not indeed close at hand, and happy is

he who sees the signal in time. I say most emphatically in time, for, effective though the rest cure may be, there is a point of divergence from the path of health, beyond which no one can go with the slightest hopes of return or recovery. I pray none of my readers may ever reach this point.

Liver complaints are usually benefited by the complete rest cure. Here, at the outset, some special treatment will be necessary by way of clearing the system and giving the sufferer a fair start; but, on the whole, purgatives must be used with care, even when constipation exists.

But, indeed, it would be somewhat difficult to name a complaint of a chronic nature which might not be mitigated, perhaps banished entirely, by judicious change, rest, and well-chosen remedies. In fact, remedies, which at home may have done but little good, often commence to show their real beneficial action when the patient has obtained real rest and change. It should not be forgotten, by the way, that change and rest are often synonymous terms. I mean that many hard-worked men and women who are unable to obtain a holiday, may, by altering the nature of their employment at home, achieve wonderful results for good.

There is a complaint of fashionable life which I have before had occasion to speak of—namely *ennui*—which is often banished entirely by rest at the seaside. But the rest in this case must be of a very active kind indeed. The sufferer should choose a place as different as possible from anything he or she has been used to—go to Shetland, or further for that matter—and identification with pleasures and pursuits of the people ought to be one of the prescribed items of cure.

Muscular pains, which are sometimes very distressing, will often yield to a very short spell of complete rest by the sea or in mountain air. In these cases the rest must be of a bodily kind, even the fatigue of walking should be avoided as much as possible, and it may be advantageous at times to retain the horizontal position even for days together.

Rest to the stomach I have treated of before in my paper called "A Banian Day," but I may add that rest from certain articles of diet for a time is often beneficial, notably from sugar, tea, coffee, or stimulants, and last, though not least, rest from medicine itself, so far, I mean, as self-doctoring—nearly always to be deplored—is concerned.—[Cassell's Magazine.]

AN OLD SUPERSTITION.—It used to be a vulgar notion that everyone who bore the name of Agnes was fated to become mad.

BRITTLE WARE.—"Guard," said an old lady, "I hope there won't be any collisions."

"Oh, no fear, mum," answered the guard.

"I want you," said the old lady, "to be very careful. I've got two dozen eggs in this basket."

MUSICAL FAMILIES.—Great musicians almost invariably come of a musical family. It was so with Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart. Still more striking is the case of the family which boasted John Sebastian Bach as the culminating illustration of its musical genius. Through eight generations it produced multitudes of musicians of high rank, of whom twenty-nine were reckoned eminent.

INCONVENIENT.—First Chambermaid.—"And Mary Ann what bees ye doin' in Miss Thomson's room? Its twice as long ye bees there nor any other room ye do up."

Mary Ann.—"And sure its Miss Thomson as takes every stitch of clothes off her bed every day in the wake. I can never be after doin' her bed with the professional speed ye was showing me. She mixes things up dreadful and its one pace at a time I must be puttin' on."

Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES, — "Presents" endear absents," writes the funny and gentle "Charles Lamb," and we should all strengthen, by loving Christmas remembrances, the chain of affection which binds together dear friends, both near and far. As it comes but "once a year," we should try and make it so bright that all we love, and who love us, would wish it came oftener. To be sure it is a children's festival, but how the grown children do enjoy it, too, for very much of our own happiness consists in making others happy. Remember, girls, it nearly all falls upon you to make things bright for that season, and your clever hands and quick brains will soon decide the best way to do it. A few suggestions from "Auntie" may help. Begin by getting the home in thorough order, some time before. Curtains can be freshened, windows washed, pictures dusted and washed, stoves polished, in fact, everything made to look its best. A little gift can be provided for each member of the family, from grandmamma's soft, pink shawl, down to baby's wee red crocheted booties. Try and have everything a surprise for that day, even the breakfast, dinner and tea, by providing some dish never known before. Bake a nice cake and ice it, and the shouts and exclamations of the younger ones will proclaim whether it is appreciated. No doubt mother will have her separate gifts for that day, to find neighbors or needy men and women; for it seems impossible to exhaust the resources of a farmer's cellar; even the clergyman is substantially remembered. A number of animals can be furnished from cloth: Such as elephants, grey and white, from canton flannel; dogs from woolly cloth; rabbits and cats from canton flannel; even rats, mice, donkeys and guinea-pigs, and make just the sort of toys for children, for they stand any amount of cuddling and abuse. Pretty bags can be made of plush, silk, satin, sateen or chintz. A very pretty one of bronze satin had a square of plush the same color, set corner-wise on one side of it, a small flower worked in the centre of the square and edged with lace, and tied with narrow ribbons. Another, of one yard of crimson satin, sew the selvages together, except about one foot in the centre, turn right side out; slip on it two large curtain rings; gather one end up close, finish with a crimson tassel made of a skein of crewels; finish the other end square, and fringe with old gold crewel. One-half yard of inch wide ribbon can be sewed on the rings to hang it up by. This is just the right receptacle for a bedroom, to hold stockings, for mending yarn, etc. Pretty blotting pads can be made of several leaves of blotting paper cut like the gable of a house; the lower end is decorated with two windows almost covered with a tangled vine; the gable is decorated with a small window, out of which shines a photograph of the giver. Numbers of such pretty and useful gifts can be fashioned by bright girls clever with brush and pencil. Little bags of bright colored muslin filled with nuts, raisins and candies, might be one of the surprises after dinner. Tie one of each together by the tops, and give the buttons a firm stitch together, so they will stand alone. Sugared figs are nice, and cheap, too. Get the stewing figs, wipe off all sugar, dip in gum water or white of egg, roll in white sugar and dry; they will look nice and white, and are acceptable to little folks.

So many useful articles can be knit or crocheted and all sorts of yarn is cheap and so pretty in color, makes us inclined to knit a warm shawl for grandmother, a skirt for mamma, mits for father, snow stockings for Tom, Tam O'Shanters for the school-boys, as well as bottle-holders, fascinators, mittens and even socks for gifts to friends. These sort of little gifts are more durable and sensible than nick-nacks made from card-board, such as wall-pockets that no one ventures to put anything into lest they might come to pieces.

A nice gift for a gentleman is an inkstand—which can be made pretty and unique—that will take a small inkbottle, the kind used in all schools, cover about an inch thick with soft putty; stick all sorts of pretty stones into the putty, or pieces of bright glass or ore you can gather, leave to harden, and a very odd effect is produced. An autograph album well suits the holidays. Make it of slips of common writing paper, tied together by a bow of broad, bright ribbon. Write a pretty sentiment on the first page, or, better still, draw or paint a vine or few flowers, the bow must be large and handsome. For children, a number of amusing toys can be fashioned out of dough, by clipping out horses, birds, dogs, leaves, and flowers, for we all know it is not the value of a gift that pleases a child the most. Pretty decorations for Christmas cakes are made by dipping sprigs of cedar trees in gum-water, and then dipping them in white, pulverized sugar. I shall finish this over long letter by telling you how to make some pretty articles from tissue paper, and we shall begin on "owls," that look so quaint, sitting on a small spray with a Japanese umbrella over their heads. Take dark brown tissue paper, cut three squares seven inches each way; take a piece of cotton about the size of palm of your hand, lay this in the middle of a square, or a little nearer one end than the other; sew the paper together with small stitches, then gather the longest end of the paper up tight to form the tail, cut it in stripes up to the body, to represent tail feathers, spreading it out somewhat; gather the other end for the neck close to the cotton; cut a slit in the free piece and turn back for ears; take two strips of paper measuring seven inches long and one inch wide; fold so that it will be half an inch wide; cut the loose sides into five fingers; then make each one into a little rosette, and sew in place for eyes; in the centre of these rosettes sew a circle of buff tissue paper cut the size of a copper, and in the middle of them a small shoe button; cut a circle three inches across, fold in the centre, and fringe from the outside to the centre two-thirds of the way to make a point to represent a beak; tack this on right between the eyes, letting the top flare a little over the eyes. With white paint make little dots and half circles all over the owl's body and ears, then, under these, smaller ones with black or dark brown paint. Touch the beak up with yellow. Make feet of fine wire, passing a curved piece through the body, letting it project a little on each side; wind with fine, yellow silk and make a little loop on each side of the end to represent the feet. Sew the little bird on a small twig. Tissue paper balls are pretty decorations for Christmas; any color you prefer, but pink and buff look well—like a bunch of roses. Cut fifty squares of paper, each measuring eight inches; fold each square in half, then across; cut the largest circle possible from it; then fold in half; and again, and again, until it is very narrow. Open it and catch by the middle of the fingers in the right hand, and draw through the fingers of the other hand, much the same as shades are crimped, shape it out a little and lay aside; proceed in this way until the circles are all crimped. Thread a needle with strong thread, and string them by the middle of each circle, as

you would beads. When all are on the thread, draw it up as tight as possible, fasten the thread, and, before breaking it off, sew on a loop of narrow ribbon by which to hang it up. "A very Merry Christmas" to you all, my dear girls, is the best wish of "Auntie," and, hoping some of you may find some hints that will help you make your little gifts pretty and inexpensive, must be my excuse for making this letter so long

MINNIE MAY.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Topics of Conversation.

BY BLANCHE AYLMEY, MELBOURNE, QUE.

We all know what is meant by the "gift of the gab." The expression is not a very euphonious one, but it has the recommendation of being forcible. He who possesses this gift of the gab is born with a power which, consciously or unconsciously, gives him a great advantage over his fellow-men. If he be a lawyer, he can call forth your tenderest sympathy in favor of a very black criminal at the bar; if he be a caddy from the land of the blarney-stone, you turn your back upon him with a strut in your gait expressive of an increased sense of self-approbation; if he be a politician, he may sway the destinies of a nation; if he be a minister of God, the lawyer, the criminal, the flatterer, the politician, all in turn are constrained to hush their own voice, that they may listen to one which, though still and small, has a penetrating and persuasive eloquence. Such is the tremendous power of the human tongue.

But between this paradise of eloquence and the platitudes anent the weather, the government and the fashions, which we are daily doomed to hear, there is a great gulf fixed. True, it is bridged over by many a heart-stirring debate upon matters of vital interest to the individual or to society, yet on its further side we find shallows of stupidity and ignorance, and rocks of evil-speaking, lying and slandering, among which it is rather difficult to steer. Though it may seem, at first sight, an affectation to repress the spontaneity of human thought and speech, and though a shallow mind might indeed turn it into an affectation, yet are we not already bound by every social and moral law, to repress upon our lips the oath, the falsehood, and the impure communication? Why, then, may we not replace these with a serious asseveration, an exact truthfulness, an innocent and timely joke? By no means would we desire affectation in our friendly intercourse, but rather that the vacant mind be stored with solid ideas, which may, upon occasion, burst forth into something like intelligent expression.

With many of the very best talkers, conversation unfortunately means monologue. Their valuable accomplishment thereby loses half its value, for we perceive at once the egotism that prevents us from "getting a word in edgeways," and being, all of us, rather egotistical, we are wounded in a vulnerable part. Courtesy requiring that every remark on either side should have its due weight, to listen well is quite as essential in a conversation as to talk well, and the punishment borne in upon our friend of the monologue is, that we prod him on if he shew signs of a collapse, and in the meantime our own ideas drift off to the stock exchange or to the bill-of-fare for to-morrow's dinner. The person who

ought to be, but is not always, allotted to him for a *tele-a-tele* at a social gathering, is the young lady who punctuates one's most labored remarks with a "yes" or "no." It is to her interest to study the subject of conversation seriously, and perhaps the sensation of being totally eclipsed may electrify her into a little animation.

A popular and unjust prejudice exists against what is called "talking shop." Provided that one be not too obtrusive, there is surely no subject which one is more competent to discuss than the occupation and interest of one's daily life. When conversation is likely to flag, people should be encouraged to talk shop, and listeners would find in it a source of edification. In fact, it is the thoroughness pervading this particular line of the *pow-wow* that we should endeavor to import into any other chosen topic of conversation. Is it politics? Then do not rest satisfied with a few generalities gathered from the leading articles of your "one-sided newspaper"; but look into statistics and subtleties of argument, so that you may be able to give an intelligent and original opinion when the subject comes up. The criticism of a recent concert or of last Sunday's sermon is a fit and frequent subject of debate.

tain it all, while a note-book of extracts would impress upon a weak memory many thoughts of master minds by which the social circle might further benefit.

And moreover we of the British race need to be corrected of our stolid, expressionless way of saying things. A lighting up of the countenance, a gesture, a shrug of the shoulders, a wave of the hand. How elegant they are,—if it is but a French market-woman bargaining for her wares! There is a certain vulgarity in the tone of a mind that can enunciate solemn facts, and jokes, and reproaches, and entreaties, all in the same tone of voice. We may smile at the eagerness of childhood, and the enthusiasm of youth, but we cannot help catching a little of their spirit by contact.

There is, after all, a large class of people to whom society owes a debt of gratitude. These have a pleasant word for each other whenever they meet, and some of them are ever ready with a brilliant witticism or a well-told story, or are adepts at what Mr. Froude so aptly calls "intellectual lawn-tennis." Oh! that the phonograph were perfected to carry to our eager ears more of the enjoyment that is conveyed to us in this form day by day. This is the spice of life, whatever may be for each of us its solid ingredient, and to these our gifted brethren we cede the palm of superiority over all rules and regulations; we exempt them from all obligations to read, mark and learn, lest their charming originality should be destroyed. May they escape the traps laid for them in schools, and learned societies, and trades unions, and land leagues, and conventional dinner parties, for if the world is to become any wiser we shall soon be educated up to a point that will restore humanity to the original protoplasm from which the ultra-wiseaces profess to have sprung.

Fashion Notes.

A set of handsome furs is a very acceptable gift to the average woman. The consciousness of the spirit that prompts such a gift warms her heart as luxurious fur defends her person from the cold.

A favorite present between women is a yellow garter, to be worn above the left knee. It is rendered as dainty as possible, being made of silk elastic, with a satin bow or a silver buckle. The words "good luck" is usually wrought or embroidered upon it in Chinese or Sanscrit. The companion to this garter is of another colored elastic with no bow or ornamentation, but it must not be yellow.

Night-gown cases, boot and shoe pockets, and comb and brush bags are now often made of plain white linen pique or damask linen. These are easily laundered.

The words "Robe de Nuit," "Coiffure," "Slippers," "Gaiters," are wrought in Kensington or rope stitch upon the various articles to which they are appropriated.

Another pretty gift for a lady friend is a "Housewife," in the form of a baby's kid shoe, bronze being the favorite color. Into the shoe is sewn a little pocket with drawstrings of ribbon near the top. This is meant to hold a bobbin of shoe-thread, a spool of button hole silk, a bit of beeswax, a few shoe-buttons, a fold of flannel containing half a dozen needles and a celluloid thimble.

Bodices and plain, untrimmed skirts are much favored for street wear. Washable woollens are chosen for indoor gowns in smooth material. Rough fabrics in stripes and plaids for street wear. Eiffel red is the name given to a new shade. The combination of black and white retains its hold on the fashionable fancy, indeed, it is a more general favorite than ever.

JOHNNY AND THE GOAT



Yet how few persons are really qualified to criticise.—Everything was "very nice" or "awfully stupid," and the matter rests (with a long pause). Now, supposing it to be a concert you are discussing, if you are no musician at all, be content to confess your inability to criticise; but if you are a musician, however humble, try at least to recall the titles on the programme and the name of the performers. And should you be a fairly skilled amateur, you would derive the greatest pleasure in making thorough acquaintance with the members on a programme beforehand, and if this be followed up with intelligent criticism during the performance, there would probably result at no distant day an interesting debate with a fellow enthusiast.

It is a notable thing that persons who read a great deal are rarely able to talk well. One would suppose that the quantity of matter they absorb would be returned to the hungry world in the form of brilliant discourses from time to time. And so it should be. These reprehensible beings leave undone the things they ought to do, and they deserve no absolution at the hands of society. Their reading would do them and their social circle vastly more good if they were to mark and re-read passages which appear to them most striking. For be it science or history or light literature, no finite mind can possibly re-

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS,—As I write, visions of snow and sleigh-bells, merry voices on the frosty air, toboggan slides and skates, come mingling. For has not old Winter, with hoary hair and frosted beard, stolen upon us and is here? With his bands he has bound our lakes and rivers, and they seem to crack under the strain.

In *Hiawatha*, Longfellow describes one. But when we speak of joyous winter, with its sports and frolics, its long evenings with drawn curtains, and bright lights and warm fires, and all the comforts of home, we do not think of his winter of the "famine and the fever." Hear his rhythmic music, weird and beautiful, but sweetly sad:—

O the long and dreary winter,
O the cold and cruel winter,
Ever thicker, thicker, thicker,
Froze the ice on lake and river;
Ever deeper, deeper, deeper,
Fell the snow o'er all the landscape,
Fell the covering snow and drifted
Through the forest, round the village,
Hardly from his buried wigwam
Could the hunter force a passage.

In the ghastly, gleaming forest,
Fell and could not rise from weakness,
Perished there from cold and hunger."

Yule, or Christmas-tide; how many memories are recalled! What about Christmas presents this year? Why are those three heads together so often, as John and Mary and Rob talk so earnestly? I think a present for mamma evolving there. If it were for papa, she would know, I am sure, Dainty, pretty, thoughtful presents at this festive time. By thoughtful presents I mean those which can be, and are, at once, of service. A gift is more esteemed for its acceptability than its value. Then there are uncles, aunts, cousins, and all to think of, yes, and friends; but remember kindly those to whom:—

"The Christmas time no beauty brings,
To those who cherish but the stings
Of wretchedness, and want, and woe;
Who never loves great bounty know,
Whose grief no kindly hands assuage;
Whose misery mocks our Christian age."

To whom the word Christmas is but a name, who knows not the meaning of "Christ was born in Bethlehem," or the life of Him who went about *doing good*, who lived for such as they, and died to save them.

But we have wandered from Christmas presents and Christmas. Make it a happy day. How few families *all* meet, even once a year, when once separated. Life is a strange, strange dream. We come and go, meet and part, and the festive seasons come round and we dream they will continue so to do, till some day a chilling blast blights and separates or carries away. Some of you are restive, and changes will ensue. Is this Christmas your last at home? Home partings, aye, they are sad, sad things. May you, my dear nieces and nephews, long be spared to sit at your holiday feast without the vacant chair, the absent voice or the missing merry laugh, when the home-comings are subdued and quiet, and the blinding tears are brushed away before the smile shines through them.

Frances Ridley Haveyal has beautifully expressed it in her "Bells Across the Snow." Hear her speak:—

O Christmas, merry Christmas! is it really come again?
With its memories and greetings, with its joy and with its pain.
There's a minor in the carol, and a shadow in the light,
And a spray of cypress twining with the holly-wreath to-night;
And the hush is never broken, by laughter light and low,
As we listen in the starlight to the bells across the snow.

O Christmas, merry Christmas! 'tis not so very long Since other voices blended with the carol and the song.
If we could but hear them singing as they are singing now;
If we could but see the radiance of the crown on each dear brow—
There would be no sigh to smother, no hidden tear to flow,
As we listen in the starlight to the bells across the snow.

O Christmas, merry Christmas! this nevermore can be:
We cannot bring again the days of our unshadowed glee;
But Christmas—happy Christmas, sweet herald of good-will—
With holy songs of gladness, brings holy gladness still;
For peace and hope may brighten and patient love may glow,
As we listen in the starlight to the bells across the snow.

The last month of the last year of the "eighties" is here. Let us be like the year and close up the past and be all ready to start a fresh, new page of a new book, viz., 1890, and let it be all new—with clear accounts, reading finished up,

Now I shall bring this "form" of mine To an—(please write the seventh line)— The centrals tell this puzzle's name.— "Tis a plum pudding!" some exclaim. No, it is not: come, now, what is it? Those who guess right shall earn their visit.

HARRY A. WOODWORTH.

2—TRANSPOSITION.

Small the chances are of meeting,
So I'll send this Christmas greeting
To my cousins, every one:
Many months we've sailed together,
Through both fair and stormy weather,
While another year has run.

There's Henry Reeve and Harry Albro,
What's *worth* in Sackville? Oh!
Beg your pardon, cousin, dear:
Mother oft says that I'm crazy,
Ada Armand, she's a daisy,
Don't you think she brings good cheer?

There are others we might mention,
Who deserves to draw a pension,
As we're climbing up the hill;
Morley, Amos, Irvine, Frank,
First to stay within the rank,
With their paper, ink and quill.

Where are Clara, Annie, Lizzie,
Flora, Jessie, Katie, Libbie,
Who began to *last*? I mean,
Shall they swim, or go clean under?
Surely not, I've made a blunder,
They are sailing all serene.

FAIRBROTHER.

3—FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

10 30 31 32 33	23
11 34 35 36 37	22 0 24
12 33	21 1 5 25
13 39 43 44	20 2 9 6 26
14 40 45 46	19 3 50 7 27
15 41	47 48 18 4 8 28 51 52
16 42	49 50 17 x x 29 53 54

This number of the *Advocate* (from 14 to 46) the year; and I have (20, 35, 14, 53, 50, 61, 32, 33, 34, 39, 21, 51, 52) in wishing the *Advocate* a Merry Xmas a (30, 51, 0, 37, 42, 52, 12, 17, 9, 39) New Year. From 10 to 33, something N. S. farmers find profitable; from 11 to 37, what Canada prides herself on; 30 to 42, a vegetable; 13 to 44, what the farmer says in the spring; 15 to 48, the number of lives popularly assigned to a domestic animal; 31 to 45, a good; 22 to 24, what I hope no farmers need say to the *Advocate*; 21 to 25, an article of food often found on farmers' tables; 20 to 26, the noise that a (from 39 to 44) makes; 18 to 28, something for which great preparations are made by farmers; 47, 8, 9, 50, an animal raised on the farm; 51 to 54, what the *Advocate* is; 53, 1, a source of profit when placed in this journal; 23 to 29, what boys and girls get by reading the advice of Uncle Tom and Minnie May; 49 to 29, when to subscribe for the *Advocate*; 19 to 27, what I must now say to fellow-puzzlers of this department; 10 to 16, 17 to 29, what the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* was, is, and always will be.

HARRY A. WOODWORTH.

4—CHARADE.

We're a happy puzzling band,
Sailing through a mystic land,
And there's room for many more, many more:
As we work *entire* the Don,
Under the banner of Uncle Tom,
We will welcome everyone that comes ashore.
We'll unfurl our banner wide,
As we all work side by side,
Solving puzzles by the score; by the score;
Let us fields are white *prime* snow.
For dear old Uncle Tom, whom we adore,
Ye beginners *last* the art,
Send one answer for a start,
Oh! ye pozers, lend an oar, lend an oar:
Send along new puzzles, too,
And I'm sure that if you do,
You'll stay with us evermore, evermore.

FAIRBROTHER.

5—CHARADE.

Total, don't let them deceive you,
As they have the best of mankind,
Though the world may incline to believe you,
And a pacified conscience relieve you;
For they always make people talk civil
And make promises of *first-ness* no end,
Which, if not followed up, come to evil,
And proves but the wiles of the devil.
Then all through the world you will find
That the wisest and purest *second*
Without actions are scarcely worth mention.

HENRY REEVE.



7—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

clothes in readiness—a clear page in every respect. With this preparation you will be the better able to appreciate a "New Year's address" by your loving

UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

1—A CHARADE.

December's first line, if you please
Is here; and now sweet melodies
From bells are wafted on the air;
Turkeys and (second line, now)
hear.
And feel "their goose is cooked"
with ours;
The maid the dining-room now
scours;

For many a friend with us will dine
On Christmas day; and will (third line)
Of fowls and puddings as you may
(The fifth line) on that happy day.
The tables will, of course, (Sixth line)
(That's often said by those who dine.)
Now, Uncle Tom, come down and spend
Vacation with your Sackville friend;
And bring each nephew and each niece;
Bring down Miss Fox to taste our grease.
And I wish, too, that with Miss Fox
You'd bring Miss Nancy M. Silcox,
With Robert Wilson and George Ross;
We'll try to treat A. Russell "Boss"
If he comes down with Morley T.,
And Miss J. Morley's company
We ask the pleasure of; and I
Promise transposers lots of pie,
And roast beef, chicken, bacon, ham,
To our fair friend from Pakenham.
Turkey we'll give the learned Reeve.
If his geography he'll leave.
Frankly, we'll ask A. Riddle true.
We want A. Little's Shaver, too;
Fair Brother may come, if he wishes.
My sister 'll make him wash the dishes.
And Copenhagen we shall play
When Eddie comes on Christmas day.
We'll feed him well, too, when he comes,
And Snowbird may have all the crumbs.

6-CRYPTOGRAM.

(1) Gler pmmnlg rmgri gur urnlg. Dugulfg olmtmt dvgu og n Glnvm ls lgru evigfsh. (2) Gulf huyg nydnh uner wlvwm gur Rermvs gulf unhg hkung gur gnb drgg. A. T. REEVE.

8-ANAGRAM.

With their teacher the little ones clambered The uppermost point of the hill. Where berries that grew in abundance Were gathered and eaten at will. At last on a tree, ripe and luscious, Some cherries espied tiny Carl, And he shouted in glee to his teacher, "May Andrew get cherries, Miss Arl?" ADA ARMAND.

9-NEW CHARADE.

The vowels five in number, in order arrange in a row. And take care that you do not displace them, or this puzzle will then be "no go;" Now four consonants kindly add to them, but the warning above bear in mind; And perhaps what you sometimes think you are for, the answer of this you will find. ADA ARMAND.

10-CHARADE.

Of second journal of value and merit every final we know does oft boast. But, alas! for their vain egotism, they too oft reckon, minus their host; Now without adulation, I say it, that London in that all takes the lead, For, in my estimation, the ADVOCATE can first any journal you read. ADA ARMAND.

11-CHARADE.

My first, how many hopes attend The breaking of its seal! What more can test a seeming friend, Than what it will reveal. My second soon we all shall be, Though lofty be our grade; And those who live shall surely see My whole above us cast a shade. A. HOWKINS.

12-CHARADE.

Merry Christmas to the ADVOCATE. We, who led to first its prizes, say: Tho' the weather is my whole, I'll state That at Christmas everyone is gay. Tho' at first we don't first, to be first we'll last; And at last we will first—difficultly past. HARRY A. WOODWORTH.

13-CHARADE.

Question. First, second, write a letter To a cousin, do you ask? Not thinking it a fetter, Or yet a tiresome task. Answer. Yes, second, first, and does it With a right good hearty will, Brim full of fun she fills it, That makes your heart to thrill. L'Envoi. She wrote one last November To a cousin, quite a treat, Who lives, if I remember Aright, in fair complete. FAIRBROTHER.

Answers to November Puzzles.

- 1-Am-I-able. 10- once, one, on, O. 2-Bounce, ounce, once, one, on, O. 3-Friends once lost are not easily regained. 5-Pen and ink. 6-How noble 'tis to own a fault. How generous and divine to forgive it. 7-N A T A L A M E G O I N K E R M A N N D A M A N A N T U C K E T G I G N A C A T A N I A A C A P U L C O V A R R O S S I G N O L O D I A S C E N S I O N A V A R I N O 8-Plea-sure. 9-Be square. 11-Three, there. 10-

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Nov. Puzzles.

Alan Ellison, Morley T. Boss, Willie N. Redner, A. Howkins, Anna K. Fox, A. Russell Boss, Winnie Turville, Ed. A. Fairbrother, A. L. Shaver, Henry Reeve, Elinor Moore, Geo. Harrison, J. H. Morgan, Jennie Carr, Sarah Moorhouse.

Subscriptions and Mail Matter for Manitoba and Northwest Office must be addressed—Box 214, Winnipeg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE refuses hundreds of dollars offered for advertisements suspected of being of a swindling character. Nevertheless, we cannot undertake to relieve our readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can, in the nature of things, be furnished for the price asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubtful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery. All Advertisements, to insure insertion, must be in this office by the twentieth of each month. In writing advertisers please say that you saw their advertisement in the Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE. Registered Clyde Mares and Colts; good color and pedigree; reasonable. D. S. McFARLANE, Clarendon P. O., 25 miles east of Toronto, on 288-a

BERKSHIRE BOARS. A few really good young Boars, six to eight months old, fit for immediate service; bred straight from first-class imported stock. Reduced prices for next thirty days. We have special rate by express. The best is the cheapest, and is none too good. JOHN SNELL'S SONS, Edmonton, Ont. 288-a

GOOD

Commission to parties selling our Foreign Stamps, Send address and reference for sheet of stamps, on approval, with Price List and Terms. Twenty mixed, Egypt, Iceland, Greece, etc.; post-paid, 15c. LONDON STAMP COMPANY, LONDON, CANADA. 288-a

RUPTURE. Consider your own interest. You can get at the lowest price, the very best the land produces. Your Physician knows my goods. The only system is to positively suit your case. Trust especially made for you and sent by Mail same day. Fully equipped factory at my command. It took me over twenty years to perfect this work. Send 6c. stamps for Ill. Book. Valuable information. CHAS. CLUTHE, Surgical 134 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

BRITISH AMERICAN ARCADE YONGE ST. TORONTO. The oldest and most reliable of its kind in the Dominion. All subjects pertaining to a business education thoroughly taught by able and experienced teachers. C. O'DEA, Secretary.

POINTERS!

Greater improvements than ever is promised to the subscribers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for 1890. It is an acknowledged fact by all leading farmers that \$1 paid for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE each year is the best dollar they spend from the proceeds of the farm. We assure the public that greater improvements will be made in 1890 than has been done in any previous year. Each issue is handsomely illustrated with Original Illustrations. New Varieties of Grain and Vegetables will be introduced to our readers, which promise to surpass many of the leading kinds now grown which were first sent out by the ADVOCATE, such as the Piff, Scott, Clawson and Democrat wheat, the Australian oats, and the Early Rose potato. THE HOME MAGAZINE DEPARTMENT alone is worth many times the subscription price. Every article affords instruction and pleasure to the family. One new departure for 1890 will be the establishment of our Manitoba and Northwest Edition. It will be the leading journal in the west for the prairie farmers. Good, pushing agents wanted all over the Dominion, and liberal terms given. We are also giving farmers an unprecedented opportunity to procure thoroughbred stock of all kinds by procuring new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. SEE PRIZE LIST OF STOCK, SILVERWARE, BOOKS, &c. Ontario Edition, \$1.00. Manitoba Edition, \$1.00. Combined Editions, \$1.75. WM. WELD, Proprietor.

Business College Bulletin.

VOL. I. ST. CATHARINES, ONT. No. 1.

The St. Catharines' Business College will, for the coming year at least, give in this space a brief record of its progress, work and successes, together with a short account of its facilities and other matters of interest to the readers of this most excellent journal. The College is entering on its fifth year with the largest attendance it has ever had, and with a wonderfully improved course of business training, that has been used and found to be perfect during the last year. It unquestionably has the most thorough system of any business college in the Dominion. Its students are more successful in obtaining positions than those of any other business college. Three students from other business colleges have, during the past year, taken a second course here, and gone direct from this college to good positions. The Shorthand Department is unequalled. Students become fast writers, and have such a thorough training in office work that they secure the best positions by their own merit. No young man or young woman who wishes to secure the best there is among the leading commercial colleges should fail to send to the St. Catharines' College for full information. The rates are reasonable, and board only \$2.50 per week in private families in the city. W. H. ANGER, B. A., President.

The National Wind Engine.



STEEL PULLEY & MACHINE WORKS, Sole Makers. INDIANAPOLIS IND.

To whom address, or J. H. MORROW, Brighton, Ont., General Representative for Ontario, Canada.

DOMINION Fertilizer & Casing Works

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Advertisement for Dominion Fertilizer & Casing Works featuring a globe with 'BEST ON EARTH' written on it. Text includes 'Lasting in Their Results' and 'Quick in Their Action'.

TRADE MARK. Sure Growth, Grape Food, Pure Bone Meal, Pure Animal Fertilizer and Farmers' Pride. Also Granulated Bone for Poultry Food.

DOMINION FERTILIZER & CASING WORKS, 169 James Street North, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
 Apply to M. G. TURNBULL, Woodside, Brantford, Ont. 288-a

FOR SALE. Five young Shorthorn Bulls, and a lot of Berkshire Pigs. These are all first-class animals. Send for catalogue and prices. EDWARD JEFFS, Bond Head, Ontario. 288-b

WILL BE SOLD.

Two young Matchless Bulls, sired by imported Excelsior (5123); also two heifers—all good animals, colors and pedigrees. Particulars sent on application to—

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 ELMHURST FARM,
 CLINTON, ONT. 288-b

FOR SALE.

Jersey Bull Calf, eight months old; sired by grandson of Mary Ann St. Lambert—thirty-six pounds in seven days. Took two first prizes this fall. A beauty. Cheap.

W. D. REESOR,
 ELM PARK FARM,
 MARKHAM, ONT. 288-a

FOR SALE.

One good Durham Bull Calf, twelve months old—a good animal and a good pedigree; also the two imported stallions, Andrew Lammie (6438) and Balhagard Hero (6438), both rising three years. Andrew Lammie was second prize in his class at the Provincial Exhibition this fall, and is out of the same dam as Mr. Beith's Sir Maurice, the silver medal and sweepstake horse in both London and Toronto this fall; both are sired by the noted horse McCamon (3818). I am one mile east of St. Marys. Come and see me, or write for particulars.

HUGH THOMSON,
 DRAWER D, ST. MARYS, ONT. 288-a

CHOICE MERINO EWES FOR SALE

Having a very large stock, and not sufficient accommodation for them during the winter, I wish to dispose of

NINETY VERY FINE MERINO EWES

from my prize flock. For prices and further particulars apply to—

ROCK BAILEY,
 UNION, ONT. 288-a

FOR SALE.

GUERNSEY BULL, FIVE YEARS OLD

Prof. Brown said he was the finest he ever saw. Sold to avoid inbreeding. Also two Ayrshire Cows and a Heifer. All registered. Full particulars on application.

WM. DAVIES & SON,
 KINE CROFT FARM, MARKHAM, ONT. 288-a

FOR SALE.

Our stock bull **WATERLOO DUKE 16th**, roan, four years old; bred at Tow Park—first class bull in every respect—or will exchange for another bull that suits us as well. Bull Calf (red) also for sale. Price low. Send for particulars.

WM. TEMPLER,
 JERSEYVILLE P.O., ONT. 288-a



TOP GALLANT FARM
 —FOR—
CLYDESDALES

Now on hand and for sale a choice collection of pure-bred stallions and mares, which are winners at all the biggest shows, and gets of such famous sires as Top Gallant, Jordanshaw, Old Times, Sir Hildebrand, St. Malcolm, Baron O'Threeve and Lord Hopetoun; also a few choice Shetland and Highland Ponies. Visitors always welcome.

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 Pontypool Station and telegraph office, C.P.R. 288-y

FOR SALE.

Six Shorthorn bulls, aged from 18 to 24 months; also a few Shorthorn cows and heifers.
 286-c **JOHN G. ROBSON, Ilkerton, Ont.**



FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN

—OUR ENTIRE HERD OF—

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

W. H & C. H. McNISH,
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FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Large, Stylish, Standard-Bred American Carriage Horses.

Choice quality. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Mention this paper.

A. O. FOX, WOODSIDE FARM,
 OREGON, WISCONSIN, U.S.A. 288-f

300 PERCHERONS,
100 FRENCH COACHERS

Comprising my importations for 1889, are now on exhibition at

ELLWOOD'S RANCH,
 DeKalb, Illinois.

This collection embraces all the FIRST and SECOND PREMIUM STALLIONS (with one exception); the First Premium for best Collection of Stallions; a majority of First and Second Premium Mares; shown at the greatest of all Percheron Shows, held at La Ferte Bernard, from May 29, to June 2, 1889.

The quality of this stock is guaranteed superior to any importation that ever crossed the water. In addition to the superior Draft animals which have ever characterized my selections, particular attention has been given to the selection of Coach Stallions, which is the largest ever brought from France by any importer. Conspicuous among this lot is the selection made from the famous stable of Edward de-la-Ville, being the only party that was willing to pay the price that would bring the quality of horses handled by Mr. de-la-Ville to this country, he having been the recipient of more show ring honors than any other owner of Coach horses in Normandy. It will be to the interest of intending purchasers to make a careful examination of quality and prices before buying. I desire to impress upon my customers that, as heretofore, I was the first American buyer in France this season, and my selections are made from the leading Stud, and having the first choice of all of them, I secured no expense to secure the best. All stock fully guaranteed. Favorable prices and terms. For particulars, address,

W. L. ELLWOOD, Proprietor,
 DeKalb, Illinois.
 DeKalb is situated on C. & N. W. Ry. 58 miles west of Chicago. 288-y

THE PORK PACKER'S FAVORITE

Improved large white Yorkshire Pigs; Irish importation just arrived; specially selected from the celebrated herd of F. Walker-Jones, England, whose herd has won upwards of \$10,000 in prizes in three years. Registered young boars and sows for sale. Apply to **GREEN BROS.,** Innerkip, Ont., or 286-y **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.**

IMPORTED STALLIONS—CHEAP.

We have a number of imported Shire Colts, two and three years old, including first and second prize winners at Buffalo and Toronto this year, which we will sell very cheap, as we are short of stable room. We will give special inducements to parties buying before the new year. Also four Fillies, all prize winners, at very low figures and on easy terms.

ORMSBY & CHAPMAN,
 287-b SPRINGFIELD-ON-THE-CREDIT, ONT.

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Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Netherland Romulus, a grandson of Netherland Prince and Albino the Second, heads the herd. Young stock for sale.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP AND BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Owing to a change in business, we now offer sale all our prize-winning Shorthorns, Southdowns and Berkshires, and their produce at our farm at Souris (Plum Creek), Man. Sale to commence from this date, and to continue until all our stock are sold. This is a splendid opportunity of securing show stock, as all must be sold. Catalogues now ready, for which apply to

SHARMAN & SHARMAN,
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CLYDESDALES for SALE

Our importation comprise a large number of carefully selected stallions and mares, gets of the noted sires, Darnley (222), Macgregor (1487), St. Lawrence (3220), Lord

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JOHN MILLER & SONS,

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Extensive breeders and importers of

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Shropshires. Business established in 1848. We always have on hand and for sale a large number of imported, and home-bred animals. A visit, or correspondence solicited. 282-y

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

—AND—

SHROPSHIRE.

Young bulls and heifers for sale from imported Cruickshank sires and from dams of the most approved Scotch breeding. 285-y

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My herd consists of 12 choice registered sows, bred to Middlesex 3717 (Free Trade 4359) (Crown Prince 4563). Uncle Sam 4961. National C. W. Record. Expect some good ones for fall trade. 282-y

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We have a choice selection of Imported Stallions and Mares always on hand. Having a partner resident in England our expenses are very light, and we are able to sell at figures 25 per cent. lower than any other importers.

Also Pure-bred Shropshires, Imported and Canadian-bred; all registered.—**ORMSBY & CHAPMAN,** The Grange Farm, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations—Streetsville, on the C.P.R., and Pt. Credit, on G.W.R. 285-y

Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

We were the first importers of pedigreed Yorkshires in Canada. All our stock is registered, and our motto is, "A good pig with a straight pedigree at a fair price." Our terms are, "Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded."

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YOUNG AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE at prices to suit the times. A call or correspondence solicited. Pickering is my station on the G. T. R., and Claremont on C.P.R. 286-y

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My Shorthorn herd now consists chiefly of Imp. Lady Violet Lustre and seven of her daughter's, and two daughters of Imp. Beauty 15th, almost all sired by one bull, and of one character, thick, and fine quality. Can furnish a splendid young herd, including an imported bull. Trains twice daily. Station one mile. 282-y

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SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Animals of both sexes for sale.

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—AND—
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Choice Young Bulls and Heifers of the above breeds for sale at moderate prices at all times. A few fine, young Hereford Bulls, by Cassio, at low prices if taken at once.

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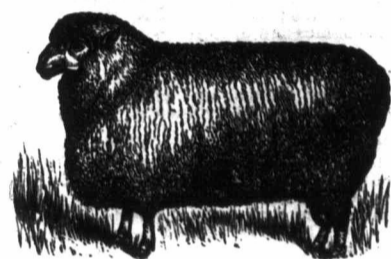
BOW PARK HERD

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Have at all times a number of both sexes for sale. Catalogue of young bulls recently issued. Address:

JOHN HOPE, Manager,
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For many years my flock has been the largest and best in Ontario County. A number of sheep and cattle always on hand for sale. Come and see me, or write for particulars.

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My one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address:

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COTSWOLDS.

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For forty years we have led all others in these lines, both in the show yards and breeding pens. We now have a choice lot of young pigs varying in age, from six weeks to six months, all are descended from fashionably bred prize winning English stock. We also have a grand lot of Cotswolds; a large number of which are yearlings. Good stock always for sale. Visitors welcome. Write for particulars. 279-y

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—AND—
COTSWOLDS

FOR SALE.



My Shorthorns are well bred, good colors, and have been fine milkers for generations. I have over 100 females and a large number of bulls, from which buyers may select. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome.

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Rosedale Stock Farm

MANITOU, MAN.
BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF
CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.
Young animals, males and females, imported and Canadian bred, always on hand for sale. Visitors welcome. Satisfaction guaranteed as to price and quality. 284-y

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Thorndale Stock Farm,
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Breeder and Importer of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.
Young animals for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. 285-y

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One black stallion, two years old; one bay mare, three years old; one steel grey, one year old.

Address: **D. E. ADAMS,**
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We have on hand and for sale a superior lot of imported and home bred Clydesdale Stallions

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Forty first-class animals, of various ages, for sale. An inspection solicited. 287-y

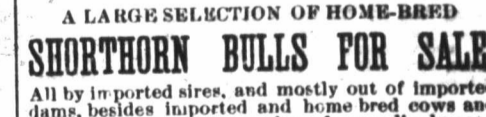


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All by imported sires, and mostly out of imported dams, besides imported and home bred cows and heifers. I have also a number of exceedingly good imported

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New Catalogue for 1889, will be ready about the 20th January, 1889. Send for one.

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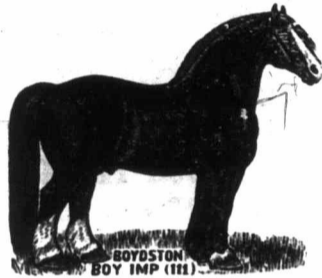
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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
IN JULY.
Show Ewes, Rams and Lambs
Offered at reasonable rates; also a limited number of store ewes of the choicest breeding. First come, first served. Call or address

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277-tf

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Breeders and Importers of
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ROYSTON BOY IMP (III) is at the head of our stud.
277-y

We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male and female) of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good and well bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars.

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For Procuring New Subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

CONDITIONS:

- 1st. Cash must accompany all lists of names.
- 2nd. In all cases to secure these prizes the names sent in must be new subscribers. *Renewals will not count.*
- 3rd. Competitors may send in their lists weekly if they so desire. The party who first sends in the full number of names will secure the prize.
- 4th. A Cash Commission will be allowed to all who are not prize winners: From 10 to 20 names, 25cts. each; 20 to 50 names, 35cts. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40cts. each.

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- For 150 new names we will give a Hereford Bull (fit for service), valued at \$150, bred by R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.
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- A Heifer of any of the above breeds will be given for from 100 to 150 names, according to quality of animal.
- For 30 new names, a Shropshire Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., or Jno. Dryden, M. F. P., Brooklin, Ont.
- For 30 new names we will give a Gotswood Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Joseph Ward, Marsh Hill, Ont., or David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont.
- For 20 new names will give a Leicester Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont.
- For 20 new names we will give a Dorset Horned Ram Lamb, bred by Capt. Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ont.
- For 30 new names we will give a Hampshire Ram Lamb, bred by John Adams, Esq., Port Perry.
- For 40 new names we will give a Berkshire Sow or Boar 6 months old, bred by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., or by Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont.
- For 10 new names we will give a pair, or for 5 a single bird, of any of the following breeds: Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Langshans, Black Red Games, any variety of Leghorns, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Spanish, Fantams, Ducks, etc. Eggs will be given as prizes when desired from the yards of Wm. Hodgson, Brooklin, Ont.
- We will give as subscription prizes young animals, either male or female, of any of the following breeds: Shorthorns, Jerseys, a bull or heifer (of fair quality), purely bred, for 100 new subscribers, accompanied by \$100. We can also supply home-bred or imported stock of any desired breed, age or quality. In all cases we will guarantee satisfaction as to the quality, breeding and value of the animal. We will give very liberal terms to agricultural and other societies, and farmers in new sections, special inducements in sheep and poultry. Write for particulars.

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- For 65 new names a Patent Iron Frame Section Spring Tooth Cultivator, value \$38, manufactured by J. O. Wisner & Son, Brantford.
- For 110 new names we will give a first class wagon, value \$75, manufactured by the Chatham Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.
- For 75 new names we will give one of the celebrated Westward Ho Sulky Plows, value \$40, manufactured by Copp Bros., Hamilton, Ont.
- For 125 new names we will give one of Halliday's Standard Wind Mills, value \$75, manufactured by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, Ont.
- For 140 new names we will give a Hay Loader, value \$75, manufactured by Matthew Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
- For 100 new names we will give a large Straw Cutter with Carriers attached, value \$55, manufactured by B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.
- For 40 new names we will give a large Agricultural Furnace, value \$22, made by the Gowdy Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
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- For 40 new names we will give a Winchester Repeating Rifle or a Breech-loading English Shot Gun of latest design and good quality, or 10 new names we will send an imported Breech-loading German Rifle.
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- E. ADAMS & CO.,** London, Ont., Wholesale Grocers.
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- R. LEWIS,** 434 Richmond St., Wall Paper, Paints and Window Glass. Stained Glass to order.
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- NEW YORK STORE,** London, for the last 25 years has been known as the reliable house for Teas.
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- JOHN M. MOORE,** P. L. S., Architect, Civil Engineer, Albion Buildings, London, Ont. 283-y
- PETHICK & McDONALD,** 238 Richmond St., Merchant Tailors and Importers of French, English, Irish & Scotch Cloths, Tweeds & Gents' Furnishings.
- GRIGG HOUSE,** corner York & Richmond Sts., London, Ont., SAMUEL GRIGG, Prop.
- CITY HOTEL,** London, Ont., cor. Dundas and Talbot Sts. Board \$1 per day. **McMARTIN BROS.**
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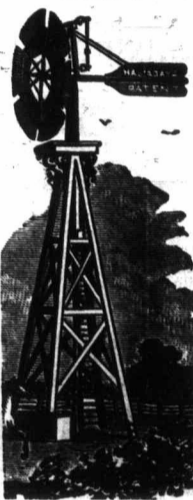
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WILD LANDS. IMPROVED FARMS. TITLE GUARANTEED.

The Canada Company have still a large number of lots to dispose of at reasonable prices. (from \$4 to \$30 per acre, according to quality and location).
In Western Ontario.—In the Counties of Essex, Lambton and Perth; also in the Township of Tilbury East, in the County of Kent; and in the Township of Aldboro, in the County of Elgin.
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The Climate of Western Ontario.—The winters being comparatively mild and short, and the summers correspondingly long, is specially adapted to the successful cultivation of corn, grapes, peaches and all kinds of fruit, for which this section is rapidly becoming noted.
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These celebrated Windmills are made from one man to forty horse-power. They are perfectly controllable in gales, and uniform in speed. Catalogue and Price Lists with references mailed free on application to
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Will Roast or Steam or Roast and Steam at the Same Time.

A whole dinner of three courses is put on at the same time. Left absolutely alone for 2 1/2 hours, when everything will be well done—nothing overdone.

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No odor of food or oil. The heat used is the WANZER LAMP only. Agents wanted.

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Has a Pad different from all others, in cup shape, with self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup presses back the Intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. **EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.**

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ONTARIO CREAMERIES' CONVENTION

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Ontario Creameries' Association will be held at **SEAFORTH, ONT.,** TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13 & 14, '90

The Association is making an extra effort to make this the best and most practical convention ever held in Canada, for those interested in the cow and her products, especially the mode of manufacturing the choicest creamery butter.

Prominent and leading speakers on the butter industry from the United States and our own country have been secured to address the convention. Among them are Governor Hoard, proprietor of Hoard's Dairymen and Governor of the State of Illinois, and Prof. Robertson of the Ontario Agricultural College. Our two instructors will also be present and give a practical illustration of how to make choice butter by churning the cream and preparing the butter for market, before the audience.

The Grand Trunk Railway and C. P. R. will issue return tickets at a fare and one-third by securing certificates from the Secretary before starting.

Full information re the Convention can be obtained from

R. J. GRAHAM, Secretary, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

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Manitoba and the Northwest FOR SALE.

Apply to **JOHN WELD, London, Ont.**
We particularly desire all who obtain any of the prizes we are giving for obtaining new subscribers to show the goods to all who call at your house. Send in the names as fast as possible.

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We have over 1,000,000 acres for sale in the best districts in the Province. 200 improved farms for sale. We are sole agents for the sale of lands of four loan companies, and consequently can give you some cheap farms and easy terms of payment. We have been inspecting lands for loan companies and private individuals for the past twelve years and know every farm within a radius of 50 miles around Winnipeg. Parties buying from us get the benefit of our experience. Send for list of land or any other information. Large blocks of land a specialty. References—British-Canadian Loan Co., Canada Landed Credit Co., Freehold Loan & Savings Co. (Ltd.), Manitoba & North-west Loan Co.

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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Tisdale's Brantford Iron Stable Fittings. We lose no job we can figure upon. Catalogue sent free. The R. G. Tisdale Co., Brantford, Canada. Advt.

John Snell's Sons advertise Berkshires for sale in this issue. Their stock is of the best quality. They are selling at reduced prices for the next thirty days.

In the Provincial prize list published in our October number, we made an error by giving Messrs. J. C. Snell & Bro. credit for winning the first prize for best pen of Canadian bred cotswolds. This prize was won by Robert Morgan, Kerrwood, Ont. Messrs. Snell & Bro. did not exhibit a Canadian, bred flock. Mr. Morgan has also been a prize winner at other shows.

William Davies & Son, Markham, Ont., on Nov. 14th, wrote us as follows:—"Our ten Guernsey heifers reached their new home in safety, and are much admired. The bull calves we advertised in your journal are all sold. One went to British Columbia and one to Halifax, and so far as heard from have pleased purchasers. Our imported Yorkshire sows have farrowed, and most of the pigs are sold. The buyers are all well satisfied, and the indications are, this breed will displace the old time pure breeds, which are too fat for present requirements."

Mr. Hugh Thomson, St. Marys, Ont., reports the following sales of Shorthorns: Wimples Pride and heifer calf to Robt. Scott, Myrtle, and heifer calf to Robt. Fairservice, Bull calf Royal Scot to Robt. Ferris, of Lunenburg. Heifer calf Wimples Daisy to Robt. Thomson, St. Marys; bull calf Young Ingram to Joseph A. Lang, St. Marys; Baron Ingram to George Keslake, Cromarty; Imp. Bull Edymion to George Thomson, Bright, Minnie May to George Hill, Delaware; and the bull calf Young Butterly to John Porter, St. Marys. He still has a choice herd, comprising some of the best ones he ever owned, but he would like to purchase a good stock bull.

Smith Bros., Credit Valley Stock Farm, Churchville, Ont., write us that on the 6th of December they expect to bring from quarantine eleven head of young stock. The two cows, Jongste Aggie and Marlam, are in the Advanced Registry, and have made high milk records. The nine heifers are mostly from imported stock, and give promise of becoming excellent cows. The foundation herd from which these were selected, was one of the best in the State of Michigan. These heifers will make a great addition to their present stock. Their cows have quite recently dropped six calves from their Mink's Mercedes Baron, all very fine and healthy. The cows, Onetta and Siepke, have already given them over 50 lbs of milk a day, and are still running up, and Belle of Orchardside 2nd, in her three-year-old form, is running nicely into the forties. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

Messrs. Blair Bros., Aurora, Ill., the well known importers of Clydesdale, English Shire and Cleveland Bay horses, exhibited a representative lot of useful horses of extra quality, at the Chicago Horse Show. Among them was their aged stallion Saxton, hardly in flesh sufficient to be a winner, but a right good one both as a sire, and as an individual. Defiance is also a good five-year-old, and Hallstone, Improvement, Carlton, Shortlegs, Grove, Honest Tom, Carlton Blagdon, were of the sort that are required all over the country to improve our heavy horses. Some right good colts of capital quality is the Bogaby bred Icklefield, Edymion, Merfield, Fashion, Carlton Nigger. Their fillies were still better, being a beautiful lot, with quality to please any judge in the land. They also exhibited a Cleveland stallion colt North Star, sired by Prince George, a beautiful mover, with grand quality. They have a stud of over seventy, a great many having been imported this season. Write them for their catalogue.

Messrs. D. & O. Sorby write us that their sales during the latter part of 1888 and the beginning of 1889, were as follows:—To S. L. Head, Rapid City, Man., the stallion Sir Michael [269], bred by us, sire Farmer Lyon (imp.) [302] (3140), dam Fair Helen (imp.) [218]; and ten imported mares, viz.:—Adelina, Patti, sire Golden Treasure (4417), dam Grace Darling (694); Jess 111, sire Lord Erskine (1744), dam Jess (1896); Lady Kirkhill, sire Lord Kirkhill (5765), dam Lily Agnes (4524); Adela, sire Belted Knight (1395), dam Jean of Dalmaur by Ivanhoe (396); Veronica, sire Jordanshaw (3343), dam Jean of Greenhill (1866); Lady Lee, sire Frederick (2774), dam Susie of Aird (4508); Lella, sire Belted Knight (1395), dam Black Bess (603); Fair Helen (218), sire Sir Michael (1530), dam Barlae Doll (341); Daisy Guelph (imp. in dam) [227], sire What-Care-I (612), dam Lady Jane [216]; Bessie of Overlaw [451], sire Macpherson (3825), dam Dainty (3599). A short time before selling the above, we sold to Isaac Devitt, Floradale, Ont., our sweepstakes mare Bell, sire Good Hope (1679), dam Mall (6267) To Amasa Phillips, Dansville, Mich., Dugald Cratur [190] (bred by us), sire Farmer Lyon (imp.) [302] (3340), dam Kate Hill (imp.) [215] (4129). To David Kirkpatrick, Lone Tree, Iowa, Macduff [305] (bred by us), sire Farmer Lyon (imp.) [302] (3340), dam Princess (imp.) [214]. To Hon. A. C. Bell, New Glasgow, N. S., Harlequin (imp.) [622], sire Skelmorlie (4027), dam Sylvia (2578). Through Parsons & Harvey, Guelph, to a firm in British Columbia, the three (imp.) fillies: Lady Vera [452], sire Belted Knight (1395), dam Nell (637); Miss Greig [453], sire Goldenberry (2828), dam, Lovely II. (1500); and Blossom, sire Charmer (2014), dam Congeith Sally (724).

HOME STUDY—Thorough and practical instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Low rates. Distance no objection. Circulars free. BRYANT & STRATTON'S COLLEGE, 419 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y. 287-y

Ontario Business College
BELLEVILLE, - - ONTARIO.

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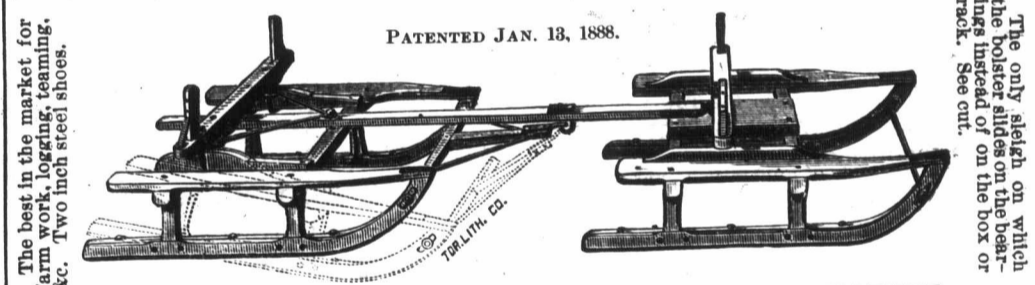
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FAY CURRANT GRAPES LARGEST GROWER OF GRAPE VINES IN AMERICA
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REASONS WHY OUR SLEIGH IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET:
Because, with our patent attachment to hind bob, it is the easiest running sleigh made. Because it will go in and out of Pitch-holes without any strain on itself, even when heavily loaded. Because it will go in and out of pitch-holes without the hind bolster sliding back and forth on the box or rack, as it does with the old coupling. Because with our improved coupling it can be backed up the same as a wagon. Because with our swivel in coupling it can be used on the roughest roads without any twist to the reach. Because with our swivel in coupling it can be used on its side when loading or unloading logs without any danger of breaking the reach. Because with our improved coupling it can be turned around in its own length. Because it is always in line and will track under all circumstances. Because it cuts off less than any other sleigh made. Because it is well made of the very best wood and iron. Because it has a good length of runner, and faced with a two inch steel shoe. Because all sleigh makers who have seen our coupling say that it is just what was wanted to make the bob-sleigh perfect, and wonder why such a simple and necessary improvement was not thought of before.

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Either Horse or Hand-power, with all the latest improvements for changing or reversing feed, Carrier Attachment, etc.

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Separate or combined, with interchangeable or Reversible Knives.

LAND ROLLERS
Two Wooden Rollers, with iron ends, rolling eight feet of land.

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES
Capacity, 45 gallons.

THE "CHAMPION" FOUR-HORSE POWER, ETC., ETC.,
MANUFACTURED BY

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To whom paying wages will be given. Write for particulars.

SCIENTIFIC GRINDING
GRINDS EAR CORN MILLS
 with or without Shucks on
 and all small Grains, in fact everything
 which can possibly be utilized for feed.
SAFETY BOTTOM and other
GRINDING PLATES Practical Devices
 to prevent breakage should iron accidentally get into Mill.
THE BEST MILL ON EARTH
 THE FOOS MANUF'G. CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.



STOCK GOSSIP.

List of transfers recorded in Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Herd Book during September and October, 1889:—Neilpath Prince, Thos. Ballantyne & Son, Stratford, to Green Bros., Innerkip, Montrose; Sweet 2nd, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, to Thos. Ballantyne & Son, Stratford, 2nd Prince of Binscarth, Scottish, Ont. & Man. Land Co., Binscarth, Man., to Wm. Paterson, Yorkton, Arva, Scotia Queen, James Smith, Loqooh, Man., to Geo. McIntosh, Oak River, Man., Young Pilot, John Brand, Forest, to John Gilliaty, Wyoming, Young Eclipse, John Brand, to John Jenkins, Forest, Joe Chamberlain 2nd, —12170—, Matthew Farris, Bradford, to James Farris, Bradford, Lord Mara, —12161—, D. Grant & Son, Woodville, to C. Doyle, Lighterove, Prince Albert of Braemar, —12156—, Macdonald Bros., Woodstock, to Hugh Anderson, Braemar, Prince A., —12154—, J. D. Polak, Paris, to D. G. Robertson, Wyoming, Duke of Campbellville, —12153—, J. & T. McKenzie, Scotch Block, to D. & J. McKenzie, Campbellville, Beethoven, —12145—, Jos. E. Hiscot, St. Catharines, to W. H. Bevey, Georgetown, Jumbo, —12138—, Isaac Horntler, New Hamburg, to Daniel Breneman, New Hamburg, Duke of Zorra, —12137—, Isaac Horntler, New Hamburg, to D. Stauffer, Hayville, Duke of Wellington, —12124—, James Lindsay, Fergus, to J. R. Day, Armstrong Hills, Major Aberdour, —12122—, Neil Cassidy, Port Egin, to John Nutshell, Greenhill, Darlington, —12117—, Richard Hunter, Exeter, to Philip Andrews, Elmville, Golden Baron, —12116—, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, to W. S. Lister, Middle Church, Man. Sultan, —12114—, John I. Hobson, Mosborough, to William Pearson, Singhampton, Robbie Burns, —12107—, John A. Valens, Valens, to Henry Gray, Frelton, Lady Stafford 2nd, —16881—, John McKay, Woodville, to Andrew McKay, Woodville, Dairy Miller, —16836—, George S. Pearce, Port Erie, to E. F. Riselay, International Bridge, Lady Kveline, —16827—, James Park, Durham, to Wm. B. Clarke, Shelbourne, Lady Newton, —16826—, James Park, Durham, to Wm. B. Clarke, Shelbourne, Nellie Tenn, —16849—, George Thomson, Bright, to George Hyde, Shakespeare, Jessamine 17th, —16807—, David Rae, Speedside, to Scottish, Ont. & Man. Land Co., Binscarth Farm, Man. Jessamine, 18th, —58—, David Rae, Speedside, to Scottish, Ont. & Man. Land Co., Binscarth Farm, Man. Mountain Rose 3rd, —54—, David Rae, Speedside, to Scottish, Ont. & Man. Land Co., Binscarth Farm, Man. Gemma Moore, —60—, Wm. Hay, Tara, to Wm. McClintock, Tara, Snowflake of Oneida, —16874—, J. C. Payne, Cayuga, to F. Martindale, Mt. Healey, Iry, —16875—, F. Warren, Beaverton, to John McDonald, Brechin, Victoria Ingram, —16874—, Hugh Thomson, St. Marys, to James Heathwaite, Londonborough, Ellie 3rd, —16868—, Wm. Smith, M. P., Columbus, to Scottish, Ont. & Man. Land Co., Binscarth, Man. Miss Furnas, —16895—, Ed. Jeffs, Bond Head, to Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb. Miss Annie, —16905—, R. S. Mann, Hoodstown, to W. S. O'Brien, Shanty Bay, Maggie Bly 11th, —16917—, John Miller & Sons, Brougham, to Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Red Rosebud 2nd, —16919—, John Miller & Sons, Brougham, to Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ury 22nd, —16915—, John Miller & Sons, Brougham, to Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Minnie 3rd of Lynden, —16921—, J. & W. B. Matt, Salem, to Wm. Sloan, Kempville, —16925—, J. & T. McKenzie, Scotch Block, to D. & J. McKenzie, Campbellville, Lady Alice, —16939—, James Hazlewood, Kirkton, to Wm. White, Mitchell, Diamond Hero, —18007—, D. H. McRae, Beaverton, to B. Kilance, Beaverton, General Taunton, —12006—, S. Holman, Columbus, to Wm. Bain, Foley, Simon, —12006—, J. C. Payne, Cayuga, to Martindale, Mt. Healey, Artemon, —12004—, J. C. Payne, Cayuga, to E. Martindale, Mt. Healey, Coningsby, —12006—, Wm. Wilson, Brampton, to Wm. Robinson, Mitchell, Earl of Arva, —12088—, F. Lewis, Ballymote, to William Ardiel, Arva, King William, —12078—, Wm. Hay, Tara, to Wm. McClintock, Tara, Voyagers, —12085—, Donald Alexander, Bridgen, to Thomas Duncan, Bridgen, Honest Tom, —12089—, Alex. Taylor, Kemble, to Mrs. Isabella Taylor, Kemble, Orange Blossom Duke, —12088—, Geo. Thomson, Alton, to John Lamont, Caledon, Prince Bismark, —12049—, E. & B. Chase, Port William, N.S., to S. C. Dinok, Windsor, N.S. Roan Gauntlet, —12047—, R. Colicut & Sons, Darlington, to Jenkins & Harris, Port Hammond, B. C. Master Ingram, —12046—, Wm. Linton, Aurora, to Thomas Alton, Appleby, Ivanhoe, —12044—, W. & J. Menzies, Kirkwall, to W. & M. McDonald, Rockton, Bruce, —12042—, John D. Peloit, Paris, to George Forbes, Kertch, James Hatton, —12041—, O. E. Barr, Tweedside, to J. McBride, Walle Gyparrs, Wentworth Lad, —12039—, Thos. Shaw, Woodburn, to John Johnston, Willsdale, Earl of Grey, —12038—, F. B. Graham, Chatsworth, to Thos. Frost, Ashley, Rilly 2nd, —12019—, Lord Aylmer, Melbourne, Q., to John P. Gallup, Upper Melbourne, Q. Heir of Oakburn, —12010—, John Menzies, Oakburn, Man., to Chas. Cuntry, Shoal Lake, Man. Portage Duke, —12007—, Rob. Williamson, Ingersoll, to G. Cuthbert, Portage la Prairie, Man. Major General, —12004—, J. S. Montgomery, Stayner, to John Smith, Duntroon, Prince of the Realm, —11998—, Edwards Brothers, Watford, to C. Graves, Charlstown, Mich., U. S. Fisher's Victor, —11996—, James Fisher, Hyde Park, to Geo. Hill, Delaware, Dutton Champion, —11994—, D. W. Millar, Dutton, to John Munro, Kilmartin, Marmion, —11985—, D. Sinclair, Anderson, to Wm. H. Scott, Anderson, Baron Knightley 9th, —11980—, F. W. Stone, Guelph, to C. Peterson, Prince Albert, N.W.T. Lord Beaconsfield, —11976—, F. D. Morton, M. D., Barrie, to Geo. Hulbert, Minnedosa, Man. HENRY WALK, Sec. D. S. H. B. B.



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STOCK GOSSIP.

The Guelph, Ont., fat stock show will be held in the city of Guelph on the 11th and 12th of this month. This is the best show of the kind held in Canada, and deserves liberal support and patronage. It seems strange that none of the other cities can equal Guelph in this particular.

In a recent letter to us, the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Quebec, says:—"I am pleased to report that the Hillhurst show herds reached home safely on the 30th of September, after a very successful tour at the Stanstead, Sherbrooke, London, Toronto, and Hamilton Exhibitions. At London, the first prize Hereford bull calf, Paul Wilton, was sold to Joseph Baker, Littlewood, Ont., and at Toronto, the first-prize Aberdeen-Angus yearling bull, Black Huzzar 9403, to Mr. H. Stairs, Port Williams Station, N. S. The Hereford herd now numbers 70 head, Aberdeen Angus 86, Jersey 33, all of which have gone into winter quarters in very satisfactory condition. Last month an importation of Shropshires reached Hillhurst, ex. S. S. "Toronto," consisting of the prize ram, Beau Ideal, 381, bred by Mr. J. Bourne, Arbour Farm, Market Drayton, winner of first prize at Newport, and second at Barton and Lancaster, as a lamb, first prize at Congleton, and reserved number at Walsall this season as a yearling; also the shearing ram, Fair Wind, bred by John Harding, Norton House, Shifnal, by Fair Trade, 3479, and twenty-five choice shearing ewes, bred by Mr. A. E. Mansell, Astol, Shifnal, sired by Contentment 3434, Attractor 2917, the Patrician 1768, and Potentate 3060.

A meeting of the directors of the Dominion Draught Horse Breeders' Society was held in the Rattenbury House, Clinton, on Tuesday Oct. 8th, President, John McMillan presiding. A large amount of routine business was transacted. It was decided to close the acceptance of entries in volume B on March 1st, 1890, when the volume will immediately be put in print. They recommended to the annual meeting, to be held in December next, that the standard of the next volume require three crosses of accepted sires in either stallions or mares presented for registry. A notice of motion was made to define more clearly at the annual meeting that the progeny of stallions or mares registered in the books of the society shall also be eligible for registry in the same or succeeding volumes. The books of the secretary and treasurer show the society to be in a first-class financial condition, and the directors report for the coming annual meeting will be most satisfactory to the society.

Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., sends us the following notes of his celebrated flock so widely known as the Woodside Flock of Southdown Sheep. This flock has made, in 1889, the best record in the shows ever made by a flock of Southdown Sheep in any country. They are all imported and bred from the most celebrated flocks in England, viz.:—Henry Webb's, J. J. Colman's, Geo. Jonas', C. Chapman's and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and includes a number of first prize royal winners. The following imported stock rams are now in use in the flock:—Champion, 2916.—Bred by Jonas, sire Little John Dav, dam by Webb's Gumeaperu; awarded 1st at Buffalo, 1888, and 1st with five of his get over all middle wools, also 1st at Toronto and London. In 1889, was 1st at Toronto, London and Hamilton. Young Hardhood, 2917.—Bred by Webb, sire Hardhood, dam by General Favorite; was 1st at Kingston and Hamilton as a shearling, in 1888; was 1st at Detroit, in 1889, at the head of flock awarded 1st, was 1st with five of his get and sweepstake for best ram any age. Lord Gloucester, 2918.—Bred by Webb, sire Gloucester, dam by St. Blaze; bred the same as the ram Cambridgeshire, that topped Webb's sale with 210 guineas to the Duke of Richmond; was 1st at Buffalo, 1889, at the head of flock awarded 1st, and sweepstake for best ram any age. Norwich Beau, 2919.—Bred by Coleman, sire Norwich, (twice winner at the Royal), dam by son of Kilburn, (1st Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex.) This sheep has been shown at 9 shows, and won as many 1st prizes. The Woodside Flock has been exhibited at ten shows in 1889, and been awarded 116 prizes—68 firsts, 28 seconds and 16 thirds. At the two largest shows in the United States—Buffalo and Detroit and the three largest in Canada—London, Toronto and Hamilton, the result was as follows:—With the flock divided, one part showing in the United States and the other part in Canada at the same time. At Buffalo International Fair—1st and 2nd for aged rams; 1st shearling; 1st and 2nd, ram lambs; 1st and 2nd, aged ewes; 1st and 2nd, shearling ewes; 1st, ewe lambs; 1st and 2nd, flock; 2nd, ram and five of his get; sweepstake for best ram any age; sweepstake for ewe any age. At Detroit International Fair—1st and 2nd for aged rams; 1st and 2nd for shearlings; 1st and 2nd for ram lambs; 1st and 2nd for aged ewes; 1st and 2nd, shearlings; 1st and 2nd, ewe lambs; 1st and 2nd, flock; 1st and 2nd, ram and five of his get; sweepstake for ram any age; sweepstake for ewe any age. At the Ontario Provincial Fair, London.—1st and 2nd for aged rams; 1st, shearling; 1st and 2nd, ram lambs; 1st and 2nd, aged ewes; 1st, 2nd and 3rd, shearlings; 1st, 2nd and 3rd, ewe lambs; silver medal for best imported flock; silver medal for best flock, Canadian bred. At the Toronto Industrial Fair.—1st and 2nd for aged ram; 1st, shearling; 1st, ram lamb; 1st, aged ewes; 1st and 2nd, shearlings; 1st, ewe lambs; 1st and 2nd for flocks. At the Great Central Fair, Hamilton.—1st and 2nd, aged ram; 1st, shearling; 1st, ram lamb; 1st, aged ewes; 1st and 2nd, shearlings; 2nd, ewe lambs; 1st and 2nd for flocks. The prizes at the above five shows amount to \$969.00 cash and two silver medals. Mr. Jackson cordially invites all who are interested in this valuable breed of sheep to come and inspect his flock.

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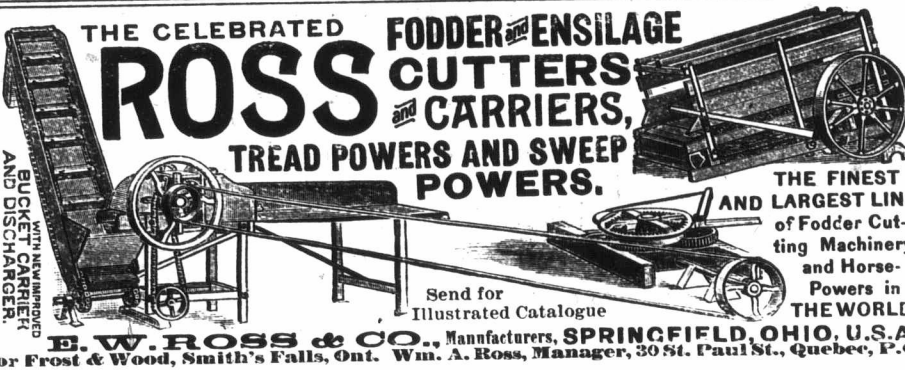
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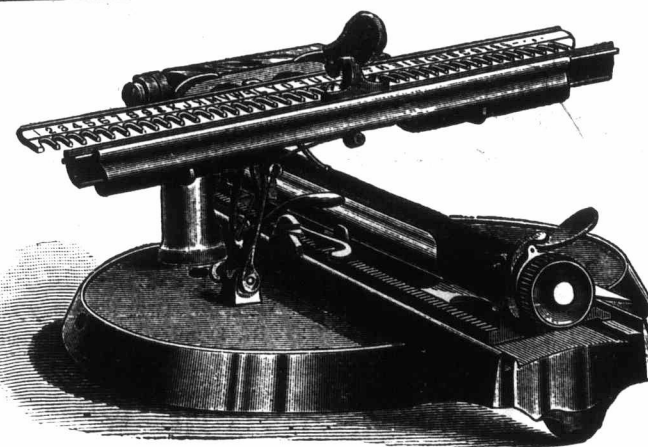
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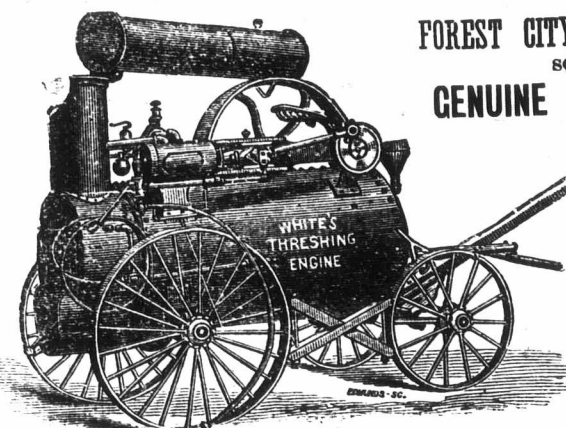


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—OF—



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HOME MAGAZINE

FOR 1889.

VOLUME XXIV.

WILLIAM WELD,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE--360 RICHMOND STREET,
LONDON, CANADA.

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