

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

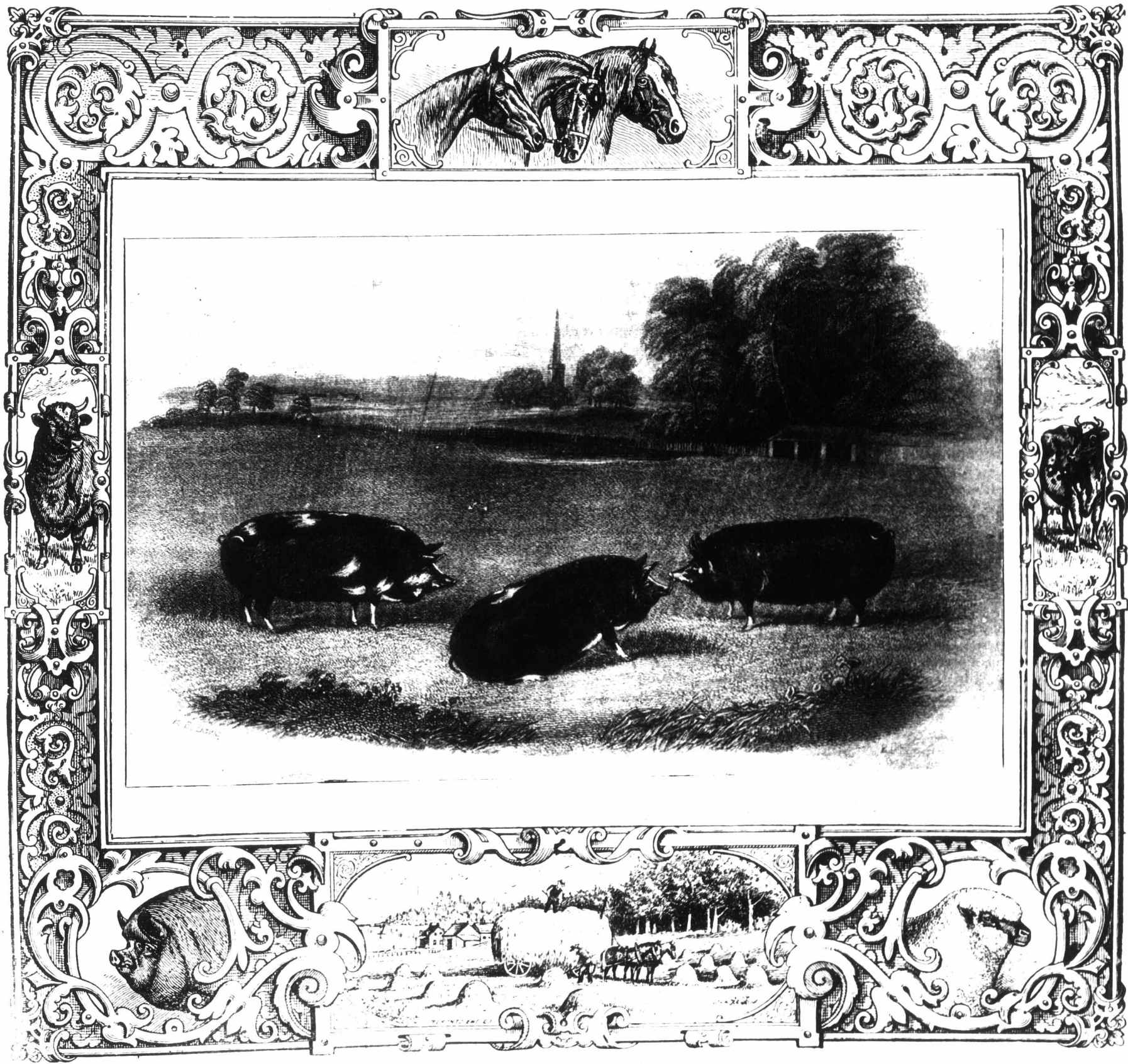
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VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

No. 366.



THE IDEAL PERKSHIRE OF 1856—THREE ROYAL SHOW WINNERS.

OWNED BY THE REV. C. T. JAMES, ERMINGTON, DEVON, ENGLAND.

EDITORIAL.

The American hay crop is estimated to be 5,000,000 tons less than in 1893.

The next American Fat Stock Show will be held at Chicago, from November 22nd to December 1st.

In addition to large quantities of tinned beef and mutton and preserved poultry, one Australian firm has, during the past season, exported no less than 530,000 rabbits.

Throughout a large portion of Canada, where dairy farmers have felt the pinch of drought the past two summers, next season will witness the sowing of a vastly increased area of corn.

The export sheep trade from Montreal to British ports is on the increase. During the week ending September 8th, 8,860 went forward. In 1894, up to September 8th, 69,470 sheep were shipped from Montreal, as compared with 427 up to September 8th, 1893.

"This horse importation is rather a serious fact for the British farmer. He can best meet it by aiming at breeding the heaviest possible class of sound lorry horses."—[Scottish Farmer. Why not clap on an embargo for *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*!]

The Australasian reports that the final returns of the New South Wales election show conclusively that the people will have nothing further to do with restrictions upon commerce, and that the result ought to forward the great cause of federation among the colonies there.

The New Zealand Government have been requested by the agricultural section of the community to encourage the introduction of illustrated reading books, such as are used in the State schools of other countries, devoted to descriptions of stock, crops, and implements and plants.

Out of 64 samples of butter collected at public shops in Gloucester, Eng., and submitted to the Public Analyst, 15 were found adulterated with from 20 to 50 per cent. of foreign fats. A great deal of Danish butter has been adulterated in that way, by English dealers, it is alleged.

A new periodical is to make its appearance in England shortly, with the object of so promoting the marketing of all agricultural produce that the largest prices may be secured at the least cost. It will employ a systematic plan of collecting information regarding supply and demand.

The United States now export annually about 52,000,000 lbs. less cheese than fifteen or sixteen years ago, or in value a falling off of some \$7,000,000. This year is showing a further decrease. A writer in the Country Gentleman attributes this serious shrinkage in part to the turning out of skim milk cheese.

Russia appears to be the next country to join the dairy procession. According to the Grajdanine, the Russian Ministry of Ways of Communication has prepared a plan for a series of steps to be taken shortly with a view to giving an impetus to the export abroad of dairy products. Special transport tariffs will be issued for the direct exportation of these products *via* St. Petersburg, Riga and Libau, for Hull, London, Copenhagen, Stettin and Lubeck.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have announced a very considerable reduction in the freight on lumber from the mills at Lake of the Woods to Western points. To Winnipeg the reduction is from 15½ cents to 10 cents per 100 pounds, and to some points the reduction is equivalent to 35 per cent. per thousand. Of course this reduction is due to the lowering of the U. S. duty on lumber, as since the duty was lowered considerable quantities have been imported from the States, the dealers claiming inability to pay the high freight rates and compete with the imported lumber. Every little helps.

The Farmers' Institute is based primarily upon the old idea that knowledge is power, and there is no community of 50 men anywhere in the country that cannot, by adopting it, do themselves good and build up and strengthen each other in the effort to make a living. All that we have to do is to realize that we don't know enough, that in the multitude of councillors there is wisdom, and that by coming together, joining hearts and hands, and trying to help one another, we can help ourselves, build up the community, strengthen the cause of successful agriculture and increase our profits.

Three Old-Time Prize-Winners.

Our front page illustration represents three sows of what was then styled "The Improved Berkshire" breed, being the property of the Rev. C. T. James, of Ermington, Devon, Eng. (a deservedly successful exhibitor in his day, both of horses and swine), for which the first prize of £10 was awarded at the Royal Agricultural Show at Chelmsford, in the year 1856. The same three sows took the first prize at the Yeovil Show of the Bath and West of England Society in the spring of the same year. Their sire also took the first prize in his class at Chelmsford, and the dam was very highly commended. The three sows shown in our engraving were esteemed not only for their shape and quality, but for that great essential—early maturity. At the time of their being exhibited their weight was "twelve score," or 240 lbs. each at the age of only seven months. In an article of the time it was claimed for these swine that they were "well interlarded with fat and lean," a phrase which has not been forgotten even in 1894.

It is an exceedingly interesting study to compare the ideal Berkshire of to-day, as represented by the renowned "Enterprise," the property of Messrs. Snell Bros., as he appears on another page of this issue, with the ideal swine of about forty years ago.

It is worth our while occasionally thus to contrast the past with the present, noting the improvements that have been made, but at the same time it may prevent our running away with the idea that to-day's achievements overshadow everything in the past, or that the ideals of to-day were never thought of by our forefathers.

Better Farming Needed.

It is the tendency of many farmers, during a time of depression, to cut down expenses to a minimum. Such a practice is a wise one, when conducted with good judgment, but when done simply from the idea of paying out as little money as possible, there is liability of a great mistake. It is not uncommon to hear it said that "high farming don't pay," and when judged from some men's style of doing it, it certainly does not pay. But just now, if we look about us, we will soon observe that common and inferior produce of almost every sort is not in demand, because the competition is so great in such lines. "There is always room at the top." The demand for first-rate stock alone shows the importance of keeping only the best animals, and when once this is allowed, high farming follows almost as a matter of course. Of all the many outlays which a farmer is called upon to make, perhaps nothing pays so excellent a return as the expense of feeding growing stock a liberal supply of such food as to induce the most rapid development of the animal body. By this, not only the best and earliest matured animals can be produced, but the manure of such stock will increase the fertility of the land so as to produce a certain and heavy crop every year. Of course, to put a lot of expensive feed into inferior animals would be a gross mistake, although even that might pay; but it is not necessary to follow such a course in a country like ours, with so many fine herds of all the valuable breeds, from which one has the privilege of buying at a reasonable figure. We have the constant ocular proof of the immense benefit to land from grain feeding, and when judiciously used, the bill is paid for by the animals which consume the grain. What, then, becomes of the argument to give up "high farming" and betake ourselves to the wretched results of slipshod methods and miserable crops, with their inevitable accompaniment of foul weeds? If ever there was a time when only liberal farming, good stock and heavy crops could stand the pressure of the times, it is now. If good farming will not pay, depend upon it, bad will not—now or at any other time.

Cuttings of currants and gooseberries may be taken and set this month. Make them of liberal length, six or eight inches, and stick them into the soil so that only the bud shows. If the earth is a little moist, nearly all will live.

In connection with the possible development of a dressed meat industry in Canada, we would warn Canadian dairymen and their parliamentary representatives to guard against the insidious growth of a bogus butter, or oleomargarine, business, with which the United States dairymen is now having a life and death struggle. An inkling of how this creeps in will appear from the letter of Mr. Helliwell, in another column, where he contrasts the live and dressed beef methods of reaching the British markets.

The Situation in Manitoba.

The harvest of 1894 is over, and the Manitoba and Northwest threshing machines have been for the past month pouring the golden grain into the granaries and elevators. Economy has been a marked feature in carrying on the farming operations throughout the season just past; only such expenses as were absolutely unavoidable have been incurred. Little or no machinery was bought, the old binder being made to do duty once more. The harvest began early, and the weather throughout was perfect; labor was cheaper than ever before. The straw was, in most cases, light and short, requiring less twine, which, by the way, was also sold at a very low price, owing, in a great measure, to the manufacture of this article by the Patrons of Industry at Brantford, Ont., and by prison labor at Toronto and Kingston; this being undoubtedly brought about by the agitations carried on by the Farmers' Institutes and by Patrons of Industry, in Ontario and Manitoba. The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, followed by the large Elevator Companies, have reduced the rates for handling and storing grain; for all that, with the desperately low price of wheat, there will be little margin left for the producer. If the C. P. R. would now reduce the freight rates on wheat, as they have done on lumber from Lake of the Woods, and on coal in the west, it would be a great boon to the farmers, and through them to the whole community.

The wheat yield promises, at this writing, to exceed the August estimate of the Government (15.6 bushels per acre), and the sample will be high in quality, though the berry in some sections may be lean. There are individual cases of smut reported, and it is somewhat doubtful if a market will be found this year for smutted wheat. Parties having smut have themselves only to blame, as the remedy is sure, cheap and easily applied, and has been thoroughly advertised in the columns of the press, as well as by the Farmers' Institutes, Boards of Trade and Departments of Agriculture.

The writer, having driven about five hundred miles through some of the best sections of the Province, in the month of August, was surprised to find such a marked difference in the results of improved and thorough methods over no system and slovenly ways, or the attempts of two-horse farmers to run four-horse farms; on one side the road a fine, clean piece of wheat, good enough for 25, 30 or even in some cases 40 bushels, while on the other, under exactly similar natural conditions of soil, rain-fall, etc., but under a different management, would be a poor, thin, dirty crop, which would scarcely pay for the twine required to bind it.

CULTIVATION WILL TELL:

more especially so in a season like the past one. While we saw some well-worked summer-fallows, they were the exception rather than the rule. Most of them had been ploughed late (just before harvest and some during harvest) and not harrowed at all. This plan only blackens the ground, leaving the weed seeds to ripen and lie under cover, ready to spring into life on the first opportunity, and allowing every vestige of moisture to evaporate out of the soil, and except that it is *ready* (?) for spring seeding, the last state of that land is worse than the first. Some wonderful crops of oats were seen, Black Tartarian and American Banner seeming to give best results; one field of the former, on the Carberry plains, looked good enough for 100 bushels per acre. The English varieties of oats appeared weak in straw, and not as good yielders. Barley, generally, was poor, thin, short in straw and head, and weedy, but in cases where given half a chance and well worked, some fine crops of Odessa were noticed, which would probably yield 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Timothy is much more extensively grown than formerly, and in most cases gives satisfaction.

On the whole, the prospects of the farmer are improving, and we predict that bottom has been touched and that a period of *home* making will now be in order. Everywhere, even in the least favored districts, where men have settled down with the intention of making *homes* and not fortunes, and where the careful, economic, intelligent methods pursued in other agricultural countries have been adopted, success is written in plain letters across the gateways of such farms, but unfortunately these are not in the majority.

We found in Southern Manitoba, between Morden and Pilot Mound, many large barns newly built or in course of erection; and herein lies the key to the situation: farms of ¼ or ½ sections, good buildings, a variety of live stock, rotation of crops and thorough methods.

The attention of our readers is especially called to the fact, which we announce elsewhere, that the Russian Thistle has gained a foothold in the western part of Ontario.

"Let the farmer go for a single day entirely without salt, and it will quite likely cure him of the mistaken notion that sheep need it only once a week, and that is as often as it is generally given to them. If it is omitted from a single article at the table, the good wife is informed of it at once. Sheep need a constant supply within their reach. It promotes health, and three parts of salt mixed with one part of hard-wood ashes is an excellent preventive of worms."—The Cable.

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An Automatic Potato Riddle.

A very convenient and effective potato sorter can be made in the form of a slatted trough, arranged with the slats close enough together at the upper end to allow the earth and very small potatoes to pass through as soon as shovelled from the waggon, becoming wider apart towards the lower end to allow the medium sized tubers to fall into a box or on the ground. The largest ones can be allowed to pass over the end of the trough or screen into the cellar or pit. The slats may consist of 1 by 2 inch strips set on edge, or better still, 1/2 inch iron rods. There should be a board suspended beneath the screen to act as a divider between the earth and medium sized potatoes. Potatoes screened as soon as dug, will keep much better than if left till a slack time comes round in which it may be done. And when wanted to be taken to market, they can be shovelled up directly into bags without further trouble. The heap, too, will not be walked and searched over each day throughout the winter, in search of the largest potatoes for family use. A handy man, with material and tools, can build a very substantial screen in less than a day.

Notes from the Agricultural College.

During the fifteen years of my principalship we have not had a pleasanter or more successful session of the Ontario Agricultural College than that which closed on the 31st ult. The work in all departments has been carried on with unusual vigor and success. At the beginning of the year, we changed the lecture hour from 9 o'clock to 8.45 a.m., and divided the forenoon into four periods of fifty minutes each, instead of three periods of one hour each, thus increasing the number of class-room lectures from fifteen to twenty per week. We also, for the first time, made provision for giving special instruction in spelling, English grammar, composition, and arithmetic, to certain students, whose early education was neglected. Such students received not only our usual forenoon lectures on the work of the first year, but also special teaching for two and a-half hours every alternate afternoon on the subjects mentioned above.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

And just here it gives me much pleasure to announce to intending students that Mr. George A. Cox, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has generously offered us \$100 a year, to be given in scholarships of \$20 apiece to the students who shall stand highest in each of the five departments into which the work of our second year is divided, viz.: (1) Agriculture, live stock, and dairying; (2) Natural science; (3) Veterinary science; (4) English literature and political economy; (5) Mathematics and book-keeping—\$10 to be paid at the end of the first year, and the remaining \$10 at the end of the second year.

THE FARM.

Our farm crops are exceptionally good this year,—hay, fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, peas, and oats, all first class as regards both quantity and quality. The only exception is in the case of the oats and spring wheat, which ripened too quickly, and as a consequence did not fill quite so well as was expected. Fodder corn is a fairly good crop, and, under Mr. Rennie's management, the mangels, turnips and rape promise a large yield of good quality.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

Early in the year, Mr. Rennie, our farm superintendent, with the help of the students, cleared and cleaned up several acres of old woodland, for the purpose of enlarging and improving the experimental grounds. By the addition of this new land, the experimental field is increased to something over 40 acres, all in one block, laid out into about 2,000 small plots, which are used by Mr. Zavitz, our experimentalist, in testing varieties of grain, roots, corn, potatoes, etc.; different dates and various methods of seeding; special fertilizers; selection of seed, and several other matters of importance to the farmers of the Province. A bulletin, giving the results of this year's tests of fall wheat, has just been published, and is, we think, of real value as a guide in the selection of seed.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

With an extra man in this department, the work has been extended and made more practical. Our greenhouses are now complete, and afford ample opportunity for instruction in botany and horticulture at all seasons of the year. The plants have been all labelled by Mr. Hutt, our horticulturist, with both the botanical and common names, in order that both students and visitors may be able to use the entire collection as a direct means of instruction. Benches and other appliances were added during the year for practical work by the second year students in grafting, hybridizing, etc.

EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY.

Our Dairy School opened on the 15th January last, in our new dairy building, and continued in session for two months. The number in attendance was 103, six of whom were ladies, and the work done was in every way satisfactory. The work in the Dairy School embraces cheese-making, milk-testing, butter-making on the creamery plan, and butter-making on a smaller scale suited to farmers.

In April and May we bought twenty grade cows for the dairy department; and, having been brought together from different places, they were constantly hooking and goring one another; so about the 1st June (nearly a month too late) our veterinary surgeon sawed the horns off them with a fine, sharp saw; and, although the operation was, no doubt, painful for the moment, it did not cause any falling off in their milk; and from that time to the present they have run together like sheep.

From time to time throughout the spring and summer, Professors Dean and Bell, with the assistance of our chemist, Prof. Shuttleworth, have been conducting experiments in cheese-making, to ascertain whether the amount of cheese made from milk varies exactly in proportion to the quantity of fat contained in the milk. Two bulletins on this work have recently been issued.

We have already accepted nearly 100 applicants for the Dairy School, to commence on the 1st of January next.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Our school for teachers was a failure this summer, because the Minister of Education recently struck agriculture out of the list of Public school studies. We had only seven or eight in attendance. If agriculture had been left on the programme, I believe we should have had fifty.

POULTRY BUILDINGS.

After consultation with several of our leading poultrymen, I sketched the outline of two buildings and set our carpenter to work some time in May. These buildings consist of an office, a room for brooders, a cellar, a boiler-room, store-rooms, and pens for fourteen breeds or varieties of hens; also, a larger pen for non-breeding stock, and an extension containing twenty small pens for male birds. We hope to have yards and all ready for use this fall.

LIBRARY, ETC.

Our library, containing over 6,000 volumes, is being indexed and catalogued by Mr. Harrison, Professor Pantou's assistant, and is thus being made of much greater benefit to both students and professors. A room for photography has recently been fitted up in the botanical laboratory; and, all considered, I think I may say that we are now ready and fully equipped for the new session to commence on the 1st October.

JAS. MILLS, President.

A Catchy Harvest in England.

During the last two or three years the weather seems to have been dealt out in wholesale lots. Last summer, England suffered very seriously from drought, and this year, although they have had a very favorable season of growth and maturity, much grain is being ruined by stormy weather. The crops were so badly laid and twisted before cutting, by violent thunderstorms, which continued for weeks, even after the grain was ripe, that much anxiety prevailed among farmers, who had the satisfaction of seeing bulky crops in the fields, but wondering when they would be transferred to the stack or barn. Such a circumstance has triple disadvantages incurred, of increased labor charges, damaged and unsaleable grain, and rain-stained straw and fodder. Last year it was only a question of commencing cutting soon enough; the crops were light, upstanding, and the self-binder worked splendidly. Shortly after the cutting was done, the grain was ready for hauling, and an early completion of harvest was the result. How different the position this season! Bulky crops of wheat, oats and barley ripened somewhat irregularly, owing to portions being laid. If machines were taken to the field, pat-hes had to be cut out by hand, or one or more sides of the field had to be traversed by a machine running idle, and in many cases whole fields had to be cut by the hand sickle or scythe.

A New Dressed Meat Enterprise.

In our issue for Sept. 1st it was stated that one result of the continuance of the British embargo against Canadian cattle would be to stimulate action in the direction of an export dressed meat trade. As a matter of fact, we are enabled to inform our readers that at Collingwood, Ont., the Collingwood Meat Co. is now completing an establishment, having in view such a possibility. The intention, however, for the present, is only to ship fresh beef over a certain portion of Canada, but their plant will be capable of handling properly meat to be exported fresh to Great Britain. The Collingwood Meat Co. expects to commence operations about the middle of next month, and will probably commence exporting bacon and hams this fall. The Company intends handling both beef and hogs, but for the present pork will be the larger part of the business. The present shareholders in the Company are T. Long, J. J. Long, C. E. Stephens, Robert Stephens, A. L. Stephens, F. F. Telfer, H. Y. Telfer, G. W. Brown and T. C. Brown, all of Collingwood, except Mr. T. Long, who resides in Toronto.

The Company expects to be able to get their supply of hogs in Ontario, and would also like to get their supply of beef cattle in the same Province, but they expect they will have to bring some cattle from the Northwest.

"Sheep breeders are to be congratulated upon the generally good averages obtained at the sales of rams and ewes which we have reported in recent weeks. The general run of prices has been higher than for two or three years, to say the least. At the sheep fairs, too, prices have been satisfactory. With abundance of keep for the autumn and winter assured, breeding and other store stock could hardly fail to sell well, though the damage done to the corn crops must be some drawback, as it will diminish the money available for the purchase of stock."—[British Agricultural Gazette.]

The STOCK.

5,00

Current Comment.

"SPOON-FEEDING" MANITOBA.

My attention has been called to a letter in the Winnipeg Free Press of August 18, by Mr. J. W. Flavelle, managing director of Davies & Co., pork packers, of Toronto, in which he attempts to prove that because his firm had received a mixed consignment of mostly undesirable pigs from Manitoba, therefore we Manitoba farmers do not know how to breed pigs for the export trade. Let us first see why we are to blame because Messrs. Davies & Co.'s buyer chose so many culls; there are plenty of the same kind down in Ontario, and if he offered the low prices that buyers were giving here, that is the kind of pigs they would get. No one would sell choice pigs, except compelled by necessity, for 3, 3½ or 4 cents a lb.; this was the price offered by a buyer in my neighborhood, and he thought he was quite a benefactor. If the packers didn't want the class of pigs they did buy, what on earth did they buy them for? Again, if they want a certain class of pigs, why can't they give a decent price, say 5 cents at least for such a kind? Again, Mr. Flavelle wants the Manitoba Government to buy Large Yorkshire boars and keep them for free service for the farmers. We don't want that kind of help, Mr. Flavelle; we don't want to be spoon-fed; when we want sires of any kind, whether pigs or other stock, we are well able to buy them ourselves. The Dominion Government stationed two Percheron stallions at Brandon and Indian Head farms, at \$1.00 service fees. Why were they not patronized? Because we didn't want Percherons. And also it was unfair to breeders of other kinds of horses. Equally so would it be unfair to take up Yorkshires in the same way? Mr. Flavelle says packers want grade Yorkshires, and advises us to breed them. The Dominion Government Experimental Farm Report for 1893 puts down the Yorkshires as the most expensive to feed of any kind, and their grades are little better. Now, does he really imagine that we are going to feed the most unprofitable race of pigs in Canada, however suitable they may be for export, just to please the packers? If they want Yorkshires, let them pay for them such an increased price as will enable us to feed them at a profit. I have never yet found a buyer who would pay even ½ cent a lb. more for a Yorkshire than for any other breed. In proof of my statements of the unprofitableness of Yorkshires turn to pages 71-76, Exp. Farms Report, 1893, and you will find that of pure-breeds the Berkshires were the cheapest producers, the Tamworths second and the Yorkshire a bad third—taking a pound more grain to make a pound of pork—besides an increased quantity of roots (page 73). In the cross-bred pigs, the Tamworth-Berkshire cross were the cheapest producers by a long way; the Yorkshire-Berkshire cross second; the Berkshire-Yorkshire cross third; and the Essex-Yorkshire fourth. And the reason for Mr. Flavelle's firm obtaining so many sows among his shipment was that, prices for pigs being so low, many farmers are keeping only enough for their own use, and so are willing to get rid of their extra and inferior sows at any price. It is all very fine to talk of feeding our cheap grain to pigs when the pigs are at such a price as to pay a profit on the labor and capital invested, for even in fifty pigs there is a certain amount of capital invested, and we want pay for our extra work.

I am one of the many who have tried Yorkshire grades, and don't want any more—at any price. I find every other breed's grades more profitable—in white pigs, the Chester White, and in blacks, the Berkshires and Poland-Chinas—and there are dozens of others all over this Province who have tried them and found them wanting in profit. Give the Yorkshire boom a rest—none of the other breeds appear to want "booming."

[NOTE.—One plain lesson from the tests referred to is that in the selection of stock from whatever breed, either for feeding or breeding, the individual characteristics of animals must be considered.—ED.]

"BOOMS."

Every now and then the agricultural public, like the real estate agents, is called on to endure a "boom," or extravagant puffing of some particular breed of stock. Just now, the Tamworth and Yorkshire, among pigs, and the Wyandotte, among fowls, with the Jersey and Holstein in the cattle class, dividing attention with the Shropshire in the sheep department. Horses at present seem to be rather quiet, with a slight boom in the direction of the carriage class. As a rule, when any particular class of stock is being extravagantly extolled as the best on earth, it is safest to leave them severely alone. Investigate the claims in an unbiased manner, and hear what the other side has to say. Let us take a lesson from our Manitoba villages and towns. Wait a little longer, and if there are any really good qualities in a boomed article, you can then invest. Keep to the old and reliable tested varieties until then.

STOPPING THE FARM PAPER.

I hear of several people this year stopping their agricultural paper, on the plea of hard times. How many of these men will stop their partizan political paper, or their tobacco and liquor? Not one! But the only really useful paper they receive is to be banished forthwith. "Never speak ill of the bridge that carries you over," and it's shameless ingratitude to speak ill of the very paper that, by its practical teachings, has helped you to better methods of

farming, and therefore to more comfort and independence. One man, through the influence of the ADVOCATE'S teachings, was induced to buy a good bull; another a cream separator; a third has improved his farm yield by better methods of cultivation, and so on. Let them show their appreciation of the farming papers by continuing their subscriptions. If you must drop some paper, drop that abusive political sheet, which only tends by its teachings to warp your feelings, and narrow and intensify your prejudices. Least of all, do not be so mean as to keep on receiving a paper that is not paid for; if the paper is good enough to read it is good enough to be paid for. "INVICTA."

"Hogs That Are Hogs."

The letter from your correspondent ("Invicta") seems to indicate that the writer has a grievance against our Company, because we sent to the Department of Agriculture, at Winnipeg, a report upon the quality of a shipment of hogs which we received from that Province.

Permit us to clear the ground of one or two items, and then the rest is very simple. We sent no buyer into Manitoba for hogs. The two shipments which reached us were purchased in the regular way on the Cattle Market here, paying for the several grades the price which we considered their value. Again, we have no interest in Yorkshire, or in any other breed of hogs, whether they be grade or thoroughbred, except so far as they may make a class of bacon which will command the best price in England. Our suggestion that the Manitoba Government should import a number of Improved White Yorkshire boars for service in their Province was fully met by a courteous and very sensible letter which we received from the Department of Agriculture, which reads: "As to the Government importing thoroughbred Yorkshires, I may say that we have already a number of swine breeders in the Province, some of whom are raising Yorkshires extensively. Premier Greenway at the present time has some ten or twelve Yorkshire boars for sale. It would not be wise for the Government to interfere with the development of this industry in the usual channels; that is, by private enterprise."

A little reflection would have told your correspondent that just as it may be better for a farmer to raise the easiest kind of hog, from a feeder's standpoint, so it is profitable for a packer to slaughter the very fattest stock, as its yield in meats and lard is so much larger per 100 lbs., live weight, than when half-fat hogs are killed; that there is a handsome profit in the difference, provided he has a market for his fat meats. But just here comes the rub. As far as Canada is concerned, there is such a limited market for this class of stock that the packer directs his attention to England, and finds that if he is to aim to supply the high-class trade, he must furnish them with lean bacon; therefore, he slaughters and urges farmers to raise long, lean hogs, which are very profitable, from the standpoint of a slaughterer; but the very character of leanness commands a sufficiently increased price, so that he is enabled to pay a higher price for them, notwithstanding the excessive shrinkage, in contrast with his fatter brother. Now, if our farmer friends in Manitoba have a good and constant market for the strain of hogs which put on fat in place of lean, we know of no reason why they should pay any attention to what we or any other packer may say about raising a long, lean hog. We spoke of Yorkshires in this particular instance because we explained that the general character of the hogs we received from that Province, even those which appeared to be thin, was fat, and owing to the ability of the Yorkshire to assert himself with whatever he is crossed, we stated we believed that, under the circumstances, boars of this breed were the best to use. We may say that we have a very high opinion of the Tamworth. Our only difficulty with him is, that when he is crossed with a breed that runs to fat, he is inclined to lose his identity, whereas the Yorkshire has the reverse tendency. Given a thoroughbred, or nearly so, Tamworth, weighing from 170 to 190 lbs. live weight, we think he is an ideal hog for export bacon purposes.

And now, on the broader issue. We are not in the business with any philanthropic motives, but for the profit which may be in it, and yet, as expressed in the letter which called forth this correspondence, "we have long believed that the interest of the packer and the farmer is one, and that there is no room for antagonism between them." Each has a common interest in raising the standard of Canadian bacon, whether for home or for English consumption. Once raise the price at which the cured product can be sold, competition will quickly advance the value of hogs. Denmark, which ten years ago had four curing houses for the English market, has now forty. The farmer in that country set himself resolutely to raise the hogs which would successfully compete with the Irish, and so well has he succeeded, and so well has the Danish packer cured his bacon, that, while in Toronto we are paying to-day equal to \$7.25 per 100 lbs. dressed, the Danish farmer is receiving equal to \$9.50 per 100 lbs. dressed. Both countries are making the same cuts, both put them on the same market, and both ultimately ought to reach at least nearly equal values. Two items in particular account for this remarkable difference: 1st, too many Canadian farmers have the spirit of your correspondent, and think that it does not make any difference what sort of a hog they raise, as long as it is a hog and it can be fed cheaply; 2nd, the

Canadian curer has not been equal to his Danish brother, largely owing to one being within twenty-four to thirty-six hours of the market upon which his goods are sold, enabling him to cure an exceedingly mild article, while the time in transit from the factory of the latter amounts to from twelve to eighteen days.

We believe the Canadian farmer will study his best interests by raising the class of hog which the exporter calls for—a long, lean animal, which will weigh when marketed, from 170 to 200 lbs. alive; and we emphasize, that this hog can be produced in Manitoba, by crossing any of the existing stock with Improved Large White Yorkshires. If the curer seconds his efforts by shipping an article of high excellence, we think it is only a matter of time when the Canadian farmer will reap the benefit which the thrift and intelligence of the Danish farmer and curer has secured for feeders in that country. Yours truly, J. W. FLAVELLE.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

Top beef cattle, \$6.00; best range cattle, \$5.00; top heavy hogs, \$6.60; light, \$6.30; top sheep, \$3.75; lambs, \$4.40. Compared with two weeks ago, these prices show an advance of 65c. on native beefs; 45c. on rangers; 70c. on hogs, and 25c. to 50c. per 100 pounds on sheep. As compared with a year ago, best native cattle were 60c. higher; range beefs, \$1.00 higher; heavy hogs, 75c. higher; light only 5c. higher; sheep, 50c. lower; lambs, 95c. lower.

Some nice little 1,333 lb. two-year-old Short-horns sold at \$6.00 were very fine and as pretty as pictures. At the same time plenty of cattle of the same weight and age, and many of greater weight, sold more than \$1.00 per 100 lbs. below them. It makes one sick to see the large proportion of no account cattle that are forced to market.

The only kind of live stock that is selling very badly is sheep. Horses of poor quality are not doing well, but sheep are getting much the worst of it. Some Texas sheep, 488 head in one lot, averaging 85 lbs., sold at \$3.20. Thousands of trashy sheep and lambs sold at \$1.00 to \$2.80 per 100 lbs.

A leading hog man says:—"Hogs have been marketed freely during the year, and the only available supplies for the near future are pigs and brood sows. Many of the drouth sections have sold their pigs to more favored portions of the country, and with the large and increasing amount of wheat being fed, we believe this market will be well supplied with hogs during the winter and spring seasons."

It is undoubtedly a fact that thousands of young pigs in the drouth-stricken districts were knocked in the head to keep them from starving.

The quality of the hogs coming shows clearly that the available crop of matured hogs is very small.

It seems a little curious that hogs, the only kind of live stock that shows a large increase in the number marketed for the year, should be selling at the top notch as to prices.

It is hard for many to realize that the August receipts of hogs here were the largest on record. The strong upward movement in prices gave the impression that the receipts were lighter rather than heavier than usual. The proportion of good hogs, however, was seldom lighter, and that fact has much to do with the prices going upward so steadily. Many of the hogs marketed in August would have been here in July but for the railroad tie-up.

P. D. Armour, who has just returned from Europe, said:—"I found that wheat feeding was being a good deal resorted to, and it appeared to be better understood there than on this side."

The relative value of wheat and corn as a stock feed is thus spoken of by C. C. Georseon, of the Kansas Agricultural College:—"When wheat and corn can be had at the same price, I should prefer wheat every time, and for young stock I should prefer 40 cent wheat to 30 cent corn. It will not pay anybody to feed 50 cent corn when hogs are only 4½ cents a pound; but 35 cent wheat may be fed with a profit to hogs bringing 4½ cents a pound."

Texas has a big corn and cotton crop this year, and more cattle will be fed in that State than usual.

It is calculated by good authorities that the present embargo on American cattle shipped to England costs the producers at least \$10.00 per head. When the vast numbers of cattle sent forward are considered, the fact is very significant.

The Chicago daily horse auction market is just now weak for drafters, the very choicest 1,600-lb. consignments going as high as \$142.50, while fairly good 1,600-lb. offerings were sluggish at \$100 to \$115. Smooth 1,200-lb. chunks continue in strong request, and met with quick sale at \$70 to \$80. Drivers ruled active, and foreign competition made prices strong, fine individuals and good actors ruling firm at \$130 to \$205. The demand for speedy signment on the market.

ERRATA.—"In your last issue the date of the Woodbridge Fair was given as September 16 and 17. It should have been October 16 and 17." T. F. Wallace, secretary.

Our Extra Illustration.

We give in this issue, as an extra live stock illustration, an engraving of the imported Berkshire boar Enterprise -1387- owned by J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont. Enterprise is, perhaps, the best known Berkshire in Canada. For the past four years he has won first prize at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, also sweepstakes for best Berkshire boar of any age. Enterprise was bred by T. S. Minton, Moulford, England; farrowed Jan. 4th, 1887, and was imported in the fall of 1890. Just after landing he weighed 850 lbs. With his great size, he was always active and strong on his legs. He is long, broad and very deep, with wonderful back, good hams, and smooth shoulders. The Messrs. Snell say they never owned a boar with such a good constitution, with more aptitude to fatten, always in good humor, and ready to eat in a way which every practical hog breeder appreciates. He is still active, smooth as ever, and doing good service as a stock getter. He transmits his feeding qualities and smooth finish in a great degree to his get, and in his owners' estimation is the best breeding boar in Canada. At the Fat Stock Show at Guelph, last year, one of his get won first prize in his class, and sweepstakes for the best Berkshire barrow.

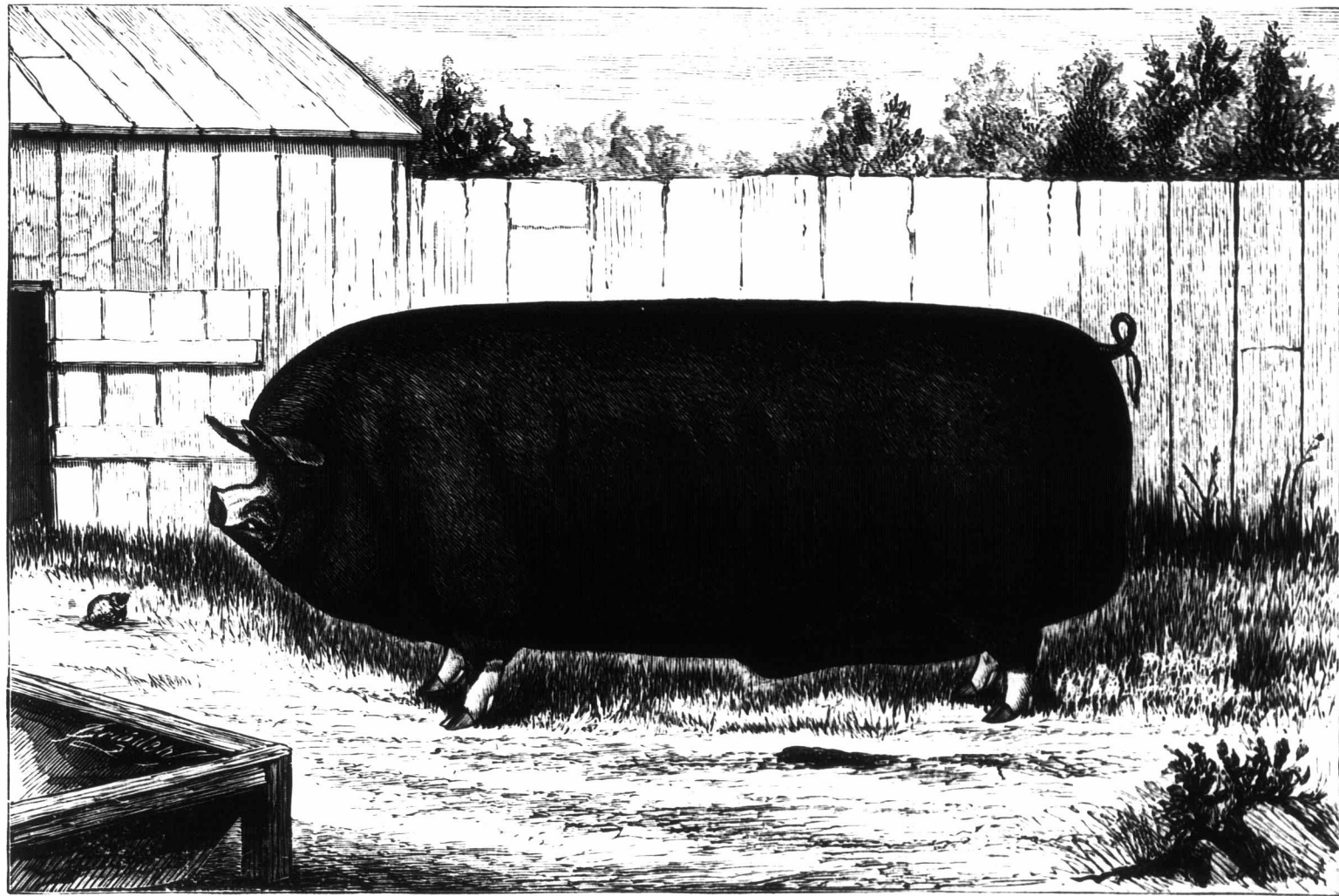
Our Scottish Letter.

This letter is being written on board the splendid paddle-steamer Adder, the property of Messrs. G. & J. Burns, which performs the daylight express service between Scotland and Ireland during summer. She leaves Ardrossan, on the Ayrshire coast, on the arrival of trains from Glasgow, Edinburgh and the south, and reaches Belfast about half-past two in the afternoon, returning two hours afterwards, enabling passengers for Glasgow and Edinburgh to be home by ten or eleven o'clock. The journey is performed in splendid style, and those having business to transact in Ireland are becoming growingly partial to this mode of travel.

During the past week, while the great Dublin Horse Show has been in progress, very many of the Scottish fanciers of Hunting and Hackney horses have visited the Irish Capital, and the general impression all round is that the show of 1894 proves the Emerald Isle to be still, as ever, the home of the very best kind of horses for hunting purposes. Irishmen have not taken kindly to the Hackney. He is too slow and cobby for their tastes; they like a galloper, and not a pacer; hence the speed races excite much interest with them.

We have nothing on this side of the Atlantic to equal the buildings of the Royal Dublin Society at Ball's Bridge. The Royal Agricultural Hall at Islington is a tame affair compared with the splendor of the appointments at the famous Irish rendezvous, and nothing so ambitious has been

for another year, and he who lives longest will see most. Before dismissing Ireland, I may mention that Mr. Robert Bruce is reported to have been recently appointed Agricultural Superintendent to the Royal Dublin Society. This is a post which, for some reason or other, no one seems to care to fill for any length of time. The salary is good and the work pleasant, and, indeed, interesting, but within six years it has had no less than three occupants. Mr. James Macdonald held the appointment for three years, and on his succeeding to the position of Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society, he was followed by Mr. W. J. Malden, who has only held the office for less than two years. He resigned in May last, but was prevailed on to continue until after the present horse show, and now his place has been taken by Mr. Robert Bruce, of Elmgrove, Darlington. I do not suppose there is any need to introduce him to Canadian readers. He has been much before the public as a judge of stock and expert agriculturist; has visited the United States and Canada more than once, and also Mexico, in the interests of cattle breeders and ranchers, and has not many equals as a judge of Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He first became known to fame as the tenant of Newton of Struthers, Forres, and he was thereafter at the Manor Farm, Northallerton. He will lend dignity to the office to which he has now been appointed, having organizing talent of a high order, as well as a wide acquaintance with agriculture in all its branches.



THE FAMOUS PRIZE-WINNING BERKSHIRE BOAR, "ENTERPRISE" - 1387 - OWNED BY J. G. SNELL & BROTHER, EDMONTON, ONTARIO.

The ADVOCATE said of him: "This was a hog of medium size, but so full of quality that he was admired by everyone who saw him. His outline was nearly perfection, his flesh smooth and evenly distributed; his back well covered, his sides deep, and lower line straight. He had all the indications of a strong constitution; stood well upon his feet, and was well brought out."

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

"No American or European exposition equals it" and similar statements are freely made by travellers who should know, and by experienced agriculturists who have visited the best exhibitions of the last two decades. St. Louis Exposition was formerly considered America's greatest show in fact, the greatest agricultural and stock show held in any country. The Toronto Industrial Exhibition now excels this great show, even as it was in its most palmy days.

In all its departments, Canada's Great Show is more perfect than in any previous year. Year by year Mr. Hill and his Board have been able to add improvement after improvement. To Mr. Hill is due the hearty thanks of Ontario, and of even the whole Dominion, for the great work he has accomplished. Few men have ever accomplished so great a work—few have even succeeded in carrying out a small venture in so perfect a manner.

Nothing has done so much to advertise Canada and her native resources and products as the "Toronto Fair." In our next issue we will publish a critical report of the departments which are of most interest to our readers.

thought of in Scotland. The Toronto buildings are, I imagine, a little after the Irish pattern; but, truth to tell, it is not merely the buildings, but the grounds, which command the admiration of visitors. I have said that Irishmen are not disposed to favor the Hackney much. A beginning, however, has been made in bringing the nag before their notice. One of the beneficent arrangements of the British Government to ameliorate the economical condition of Ireland is the Congested Districts Board, an institution at whose disposal is placed a considerable sum of money, which is expended in the improvement of agriculture and in providing labor for the people by the construction of roads, light railways, etc. This Board has purchased useful stallions of all the recognized pure-breeds, which are placed at the service of the smaller tenant farmers at a purely nominal fee. Hackneys have been included in the breeds recognized by this Board, and at the show this week two of their horses won first and second prizes. Lord Ashtown, a landlord in the West, has also purchased several very fine mares, and some of these he exhibited successfully at Dublin. Still, in spite of these isolated efforts, to which, by the way, should be added the work of the Timavady Stud Co., in the north of Ireland, the statement holds good that the Irishman, as a rule, takes little stock in the nag. His love is the Thoroughbred and his progeny, the hunting horse or mare. The jumping enclosure at Dublin is one of the sights of the Irish Capital, and no visitor should omit to include the great show in the list of his autumn engagements. However, it is all over

The Canadian cattle question has at length received its quietus on this side of the water. Two of the suspected lungs—the Toronto and the Mongolian—have been subjected to severe tests by leading veterinarians, including those who have most tenaciously advocated the view that there was no pleuropneumonia in Canadian cattle, and the result in every case is a pronouncement that the cases were at least suspicious, and that no Government official had any option but to refuse admission to store cattle from your side. The expert opinions, of course, differ in intensity, as expert opinions will differ to the end of time; but the significant thing is, that even those who are disposed to take the most favorable view of the condition of the suspected lungs admit that had they been in the position of the Government officials they would have acted in the same manner. What steps the Canadian Government may now take will be followed with interest on this side.

Another subject of mutual concern is the attack which has been made by Mr. Gibson, of Delaware, on Cruickshanks cattle. Hitherto, we on this side have been of opinion that no other but Aberdeen Shorthorns need apply for admission into Canada, and Mr. Gibson indicates that if his indictment be proved, it is bad for these cattle, as nowhere have they received so generous a reception and made so many friends as in the Dominion. An English Shorthorn breeder has this week given his views on the subject privately to the editor of the Scottish Farmer, and the summary of these furnishes food for reflection. Reference is made to the famous

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herd of Mr. Deane Willis, at Bapton Manor, in Wiltshire, and it must be admitted that no more enthusiastic patron of Aberdeen Shorthorns exists than Mr. Deane Willis. He bought many of the pick of the Sittyton heifers, and yet his chief show successes have been made with the produce of a Booth bull on these cows. The position seems to be that the best advantage to the breed from the use of Aberdeen Shorthorns has come from the introduction of cows of this strain into English herds. Where mated with English bred bulls, they have produced stock which has done much to increase the stamina of the herds. Perhaps the truth on the merits of the Shorthorn strains lies midway, as is so often the case. We suspect some have ridden the Cruickshanks hobby to death, just as some trode the Bates hobby to their own destruction. It is just as easy to be fooled by five top crosses of Sittyton blood as it was to be fooled by five top crosses of Bates blood; and we have heard gentlemen who could very roughly criticise the mad policy of the Bates men, themselves talk learnedly of the number of top crosses of Cruickshanks blood in a very ordinary looking bull. We believe in pedigree firmly, but we also believe that the wisest use to make of pedigree is to keep it as a servant, and not allow it to become a master. There are men—good judges—who ought never to know what the breeding of an animal is until they have decided on its merits. Then their knowledge of pedigree will be of genuine use to them.

Clydesdale business is in quite a healthy state. Not even during the brightest days of the American and Canadian boom were district societies so anxious to hire good horses as they are this season. The most notable engagement has been the hire of Macgregor, from Mr. Andrew Montgomery, to travel in the Rhins of Galloway, or Strauraer district, during 1895. This old horse is now at once the oldest and the most uniform, as well as the highest paid sire in the Clydesdale world. His terms are 10 gs. each mare, with 80 guaranteed. The significant thing about these terms is, that they have been Macgregor's rates since he was four years old, and next season he will be seventeen. His has been a remarkable career, and it has been truly said of him, that while other sires have occasionally bred a horse or mare which sold for more money, or had a more brilliant career than any of Macgregor's progeny, no horse ever bred so many really good sound animals, and certainly none ever bred so very few which could be described as bad beasts. Alike in respect of quantity, quality and soundness, his progeny are very easily the best seen in this country during the last half century. Darnley, his sire, did wonderfully well in the Strauraer district for the three seasons of 1881, 1885 and 1886, and we are confident the career of Macgregor will be equally satisfactory.

SCOTLAND YET.

The Evolution of the Scotch Shorthorn.

[Compiled from an article prepared by Robert Bruce for the Highland and Agricultural Society.]

(Continued from page 365.)

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AT SITTYTON.

The system of feeding and management pursued in the north can be fairly well indicated by giving the method used at Sittyton. The severe climate and the absence of old grass-pastures in the north necessitates house-feeding almost entirely from October to May. As a rule, the whole of the females are tied by the neck and stand two together in a stall, the different stables being arranged with wider and narrower stalls to suit the several ages of the cattle. One important reason for this treatment is because the main grain crop grown is oats, and therefore straw is a precious article, and, by keeping the stock tied, they can be kept much cleaner on less bedding than if allowed to run in boxes. Under a five or six-course rotation of cropping, with either two or three grasses, there is on all farms a fifth or sixth of the entire acreage year by year under turnips.

The months of December, January, February and March constitute the favorite calving season, but in all herds calves are dropped at other seasons of the year.

The breeding cows are tied up, one year with another, about the middle of October, and almost invariably remain so tied till they go to grass about the middle of May. They are fed up to calving time on yellow turnips and oat straw, the weight of turnips given being of sufficient quantity to keep the animals' bowels in a proper condition. Few if any of the cows get cake or meal, although in the case of breeding from heifers at about 24 to 26 months' old, cake is sometimes used to strengthen the animals and assist them to rear their calves.

For many years Mr. Cruickshank bred from heifers served when they were from fourteen to sixteen months old. His experience is that a larger percentage of them became breeders than if they had been left till the following year before being served. Late calves, calved after May, were generally left a year longer.

When the calving season set in, with the whole of the calves raised by sucking, it was a matter of great importance that each calf should be properly nursed. Careful attention was given to this, and changing of bull calves from heifers to older cows, giving them heifer calves instead, was freely resorted to. Although the calves were allowed to take all the milk they required, the cows were carefully attended to and milked dry at regular intervals.

The stock-bulls were kept in boxes, having a corner bedded down, and the rest of the floor paved

with cobble-stones and kept clean and hard. The young bulls, calved the previous season, were, as a rule, kept two together in a string of hovels, with small, open yards facing the sun. Every attention was given to having the young bulls forward in condition, so as to make them strong and fit for service at an early age. This was the more difficult on account of the infirmity known in the north as rheumatism, which is the great bane of bull-breeding in many parts of the country.

Very little artificial food was fed at Sittyton, Mr. Cruickshank's aim being to make the produce of the farm sustain the herd. A little linseed cake was given to some of the smaller of the heifers when they became mothers, the other female animals having to depend entirely upon turnips and oats straw during the whole of the winter and spring months. When put on the pastures, as the whole female stock was in the end of May, the fresh young grass had a wonderful effect on the heifers, cows and calves.

The different fields were visited twice a day by the cattlemen, who took this opportunity of walking out the stock-bulls, leading one round as he inspected the different lots of cattle.

It is a commonly held opinion that stock from old cows and bulls, more especially the former, are not so strong or good as from younger parents. This idea is not indorsed by Mr. Cruickshank, who writes:—"I never saw any tendency in either cows or bulls to deteriorate as breeders with old age. Many of my best cattle were the produce of old cows and old bulls. If a bull turned out well I generally kept him as long as he would live and be useful."

Breeding, as Mr. Cruickshank did for many years, entirely within his own stock, the older cows, many of them twelve to sixteen and eighteen years of age, were almost invaluable, allowing, as they did, a reasonable amount of close breeding without his having to resort to in-and-in-breeding. It was only in a herd where strength of constitution had been maintained, and where the milking qualifications of the females had been attended to, that such matrons could have been found.

The loss of milk in many herds is a direct one; but the mischief does not end with this. Our general experience is, whenever we find nurse-cows needed to supply calf stock with milk, we may look in vain for old breeding cows.

Independently of the direct results of Mr. Cruickshank's doings as a breeder of Shorthorns, there is, in his lifetime's work, much that must have a far-reaching effect. Through the independent stand that Mr. Cruickshank took, through his ability and judgment, he has shown to owners of all kinds and breeds of cattle that there is no finality in the pursuit of cattle-breeding. He has shattered prejudices, he has given breadth to all matters connected with the breeding of pedigree stock beyond what seemed possible a few years ago, and he has educated the general public to recognize ability and genius, which were apparently looked upon as lost in the profession.

In conclusion, let it be remembered that the ascendancy of Scotch Shorthorns is but a natural, as it is a healthy sign of the times. Since the palmy days of the early seventies, there has been quite a revolution in British agriculture. One wave of depression has followed another, leaving the landed proprietors and tenant-farmers poorer by untold sums of money.

It is the nature of things that in times of financial adversity, fashion goes to the wall and practical utility comes to the front. Fancy in Shorthorn breeding had its day,—practical utility is now the main object sought for. Hence the ascendancy of the Scotch Shorthorns of the present day.

Dressed Beef vs. Live Cattle Shipping.

BY A. C. HALLIWELL.

It is a fact well established that meat, especially beef, to be in the best table condition, should be given time to "ripen" after it is dressed. It is also well established that the time required between slaughter-houses in the interior of the North American continent and the consuming markets of England is no greater than is required properly to ripen good corn-fed beef. [NOTE.—We can scarcely concede the accuracy of this sweeping proposition—Ed.] Much depends, however, on the conditions at slaughter and the refrigerator services in transit being unvarying and good. It is claimed by pretty good authorities, though mainly by those who do not have killing plants in the West, that the beef of cattle shipped alive to the Eastern seaboard, and there dressed and placed in the ocean refrigerators, reaches its destination in better condition and can be safely exposed for sale a longer time than beef slaughtered in the West and unavoidably exposed to a change of temperature in transferring from the cars to the steamers at New York or other ports. Certain it is that one of the pioneer concerns in the ocean refrigerator business, the Eastman Company, holds to this view of the matter, and has built up an enormous business on that basis against heavy competition. This concern began by forwarding live cattle on the hoof, then experimented with refrigeration, continued the shipment of beef both alive and in coolers for a long period, and then settled down to the refrigerator system exclusively as being the most economi-

cal method of putting American beef on the English markets. However, other large exporters, with killing plants both in the West and at the seaboard, notably Schwartzchild & Sulzberger, are engaged in shipping beef to England, both alive and dressed, from three points—Chicago, New York, and Kansas City. Then, again, Messrs. Swift & Company, the largest exporters of dressed beef from the United States, have always slaughtered their cattle in the West, but they have lately added to their export business a heavy trade in sending live cattle to Liverpool, to be sold there to the local butchers. From these varying practices of those operating most extensively in the transatlantic meat trade, it would appear that circumstances must alter cases, and that all classes of English custom can not be fully, and to the best advantage, met by any one method. At any rate, it is quite certain that all the advantages do not lie in one method.

The States shippers are to a degree handicapped by the fact that the great bulk of the cattle suitable for the export trade originate a thousand to fifteen hundred miles inland, and the best points at which to slaughter are that far from the seaboard.

If the Canadian meat trade with England could be turned into the refrigerator channel, there would be many benefits to be derived. Of course, there is no reason why slaughtering centres should not be established as far inland, if need be, as they are on the States side of the line.

It costs about 45c. per 100 lbs. to send dressed beef from Chicago to the seaboard, and 28c. to send live cattle, but the shrinkage on the latter brings the cost up to 55c.

There is also greater liability of crippling or killing cattle in transit than of causing damage to refrigerator beef.

It would tend to build up centres of industrial population in a remarkable manner, and a large share of the offal, fertilizer and various by-products would be near the great crop producing regions, where they could be used to considerable advantage with large slaughtering and cooling plants. At tide-water, however, the carcasses could be placed on ship-board with the least possible exposure, and a large share of the by-products, and all of the rough meats, could be used to the best possible advantage where the population is already greatest. The great beauty of sending dressed carcasses, instead of cattle on the hoof, is the fact that the parts of the animal left on this side, in the refrigerator process, goes far toward building up home industries. There are many more thousand men constantly employed at Chicago in handling cattle designed for Europe, in the carcass, than would be necessary to supply the same number of cattle to the Old World on the hoof. Sending cattle out of the country on the hoof is a good deal like shipping all of one's grain and forage from the farm, instead of feeding it to stock, and keeping a large percentage of fertilizer, as well as saving freight that would be charged on the larger bulk. Then, again, the refrigerator system necessarily calls for business being done on a large plan, and, of course, there is much economy in that. The small local butcher who kills a few animals a week, throwing away a large part of the offal, must make a large profit on the meat sold, but modern utilization of by-products make it so the slaughtering who does business on a large scale could much better afford to sell the meat without profit than to waste what the old-fashioned small butcher could not utilize. As showing how carefully all parts of the animal are preserved, the following list of by-products is given:

The stomachs of hogs, instead of being sent to the rendering tanks, are now used for the manufacture of pepsin.

Pigs' feet, cattle feet, hide clippings and the pith of horns, as well as some of the bones, are used for the manufacture of glue.

The paunches of the cattle are cleaned and made into tripe.

The choicer parts of the fat from cattle are utilized for the manufacture of oleo oil, which is a constituent of butterine, and for stearine.

Large quantities of the best of the leaf lard are also used for the manufacture of what is known as "neutral," also a constituent of butterine.

The intestines are used for sausage casings; the bladders are used to pack putty in.

The undigested food in the cattle stomachs is pressed and used for fuel.

The long ends of the tails of cattle are sold to mattress makers.

The horns and hoofs are carefully preserved and sold to the manufacturers of combs, buttons, etc.

Many of the large white hoofs go to China, where they are made into jewelry.

All of the blood is carefully preserved, coagulated by cooking with steam, then pressed and dried and sold to fertilizer manufacturers.

All of the scrap from rendering operations is carefully preserved and dried and sold for fertilizers.

Bones are dried, and either ground into bone meal or used for the manufacture of bone charcoal, which is afterwards utilized for refining sugar, and in some other refining processes.

The strongest argument in favor of the dressed beef system is its steady and rapid growth.

The strongest argument against it is that only men of large capital can now gain a foot-hold in the dressed beef business, while the older plan of live cattle shipping gives men of comparatively small means a chance to do something. One's stem tends to scatter and run haphazard, while the other tends more in the line of modern concentration.

FARM.

Pasture or Soiling—Which Shall it Be?

BY G. C. CASPION.

I was much interested in an article in the *ADVOCATE* of September 1st, page 344, by F. J. S., dealing with the above subject. I am not going to dispute his figures, except to say that 20 cents per lb. is a rather high estimate of the price of butter during the summer months. He should put the price a little lower than that in comparing the value of the product with the cost of the feed. However, F. J. S. is evidently a wide-awake fellow, and I believe, judging from my own limited experience, that he has struck the right idea, and that the sooner farmers take hold of it the better. This plan of soiling overcomes two great obstacles in the way of the dairy farmer, viz.: The severe summer drouths, which seem to be more frequent now than formerly; and it appears also the best way to deal with that serious pest—the horn-fly. I tried the kerosene emulsion on my cows for the flies, but with only partial success. I made it according to the formula usually recommended, except that I used whale oil soap instead of the common sort, and also added a little carbolic acid to the emulsion. The cows were sponged over with this every two days, but after all it proved only a partial preventative. When the hair got dry the flies settled on them as thickly as ever, but did not apparently bite them so much as when no emulsion was applied. I then tried keeping them in the stable through the day, and letting them out on pasture at night, feeding them a little green corn twice during the day. By darkening the windows and arranging for a circulation of fresh air, the animals were comfortable and entirely free from annoyance from the flies. In this way I was able to keep up the flow of milk, which would certainly have fallen off greatly had the cows been left out in the heat to fight flies all day. Our old pastures are principally June grass, which, in its season, is one of the most nutritious grasses that grows in this country. The proof of this lies in the fact that stock prefer it to all others; but it is only at its best during about two months, say from the middle of May to the middle of July. After this the principle dependence is upon the after grass, or second growth clover on the meadows. But in a season of severe drouth like the present (and we have more or less drouth almost every year at this time), there is no second growth, except in the case of freshly seeded or first cut of clover, and even this has made very little growth this year. Then, cows feeding on second growth clover alone will not produce the best quality of butter. Add to this the heat and constant worrying of the animals by flies, and we have a strong argument in favor of the plan of F. J. S. Providence has endowed the farmers of Ontario with a valuable asset in the ability of our soil and climate to produce immense crops of corn (the great sun-plant, as Prof. Robertson calls it), and many are slow to appreciate it; but it does not require a prophet to see that this will be the principal food of the future for summer as well as winter, and that more dependence will be placed on this and less on pasture, and that the change will be a profitable one for the farmer there is no reason to doubt. The plan I propose to pursue myself, is to sow a patch of vetches mixed with oats, early in spring, and as the horn-fly does not make its appearance as early as the common fly, this stuff will be ready for feed as soon as it is necessary to stable the cows during the day, and will keep them supplied till the corn is fit to use. Then, there is another advantage that F. J. S. probably forgot to mention, viz., the manure. The droppings of animals while on pasture may be said to be almost entirely lost; but cattle kept in during the day, if kept well bedded with straw (of which there is usually a quantity left over from winter), will make a lot of valuable manure during the summer months. If this cannot be used at once as it is made, a little gypsum scattered about under the animals will keep down the odors and keep the manure in good shape by fixing the ammonia.

Speaking of the horn-fly reminds me of another insect pest—the sheep-tick, and as the way I rid my own sheep of them may interest and probably benefit some reader of the *ADVOCATE*, I may as well relate it here. I have a small flock of Leicester sheep, and last fall I got two ewe lambs from a neighbor in exchange for a ram lamb; these I found, on examination, to be alive with ticks. I had not time just then to attend to them, and later on I found the rest badly affected. I had a quantity of sheep dip on hand, but as the weather was cold, I did not wish to use it. I decided to try insect powder, as I had found it the most efficacious of anything I ever used for lice on the poultry, with which I had been obliged to wage a constant warfare. I applied it by laying the sheep on their sides and parting the wool every few inches, and dusting it in with an old pepper box. Next day I left home for a couple of weeks, and on my return, I asked the man who attended them, "what about our experiment?" He said he would give me a dollar for every tick I could find on them. The cure was complete, for even at shearing time there was not one to be found on them. It is not more expensive, and is much easier applied than any of the other remedies.

The Russian Thistle.

The appearance of the Russian thistle in Ontario justifies our extended reference to this weed again. The loss it has occasioned the farmers in those parts of the north-western United States where it has been established is so alarming that no pains should be spared to keep it out of districts where it has not yet made itself at home. "Prevention is easier than cure," is almost universally true of the ills that threaten us. The motto is applicable with ten-fold force to a weed that possesses such extraordinary resources for the distribution of its species as the Russian thistle. In an official U. S. report, Mr. L. H. Dewey says that "very few cultivated plants, intentionally introduced and intentionally disseminated, have a record for rapidity of distribution equal to this weed."

It was found by Mr. J. Dearness, I. P. S., London, Ont., growing along the outer edge of the ballasting on the Grand Trunk Railway in Tilbury Township. He pulled up all the plants he saw except one left for a botanical specimen to be collected at a stage of more matured fruit. No doubt the seed had been brought to the place where it was dropped either sticking to a car which had caught it while drifting, or in litter used in the stock cars. At the date of collection, 17th of August, the weeds were bushy, thickly branched, plants about so large as might be nicely covered by the ordinary form of a half-bushel measure. They were well out in flower, but the spines were still so soft that they could be freely handled without the slightest discomfort. Formin's opinion from what he saw of it, Mr. Dearness says it is a plant that can be easily held in check, if recognized by the farmer in the first year or two of its introduction. It is a comparatively succulent plant, and looks as though it would be injured by slight frost; it is quite conspicuous and easily recognizable from the description and engravings that have appeared in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, and in the *Bulletins* distributed from Ottawa and Washington. Notwithstanding that it has a strong tap root, it is easily pulled up, and, unlike some other weeds, such as mustard and purslane, that can lie on their side on the ground and ripen seed that has once set, this weed, if pulled before 1st September, will give no further trouble. It must be pulled, not cut, for it branches so near the ground that cutting would be liable to leave many of the lower branches to ripen seed.

The Russian thistle is an annual, coming each year from the seed. It grows from a single, small, light-colored root, less than half an inch in diameter and 6 to 12 inches long, to a height of 6 inches to 3 feet, branching profusely, and, when not crowded, forms a dense, bush-like plant 2 to 6 feet in diameter, and one-half to two-thirds as high. When young it is a very innocent-looking plant, tender and juicy throughout, with small, narrow, downy, green leaves. When the dry weather comes in August, this innocent disguise disappears, the tender, downy leaves wither and fall, and the plant increases rapidly in size, sending out hard, stiff branches. Instead of leaves, these branches bear, at intervals of half an inch or less, three sharp spines, which harden but do not grow dull as the plant increases in age and ugliness. The spines are one-fourth to one-half inch long. At the base of each cluster of spines is a papery flower, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. If this be taken out and carefully pulled to pieces, a small, pulpy, green body coiled up and appearing like a minute green snail shell will be found. This is the seed. As it ripens it becomes hard and of a rather dull gray color. At the earliest frosts the plants change in color from dark green to crimson or almost magenta, especially on the more exposed parts. When the ground becomes frozen and the November winds blow, the small root is broken or loosened and pulled out. The dense yet light growth and circular or hemispherical form of the plant fits it most perfectly to be carried by the wind. It goes rolling across the country at racing speed, scattering seeds at every bound, and stopping only at fences or when the wind goes down, or when torn to pieces.

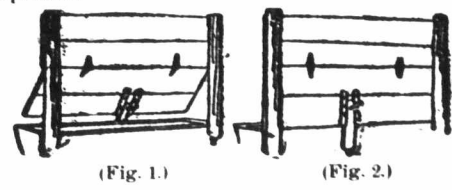
The Russian thistle, although rather pretty when reddened in the fall, and useful for forage when young, is always a weed. It will take possession of a field to the exclusion of everything else, and it draws from the land a large amount of nourishment that might otherwise go to make useful plants. In these respects it merely partakes of the properties of all weeds, except that it spreads and multiplies more rapidly, and hence takes more space and more nourishment.

We should like to inform every farmer in the land, and especially those residing along the through lines of railway, as to the nature and appearance of this weed, and to alarm him into watchfulness of any new-comer of suspicious resemblance to it. Any specimen sent to the *ADVOCATE* office, or to Mr. Fletcher, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will be reported upon at once to the sender.

"My choice of soil for roses, carnations, violets, chrysanthemums, etc., would be two inches from the top of an old rich pasture, inclined to a heavy loam, and where the land is low enough to catch the deposits from the continual washings, but not low enough to be sour and wet; this should be cut in the spring as early as the land is dry, and laid up, with good cow manure of the previous season, in thin layers, in the proportion of four parts soil to one part of manure; if the soil be very rich naturally, less manure will answer, and if very poor, a larger quantity should be used." [R. Simpson, before the Society of American Florists.]

Swinging Front to Pig Pen.

The simple device shown in the accompanying illustration will be appreciated by anyone who has fed pigs and been annoyed by their getting into the trough while it was being cleaned out or filled, and then, after they are driven away, rushing back and getting their feet in the trough just in time to have the swill poured all over their heads and much of it spilled.



(Fig. 1) (Fig. 2)

The trough is fastened inside the pen. Two boards are hinged so as to swing in over the trough. In the middle of each board is a strip fixed to slide up and down. A heavy pin in the upper end of this strip act as a convenient handle. This strip drops down on the outside of the bottom board of the pen and holds the swinging portion firmly in place. When the pigs are to be fed the slide is drawn up, and with the foot the hinged boards are pressed inward, the strip dropping down behind the trough, leaving the whole length of the trough clear, which can then be swept out and the swill poured in. The hogs are on the other side of the boards, and can do nothing but wait. In Fig. 1 the trough is shown as closed against the pigs; in Fig. 2, free to their access.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Probably a still better plan than the foregoing is to have the whole front swing. Use a 2x4 inch scantling for the top and bottom pieces, nailing the boards thereto vertically instead of horizontally, as shown in the sketch. Bore an inch and a-half or two inch hole (vertically) a few inches below top of the posts. Cut a round shoulder or tenon on the ends of the top cross-piece and insert in the holes. The whole will swing readily. With a bolt in the centre, fasten a wooden lever, three or four feet long say, just about midway between the two hinges shown in the engraving. The end of this lever holds the front back of the trough when it is being filled with feed and will drop down and keep the front in position so that it will not swing back against the heads of the pigs while feeding.

To prevent the pigs pushing through into the feeding alley, by crowding against the swinging front, put a small peg in the side of each post.

Well Pleased with Cement Concrete.

BY GEO. P. BROWN.

In reading your valuable journal I found an editorial giving some points as regards concrete walls, cisterns, etc. Thinking it might be of service to my countrymen, I give my practice in building; I have nothing to add to your description of material. The gravel requires to be free from clay, as, mix it as you may, the clay will never get any harder than any other clay when dry, and if it happens to come in contact with the stone before the cement is coated over it, it will not adhere, as the clay prevents it. I mix with a machine by horse-power, and find it very satisfactory and also thorough, and from my experience I think the success of all concrete work depends much on the quickness the material, when wet, is placed in the position where it is intended to stay. I put in as many stones as the concrete will cover, allowing them to come within two or three inches of outside, but always with the sharpest point outside; no face stone with face out. I secure the corners, as you describe, with planks nailed together and securely fastened, thereby preventing any moving or changing of the plank of wall shell. I have put in floors in hog pens, and also troughs, and find them wearing well. I have used a great quantity of Queenston cement, and find it very even in strength, and also cheap.

Soiling—Information Called For.

A Western Ontario reader writes us as follows:—"In your issue, 1st inst., page 341, article 'Which shall it be?' I desire some information. Last November, I purchased a hundred acre farm, three miles from here; it's clay loam, not stiff, and suitable for stock. Though living in the city all my life, I want to see if farming won't pay, conducted on business principles. This present season my crops were: 17 acres wheat, 10 acres oats, 10 acres barley, 12 acres pasture or grass, 25 acres hay, 3 acres turnips, 2 acres potatoes, 5 acres corn. Total 84 acres. Next season I purpose putting in 10 acres wheat, 15 acres oats, 10 acres peas, 15 acres corn (Dent), 5 acres sweet ensilage corn, 3 acres turnips, 3 acres mangolds, 23 acres hay and pasture. Total 84 acres. I have 8 milch cows and 30 pigs now. Next year, I want to keep 10 cows and as many pigs or more. I have been sending the milk to the cheese factory, and got nothing back. That won't do, as you have nothing for the pigs and calves. What I would like to know is: Will it not take more feed than I can raise to stall feed my cows, practically, the year round? What would you feed them during July, August, September and October? This is a period when the new crops are maturing. Your figures look well on paper, and perhaps practical when conditions are equal. I would like your ideas as to daily rations the year round. Your valued paper comes to me regularly, and I must say, you are entitled to a good deal of credit."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

BAD BREATH.

J. L. PINDER, Belmont:—"I have a mare, 10 years old, which for some time has had very bad breath, and now another, also mare, has the same, and the flies gather in large quantities on their faces. Can you give me any receipt, or tell me what it is, and oblige yours truly?"

[The bad breath is possibly due to a decaying tooth. Have the mouth and teeth properly examined, and if you fail to find the cause, please write again, and answer the following questions: What is the general condition of the animals? Is the appetite good? Is there any discharge from the nose? and mastication performed without difficulty? W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

LAME MULE.

S. W. BISHOP, Sinaluta:—"I have a mule, lame on nigh fore-foot; it came on of itself, so far as I know. She walks quite lame, and when she rests it, she stands on tce. I have been told it is strain of the coffin joint. I pared hoof, and it seemed to help her some. I have been poulticing it with cow-dung, and pouring coal-oil in frog and back part of foot: seems to get no better; there is no heat about foot, except what is natural. She finches a little when I press in hollow, back of foot."

[You should have mentioned how long the mule has been lame, and also if the lameness appeared suddenly, or came on gradually. We would advise you to prepare the animal for a purgative, by feeding exclusively on bran mash diet for twenty-four hours, and then give the following, made into a ball: Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms; powdered ginger, two drachms; soft soap or treacle, a sufficient quantity. If the lameness is in the coffin joint, the treatment is often unsatisfactory, but you may apply the following blister all around the leg from the hoof, two inches upward: powdered cantharides, four drachms; vaseline, two ounces; mix. Keep the hoof soft by poulticing. Apply a shoe with moderately heavy and high heels. Absolute rest is essential. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

THAT DISORDERED MILK.

H. GLENDENING:—"I wrote you with reference to a cow giving apparently tainted milk; the trouble has been located. It arose from a leather washer used in the creamer. I have no doubt others have been unable to tell why their milk or cream had a peculiar odor, and have been attributing it to various causes, more especially if they have had more than one cow. We changed the leather washer to a rubber one, and the cream is perfectly sweet." Moral: Watch the creamer taps.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH HORSE BEANS—ARE THEY A FAILURE?

W. D. J., Middlesex:—"I have been trying to grow the English Horse Beans, so persistently recommended as part of the 'Robertson Combination' for ensilage, and must say that I am disgusted with them. So far as I have heard they have succeeded very well in the moister climate of the Maritime Provinces, where the natural conditions more nearly resemble the Old Country; but several Ontario farmers I know have found them to be a failure, just as others did who tried them repeatedly as far back as a quarter of a century ago. I planted them in drills on good rich soil. Several varieties of corn on same land exactly grew this season nearly ten feet high; but the beans, after making a fair start, seemed to wilt and gradually dried out till they amounted to nothing. Nowadays, Canadian farmers have neither money, time nor land to fool away with in experimental work. We are paying handsomely to have that done for us."

WM WEEKES, Glencoe, Ont.:—"I send you by this mail a stock of English Horse Beans. Please inform me if there is any remedy for this blight. Some are worse than the one I send. They were the same with my neighbors last year."

[Samples of the beans sent us by Mr. Weekes, and others which a member of our staff collected, were submitted to expert examination. We have received the following statements:—

"I fail to find proof of any parasitic fungus on the specimens of horse bean submitted. Under the microscope the yellow glistening eggs of red spider appear on every leaf of the plants received to-day; the lower leaves are badly infected with that insect."

JOHN DEARNESS, I. P. S., London.

"I find the foliage affected by a form of 'blight' which sometimes attacks Lima beans. This first covers the pods and young leaves with a white felted coating, which later turns black and the leaves wither and die. Mr. Fletcher also points out that the foliage is attacked by the Bean Thrip. I do not know that either of these pests could be successfully prevented. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture early in the season would probably prevent the blight, and kerosene emulsion would deter the attacks of thrip. In order to be effectual the application would have to be very thorough."

JOHN CRAIG, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa.]

DAIRY.

The Creamery Shark Has Been Here.

We have at various times warned our readers against the operations of the "Creamery Shark." These plausible appearing gentlemen (a good many of them hail from Chicago), representing some "philanthropic" dairy goods supply house, land in a town or district, and securing the ear of a few "leading citizens," proceed to unfold to them the beauties of a great creamery project, whereby the old brindle cow is to become a veritable gold mine to everybody concerned. A small delegation is finally secured, and, "at the expense of his company," they enjoy a holiday trip "out west" to witness a full-fledged creamery in operation, and learn "all about the business." Having been duly dined and wined, and otherwise "stuffed," they return home and report "everything lovely." The scheme then goes with a boom. A company is organized; stock is subscribed. The oily-tongued agent gets a contract securely signed, under which his company agrees to erect building, supply boiler and engine, and put in the whole outfit all ready for operations, at a lump sum—say \$1,000—thus "saving them all trouble." He then disappears, and another gang arrives on the scene. A cheap building is rushed up, and a "Cheap John" plant put in of the most inferior description from first to last. Then the milk supply is hunted up, and the operator "starts her agoing" with only about half the quantity of milk necessary. The notes have been long ago cashed; the balance of the capital is soon all swallowed up in running expenses, endless repairs, etc.; regular returns to patrons are not made, bills accumulate, and presently the whole concern goes to smash, and is sold out at about 25 cents on the dollar.

This is precisely the experience one Ontario town went through during the past season. No good purpose would be served by further "rubbing it in" to the unfortunate victims, so we withhold the name, but call attention to the circumstance as another warning to those who might be duped by these swindlers from a distance. That people (some of them men of good business repute) will thus permit themselves to be systematically fleeced, almost passes comprehension. There would seem to be considerable work ahead still for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in warning the public against such scoundrels.

Experiments in Cheesemaking.

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, has issued an interesting bulletin on the results of experiments he has been carrying on in cheesemaking. While not drawing definite conclusions, he says his work thus far would indicate:—

1. An increased percentage of fat in the milk gives an increased yield of cheese, though not in the same proportion.

2. That a pound of butter-fat in milk ranging from 3.2 to 3.7 per cent. will make more cheese than a pound of fat in milk ranging from 3.6 to 4.5 per cent. of fat.

3. That there need not necessarily be more loss of fat in whey from rich milk up to 4.5 per cent. fat than from poor milk, though we did notice a little more "grease" on the hoops, press and shelves from the rich milk cheese (4.5 per cent. fat).

4. That milk containing the same per cent. of fat does not always give the same yield of cheese, especially when comparing one day with another or one month with another. April 30th, 300 lbs. of 3.9 per cent. milk made 28½ lbs. cured cheese; May 1st, same quantity and quality of milk made 27½ lbs.; June 9th, it made 28½ lbs. May 1st, 300 lbs. of 3.60 per cent. milk made 24½ lbs. cured cheese; May 2nd, 27½ lbs.; June 6th, 28 lbs. May 4th, both vats tested 3.7 per cent. and each made 27½ lbs. cured cheese. June 8th, 3.7 per cent. milk made 28½ lbs. cheese.

A Home-made Starter.

A new method of ripening cream is to fill a quart earthenware jam pot or jar with sweet separated or skim-milk. It should be as free from cream as possible, and quite sweet. Stand the jar of milk in hot water up to 100 deg. Fahr., not more, till the milk is up to 90 or 95 deg. Fahr.; remove the jar, wipe dry, and stand in a warm room, covered with an ordinary tea cosy, well pressed down so as to exclude the air. It should remain in this position for twenty-four hours, when it will be ready for use. Remove an inch of the top, as that is not fit for use. Strain the remainder through a clean, fine sieve. For every eight quarts of cream to be ripened, use one gill of the soured milk. The vessel containing the cream should be placed in water at 100 deg. Fahr., and allowed to remain till the cream reaches 65 to 70 deg. Fahr. Stirring should be kept up through the warming process. Remove the cream vessel, wipe dry, and leave covered with a clean blanket for twenty-four hours, when it will be just right for churning.

Ripening Milk for Cheesemaking.

BY J. A. RUDDICK.

The practice of allowing very sweet milk to stand after being heated to 80° or 90° in order that it may reach a certain degree of ripeness, or develop a certain amount of acidity—in other words, before the rennet is added—is one from which the Canadian cheesemaker has derived a great deal of benefit. There is a decided advantage in having the same degree of ripeness in the milk each day before setting, if uniform results are aimed at, as they should be by every maker. Of course, it must be understood that a maker will have to use some judgment in applying this practice, for it is not true exactly that we should *always* have the milk of the same degree of acidity or ripeness before "setting," but it will have to be varied a little according to conditions. If the milk is changing very slowly, it is quite safe, in fact, desirable, that the ripening should proceed further than if the change is coming on rapidly; or, if the milk is badly tainted, it is well to ripen it more than if it were in good condition. Most cheesemakers are agreed as to this.

Like many other good things, however, this practice, which is undoubtedly beneficial, if followed in moderation, can be, and frequently is, carried too far, with injurious results. I have seen many cheese during the last year or so, having a rather weak, loose, crumbly body, showing indications of sourness, which was the result of over-ripening and the curd not having been long enough in the whey to become properly "cooked." It has been advocated lately that the milk should be in such a condition when the rennet is added as to bring the whey off in two hours from that time. I would prefer to have it work slower, say at least three hours from the time of setting to drawing off the whey.

Cheesemakers have been led into the habit of over-ripening the milk by the idea that every additional degree which is allowed to develop will shorten the length of the day's work, and it is chiefly this phase of the subject that I wish to draw attention to.

While there is no doubt that process will be hurried by allowing the milk to ripen before adding the rennet, yet, if the time lost in waiting is considered, there is no gain at all on the whole day's work.

In support of this statement, allow me to present the results of some experiments carried on at the Perth Dairy Station along this line. The experiment was made by first mixing a quantity of milk (6,000 lbs.) in one large vat, and afterwards dividing and carefully weighing it into three smaller vats. The tests were made on days when the milk was unusually sweet for that time of the year, and one vat was set as soon as possible, the others being allowed to stand different lengths of time, and the relative degrees of ripeness as per rennet test when set being as 25 is to 15 and 10. All three vats were treated exactly alike, and the following table gives the details of one group of experiments:—

DIFFERENT DEGREES OF RIPENESS FOR SETTING.

| GENERAL AVERAGES. | DATE. | Time set at. | Time cut at. | Whey removed at. | Per cent. of fat in whey. | Lb. of milk for 1 lb. of cheese. | Time set at. | Time cut at. | Whey removed at. | Per cent. of fat in whey. | Lb. of milk for 1 lb. of cheese. |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 180 | Aug 19 | 8 31 10 | 12 00 | 20 | 11.02 | 10.33 | 11 04 | 12 00 | 30 | 11.15 | 10.61 |
| 180 | do. 20 | 8 26 58 | 12 30 | 19 | 10.59 | 9.35 | 10 30 | 12 10 | 22 | 10.61 | 10.33 |
| 180 | do. 21 | 8 21 20 | 12 10 | 15 | 10.22 | 10.01 | 10 12 | 12 10 | 20 | 10.30 | 10.30 |
| 186 | 190 | 10 05 | 20 | 11.02 | 10.33 | 11 04 | 12 00 | 30 | 11.15 | 10.61 | |

The cheese were examined on 11th October, by Professor Robertson, and it was found that there was no appreciable difference in quality.

A study of the above table will show that the whey was drawn off in about four hours from those vats which were set first, in about two and a-half

from those set next, while it came off from the last ones in about one hour. The most striking thing in connection with this experiment is the fact that although these different vats—of the same milk previously mixed—were set two to three hours apart, the whey was drawn off all at exactly the same time, with the same amount of acid, by the hot iron test, when the curds were stirred dry, and they were also ready for the press at the same time.

Now, this is the point I wish to make, not as an argument against the practice of ripening milk in moderation, remember, but to show the uselessness of running chances of injuring the quality of the cheese by over-ripening the milk in the hopes of shortening the day's work.

It is also worthy of note that as the ripening proceeded it took slightly more milk to make a pound of cheese.

These experiments were repeated later on with precisely similar results.

I believe in the use of a starter of good, pure-flavored milk, as described in these columns some time ago by Mr. A. T. Bell, of the Guelph Dairy School. It must be judiciously used, however, as well as carefully prepared, or it is likely to be more injurious than useful.

It is quite natural and perfectly right that a cheesemaker should be anxious to get through his day's work in the shortest possible time consistent with the best results.

Many hours of useless waiting around a factory are spent, especially in the fall, simply on account of a little lack of thought on the part of the maker at the early stages of the process. It should not be forgotten that a curd which is cut fine or much broken with the first stirring will work very much slower than if coarser; as much as two hours difference in time of hooping curd can be effected in this way without going beyond the range of the work of different makers. Every cheesemaker knows that it is advisable to cut a curd much finer than average when it is working fast, and the same principle applies when the milk is sweet or working slowly, for then we should endeavor to have the curd in a coarser condition.

Danish Dairies.

Of co-operative dairies (Andels-Mejerier) there are at present 907 in Denmark proper (in South Jutland 83), of joint dairies (Fælles Mejerier) 215 (in South Jutland 19); of estate dairies which are working their milk separately 283; altogether in Denmark proper 1,405 large steam dairies (in South Jutland 102). Of the smaller estates and farms working their own milk into butter and cheese the number is not known.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Some Points on Quince Culture.

BY FRANK GARDINER.

The quince is one of the fruits most prominently mentioned in ancient history, possibly because it grows wild in the countries along both shores of the Mediterranean Sea; and it is of the past of those lands we are best informed. Botanically it is classed with the apple and pear, in the genus *Pyrus*, and takes its specific name, *Cydonia*, from the Cretan town of that name. The golden apples of the gardens of the Hesperides—Earth's wedding gift to Juno, in quest of which Hercules performed many valorous deeds—are believed to have been quinces.

Until very recently, horticulturists have neglected this fruit, and it has had little opportunity to show its possibilities. But as competition has increased, fruit-growers have cast about for new fields, and quince culture is experiencing something of a boom, particularly in parts of Essex County, Ont., also in some parts of the county lying around Lakes Erie and Ontario, in the United States. New varieties have been originated, and with better fruit has come an increased demand, though, naturally, there will never be the call for the quince that there is for other classes of fruit, as it is but rarely one finds a person who relishes a quince out of hand. The better quality of the fruit, when well grown, will bring it into higher repute in the kitchen, however, where it has a variety of uses best known to the housekeeper. The average man has a weakness for "quince sass," its distinctive, peculiar flavor being especially grateful to the masculine palate. With sweet apples, it makes a delicious sauce, and a well-ripened specimen, baked and eaten with cream and sugar, amply justifies Jupiter, in the old mythology, for sending the hydra-headed serpent to guard the fabled gardens where it grew.

The quince makes a scraggy, ill-shaped growth when neglected, but under good cultivation becomes a shapely tree, positively ornamental when in flower and fruit. The blossoms are produced on the ends of the branches; they are large, strong, and not as numerous as those of the pear and apple, and have large, faintly pink petals and leafy calyx lobes. The fruit, when properly ripened, is of a beautiful golden yellow, handsome, indeed, in its nest of green leaves. Neither tree or fruit, when properly grown, would be recognized in the neglected bush struggling for dear life with grass and weeds in a fence corner, as we so often see it.

The quince is usually grown as a bush, but may be easily trained in tree form by selecting a leading shoot, tying it to a stake, and cutting off all branches that start, until the leader is of the de-

sired height; then cut down to the proper point and let four or five branches grow. It is easy of cultivation, and repays well the care and attention requisite for it to do its best. It is easy of propagation—so easy, one is quite at a loss to account for the high prices (from 35c to \$1 each) asked by nurserymen for the trees—and cuttings root rapidly, and it may also be layered. Cuttings may be made in the fall and stuck down in the nursery row at once, or buried in sand over winter. The quince is largely used as stock on which to graft or bud the pear, which on a quince root becomes dwarfed and bears early.

The quince is a surface feeder and should be well fertilized. Cultivation should be shallow. Its feeding roots must not be cut too closely. Deep plowing and barnyard manure are two things to be avoided, as they cause spotting of the fruit, in the estimation of skillful growers. Ashes are an excellent fertilizer for it, and moderate applications of commercial fertilizers are, on most soils, found beneficial.

The trees should be set twelve feet apart and ten feet in the row. From 400 to 425 trees are usually reckoned to the acre. The tree is a good bearer, and has no off year; and is afflicted by but one insect enemy which is particularly troublesome, and that is the borer, which sometimes attacks sun-scalded trees, and must be dug out with a sharp, slender knife, or "gone for" with a bit of wire. Though, as I have said, there is not the demand for this that obtains for other classes of fruit, yet quince culture proves remunerative where a fine quality is obtained by decent care. Fifth baskets, containing from fourteen to sixteen fine quinces, sold at 35c from the wholesale houses last fall; and as a tree three years from the nursery row will generally yield a half bushel of beautiful fruit, one has not to wait long for returns from his investment.

Unfortunately, the quince is seldom seen at its best in market. Ignorant or careless growers pick it too green and glut the market with immature, imperfect specimens, which disgrace their own reputation and injure the sale of better stock. The fruit should never be gathered until the downy fuzz which covers it has disappeared. Not till then is it perfectly ripe. Several pickings should be made. The removal of the ripe fruit tends to the enlargement and perfecting of what is left, thus the entire crop is made good in quality and saleable at first-class prices.

The woman horticulturist will find quince culture peculiarly suited to her circumstances—if she is within reasonable distance of a city market. The number of trees that can be grown on an acre, the early maturity and quick-bearing and immunity from disease and insect depredations, and the ease of cultivation, all commend it to the woman who is seeking a way to piece out a slender income. The entire work of caring for a quince plantation, including gathering and shipping, may be done by a woman, if she is not afraid of work; for the fruit, coming in season late, ripening gradually and keeping well, does not necessitate the army of pickers and the hurry and rush incident to putting a crop of small fruit on the market. There is always a demand for really fine quinces, in small lots, and the price rarely goes below a remunerative figure.

Packing and Shipping Fruit.

BY F. G. H. PATTISON.

Grapes should be picked carefully, and then allowed to stand three or four days to wilt before shipping. When packing, handle the bunches by the stem and do not touch the grapes themselves, as that injures the bloom, which every care should be taken to preserve. All green, imperfect, or bruised fruit should be removed with the sharp-pointed grape scissors. Lay the clusters in so as to fill the baskets just level; then weigh and mark the weight on the handle of each basket. A uniform weight should be maintained for similar sized baskets. The two best kinds of baskets for shipping grapes are the ten pound and the twenty pound, or sixteen quart. Use the large size for the general crop and common varieties, the small for choice and early varieties, or for local market. Some basket factories turn out still smaller sizes, with wire handles, holding from two to five pounds; these will be found excellent for those selling on an open market, as they are no great weight for purchasers to carry, and look attractive when filled with choice grapes. Never ship unripe grapes; it is, alas! a far too common practice; but nothing injures the grape market so much and so permanently.

Pears.—In picking, avoid bruises, and do not separate from the stem, which is considered an ornamental feature. Do not let them hang too long upon the tree. All early kinds will sell much better if picked after they have attained their full size, and yet before they are ripe, and allowed to ripen gradually in a cool place. If intended to be placed in an artificial cooler, they should be picked as soon as they will readily come off the tree. Cull out small and imperfect fruit at once, pack in barrels and sell as such; if sold early they will generally fetch enough to give a profit, but usually there is little demand for such after September. The choicest specimens should be shipped in twelve quart baskets, or in bushel boxes; the rest of the crop, especially if pears be plentiful, is best marketed in barrels or half-barrels.

Apples.—The packing and shipping of apples, more especially if intended for the Old Country,

demands a great deal of care and trouble, and involves some considerable amount of risk. Those who do not wish to take the proper amount of care, etc., had better sell at home for a certain fixed price. Summer apples are usually sold at home in the local markets; the choicest specimens can be sent in twelve quart baskets, the rest in barrels and half-barrels. The same applies to most of the early fall varieties, which are usually too soft to stand the voyage across the ocean. The late fall varieties should be shipped early, then follow with early winter, then medium, and then late keeping, finishing up with the longest keepers in the spring. As a rule, winter apples are allowed to hang too long upon the trees. About the 20th of September is quite late enough to begin picking the earlier winter varieties, such as Kings, Cranberry Pippins, Greenings, etc. Pick very carefully, handling the fruit as though they were eggs; there is far too much rough tumble work done amongst apples. There are two ways of packing the crop—either pick and pack right in the orchard, or pick, place in barrels or bushel crates, draw into a storehouse and pack at leisure. The writer prefers the latter system, unless the apples are to be sold immediately, or are all hard, late keeping varieties. In either case, to pack properly, a movable sorting table is required. It should be about the following dimensions, viz.: seven to nine feet long, three and a-half to four feet wide, with a rim all round it five to six inches high; the legs at one end should be three or four inches longer than at the other, so as to allow the apples to roll down towards the sorter; wheels can be attached to the legs if used in the orchard. Three ordinary grades of apples should be made: No. 1, all first-class, perfect apples; No. 2, good cooking apples, but imperfect; No. 3, apples for cider or stock. Besides this, a fourth grade should be made of choice varieties, such as Blenheim Pippins, Kings, Spies, etc., containing the choicest highly-colored specimens; these, if carefully packed in half-barrels, will usually command a high price in the Old Country. Grade very carefully and honestly, and let each brand be exactly what it professes to be. In packing, use a lever or screw press; the former will, I think, give more satisfaction and is more generally used. Stand the barrel on a block or plank, so that the ends of the press can get easily under it; lay the first layer in by hand, afterwards empty gently from a basket, and as each basket is emptied in give the barrel a shake; heap the barrel slightly and press down till it is perfectly tight; then nail the hoops, fasten in the head securely, and brand the variety, quality, shipper's name, and the address of the consignee upon the head distinctly. Ship as soon as possible after packing, unless intended for storing. As a rule, in shipping to the Old Country it is a mistake to ship on consignment, except to one of the large distributing centres, such as London, Liverpool or Glasgow; and when shipping to London it is advisable to ship via Liverpool, as, if sent direct, the fruit is apt to be tampered with on its way up the Thames and at the London docks. The commission houses on the other side are not very satisfactory, but some are better than others, and it is advisable for beginners before shipping to obtain advice from an experienced hand, as to whom to send their fruit to, as otherwise the result may be disappointment. In conclusion, the writer would say, that if sufficient care and trouble be taken the results of sending apples to the Old Country are fairly remunerative, taking good and bad seasons together.

APIARY.

Wintering Bees—Outdoor vs. the Cellar.

Few winters pass without more or less fatality of swarms. The old practice of cellar-wintering still has many friends, although the more modern plan of incasing the hives in a larger box, packed about with a dry substance, is becoming more in favor from year to year. The question as to which plan shall be adopted for the coming season will be settled by the keepers' opinions of the two methods, comparatively.

According to good authorities and the writer's observation, the wintering on summer stands has advantages over the cellar storing method. One of these is doing away with all the heavy carrying to and from the cellar; it also saves all anxiety as to when bees should be set out. Very often there is an innocent-looking warm spell quite early in the spring, which continues long enough to give the bee-keeper faith that it has come to stay, and as a result, puts out his cellar-wintered swarms; the bees enjoy their liberty and take it until the almost certain cold change comes along and thousands of the little workers fall to rise no more. But when they are wintered by packing on the summer stands, they are their own judges of the weather, and are very instinctive as to when it is wise to stay at home. We would not wish our readers to infer that there is never any loss by this system, for a few always stray out too early and fall, chilled, upon the snow and perish, but this can be avoided by keeping a watch over the bees, and when thought necessary, a wad of pea straw can be used to stop the exit until all snow has gone, or, as is sometimes done, a handful of bright oat straw can be spread before the hive, upon which they will fall and from which they can rise again.

Mr. D. Chalmers, in the Canadian Bee Journal, gives his method of wintering, which is almost the same as the writer's way, with which he has always

had the best success: "A rough box is made about seven or eight inches wider and longer than the hive, or the hives can be placed side by side and one long box built around as many as is desired; this has the advantage of requiring less packing material. The bottom should be built within the sides, so that rain will not readily lodge. The top should have slope enough to shed water readily toward the back. It requires two strips to sit on the bottom of the inside, upon which the hives are to rest. They should be from one to two inches higher at the back than the front, to allow the escape of moisture. A hole must be cut in the front, about four inches square, the bottom of which to be just on a level with the top of bottom board of the hive. It should be large enough to admit of four inches of packing all around. When the time comes for packing for winter, the rough box is filled to the top of the strips on the bottom, upon which the hives are to rest. The packing substance may consist of dry sawdust, dry oat hulls from an oatmeal mill, fine shavings, or even wheat chaff, which, if used, should have more thickness than the other substances mentioned. Set the colony in place, bridge the entrance, pack all around and over the top of the hives, and the chances are that every swarm will come forth in the spring in the pink of condition, provided they have been allowed plenty of stores. Proper ventilation should not be forgotten. On the tops of the hives should be placed six or seven strips, three-quarters of an inch thick, running across the racks; this will allow the bees space to pass from one rack to another from the top side. Upon these should be spread: first, a clean piece of good, strong, white cotton; this to be covered with a bit of old carpet or sacking; then the covering of sawdust, etc. The lid should have a few vent holes. The hive entrance may be kept about three inches wide during winter, but when spring comes, contract to about one-half inch, and gradually open as the days become warmer. As to the time of packing, September or the early part of October will do."

POULTRY.

The Little Black Hen's Lesson.

BY E. JOHNSTONE.

When I went to housekeeping, a relative gave me nine little black hens and a rooster not half as big as his crow. They were of no breed in particular, but had a cross of Indian Game that gave them their color and conformation. They were the culls of the flock, for the aforementioned relative was of a thrifty disposition, and never gave away anything she could use herself. But she had caught an acute attack of "hen fever" from reading poultry literature, and was clearing out the poultry house preparatory to going in for pure-bred fowls, proposing to lift the mortgage off the farm, build a new house and furnish it, and a few other incidentals, out of the profits. Perhaps it was the hen talk I heard that made me have "great expectations," for I remember spoiling a sheet or two of paper figuring up my anticipated eggs and chickens, and spending the proceeds—in my mind—some fifteen or twenty times.

Not a hen she gave me would weigh over three pounds, and they were so wild it took all summer to get acquainted with them. But I confess I never knew real blue-blooded hens to lay as those little black things did that first year. I brought in from fifty-eight to sixty eggs a week, and it was not until it was well on toward July that any of them became broody, though I arranged some very attractive nests where it seemed to me as if any right-minded hen would enjoy raising a family. But they either ignored my efforts or scratched the nests to pieces and went on laying. One hen finally disappeared, and I sorrowed as one without hope until she returned one day with a baker's dozen of balls of ebon fluff about her, leading them up to the back door with an air that said plainly, "Look at that, will you! How's that for a family?"

I proceeded to inveigle her into the best coop on the premises, and a madder hen you never saw than she was when she realized she was a prisoner. The proverbial "wet hen" was nothing to her. Then she took to killing her chicks, till only seven were left. As she was still ugly, I decided she might as well manage her family her own way, and so lifted the coop and let her out. Then she turned amiable, and would fight anything on the premises in behalf of her chickens, but she had no earthly use for me. The appearance of my sunbonnet was a danger signal; she piped her flock about her and vanished like a wraith.

The first of September I had 21 chicks, instead of the 75 I had counted on before they were hatched. But I knew a great deal more about hens than I did the April previous. I had sold about two dollars' worth of eggs, at seven cents a dozen, and learned there was no money in it. There was a poultry packing establishment in a city about ten miles from us, whose teams began scouring the country, buying up everything that wore feathers. When the man came to our house he drove to the wagen-shed to escape a shower. Old "Indus" and his harem had sought shelter there also. "Is them the kind o' hens you keep?" "Yes." "Well I guess there's no business for me here. Tell you, missus, you oughter shoot them little wild things an' get some Brahmys or Longshanks; some-thing at all weigh down. Them little runts ain't no good."

Now, I wasn't going to have any peripathetic chicken buyer "running down" anything that belonged to me. So I summoned my dignity and said: "Those hens are not for sale. They are a rare breed. You never saw any like them before, I dare say?" "Naw, I didn't," he said, doubtfully; but added, more respectfully: "They ain't no good for me, nohow."

All the same, I took his sayings into my heart. Like most farm women, I was anxious to earn money. There were so many things I wanted—and they were so far off, unless I could get them myself! I could see only one way, and that was by poultry. We could not go to the city often enough to make a specialty of fresh eggs; and to trade them for groceries at "The Corners" on a seven or eight cent basis wouldn't let the hens earn their board. There was only one thing to do—raise broilers and table fowls.

Presently we began upon broiled chicken, and ungratefully ate up the original nine, in the guise of pot-pie. And I never was so sure I was right in any move I ever made as I was the first time I dressed one of those little black hens. There wasn't enough of it to wad a gun respectably. I didn't wonder the buyer scorned them. When the last one had been eaten, and the coast was clear, we went to the city one day and brought back a box containing a lordly Light Brahma and two nice hens. They cost me, with express charges, half of a gold double eagle that was a wedding present, and I recalled a line from an old ballad as I looked at them: "She ventured her all for the sake of her dear!" "If they should die!"

But they didn't die; they lived and thrived, and laid the foundation of a neat little poultry business, whereby, in nine years, I earned a sum larger than one would imagine. For the little black hens taught me some very important lessons. First, that poultry is about the easiest and generally the only work a woman can carry on with her housekeeping, especially if far from market. Next, that one must study "the situation" and decide which will yield her the most profit—eggs, or fowls for the table—and then make a specialty of it; either getting eggs enough so it will pay to crate them and ship to the city and get city prices, or raising such nice fowls that buyers offer good figures for her flock, because it is so large and even. A great deal of unpleasant work is avoided if one can sell on foot to buyers for a packing house, and the margin between their prices (if your flock is large and fine) and what you get by dressing and packing yourself hardly pays for the work and the risks of warm weather and an overstocked market. And the most important point, then, is to choose the breed that is best adapted to your purpose. For egg production, you want those breeds in which the incubating propensity is most nearly absent. These are the Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Houdans and Hamburgs. The Brown Leghorn is a particularly good layer. It is a peculiarity not often noted, but dark-plumaged fowls are usually the best layers. The Hamburg is nearest a non-sitter. To raise fowls for market you want a heavy, yellow-skinned breed, that will fatten readily; a quiet, motherly, tend-to-business sort, and I like the Light Brahma and the Cochin. The Plymouth Rock is a good winter layer and also a good table fowl; it and the Java hold these qualities in common. Probably these are the best all round varieties.

Having chosen your breed, keep it pure, and introduce new blood every year. If you put your brains to the work, there is no reason why success should not follow.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON.



At several institutes I have drawn a circle, and named its upper hemisphere the "Early Chick" and its lower, the "Winter Egg," because these two are complements and parts of one whole. Unless there are winter layers, there will be no eggs to set early, nor timely sitters, and I find the April chick becomes the winter layer. A Jan. chick is so much of a pullet by autumn that she may moult. Although a June or July hatched chick grows fast in such warm weather, and looks as big at fall as an earlier one, yet it lacks the maturity, on the same principle that an adult person can do more work than a fast growing boy or girl of equal size. The old hen that has laid nobly all summer, even after moulting begins, then takes a good rest in the fall and early winter, just as a person will work up to the very last day before a fit of sickness, or even through some great strain, but take a long time to recuperate. Here our prices for eggs are usually highest in November and December. The chick hatched April 1st, at six months' age, or Oct. 1st, should certainly be laying, and thus get well started before weather cold enough to pinch. Wherever I have found women experienced in handling early reared pullets, there I have always learned of success in winter egg production.

Around here hens sell best before many chickens get into market, or during any month previous to June. The April price was this year, and generally

is, 7 cents per lb.; May, 6 cents; later, from 5 to 3 cents. Hence, if chicks are reared early, the hens are at liberty for May sales. At one June institute I happened to converse with a poultry woman having her stock of hens still on hand. They were fat, and her chicks well grown. "Why, then, do you wait?" I asked. Well, really, she did not know, and had not thought, but concluded she would see about their sale next day, rather than be compelled to keep them over till fall. Last year, at this place, chickens were 15 cents per lb. the last of June, 12 cents the first of July, and, soon after, but 8. In the 1893 report of the Ontario "Poultry and Pet Stock Association," Mr. John Gray, of Todmorden, says early chickens sell, in the spring, at 10 weeks' age, for 75 or 80 cents a pair, but June and July hatched chicks only sell from 25 to 50 cents a pair, in Nov. and Dec.

However, for each to study his own market is one great secret of success. I do hear that at the seaside, at those great summer resorts, July and August eggs bring good prices, therefore late chickens of the year before, or old hens, would answer very well as layers there. Big cities make some call for roasters in the spring, so late chicks, if of a large, hardy breed, might be profitably raised and kept over, near by.

The effect of cold storage houses has been to raise, a little, the price of eggs in summer, when gathered and needed for preserving, and to lower price in winter, when those stored are thrown on market. The unskilled poultier was thus favored rather than the one who knows how to produce winter eggs. Storage not proving very profitable, the prospect is that fewer eggs will be put up, and the market skilful in getting a fresh winter product will again have better prices. But, last Feb., when such great numbers of stored eggs were thrown on the market at Chicago, they sank to 5 or 6 cents a doz., while the fresh ones, even in the country here, stood firm at 15 cents for some weeks later.

Having been asked how to keep eggs, I said somewhat as young Carlyle, the dairy instructor, does of butter: that the best way to preserve an egg is to get some one to eat it fresh. Shortly after this question, I had leisure to make a few inquiries at Crookston. In one prominent grocery, they did not intend to handle laid-down eggs at all, and were sure they could detect them. At a nice bakery, they said fresh eggs usually brought 10 cents a doz. more in winter than laid-down ones, and were worth the difference.

They successfully packed for themselves some eggs in bran. The hotel cook where I stopped was willing to pay 10 cents more a doz. for fresh-laid eggs in winter. He spoke of the familiar chalky feeling of a newly-laid egg, and the sort of bloom it seems to have, like fruit. After standing awhile, a part of the contents pass out through its porous shell, and give a smoother feeling, also a more shiny look. Why not, therefore, crowd hens in winter, or not stimulate them in summer, as I have found several wise women managing? In fact, I cannot recollect a place where I did not discover at least one person realizing all I promise, viz., \$1.00 a hen per year, and what one has compassed, others can do.

The above mentioned cook lays down eggs, with salt, in a barrel which is arranged to turn often. A reversible barrel or box makes it immaterial which end of the egg is put down in packing.

Who would imagine the marketing of eggs could have anything to do with inventing the railway whistle? The Cardiff Mail is authority for the statement that when locomotives were first built, and began to run up and down the newly and rudely constructed railways of England, the country roads were, for the most part, crossed at grade, and the engine-driver had no way of giving warning except by the insufficient method of blowing a tin horn. One day, in 1833, a farmer of Thornton was crossing the railway track with a great load of eggs and butter, but failed to hear the tin horn of an approaching train. Eighty doz. of eggs and fifty lbs. of butter were smashed into an unpleasant mass, and mingled with the kindling wood to which his wagon was reduced.

For all this loss, the railway company had to pay the farmer. It was regarded as a very serious matter, and straightway a director of the company, Ashlen Bagster by name, went to the Grange where Geo. Stephenson lived to see whether the latter could invent something that would give a warning more likely to be heard. Stephenson went to work, and the next morning had a contrivance which the delighted directors ordered attached to all their locomotives, and that gave, and still gives, when steam is turned on it, the familiar shrill whistle.

A preliminary statement of the British Agricultural returns has been issued by the Board of Agriculture. From them it would appear that the acreage under cultivation is increasing, at least compared with last year's arable land. In all crops except potatoes an increase has been registered. A total of 30,138 acres over 1893 is under wheat, 20,937 more acres under barley, 81,389 acres more under oats, 71,896 more under hay, clover, and rotation grasses; while 581,962 acres more than 1893 have been converted into permanent pasture, which is stated to be an increase of 13.6 per cent. The total decrease of cattle, probably owing to the exclusion order, is stated to be 33,563, and of sheep there are some 1,118,831 less than last year. Pigs, owing largely to the remunerative prices they have brought of late, have bounded up by 276,496, which represents an increase of 13.1 per cent.



The Zealous Sentinel.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

It was a chill and cheerless day towards the end of November of the year 1870. The siege of Paris was in full tide of determinate execution. For two months, and a little more, the German host had environed the city with a circle of glistening bayonets and loud-mouthed cannons, cutting off intercourse with the outside world, and effectually preventing the incoming of provisions; the smoke and fumes of burning powder filled the air; while shot and shell rained down upon the doomed metropolis, by day and by night.

Near the corner of the Boulevard Mazas and the Rue de Bercy was situated the wine-shop of Victor Rameau, a popular resort of the middling classes, but patronized by men of high standing, and often sought by those of the lowest strata of society. On this chill November day the spacious apartment on the street level was filled by a motley assemblage. There were present representatives of almost every trade, profession and calling, though the military element predominated.

At one of the small oaken tables against the wall sat two men, with whom we have particularly to do; and at the table next to them, also against the wall, sat a third. Of the two, one was a sergeant of the National Guard, named Jacques Carlier, a middle-aged man, with a heavy red moustache, and a head of closely-clipped red hair. His face was likewise very red, and his woeyes were as nearly of the same fiery color as they could be.

The guardsman's companion was a short, thick-set man, also of middle age, with dark brown hair and a full beard of the same color. His stoutness was peculiar. It did not seem to be fat, but an unusual size of body and limb—somewhat as though in his youth a ponderous weight had fallen upon his head and shoulders and knocked him into that squat, uncouth figure. His hair was thick and tangled; his face, where the full beard did not hide it, darkly tanned and seemingly unwashed; and his clothing of the very worst—worn and soiled and ragged. He had given his name as Pierre Dubois, claiming to be from Ardennes.

The third man—he at the other table—was Colonel de Breze, of the National Guard. Both he and the sergeant were in uniform, and, saving only the rags, neither of them could boast of a personal appearance very much better than was that of the poor wayfarer from Ardennes.

Pierre Dubois had dark lines under his eyes; a look of pain and distress marked his face; while a deep-reaching, rasping cough ever and anon shook his frame and interrupted his speech.

"I'd enlist this moment," he said, "if I could be put on duty under cover out of the way of this miserable wintry wind. But what should I be good for in the trenches, or at the breast-works? You can see for yourself that I shouldn't last a week."

"Aye," returned the sergeant, "I see very plainly that you wouldn't be good for much in an exposed position. I should say consumption was carrying you off about as fast as it could."

"So it is a severe fit of coughing—is it?"

"Are you fit to enlist at all?"

"Well, no; I do not suppose I am. But I'll be frank with you. I have a spice of the man Adam in me. It is vengeance, I was at Sedan, as I have told you, and the Germans made me a prisoner. I wasn't fit to march; I could hardly stand; so they pricked me up with their sabre bayonets. Then, when I was thrown into a dirty prison, and begged for a bit of medicine for my cough, they gave me curses and a kick. I swore then, if ever the opportunity should be mine, I would volunteer to stand sentinel over a squad of German prisoners. You've got those fellows in line, haven't you?"

"Yes, plenty of them."

"And you've got strong, able, well men standing guard over them?"

"Yes, we have."

"Then there's my opportunity. Put me there, and I'll do double duty, if I can stand it. At all events, I can perform the duties of a sentinel just as well as any living man."

At this point Colonel Breze, who had overheard, faced about.

"Sergeant," he said, "we want this man. I want him at La Force."

At the sound of the name of that celebrated prison, a bright light gleamed in the provincial's eyes, and he quickly hid his face behind his beer mug to conceal the emotion he could not keep back.

The sergeant nodded, and then to the man himself the colonel continued:

"You are used to military duty, my good man?"

"Yes, Colonel. I was a conscript when I was twenty, and served four years; and I enlisted after that. I would now be with Trochu, in all probability, had not the Germans captured me at Sedan, when out on a sortie, and held me until I escaped."

"How did you manage to get through their lines when you entered our beleaguered city?"

"They did not see me. I crawled in through the rain, on a dark night."

"And you would like to do guard duty over German prisoners, eh?"

"I could like nothing better. I have prayed that the privilege might be mine."

"Very well, it shall be yours. I have command of the guard of La Force. I want you there."

On that same November day—the day on which we heard the conversation between the colonel and the sergeant and the provincial—a prisoner sat in one of the strongest and most gloomy of the cells of La Force. Most of the cells were occupied by several persons, some of them containing as many as could comfortably lie down therein; but this man had been condemned to death, and placed in solitary confinement. He was a young man, not over thirty, fair faced and handsome. He was of German birth—a German of Darmstadt—some. He was of German birth—a German of Darmstadt—some. He was of German birth—a German of Darmstadt—some.

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That dismal day drew to a close, and at eventide, when the attendant came with his food, he made one last earnest appeal for writing materials, that he might write a brief letter to his wife. But such a grant would be a violation of prison law; it could not be done. Then he closed his lips, resolved not to speak again save to the Heavenly Father.

The night passed and another dark and dismal day. Another evening came, and another night shut down over the great prison. Otho's last night of earth, as the few grim marks on his dungeon wall told him.

At eleven o'clock he threw himself upon his hard straw pallet and tried to sleep. He heard the solemn bells strike the midnight hour, and a few moments later the warden of that corridor opened the little wicket in his door and looked in upon him.

Had our prisoner been on the outside of his cell at that particular time, he would have seen a movement on the part of the sentinel, strange and unusual. This sentinel had softly and noiselessly followed the warden to that door, had stood very near while he looked in at the wicket, and then, when he had started on to the next cell, he leaped upon him as a cat would strike its prey. A single blow of a sand-bag upon the warden's head felled him to the granite pavement as though a lightning bolt had smitten him. On the next instant the sentinel was upon his knees, those knees upon the fallen man's breast, with a folded napkin, which was a broad, flat, fine sponge, pressed tightly over the mouth and nostrils. A brief space so, then the guardsman took from his breast pocket a small flask and renewed the chloroform in the sponge.

Otho Maximilian had heard the opening of the wicket, and had seen the face that had peered in upon him. He had again closed his eyes, when he heard a dull, heavy thud, as though a ponderous body had fallen upon the adamantine floor. The sound was so unusual, so strange and unaccountable, that he was startled—not with fear, but with a nameless, shapeless spectre of the unseen. He arose and bent his ear attentively.

Ere long he heard the light clatter of a key, as it was inserted into the lock of his door, and presently the door was opened and a man came in—a man habited in the uniform of the National Guard.

"Sh," whispered the guardsman. "Speak not, but do as I bid you. Throw off that ragged blouse. Saere!—will you obey? Bah!—it is a friend! Now act, and quickly!"

"What!—you!—Mar—"

"Will you stop your tongue and obey? We will talk by-and-by."

Without another word the prisoner pulled off his blouse and threw it aside. At the same time the guardsman stripped off his uniform, threw off waist-belt and baldric, with the sword; then the coat with its gaudy facings; then the pants, gaiters, and the shoes; and he bade the other to get himself into them with all possible dispatch, which was done.

And yet the guardsman stood in full uniform as before. He had come doubly clad, even to the hat and an extra pompon. And there was still another dress inside the uniform in which he now appeared. No wonder he had looked strangely round and squat when we met him in M. Rameau's wine shop.

"Come! Look out that your sword does not clank, yet be ready to use it if need be. Now follow me. Look neither to the right nor to the left. Are you ready? So! Forward! March!"

As they passed out upon the corridor, closing the door behind them, Otho saw the warden prone upon the pavement, and his sensitive olfactory nerves detected the presence of the powerful anesthetic that held him in thrall.

On that corridor they were at liberty to move as they pleased—for though there was a post of observation commanding that whole floor, yet the officer whose duty it was to occupy it was the warden who now lay senseless, and whose keys the sentinel had taken into his own possession.

"Now, comrade," whispered the liberator, when they had reached the head of the stairs and were about to descend, "we have our greatest risk directly ahead. The sentinels below have just come on, and may not be wakeful enough to be over-inquisitive. We must make them believe that we have been relieved, and that we stopped behind to help M. Joubert examine a cell."

"Will they not know at once that I am not a true National Guardsman?" asked Otho.

"Not if you hide your face as best you can. They know not me. I came on last evening for the first time. I only entered the service yesterday; enlisted on purpose for this bit of work. Oh, God, send that it prove a success! Now, forward! March!"

At the foot of the stairs was a door, which the zealous sentinel unlocked with a key taken from the pocket of the warden. As they were ready to step forth, he called out, imitating the grunt of the warden as closely as possible:—"There! you go! and I thank you for your help!"

"You are entirely welcome; but you've robbed me of nigh half an hour's sleep, nevertheless; good-night, M. Joubert."

The last words were upon his lips as he stepped forth into the lower hall, and the sentinel there standing supposed, naturally enough, that he was addressing the warden of the above.

"Now, comrade," said our experimenting guardsman, to the sentinel there stationed, "if you will let us out, we shall be grateful. M. Joubert has kept us to help him care for a prisoner who was inclined to be restive."

"Certainly, comrade. And, without hesitation, the honest sentinel ushered the twain forth into the vestibule, whence they made their way to the open court.

"Now, my boy, mark me once more: I am Pierre Dubois; you are Julien Bizet—both of the National Guard. I have in my pocket a pass, signed by Colonel de Breze—or it will answer for his signature. I think this will set us free. Come!"

Boldly he entered the office of the night keeper, where Pierre exhibited his pass. Fortune favored the adventurers at every turn. This keeper was a plethoric, heavy-eyed man, dull and sleepy. He read the pass and gave it back, and, with only a grunt and a growl at being disturbed, he got up and opened the way for the anxious twain to go free.

In the uniform of the National Guard, and with the pass of Colonel Breze, it was an easy matter for the fugitives to make their way to the outer fortifications, whence they had no difficulty in slipping through into the German lines, where they were received with great rejoicing.

During the winter of 1873-76, Colonel Alphonse de Breze was called, by business of State, to the Prussian capital, and while there he went to the theatre. The play advertised on the occasion of his first visit was called "The Guardsman," the leading character of which was a rollicking, fun-making soldier of the French National Guard, said character being enacted by a Berlin favorite, Martin Esau. When the guardsman made his appearance on the stage, de Breze was electrified. With the first effort of thought he recognised the man—his recruit of Rameau's wine-shop! his zealous sentinel of La Force!—his Pierre Dubois!

de Breze could honor and respect brave men. A few days later he called upon M. Esau at his home, and spent a pleasant hour; and not long thereafter he met Otho Maximilian at the same place.

"My friends," the Colonel said, as he put down his empty wine-glass, "had you seen and heard me on that November morning, five years ago, when my prisoner was demanded of me, and I found an empty cell and sentinel missing, you would have been slow to believe that an event like this could ever enter into the story of our lives!"

"Thank high Heaven for peace and for friendship!" was Esau's fervent response.

And they filled up and emptied their glasses to the sentiment. The Strand Magazine.

How often sorrow makes us selfish! It turns our thoughts in upon self. Sorrow is not intended to act like this. It is to purge us from selfishness. It is to make us quick and ready to sympathize with others, ready to enter into their troubles. A. C. A. Hall.

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Wayside Watcher.

"All the day you sit here idle, And the Master at the door; The fields are white to harvest, And our labor almost o'er. You are dreaming, you are dreaming; Time is gliding fast away. See! the eventide is waning, Soon shall break eternal day."

"Brother, my hand is feeble, My strength is well nigh spent; I saw you all at noon-day, And I marked the way you went. I cried, 'God's blessing on them, What a favored band they be! But I'll watch upon the highway, God may find a work for me.'"

"Yet you tarry, yet you tarry, Said the laborer again, 'You may idle on th' highway, And wait all day in vain. 'Tis easy labor waiting, On the dusty road we tread, To toil within the vineyard, Go out and work instead.'"

The watcher smiled and answered, "My brother, is it so? Who waiteth on the Master, The Master's will shall know. He hath taught me one sweet lesson, I have learnt it not too late: There is service for the feeblest, That only stand and wait."

I sat me by the hedge row, No burden could I bear, But I often thought, how blessed In the field to have a share! The loving Master whisper'd, Through the often lonely day: 'Still wait on Me, thou weak one, The lame shall take the prey.'"

Not long I tarried watching; A wayfarer drew nigh,— He was weary, sad and hungry, For the glowing sun was high. His foot lagged faint and falter, His eyes were downward cast. That laborer by my lattice At early morn had passed.

I drew him 'neath the trellis Of the vine's inviting shade, Down by the soft green pasture Our Shepherd's love hath made. I fetch'd him from the streamlet, Fresh water for his feet, I spread the bread before him, And bade him rest and eat.

He bathed in the bright fountain, And then, refresh'd and strong, He journey'd on rejoicing; You could hear his happy song. Where on the dusty wayside, The traveller had been, Stood One, in heavenly beauty, With more than regal mien.

"I thank thee," said the stranger, "For all thy cares afford. For rest, and food, and welcome, Beside thy simple board." "Nay, Lord," I said, "what succour Have I bestowed on Thee?" "Thy service to My servant Hath all been done to Me."

Oh, it was well worth watching, A Summer's day alone; Well worth the weary waiting, To hear His sweet "Well done." Is it too small a matter, That in man's foolish pride He scorned one heart to gladden, For which the Savior died?

Have ye known the shadows darken On weary nights of pain, And hours that seem to lengthen 'Till the night comes round again?" The folded hands seem idle, If folded at His word, 'Tis a holy service, trust me, In obedience to the Lord.

None e'er shall lack a service Who only seek His will; And He doth teach his children To suffer and be still. In Love's deep fount of treasures Such precious things are stored, Laid up for you, O blessed, That wait upon the Lord!

—Anna Shipton.

Living for Others.

Unless we have a deep and real sympathy we can never touch the lives of others. Sympathy is not condescending pity. It means the suffering and rejoicing so intimately with others that their sorrows and joys are really ours. True sympathy cheerfully steps out of the sunlight and enters into the shadow for the sake of the clouded soul. It leads the strong, after the fashion of our Lord, to share and to bear the infirmities of the weak.—C. H. Brent.

"Despise not thou small things: The soul that longs for wings To soar to some great height of sacrifice, too oft Forgets the daily round, Where little cares abound, And shakes off little duties while she looks aloft."

The shadow is not in the task, but in the doing it for God.—John Angelou.

The highest service may be prepared for and done in the humblest surroundings. In silence, in waiting, in obscure, unnoticed offices, in years of uneventful, unrecorded duties, the Son of God grew and waxed strong. Canon Westcott.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Few women are entirely indifferent to ways and means of rendering themselves beautiful, and in this respect, as in many others, we see a decided advancement of late years, for, instead of the use of cosmetics and lotions, more attention is paid to the laws of health and exercise, which, when obeyed, result in clear complexions, and beauty of form and figure.

Health and a contented mind are the true foundations upon which physical beauty rests. By rigid attention to these, much of the vigor and agreeableness of youth may be retained far into the recess of years. The royal road to beauty is the high road to perfect health, and hygiene demands a daily toll, in the form of attention to food, sleep, air, bathing and exercise.

In no one thing is neglect more productive of ill than in the care of the skin. No matter how attractive the expression, or how perfect the features, if the skin is rough, sallow, muddy or congested, the face cannot be called beautiful. A woman with a skin that is disfiguring, should use every means in her power to make it right.

Regular and healthy perspiration, particularly the form termed insensible perspiration, is necessary to existence. The more nearly perfect this drainage, the more beautiful the complexion.

In health, management of the skin is simple and consists chiefly in cleanliness. To preserve the softness of its texture, and the beauty of its tint, it is also necessary to protect it as much as possible from influence of the weather. Exposure to the two extremes of heat and cold, sudden and extreme changes of temperature, tend to thicken and harden it, to render it coarse and rough, and by causing the obstruction and sometimes rupture of its capillary arteries, tend to make it appear mottled and weather-beaten. Winds also prove injurious, as they carry off the moisture which is necessary to its health. Continual exposure to a moist atmosphere or aqueous vapor, in any form, inclines it to a relaxed condition, and changes and fades its hue. An insufficient exposure to light produces a pale, sickly hue, which is indicative of poor health and not pleasant to look upon. Sunshine is no less important in maintaining animal than vegetable growth and health. The human being, like the plant, sickens and grows pale, weak and tender, if secluded from the sunshine. Many women have wretched complexions simply because they live in dark, badly ventilated rooms.

That cleanliness is essential to health and comfort, and a pleasing personal appearance, is generally conceded, but all do not agree in regard to the degree of cleanliness. In its relations to beauty, cleanliness is of the highest importance, and it lends to the inner being a refined enjoyment that is the flower of virtue.

The ill consequences of uncleanness, particularly of a dirty skin, are numerous and serious. The skin is constantly undergoing the processes of reproduction and decay, by which the cuticle or outer layer of the skin is being constantly thrown off in the shape of minute scales. This, mingling with the oily saline and aqueous matter of the perspiration, attaches itself to the surface of the body, and unless removed daily by bathing and friction, the channels become choked and the function of respiration of the skin is partially suspended. At the same time the clothing becomes contaminated with the different exhalations of the body, and unless frequently changed is rendered injurious to the system.

A daily bath should be looked upon as a necessity. If you have no bath room in the house, and must bathe in your bedroom, get a square of white oil-cloth, sew a heavy rope round the edges, and you can take a wet-hand-rub or a sponge bath without wetting the carpet. Wash-cloths of white flannel are excellent, but should be dried after each using, and a clean one used every three days.

The idea that the warm bath is relaxing is, to a certain extent, erroneous; it is only so when of too long duration. As a rule, fifteen minutes is sufficiently long to remain in it. A thorough bath with the use of a good soap and soft water, followed by a vigorous rubbing and massage treatment of the entire body, maintains the skin in its softness, the complexion in its lustre and natural hue, the limbs in their pliancy, and the whole frame in its vigor. The daily use of the tepid bath is not less grateful to the sense than it is salutary to health and beauty. Cold bathing is only suited to the most robust people. Women of delicate constitution cannot get up sufficient reaction after the bath to make it a real benefit.

Another necessity for health and beauty is rest—that rest which is so often crowded out of our lives by the multiplicity of daily duties, and the constant strain must necessarily result in a prematurely aged appearance and perhaps a broken down or impaired constitution.

To begin with, women sit too much, and women stand quite too much. Nothing is so wearisome as "standing about," even to the well-trained body that has been drilled into good poise; and sitting is not resting, however cleverly women may delude themselves on this point.

Absolute repose comes to the tired muscles only when the body is in a reclining position, and absolute repose comes to the overstrung nerves only when the muscular system is perfectly at rest relaxed.

The middle-aged woman could, I am positive, woo back much of the freshness and litheness of girlhood, if she would be at a little pains to learn how to rest.

Five minutes of rest flat on one's back, on the floor or on a hard, smooth couch, are worth half an hour of so-styled "rest" in an arm-chair, or in that unrepulsive tempter, the rocking-chair.

The value of well-cooked food, exercise in the open air and cheerfulness are generally recognized, but space forbids my referring to them at length. MINNIE MAY.

[P. S.—Minnie May offers a prize of two handsome silver cabinet photograph frames for the best essay on "Economy in Dress." Competition closes Oct. 15th.]

New Premium Offers.

MINNIE MAY is glad to be able to offer some premiums which she feels sure will please her lady friends. A very pretty silver (sterling) ring, with horseshoe set with turquoise, given for one name and address of a new subscriber, accompanied by \$1.00; or a dozen sheets of music, large size, regular price 40 cents each, either vocal or instrumental, or mixed; sample:—

VOCAL.

"Longing"..... E. St. John.
 "Norah"..... Chas. E. Pratt.
 "Old Folks at Home"..... Chas. E. Pratt.
 "Swinging"..... Michael Watson.
 "The Man that Broke the Bank
 at Monte Carlo"—Comic song. Fred Gilbert.
 "When you Press the Little
 Button on the Wall"..... John Keyson.
 "The Hour of Rest"..... Joseph Roeckel.

INSTRUMENTAL.

"Chrystenah"—Scottische
 Caprice..... Chas. E. Pratt.
 "Days of Yore"—Gavotte..... W. A. Kilner.
 "Denmark Polka"..... H. Gluck.
 "Washington Arch"—March
 Joseph Von Weber.

This music can not be got in any other way except as a premium—it is a wonderful offer. The rings are very dainty and must please whoever is fortunate enough to secure one.

Uses of Denims.

Very few think of using the old-fashioned blue or brown denims in house furnishing, and yet in many places it is very durable and really pretty. It makes a neat carpet for a bedroom, study, or any room where there is not too much wear on the carpet. If blue denim is used, it should first be washed, to take away the slight greenish tinge it has when new. A very dainty carpet can be made of this material by working on it in outline, with white cotton cord, clover leaves scattered here and there, two feet or so apart; or two circles overlapping may be worked instead of clover leaves. Such a carpet makes a very dainty covering for the floor of a girl's room, and being smooth, it is very easily swept. Brown denim may be worked in the same way with red or yellow cotton carpet warp.

Denims also make a serviceable rug for the bathroom, which should never be carpeted, by using two pieces of denim of the desired size with a few thicknesses of any old worn-out material between them, and running it across on the sewing machine a few times to hold all together. Bind the edge with white tape or turkey-red calico. This rug protects the feet from the cold floor, and is not injured by the wet, but can be hung out in the sun to air and dry.

In these luxurious days, when we must have cushions under our feet, the covers of these cushions should be of some smooth material that will not gather up the dust from the carpet. Denim answers very well when the carpet and other appointments of the room are not too rich. Embroider in outline some large, flowing design in white cord upon blue denim, and finish the edges of the cushion with upholsterer's white cotton cord. Such a cushion is pretty covered with Japanese embroidery, so called. This consists simply of zigzag lines, changing the color of the yarn at almost every turn.

An old, light-colored, cane-seated chair, minus the seat, I saw made quite new and pretty by a coat of varnish and a seat of blue denim. One piece of denim was stretched across the seat and tacked securely. Then a second piece was tacked down on three sides, the space between stuffed with excelsior, and the fourth side tacked, brass-headed tacks being used all around. The seat was then upholstered, or tufted, with stout twine and buttons made of little moles covered with white canton flannel, woolly side out.

Another place where this material is very useful is in making school-bags. Cut a piece of blue denim fourteen by twenty-four inches. On one half work in white cotton, in stem stitch, the initials or monogram of the one for whom it is intended. Double together and sew in the form of a bag. Bind the edges with red tape, and use the same, double and stitched together, for handles of the bag. This bag is neat and durable, and can be washed without spoiling its appearance. Good Housekeeping.

The Three Little Chairs.

They sat alone by the bright wood fire,
 The grey-haired dame and the aged sire,
 Dreaming of days gone by;
 The tear drops fall on each aged cheek;
 They both had thoughts that they could not speak,
 As each heart uttered a sigh.

For their sad and tearful eyes desired
 Three little chairs placed side by side,
 Against the sitting-room wall;
 Old-fashioned enough as there they stood—
 Their seats of flag and their frames of wood—
 With their backs so straight and tall.

Then the sire shook his silvery head,
 And with trembling voice he gently said:
 "Mother, those empty chairs!
 They bring us such sad, sad thoughts to night,
 We'll put them forever out of sight."
 In the small dark room up-stairs.

But she answered: "Father, no, not yet;
 For I look at them and I forget
 That the children went away.
 The boys come back, and our Mary, too,
 With her apron on of checkered blue,
 And sit here every day.

"Johnny still whittles a ship's tall masts,
 And Willie his leaden bullets casts,
 While Mary her patchwork sews;
 At evening time three childish prayers
 Go up to God from those little chairs,
 So softly that no one knows.

"Johnny comes back from the billowy deep,
 Willie awakes from his battle-field sleep,
 To say a 'good-night' to me;
 Mary's a wife and mother no more,
 But a tired child whose play-time is o'er,
 And comes to rest on my knee.

"So let them stand there, though empty now,
 And every time when alone we bow
 At the Father's throne to pray,
 We'll ask to meet the children above
 In our Saviour's home of rest and love,
 Where no child goeth away."

Answers to Correspondents.

INNOCENCE sends a very pretty letter. We are afraid if she is naturally a blonde and her skin is dark, her liver must be out of order. She had better find out about that and take proper medicines for clearing the blood. To whiten the skin, boil a dessert-spoonful of oatmeal and a dessert-spoonful of starch for an hour, in a quart of water; wash the face with this at night, without soap; let it dry on, and wash off with warm water in the morning.

ALICE:—"I believe married life is the best for every woman if she is happy enough to find a suitable mate; then she can be a help to him without entirely sinking her own individuality."

To most house-mothers, I feel sure, come periods of such discontent and unrest. It can often be entirely removed by a little change of scene, a short holiday, which makes home seem all the sweeter on return. It is to be supposed that most women, who look at life from a common-sense platform, take into consideration before marriage its possible risks and responsibilities, its inevitable restrictions. Child-bearing and child-rearing, and all the seemingly petty cares connected therewith, are the probable accompaniments of matrimony, and it is the duty of every woman who has willfully entered the estate not only to accept them cheerfully, but to regard them as her highest and most sacred obligations. To this there can be no exception, for only on this platform can the sanctity of home life be secured and kept. At the same time every sympathy is due to all who bear the burden at home, for though it is rich in the sweetest of all compensations, yet its apparent narrowness, the fret and fever of the daily round, often chafes. But there will come a time when, looking back, the house-mother who has borne the brunt will wonder at her own impatience over little things, and will in her soul say: "I was not worthy. God forgive me."

Write Them a Letter To-night.

Don't go to the theatre, lecture or ball,
 But stay in your room to-night;
 Deny yourself to the friends that call,
 And a good long letter write.
 Write to the sad old folks at home,
 Who sit when the day is done,
 With folded hands and downcast eyes,
 And think of the absent one.

Don't selfishly scribble "Excuse my haste—
 I've scarcely the time to write,"
 Lest their brooding thoughts go brooding back
 To many a bygone night,
 When they lost their needful sleep and rest,
 And every breath was a prayer
 That God would leave their delicate babe
 To their tender love and care.

Don't let them feel that you've no more use
 For their love and counsel wise,
 For the heart grows strangely sensitive
 When age has dimmed the eyes.
 It might be well to let them believe
 You never forgot them quite,
 That you deem it a pleasure, when far away,
 Long letters home to write.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends,
 Who make your pastime gay,
 Have half the anxious thought for you
 That the old folks have to-day.
 The duty of writing do not put off,
 Let sleep or pleasure wait,
 Lest the letter, for which they looked and longed,
 Be a day or an hour too late.

For the sad old folks at home,
 With locks fast turning white,
 Are longing to hear of the absent one
 Write them a letter to-night.

Recipes.

GINGER CAKE.

One cup of molasses, one cup of hot water, two cups of flour, three-quarters cup of sugar, half cup of butter, two eggs, half teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon ginger, half teaspoon soda.

DOUGHNUTS.

One cup of sugar, butter size of an egg, three eggs, one and one-half teaspoons of vanilla, half teaspoon of cinnamon, one cup of sweet milk, one full teaspoon of baking powder and about four cups of flour.

OUNCE PUDDING.

One coffee cup of bread crumbs, one coffee cup of raisins, six graded apples or figs, three eggs, one nutmeg, one coffee cup brown sugar mixed with the apples. Steam in a mould two hours. Wine sauce.

BIRD'S-NEST PUDDING.

Pare and core a dozen of large apples, bake them quite soft. Put them in a deep dish and pour over them a batter made of one quart of milk, six eggs, five tablespoons of flour and a little sugar, also essence of lemon, and bake.

MOLASSES CUSTARD PIE.

One cup of sugar, one cup of amber syrup, two eggs, one tablespoon of melted butter, half nutmeg. Bake in an open dish like a tart.

ESCALLOPED ONIONS.

Take ten good-sized onions, peel, slice and boil until tender; drain. Butter a baking-dish, put in a layer of onions, with salt, pepper and bits of butter, then a layer of finely-powdered bread crumbs with a little butter. Proceed in this way until the dish is full, having the crumbs at the top. Add cream or milk until covered. Put a lid over it and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven; remove cover and brown until a golden yellow.

Fashion Notes.

Of the many varieties, the gored skirt has proven itself the most serviceable, retaining its shape better than the circular and umbrella skirts.

Very slight drapery is shown in some skirts, formed by a few pleats at the hips that allow the material to sag a very little in front.

A plain skirt, drawn smoothly over the hips and fitted by a V at the top, has long V-shaped pieces let in at the bottom to supply width. These flutings extend half way up the skirt, and are finished at the top by rosettes, or bows, or by a band trimming around the skirt. The back is laid in pleats, and is thus full enough at the foot, the flutings only extending round the sides and front.

A skirt showing three side pleats on either side of the front gore is new.

Every imaginable variety of round waist is shown. From plain and seamless ones to elaborate box-pleated, slashed and draped styles.

Jacket effects and revers seem endless in shape and style.

Wide collarettes, either of net or chiffon, or of mull, silk or muslin, are greatly worn, the fabric being adjusted either in flat or accordion pleats. These collarettes usually reach over the puffs of the sleeves, but sometimes extend only to the point, where the puffing begins.

Hats have this autumn launched forth extravagantly; they are mostly trimmed with tulle, birds and flowers. Rustic shapes are draped with the brightest chiffon, and the new slender birds with curved wings of every hue are universally used. We may comfort ourselves on humanitarian principles that these winged creatures are not "born, but made," for we never saw a specimen of the feathered tribe that quite resembled them! Pink poppies, blow-aways, cornflowers, carnations the size of a baby's head, and an endless variety of roses are worn.

Of all the accessories in ribbon the rosette and the butterfly bow are the best liked, more fantastic effects having much less favor.

Some of the smartest coats and jackets for Fall wear show a vest front, which is a part of the garment, while others have separate vests, which may be varied.

The sleeves on jackets and coats are almost, without exception, of the leg-o'-mutton style, and very roomy at the elbow.

All sorts of revers are fashionable, long, shallow ones rolling back from the waist line to the neck. The same length again showing sharp or dull points at the top or having rounding corners. Others show a wide top, with the lower part cut rounding, forming two points over the sleeve.

Very short ones reach scarcely to the bust—while another length reaches somewhat below.

The vest worn with these open coats, or incorporated in them, may be either double or single-breasted, with either one or two points at the bottom. Both large and small revers are shown on these.

A Hard-working Woman.

All day she hurried to get through. The same as lots of wimmin do; Sometimes at night her husband said: "Ma, ain't you goin' to come to bed?" An' then she kinder give a hitch, An' pause half way between a stitch, An' sorter sigh an' say that she Was ready as she'd ever be, She reckoned.

An' so the years went, one by one, An' somehow she was never done; An' when the angel said as how— "Mis' Smith, it's time you rested now," She sorter raised her eyes to look A second, as a stitch she took; "All right; I'm coming now," says she, "I'm ready as I'll ever be, I reckon."

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

Puzzles.

1-ENIGMA.

On three legs I stand, And when taken in hand, My nose often points to the light; Inside I'm as black As any coal-sack, But my outside is polished and bright.

2-DECAPITATION.

Despised are my FIRST, as they should be, By every honorable man; Dark are their deeds, covert their ways, - Like them, I never can. Strange as it is, they human are, But if you thus will treat them— I mean behead them—tho' I hate, Yet I shall quickly eat them.

ADA ARMAND.

3-CHARADE.

In East or West my FIRST is found, With roots inserted in the ground, And with tossing branches erect doth stand A very queen in that foreign land.

Though years around my SECOND we travel, It still is a mystery we cannot fathom; For while it beams with smiling grace, We cannot gaze upon its face.

A way back in all ages remote, A period of time did my THIRD denote; And though now we hear the hours toll, My THIRD still marks time's onward roll.

My TOTAL is a festival kept long ago, When people with symbols marched to and fro; And now I will leave you its answer to guess, Though it is very easy, I must really confess.

ADA SMITHSON.

4-SQUARE WORD.

O'er Africa's plain my FIRST doth roam, I'm told that 'tis their native home.

My SECOND's just "the same in size," And cannot o'er its fellow rise.

"Treated with fire" was my THIRD, As in "a class" my next was heard.

My FIFTH and last is apt "to change;" Now pray, dear friends, don't think me strange FAIR BROTHER.

Answers to August 15th Puzzles.

- 1- Habit Ages Beg Is T SCRAP CRUDE RURAL ADAPT PELTS 2- P ARRE ALIVE PRIMARY EVADRE Y 3- Governors, Rulers and Statesmen should possess courage, wisdom and integrity. 5-Farewell.

What is Music?

A VARIETY OF DEFINITIONS ON THAT SUBJECT.

A short time ago the London Tit-Bits offered a prize of two guineas for the best definition of "Music." The following was adjudged the best definition:

Music is the endeavor of the soul to speak. The following are some of the best definitions sent in:

That subtle trembling of the air which, through the ear of man, soothes his sorrow, dispels his fear, revives his hopes, calms his rage, purifies and educates his whole mind, and elevates his soul to heaven.

Music is poetry translated into the language of angels.

Music is the river of melody, which has Nature for its source, Art for a tributary, and Skill for its outlet.

The art of using sounds, singly or in combination, capable of pleasing the ear, touching the heart, exciting the intellect, and enlivening the imagination.

Music is the language by which thoughts and feelings otherwise unutterable are expressed.

Soothing syrup for savage beasts. An appeal to the soul expressed in sympathetic sound.

The only gift thought worthy by God of being equally divided between the angels and man.

Music is the key to the human heart. A fancy ball of ideas, dressed in the masquerade of crotchets and quavers.

Music is the soul's expression, the heart's solace, and the mind's delight.

Music consists of every sound in Nature that gives pleasure to its hearers.

A noisy peacemaker. A succession of harmonious sounds which some people may pay a guinea to hear, and some sixpence to have taken into the next street.

Medicine for aching hearts and tired brains. Notes on the Bank of Harmony.

A scientific method by which that wildest of animals, man, may be tamed.

Music is the Volapuk of the feelings. The easel of the soul, and the canvas upon which we picture our emotions.

Nice noise. Bars in which teetotalers may indulge their thirst for melody.

"He who has felt that Face of Beauty Which wakes the world's great hymn, For one unutterable moment Bent in love o'er him, In that Look finds earth, heaven, men and angels Distant grow and dim, In that Look finds earth, heaven, men and angels Nearer grow through him."

Dispersion Sale

OF THE LINDEN FARM HERD SHORTHORN : CATTLE Friday, Sept. 21, '94.

Owing to serious loss through fire, I have decided to sell, by Public Auction, on above date, at Linden Farm, 4 miles north of London, my entire herd of Shorthorns. The cows are all in calf to Royal George, which now stands at the head of the herd, a very sure and superior sire, whose dam won three silver cups in Scotland. He is a Kinnellar-bred bull, imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. Kinnellar, Rosedale and Wimple families are well represented in this herd. That noted heifer, Wimple Birdie, shown at Chicago by Mr. Cockburn, is a sample of the sort to be sold. She is due to calve in November. A few choice young bulls, also a number of high grades, and one pure-bred Berkshire boar, bred by Arthur Johnston, will be sold. The stock are all in nice breeding condition. Remember the date, the last Friday of the Western Fair. Catalogues on application to this office, or JOHN GILLSON, London, Ont. 31-y-om

For Horses and Cattle Use Dick's Blood Purifier Dick & Co., P. O. Box 482, Montreal

1864. HILLHURST FARM. 1894.

HACKNEY HORSES, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Shropshire and Dorset-Horn sheep. M. H. COCHRANE, 16-2-y-om HILLHURST STATION, P. Q.

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

The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II. 12835, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Hackney Froworks No. 3602, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, ROSSEAU, Muskoka. 10-y-om

CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS

We have a few choice, young stallions that will be sold away down. Also a number of superior fillies bred in the most popular lines, in foal to our sweepstakes winner, Grandeur. We will make prices right. Come and see us or write for particulars to D. & O. SORBY, - GUELPH, ONT. 6-2-y-om

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.

D. D. WILSON, Ingleside Farm, SEAFORTH, Ont. IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Imported stock from the herds of Wm. Duthie and W. S. Marr for sale; also Canadian-bred from imported bulls and out of imported dams. Farm one mile from G. T. R. station. 13 L-om

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES

10 choice Shropshire yearling rams, 15 yearling ewes, 20 ram lambs, and 20 ewe lambs, all from the (Imp.) Bradburne ram, for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. W. G. PETTIT, 13-y-om Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., G. T. R.

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

6 Choice Young Bulls And the Imported Cruickshank Bull ABERDEEN HERO, Their sire. Also some nice Young Heifers, From one year old up. Prices to suit times. 20-2-y-om SHORE BROS., White Oak.

DAISY CHIEF = 13674 = is FOR SALE at a bargain; he is gentle, sure, and in good service condition. Also for sale young bulls and heifers of his get. Prices to suit the times. A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, 2-2-y-om THAMESVILLE, ONT.

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

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

OUTLOOK FOR SHEEP IMPROVING.

A more hopeful feeling is now reported among sheep men in Canada, arising from a variety of favoring causes. No doubt, this will have a stimulating influence upon the ram sales in connection with the annual sales of live stock at the Ontario Agricultural College, on Oct. 3rd. Our readers who are not engaged in rearing pure-bred sheep need hardly be reminded of the great advantages arising from the use of pure-bred rams in crossing upon the ordinary grade flocks of the country, for the purpose of improvement in wool and mutton production.

We have received catalogues of the Lynden Stock Farm herd of Shorthorns, the property of Mr. John Gillson, London, to be dispersed at public auction on Friday, Sept. 21st the last day of the Western Fair, at 1.30 p. m. There will be conveyances to and from the sale. The offerings include Royal George, imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston, and three younger bulls and ten females. Mr. Gillson states that he has taken great pains and spared no expense in getting together a herd of Shorthorns which, though not large, is of rare merit. He regrets parting with them, but in consequence of a disastrous fire, he finds it necessary to do so.

NOTICE.

BELLEVILLE, January 4th, 1878.
Messrs. DICK & CO., Montreal.

"Dick's Blood Purifier" is the best of all the condition powders I ever used. It makes a horse thrive and feel well, improves his coat and keeps him perfectly clean in the stable. I matter how long he stands in the stable. I gave half of the first box to a gentleman who had a fine trotting stallion that was swollen in the legs, and had scratches from being out of condition, and in a few days his legs were perfectly clean, and the cracks healed rapidly.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

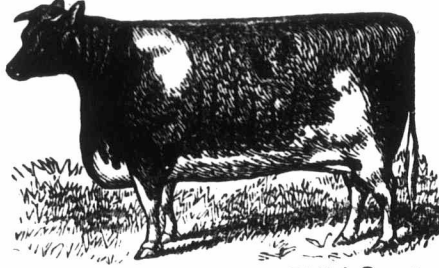
We have received a copy of an exceedingly practical little book which, in short, is a guide to the breeding, feeding, rearing and general management for domestic use and exhibition of the famous Houdan fowl. The author is Mr. Chas. Lee, an Old Country poultryman of long and successful experience. The work is illustrated and goes into detail very fully. Copies may be ordered through this office at 60 cents each.

"A. B. C. in Cheesemaking" is the title of a second and enlarged edition of a short manual of some 70 pages for cheesemakers, written by that well known authority, Mr. J. H. Monrad, Winnetka, Ill. The general principles of cheesemaking are set forth and details given regarding the manufacture of Cheddar, Ganda, Danish Export (skin cheese), Brie, French cream cheese and Neufchatel; also sour milk cheese, such as Cottage, "Schmierkase," "Pultost," and "Niekemer" and Norwegian "Whey Cheese." In addition to a large number of illustrations of apparatus used in cheesemaking, portraits are given of the late Prof. L. B. Arnold, the pioneer investigator in the domain of scientific dairying, and Mr. Joseph Harding, who is styled "the father of the Cheddar system."

Craigieburn Stock Farm
25 miles N. E. of Toronto, G. T. R. Choice Scotch-bred bulls and heifers, red or roan, sired by imp. sires. Excellent animals. Prices right and correspondence promptly answered. Also improved Yorkshire Pigs for sale on easy terms.
GEO. A. BRODIE,
Bethesda, Ont.
12-3-om

A. CRUICKSHANK, SHORTHORNS
of the Duchess of Gloster family. A few straight bred young bulls and heifers by imp. Duke of Lavender. **THOS. ALLEN & BROS.,**
OSHAWA, ONT. 8-2-y-om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont.



GRAND YOUNG BULLS.

Offers for sale at very moderate prices, a number of exceedingly good young bulls fit for immediate service, and a number of excellent young cows and heifers, all fit to show at leading exhibitions. Send for Catalogue, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle.
4-2-y-om



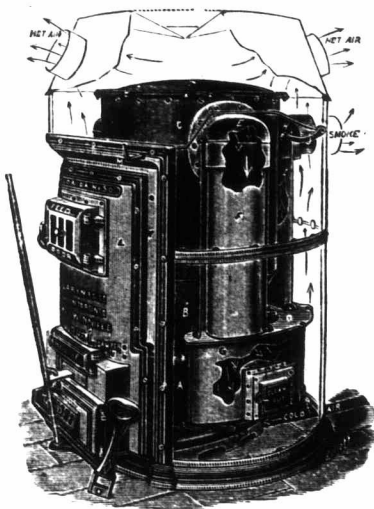
SHORTHORNS.

I have for sale two Shorthorn heifers and two bull calves of fine breeding, fine colors, fine form and carriage, in fine condition, at the cut prices. Also one or two cows.
D. ALEXANDER, BRIDGES,
Lambton Co., Ont.
3-y-om

FARMERS WIVES AND DAUGHTERS
YOU LIKE TO SEE YOUR POULTRY KEEPING FAT AND LAYING WELL
MAUD'S CONDITION POWDER
MIXED WITH THE FEED
Keeps them in Perfect Condition
PRICE, 25c. AND 35c. PER PACKAGE.

We offer to mail for 10c. a regular 25c. package to anyone who wishes to try them before purchasing a supply.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Ltd.), - MONTREAL.

McCLARY'S FAMOUS FURNACES



We can supply as good a Coal or Wood Furnace as are made in America.

We have many years' experience and hundreds of testimonials from all parts of Canada.

If you intend putting in a Furnace, see ours before deciding. It will pay you.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO.
16-0 LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

Ontario Agricultural College ANNUAL SALE.

By order of the Minister of Agriculture, the Sixteenth Annual Sale of Surplus Stock, the property of the Ontario Government, will take place at College Farm at **GUELPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3rd**

A number of superior animals, representing several breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, either bred or imported by the Ontario Agricultural College, will be sold by Public Auction. For Catalogue, giving full particulars, apply to **WM. RENNIE,** Farm Superintendent.
17-c-om **JAMES MILLS, PRESIDENT.**

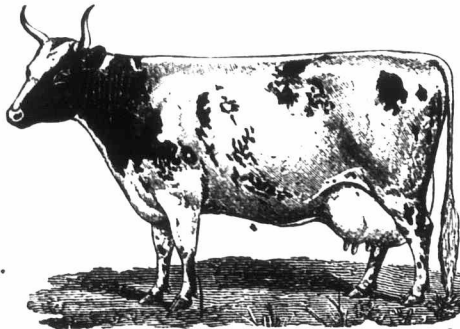
ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

SOLD AGAIN! Three of the four Guernsey bulls advertised by us are sold and delivered. We still have one more, the 3rd prize calf at the World's Fair, now fourteen months old—a dandy. Lowest price, \$200.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical LARGE YORKSHIRES in AMERICA, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome COLLIE BITCHES, seven months old, \$10 each. Address,
9-y-om **J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.**

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

Having decided to reduce our herd, we offer for sale a few very choice animals of different ages. This will give those who intend to exhibit at the fall fairs an excellent opportunity to strengthen their herds and secure fresh blood without the risk and expense of importing. This herd has taken first prize wherever shown, also gold and silver medals, and the "Farmer's Advocate" Cup for the best three dairy cows of any breed. The original herd of twelve was selected for us by one of the best judges of Ayrshires in Scotland, Mr. John Caldwell, of Bogside, Dundonald, whose judgment we find sustained by the gentlemen appointed by the Ontario Government to select stock for the recent World's Fair at Chicago, one of whom makes the following report of this herd:—"They are, without doubt, the best show herd of Ayrshires I ever saw owned and exhibited by one man."
DAVID MORTON & SONS, Proprietors, HAMILTON, ONT. 15-h-om



JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world, 8,000 lbs. milk and 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year; also stock from "Signal of Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 6 ozs. butter in one week on second calf. Also stock from the greatest living prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 26 1/2 lbs. butter a week and 67 lbs. milk a day. Splendid bulls, six months old and registered, \$100 each.
MRS. E. M. JONES, Brookville, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, **ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent,** Box 324, Brookville, Ontario, Canada. 8-y-om

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS. SHORTHORNS.

Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred cows. Catalogue now in printer's hands. Send for one.
H. CARGILL & SON,
CARGILL, ONT. 11-y-om

DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

For sale, young cows and heifers. Fair Maid of Hullet, which produced 3,320 pounds milk and 150 pounds butter in the 90 days' test at Chicago, is a specimen of what this herd can do.
WM. GRAINGER & SON, Lonsboro, Ont. 13-y-om

We have seven bulls from twelve to fourteen months old, from our best sires and dams, of choicest Scotch breeding, that, for hair, color, size, feeding qualities, constitution, general style and character, cannot be equalled, and we will sell them low. Also some show heifers for sale.
JOHN MILLER & SONS,
Brougham, 12-2-y Ontario.



SHORTHORN BULLS
Sired by imp. Prince Royal, and from dams with all imported crosses, also cows and heifers.
J. & G. TAYLOR, Rockwood P.O. & Station.
6-2-y-om Farm close to station.

IF YOU WANT a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on grade cows, or a heifer to start a herd with, or some Improved Yorkshire pigs from imported sow Lady Lindsay [422], write **C. G. DAVIS, Woodland's Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O.** 13-y-om

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

The fine yearling bull Netherland Consul, a son of the silver medal bull Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, and the great cow Polianthus imp., that gave 13160 lbs. milk in a year at two years old, now for sale. He should go to head a herd.
G. W. OLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT. 12-y-om

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Bulls and Heifers for sale at very reasonable figures. Write, or come and see me.
JOHN A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont.
6-2-y-om Richmond Hill Station.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.

Three extra fine bulls from 12 to 14 months old, sired by McMaster, whose dam had a record of 86 lbs. of milk per day; write for prices.
WM. SUHRING,
16-c-om Seebringville, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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



THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.
(24 miles west of Toronto).



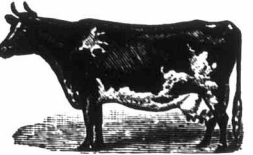
This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records young bulls of superior quality.
Send for catalogue. 8-2-y-om

FOR SALE 2 EXTRA GOOD AYRSHIRE BULL

Calves, nearly ready for service; one out of Second Prize Cow at World's Fair, the other out of Cow that took two Second Prizes at Montreal; sire Hamilton Chief out of one of Messrs. D. Morton & Sons' best Imported Cows, by Imported Bull Royal Chief; also some Poland-China Boar Pigs.
W. M. & J. C. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.
2-2-y-om

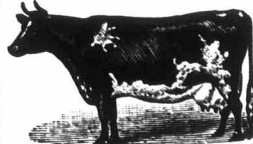
J. YULL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Ontario.

Our herd is composed of seventy-five head. Leonard Meadowside—1423—, first prize at World's Fair, heads the herd. Cows of the deepest milking strain, having won several medals at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome met at train. Give us a call.
7-y-om



THE GLEN STOCK FARM AYRSHIRE

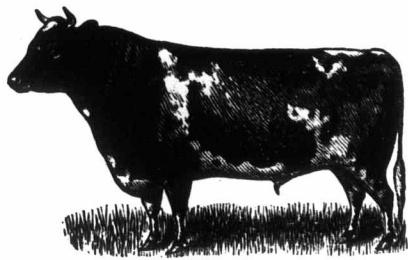
—AND—
BERKSHIRES.
A few good Ayrshire bull calves and heifers, Berkshire boars and sows. For particulars write
Whiteside Bros., INNERKIP, ONT.
7-y-om



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

DANIEL DRUMMOND
BURNSIDE FARM,
Pette Cote, P. Q.,
BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
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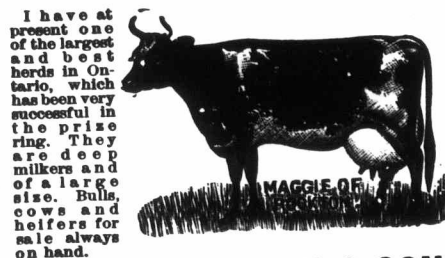
DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES



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

AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE,
17 months old, registered, sired by Prince of Byron, medalist at Toronto, 1891. Will be sold cheap. Write for description and price. Also a choice lot of young Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs for sale at very moderate or low prices. Breeding stock from the best herds in Canada. 18-om
R. S. CREWS, Trenton, Ont.

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.



I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.
JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-om

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Pres. Morton's famous butter cow Biefferice 4th, heads the herd.
Address: **SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.** 17-1-y-om

GUERNSEYS AND LARGE YORKSHIRES.

FOR SALE—A choice bull calf, two months' old, bred from heavy-milking, high-testing stock. Also ten grand young pigs ready to ship.
W. H. & C. H. McNISH, LYN, ONT. 15-d-o

JERSEYS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Two bulls, solid A. J. C. C., fit for service; grand individuals, \$30, \$40.
Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported stock, \$10 each.
W. D. REESOR, Elm Park, Markham, Ont. 17-d-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont. offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 19-y-om

JERSEY-CATTLE

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

FOR HEREFORDS

WRITE TO
F. A. FLEMING, 5-y-om Weston, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.
We have a splendid lot of Leicester sheep—both sexes—for sale now. Some good young Berkshires—also.
JAS. S. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., Ont. 5-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

My whole flock of 60 head of Imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs.
T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Choice Shropshires, Shearlings and Lamb's
Of both sexes, from imported stock, for sale at prices to suit the times.
CHAS. CALDER, 17-om BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

SHROPSHIRE.

Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address: **J. & T. THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Baschurch, Shropshire, Eng.** Telegram: Thonger Nesscliff. 2-2-y-om

BEAM - HOUSE - SHROPSHIRE

This is the Home of the Blue Bloods.
WM. THOMAS offers for sale Rams and Ewes from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to our leading shows, and here also was bred Mr. A. O. Fox's noted ram "Blue Blood Yet," which so ably piloted Mr. Fox's flock of Shropshires at the World's Fair. **Wm. Thomas** will have several grand shearling rams for sale this next season, sired by his grand old sheep "Blue Blood," and also a grand lot of shearling rams, by other noted sires; also about 150 splendid Shearling ewes to select from. Foreign buyers always welcome. If not able to come and select for yourselves, write and obtain prices from **WM. THOMAS, The Beam House, Montford Bridge, Salop. Railway Station: Baschurch, G. W. R.** 2-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE

A choice lot of Shearling Rams and Ewes, and this season's lambs from imported dams, and sired by a Beny ram, to choose from.
JAMES COOPER & SON, 14-2-y-om Kippen, Ont.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES

And their lambs for sale by car lots; also a very choice Short-horn Bull calf, ten months old.
W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P.O., Ont. 7-1-y-om

HENRY ARKELL, Arkell P. O., Ont.

Importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, winner of nine prizes out of ten entries at World's Fair. Fifty rams and ewes for sale, both imported and Canadian-bred; 100 ram and ewe lambs for 1894, from Royal and World's Fair winning rams. Prices reasonable. Guelph, G. T. R.; Arkell, twice winner over all breeds. C. P. R.; Telegraph, Guelph; Telephone, Arkell. 7-1-y-om

IMPORTED OXFORD AND SUFFOLK SHEEP

Consisting of 120 ewes and rams selected with great care to combine size, quality and pedigree. From the best English flocks. Prices reasonable. Write and come and see my flock.
W. B. COCKBURN, 17-y-om Greenhouse Farm, ABERFOYLE, ONT.

LEICESTERS FOR SALE

15 Ram Lambs, \$8 each; 1 Shearling Ram, \$15; also a few good ewes. Rams are a very superior lot, well wooled and good quality. Average weight on 1st Sept., 112 lbs. Can ship either by G. T. R. or M. C. R. M. C. R. direct connection with C.P.R. Registered letters at my risk.
Mungo McNabb, COWAL P. O. 17-om

Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS

The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Bales, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a specialty.
R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT. 5-y-om

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Farrowed in August. I wish to sell at \$5.00 (five dollars) apiece, either sex, with pedigree.
JOSEPH H. TAYLOR, Keene Ont. 17-a-om

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

T. TEASDALE, CONCORD, ONT., breeder of high class Berkshires. Some fine pigs October litters, both sexes, for sale. Also fine lot young pigs farrowed in March. Come and see my stock, or write for prices and description. 6-y-om

IMPROVED : LARGE : YORKSHIRES



Over one hundred and fifty pigs on hand, of different ages, of the most suitable type. Every pig guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. A large quantity of "Dawson's Golden Chain" Seed Wheat, pure and clean. This wheat is one of the best varieties to yield of any variety grown. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.** 3-y-om

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES,

Sired from imported stock of Duckering, Sanders Spencer and Walker Jones breeding stock, of all ages, for sale; also a few Bates bulls of milking stock.
WM. COWAN, V. S., Galt, Ont. 9-y-om

YORKSHIRE PIGS
Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all seasons.
J. M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 442. 17-y-om

Large Improved YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A few choice sows in farrow, last June, July and October pigs, also a few boars fit for service at once, also a choice lot of spring pigs. Many of the above pigs are bred from imp. stock. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices reasonable. Apply to **WM. GODDGER & SON, 11-y-o Woodstock, Ont. Box 160.**

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap, and guarantee satisfaction or no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced.
FLETCHER BROTHERS, Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville 8't'n, C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

GOLD MEDAL BERKSHIRES.

Young bears fit for service; young sows fit for breeding; fall pigs at six to eight weeks old. All bred straight from imported stock. Three imported boars in use. Can supply pairs not akin. We ship to order and guarantee satisfaction.
J. O. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONTARIO. 8-y-om

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

G. J. GILROY & SON

BREEDERS OF HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE
Also:
Large English Berkshires & Imp. Yorkshire Swine
Bred from imported stock. Personal inspection solicited. 7-y-o

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices.
THOMAS WATSON, Springvale, Ont. 8-2-y-om

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.,

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

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

Now is a good time to order pigs from litters farrowed this year. We never had so many fine sows to breed from as at present. Can supply a few pigs from litters farrowed in January and February. These will be right for the fall exhibitions where prizes are given for pigs of this year. Write for descriptions and prices. 2-y-om

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. — A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 8-y-om

ISRAEL GRESSMAN, New Dundee, —IMPORTER OF— Large - English - Berkshires 4-y-om

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS

Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock, both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not akin for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited.
W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont. 15-y-om

I HAVE ABOUT 1,500 LBS SUMMER HONEY. Extracted and in the sections, that I will tract in bulk, cheap. Also cocks now, and cockerels and pullets later, of the following breeds: L. Brahmas, B. Leghorns, G. Dorkings, B. Spanish. Correspondence solicited. Descriptive catalogue free.
CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-y-om

IMPROVED SUFFOLK SWINE, THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, DURHAM CATTLE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

A grand lot of Suffolk Pigs, all ages, for sale at prices to suit the times. **A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange, four miles from Cheltenham Stn., C. P. R. & G. T. R.** 24-2-y-om

Duroc-Jersey Swine

Are the best all-round hog known. No equaling; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Agr. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address, **PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont.** 4-2-y-om

DUROC-JERSEY FARM

TAPE BROS., - Ridgetown, Ont.
Importers and breeders of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey Swine. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. 9-2-y-om

GREAT SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Our herd won more first prizes and sweepstakes than all others combined, including Toronto, Montreal, London. Thirty imported and home-bred sows for the spring trade. Orders booked for spring pigs in pairs or trios not akin. Stock for exhibition a specialty. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Write for particulars. **H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Middlesex County, Ont.** 7-y-om

O. I. CHESTER WHITES AND BERKSHIRES.

I have on hand a lot of Feb. sow pigs of both breeds, that fill the bill for exhibitions, and will soon have young pigs old enough for shipping. Nothing but a first-class pig is ever shipped from my yard. If wanting a good pig or pigs, it will pay you to write to **JAS. H. SHAW, Simcoe, Ont.** 14-y-om

MUNGER'S AMERICAN STRAIN.

Great Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Chicago, 1893. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Toronto, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at London, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Philadelphia, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at New York, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at St. Louis, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Cincinnati, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Detroit, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Buffalo, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Cleveland, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Pittsburgh, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Baltimore, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Washington, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at New Orleans, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at San Francisco, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Portland, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Seattle, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Denver, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Salt Lake, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Omaha, 1894. Grand Sweepstakes 1st Prize at Minneapolis, 1894. 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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, has shipped for Quebec a consignment of eleven Ayrshire heifers, two bulls, some Leicester lambs, and a well-bred pony. These go to Messrs. R. D. Dundas and J. H. Douglas, of Ontario. [English Live Stock Journal.]

HINGSTON ROAD STOCK FARM.

Messrs. J. M. Hurley & Son report business in Yorkshires as being remarkably good the present season, the great trouble with this enterprising firm having been to feed stock fast enough to supply the demand. The latest additions which have been made to this well-known herd are Maud D., a fine three-year-old sow of great depth and length, a typical Yorkshire in every respect. At the time of our visit she was suckling a growthy litter of youngsters, three weeks old. Though this sow has been purchased from outside sources, she is really of Mr. Hurley's breeding, he having bred both the sire and dam. She was sired by Sir Edwin, dam Madam 15, from Hilda. The other is a very superior young four-months boar from the well-known Isaleigh Grange herd, Danville, P. Q. He traces back to Holywell Manor stock, his sire being Holywell Fisherman, dam Isaleigh Pride, out of a Sanders Spencer sow. Another especially promising animal which was noticed in a hasty survey of the stock was Madoc Bob, an eighteen-months-old boar of Mr. Hurley's breeding. Messrs. Hurley have shipped over 50 pigs during the past year, quite a number going to the Western States. A few of their local sales were as follows:—Stewart & Ellis, Powassan, one boar; R. H. Klock & Co., Klock's Mills, one boar; Robert Tufts, Tweed, one sow; John Baker, Mailbank, one boar; W. R. Ponton, Belleville, one sow; W. W. Anderson, Rossmore, one boar; C. J. Massey, Wallbridge, one sow; J. H. Taylor, Richmond, Que., one boar and two sows; F. A. Thompson, Napanee, one boar and one sow; A. J. Kent, Oakville, one boar and two sows; Peter Lusk, Tweed, one boar; Nelson Gies, St. Jacobs, one boar; W. H. Preston, Stella, one boar; C. J. Massey, Wallbridge, one boar.

MAPLE GLEN FRUIT AND STOCK FARM.

At Bethel Post Office, about four miles from Picton, and twenty from the City of Belleville, in the beautiful county of Prince Edward, is located the stock farm of Mr. Alfred Brown. On this farm, the specialties are Shropshire sheep and Ayrshire cattle. Six acres of raspberries and strawberries, at the time of our visit, were turning out a heavy crop of fruit and the quality of which we had the pleasure of testing; and it is not a surprise to us that a ready market was found for them at the farm. Mr. Brown had kept sheep since beginning on the farm, but having decided to keep nothing but the best, about four years ago he selected a number from the well-known flocks of the Hon. John Dryden and Mr. John Miller & Sons. He met with such marked success with these that last year he added to their number, ten, which he purchased from John Campbell, of Woodville, including dams of two of the sweepstakes ewes at the World's Fair. Six of the above were imported from the flocks of J. Bowen Jones and T. & S. Bradburn, and include a number of English and Canadian winners. The flock contains over thirty registered animals. His stock ram, Sentinel, is a very choice animal, bred by H. Williams, England. Mr. Brown has a fine herd of high-grade dairy cows, by the choice young bull, Bonnie Meadowside Boy, bred by that veteran Ayrshire breeder, Joseph Yuill, of Carlton Place. His sire was Mr. Yuill's stock bull, Jack, dam Bonnie Lass. Among the pure-bred cows we noticed Rose of Bethel, out of the well-known cow, Annie Laurie. This is a good type of dairy cow, and has a fine calf by Meadowside Boy. She was an easy winner of first at Montreal, last year. Another cow that has proved herself an excellent milker, is Spotted Butterfly, bred by Mr. Thos. Guy, Oshawa, Ont. Mr. Brown has made a good beginning, and we can confidently predict a successful future for him.

NOTICES.

J. P. CLABROUGH & BROS., HAMMERLESS GUNS.

Among sport-men, the "Clabrough" gun has been a favorite for more than 25 years, in the States; and throughout Canada, notably the Northwest, it is daily growing in popularity. The guns this firm supply are all made at their own factory, in Birmingham, Eng., out of the very finest material money can buy, under the most stringent supervision, and are all shot and viewed before leaving the works. They aim at two things—good value and moderate prices. The result is, a first-class article at a moderate figure. Their guns are all choke bored on the finest improved principle, and the shooting, even of the plain guns, is hard and close. A speciality is made of heavy single and double barrel guns, for wild fowl shooting, 10, 8, 4 bores; also "Bond" muzzle loaders, for the Northwest trade. However, their real speciality lies in Hammerless and Hammerless Ejector guns, for which latter they claim to hold the finest patent in the world. Good Ejectors can be supplied at an exceedingly low price. "Trap guns" constitute another speciality, in which they use their own finest steel barrels, full choke. An important feature of their superb establishment is the Martini Department, where they make Government Pattern Martinis for Volunteers, and special rifles for match and target shooting. Such guns are most carefully executed, and diagrams are sent with each one. Clabrough's guns are kept in stock by all first-class dealers, and should intending purchasers find any difficulty in finding their goods, on writing to the firm they will give them the name of the nearest dealer, to whom they can apply and secure just what is required. The firm consists of Mr. J. P. Clabrough and D. V. Johnson, who employ a large staff of efficient experts in gun manufacture; and the whole factory is under immediate personal supervision. The firm is represented by the following Canadian wholesale houses: Bowman, Kennedy & Co., London, Ont.; Frothingham & Workman, Montreal; M. & L. Samuel Benoit & Co., Toronto; The H. P. Davies Co., St. Catharines; and The Bowman Hardware Co., Hamilton.

PLYMOUTH : ROCK : CHICKS.

A fine cockerel and two choice pullets for only \$4, if ordered during August, for delivery Sept. 1st. A good opportunity to start with good stock. Can ship any distance. Will please or send your money back. Splendid bargains in choice yearling hens. If you want prize-winners for the fall shows, we would like to tell you about our stock. Write. Catalogues free. C. W. ECKARDT, Hazelton Fruit and Poultry Farm, RIDGEVILLE, ONT. 3-y-om



2000 lbs.

FEATHERS

WANTED AT ONCE.

We pay as high as 50c. a lb. for prime live Geese; 25c. for Duck. We also buy Chicken and Turkey Feathers. Write us what you have. First come, first served. It means money to you, for we pay cash.

Alaska Feather & Down Co., L'd., 10 St. SACRAMENT STREET, 7-L-om Montreal.

CONSUMPTION

SO PRONOUNCED By the Physicians SEVERE COUGH At Night Spitting Blood Given Over by the Doctors!

LIFE SAVED BY AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle, she was cured, so that now she is quite strong and healthy. That this medicine saved my wife's life, I have not the least doubt."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

MAY WE SEND YOU FREE OUR CATALOGUE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES. It contains cuts, descriptions and prices. We have a larger trade in these goods than any other firm in Canada. We sell them in every Province and Territory. We guarantee prices lower than any local dealer can possibly give. We ship them with privilege of examination before paying for them. We have every style of harness, from dog, goat or pony to heavy and extra heavy, double and single; also agents', boys' and ladies' saddles. Address THE SUPPLY CO., NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

DRS. ANDERSON & BATES, Surgeons of the Eye, Ear, Throat & Nose, 34 North James St., Hamilton, and 5 College St., Toronto. Sole agents for Prof. North's Earphone for the incurable deaf. A large assortment of artificial eye on hand. 16-2-y

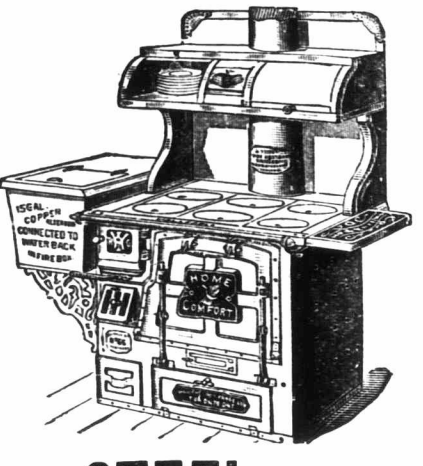
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PURE WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELLS. Write for particulars to WILLIAM SHARP, 184 Hamburg Ave., Toronto, Ont. Practical Well Driller 22-f-o

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ROLL OF HONOR.

- THREE GOLD and ONE SILVER MEDAL THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885. HIGHEST AWARDS NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1887. DIPLOMA ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Montgomery, 1888. AWARD Chattanooga Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ga., 1889. HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL FAIR ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889. SIX HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, 1893. HIGHEST AWARDS WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, LONDON, CAN. 1893. SIX GOLD MEDALS MIDWINTER FAIR, San Francisco, Cal., 1894. ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces. OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND FACTORIES, 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000. 7-y-om



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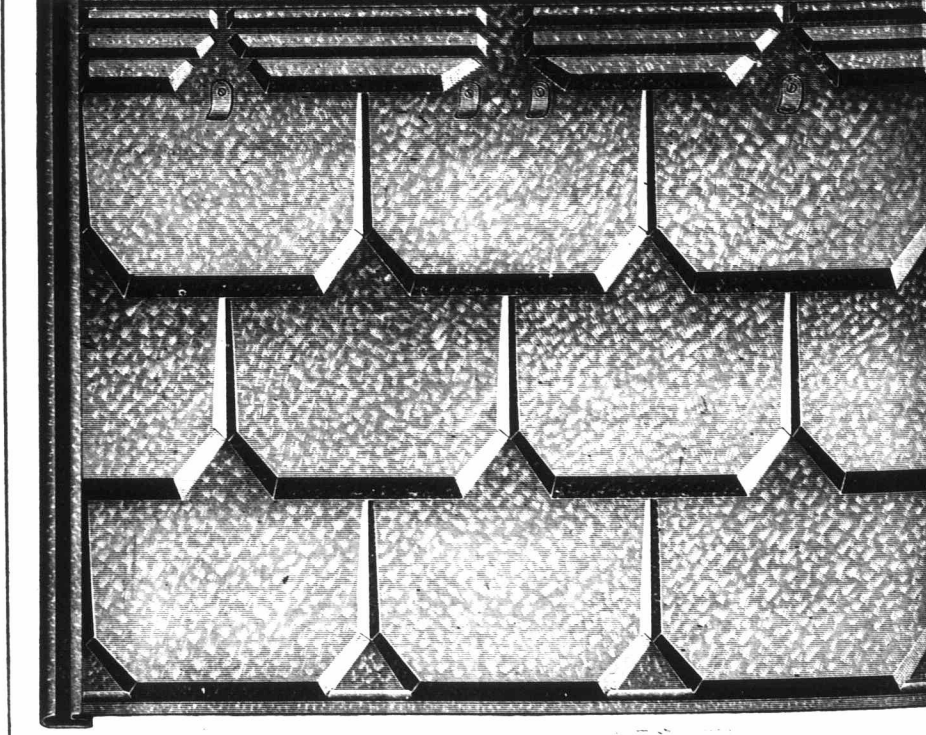
CARVING AND STEAM TABLES, BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, ETC., ETC. Above Style Family Range is sold only by our Traveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States. Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL and will LAST A LIFETIME if properly used. SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1894, 277,188.

Use:- Queenston:- Cement

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

Write for Prices and Particulars. When parties use our goods, when necessary we will send a skilled man, at our own cost, to give instructions how to build. FARMERS can thus build their walls and save half the cost. ISAAC USHER & SON, THOROLD, ONT. 13-y-om

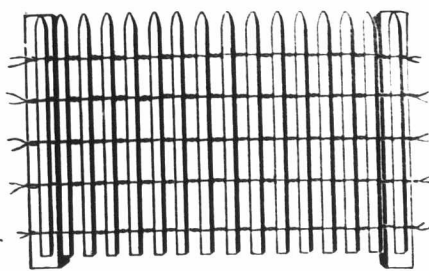
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GALVANIZED OR PAINTED. THE SHINGLE OTHERS TRY TO IMITATE. HAS NO EQUAL. CAN BE LAID BY ANYONE. FULLY GUARANTEED. FIRE-PROOF, DURABLE, ORNAMENTAL AND CHEAP.

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THE COMBINATION PICKET & WIRE FENCE CO.

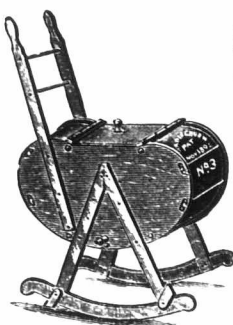


The Cheapest, Strongest and Best Fence Ever Offered.

Will turn all stock kept on the farm. Prices from 45 cents per rod (16 1/2 feet). Send for price list. Address,

TORONTO PICKET-WIRE FENCE CO., 17-b-o 221 River St., TORONTO, ONT.

CRADLE CHURN



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

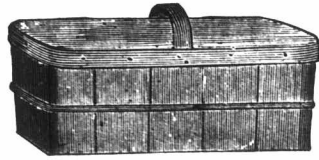
CHURNS WITH HALF THE LABOR REQUIRED BY ANY REVOLVING CHURN.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL LEADING DEALERS.

The above cut shows the action of the cream when in operation.

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ALL KINDS OF FRUIT PACKAGES AND BASKETS.



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We are the largest makers of Ensilage Cutters in Canada.

EXCELSIOR ENSILAGE CUTTER, With either concave or convex knives, guaranteed to cut corn at the rate of 10 tons per hour.

WATSON'S AMERICAN GIANT ENSILAGE CUTTER, 16 inch knives, cylinder pattern. The fastest cutter in Canada.

UNIVERSAL CARRIERS, Delivering in any direction from the cutter. All lengths up to 50 feet.

We Make the Largest Line of Feed and Root Cutters, Pulpers and Grain Grinders in America.

Write for Catalogue and Price List. Reliable dealers wanted to handle these goods.

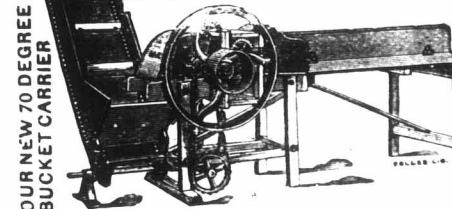
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GODERICH ORGAN High grade, fine tone. Send for Catalogue. Made at Goderich, Ontario. 1-y-om

TRY OUR NEW STEEL GANG CHEESE PRESS All kinds of Cheese and Butter Factories furnished with the latest machinery.

THE "MONARCH" ENSILAGE CUTTER (Carries any length, angle or direct.) Full line of Fodder Cutting Machinery, Horse Powers, Grinders, Root Pulpers and Agricultural Implements. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,

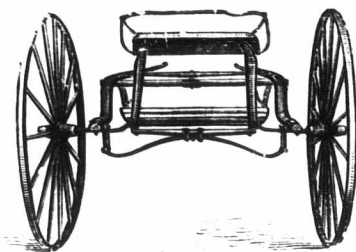
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THE FARMERS' PURCHASING BUREAU

A complete and well-organized system of purchasing your supplies. Write for free Illustrated Catalogue to Stanley Mills & Co.



For only \$15 each we will deliver to any Ontario station one of the best road carts ever made in Canada. The axle is one inch solid steel; the tires are solid steel; the seat will carry two and is nicely upholstered. The wheels, shafts and all the woodwork are first-class timber, and the style of the cart is an improvement upon all other carts. Price, only \$15; freight paid to any Ontario station. Terms: cash with the order. So much for the power of spot cash.

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The above are samples of what we can do, and of what we are doing. If you are not already a customer of ours, you are not doing yourself justice. Now, if you would know more about our goods, then write for our free catalogue. It will be mailed promptly to you. We sell Stoves, Shoes, Harness, Hardware, Patent Medicines, Silverware, Cutlery, Watches, Clocks, Stationery, Crockery, Window Blinds, Horse Blankets, Mitts, Fur Caps, Fur Muffs, Fur Robes, Fur Coats, Fur Capes, Ladies' Fur Collars, Scales of all kinds, Wringers and Washing Machines, Churns, Butterworkers, Creamers, Whiffletrees and Neckyokes, Feed Cutters, Farm and Schoolhouse Bells, Paint, Guns, Rifles, Saddles, Musical Instruments, Cross-cut Saws, Chain, Tea and Groceries, Men's Stockings, Iron Beds, Tools, and a score of other articles that farmers use every day and all the time. Our terms are cash with the order, and if your order reaches \$10, then we pay the freight to being very heavy, we will mail you one hundred sheets of the best quality Butter one for beginners. SHAYER'S OUTFIT No. 2, only \$2—Our finest, extra hollow-ground razor, one for beginners. SHAYER'S OUTFIT No. 1, only \$1—White-handled, hollow-ground razor, 50c.; Razor Strap, 25c.; Brush, 25c.; Soap, 10c. Special outfit price, all postage prepaid, only \$1, and it is a good one for beginners. SHAYER'S OUTFIT No. 2, only \$2—Our finest, extra hollow-ground razor, one for beginners. SHAYER'S OUTFIT No. 1, only \$1—White-handled, hollow-ground razor, 50c.; Razor Strap, 25c.; Brush, 25c.; Soap, 10c. Special outfit price, all postage prepaid, only \$1, and it is a good one for beginners. SHAYER'S OUTFIT No. 2, only \$2—Our finest, extra hollow-ground razor, one for beginners. SHAYER'S OUTFIT No. 1, only \$1—White-handled, hollow-ground razor, 50c.; Razor Strap, 25c.; Brush, 25c.; Soap, 10c. Special outfit price, all postage prepaid, only \$1, and it is a good one for beginners. SHAYER'S OUTFIT No. 2, only \$2—Our finest, extra hollow-ground razor, one for beginners. SHAYER'S OUTFIT No. 1, only \$1—White-handled, hollow-ground razor, 50c.; Razor Strap, 25c.; Brush, 25c.; Soap, 10c. Special outfit price, all postage prepaid, only \$1, and it is a good one for beginners.

17-g-om STANLEY MILLS & CO., 36 and 38 King St. West, HAMILTON, ONT.

The Fleury Plows

AWARDED MEDAL and DIPLOMA, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

Best Line of Ensilage Cutters in Canada.

FOR PRESENT SEASON IMPROVEMENTS AWAY AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS. PRICES RIGHT. Also a New and Complete and Cheap Cutter and Carrier. FARMERS: SEE THESE MACHINES AT: TORONTO: OR: LONDON: FAIRS.

Tinkler's Patent Wheels for Plows

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Attached to No. 12 Fleury Plow. With this Plow a Boy can plow hardest land—even depth—ease to horses. Will do all any sulky plow can do. Plows Nos. 12, 13 and 21 with wheels. These Plows are right, and are selling "like hot cakes." Best dealers wanted everywhere. Not commissioned. Write quick.

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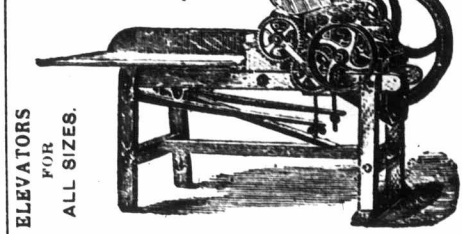
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Full courses of lectures, with practical instruction, in Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, and other subjects required by young men intending to be farmers.

For circular giving full information as to cost, terms of admission, etc., apply to JAMES MILLS, M.A., PRESIDENT. Guelph, July, 1894. 11-c-o

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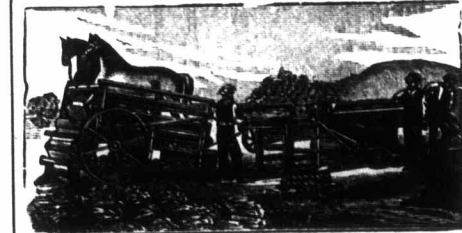
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Positive Safety Fly Wheel, Positive Safety Belt Pulley, Stop Feed Lever. All gears covered in Drop-Leaf Feed Table. Cast Steel Plate, with 4 cutting edges. Write for prices. M. MOODY & SONS, Terrebonne, Que. 16-o

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SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT. From Montreal every Wednesday at daybreak. From Liverpool every Saturday. These Steamers have First-class Accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

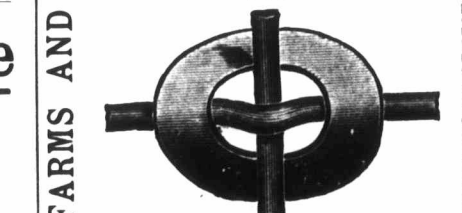
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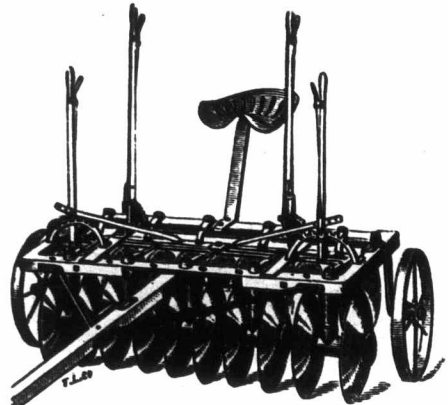


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Any width to suit customer. We guarantee our 2-Horse Tread-Power to do any work that a Horse Sweep-Power will do. Write for prices.

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Patented Oct. 17, 1893.



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Write for Prices, Circulars, etc., to H. TALLMAN, 13-r-o Beamsville.

WE MANUFACTURE THE:
GEM STEEL WINDMILLS,
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AND THE OLD RELIABLE:-



HALLADAY
STANDARD
PUMPING
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WINDMILLS

Guaranteed to be the Best Made

Also Pumps, Tanks, Feed Mills, Haying Tools, Saw Tables, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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

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WATEROUS BUHR STONE CHOPPER

It grinds everything, even to the finest seeds. Stones last a lifetime. Iron plates chilled 1-16 are not in it with French Buhr Stones six inches thick. Chilled clear through. Simple, durable, fast. Can be driven by wind, water, steam, horse or electricity. Write us.

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UNITE THEIR INTERESTS WITH THEIR CUSTOMERS.

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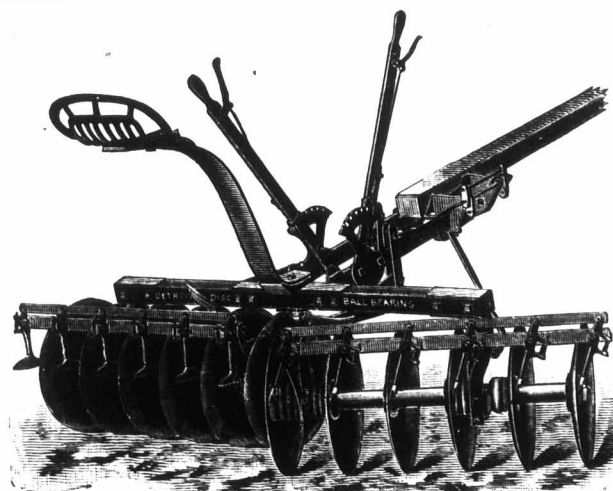
ALL MACHINES GUARANTEED.

Pay no attention to agents of other companies, as we sell direct to the farmer, and our method of doing business has only to be looked into to be appreciated by any intelligent farmer. Write for particulars to

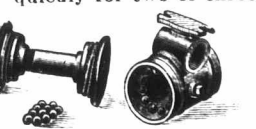
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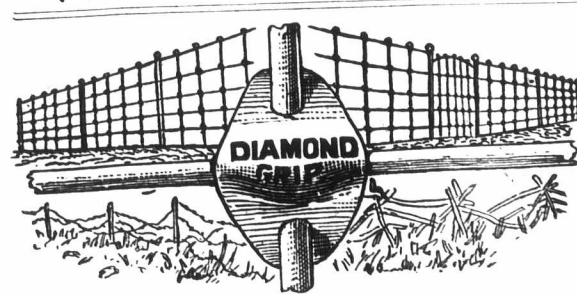


Steel frame, Ball Bearings (dust proof), Double Levers, Adjustable Scrapers, cut seven depth, sections run level at any angle, tongue changed quickly for two or three



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

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Also Double Lock

Farm, Garden and Boulevard

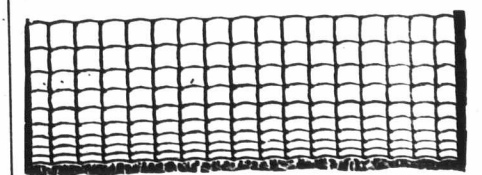
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Agents wanted (farmers preferred) in every township.

Must be had—men of push and energy. If you are a man of push, write us for terms. Our agents write they are more than pleased, and the farmers highly delighted, and say the Casey Diamond Grip is far superior to all others. Our fence is built on the premises, thus following hill and valley without lapping. Best post turned to order. See our exhibit at Toronto Industrial, also Western Fair, London, Ont. Address

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DO YOU WANT

A Fence (To turn all kinds of stock. To keep tight in all temperatures. That is To give satisfaction. To last a few days less than forever. GUARANTEED

Can You Get Anything Better than This? - -

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

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For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES. Has a corrugated pan over reboiler, doubling boiling capacity; small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleaning and storing; and a perfect automatic regulator. The Champion is as great an improvement over the old iron kettle hung on a fence rail as the Cook pan is over the latter. Catalogue Free.

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BARGAIN SALE STILL GOING ON.

We have decided to continue our Bargain Sale of

GUNS AND BICYCLES

for two weeks longer.

Intending purchasers would do well to place their orders at once. Write for Gun and Bicycle Catalogue. Mailed free to any address.

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The High Speed Family Knitter

will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homespun or factory yarn. The most practical family knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Hard. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ontario 17-y-om



For Fall Planting.
FRUIT TREES, NEW KINDS and
OLD; ORNAMENTAL ROSES,
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Clean and handsome. None better. They will please you. Be your own agent and save nearly one-half cost. Compare our prices and stock before placing your order; you will come again.

A. G. HULL & SON,

CENTRAL NURSERIES,
St. Catharines, Ont.
400—Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400
(Four Hundred Acres in Extent.)
Established 1882.

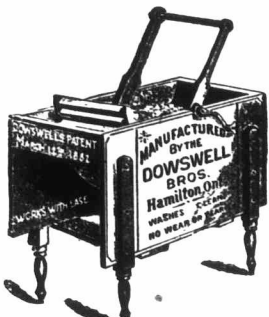
There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township.
13-17-94 E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.

JONES' WHEATS!

My Wickets are leaders. Try them and see. They will give a far larger yield than the partly run-out sorts. Try my latest introductions, for they will increase your yield nearly half. Bearded Winter Fife, Long Amber, Early Genesee Giant and Pride of Genesee has come to stay. Genesee Giant is the rough-and-ready wheat for every farm, and White Golden Cross for gravel and run-down fields. Send for catalogue to A. N. JONES, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. Formerly of LeRoy, N. Y.

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Ash your hardware for the
DOWSWELL WASHER
Best Washing Machine in the Market.
10,000 IN USE.
Or write to manufacturer for catalogue and prices. We also manufacture
Churns, Wringers, Mangles and other household specialties, and want good agents in every county.



12-2-y-o **DOWSWELL BROS., Hamilton, Ontario.**

Freeman's FERTILIZER
FALL WHEAT.

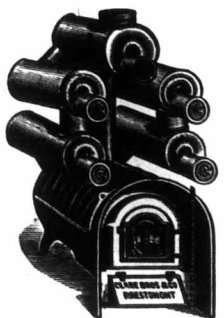
JONAS GROBB, Beamsville: "Used your 'Sure Growth' Fertilizer on fall wheat the past two years, at the rate of about 300 lbs. per acre, sown with drill. Left strips through the field without fertilizer, and it looked like a road through the piece, the grain and straw being much better where it was used than where it was not. Would recommend from 400 to 500 pounds per acre for best results."

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We have letters from all parts of Canada, saying
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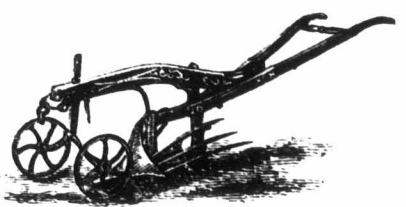
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CLARE BROS. & CO., - PRESTON, ONT.

THE DENNIS POTATO DIGGER

The only satisfactory low-priced digger; will dig potatoes as fast as the team can walk, and is guaranteed to do its work well. Send for circular and prices.

THE DENNIS WIRE AND IRON WORKS,
London, Ontario.



Clabrough Patent Ejector...

J. P. CLABROUGH & BROS.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



1894—Hammer Guns, Hammerless Guns, Ejector Guns, Martini Match Rifles.

Are the Finest in the Market. May be had from all leading dealers in the Dominion.

GREENER'S RENOWNED CLOSE SHOOTING GUNS FOR GAME AND PIGEONS



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

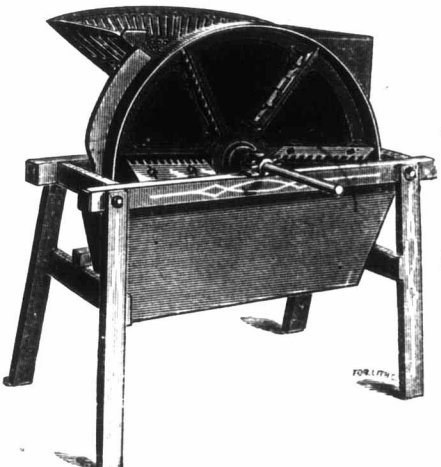
Before ordering a new gun, read Greener's latest book; 3rd edition now ready; price, 5s.; 270 pages; copiously illustrated. It may be obtained from Messrs. B. & S. H. Thompson, Merchants, Montreal, or from the author.

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

Dr. Warnock's ULCERKURE FOR SORES.

Send 10c. for large sample and Dr. Warnock's Treatment of Wounds, to A. E. WELDON & CO., Calgary, Alb.

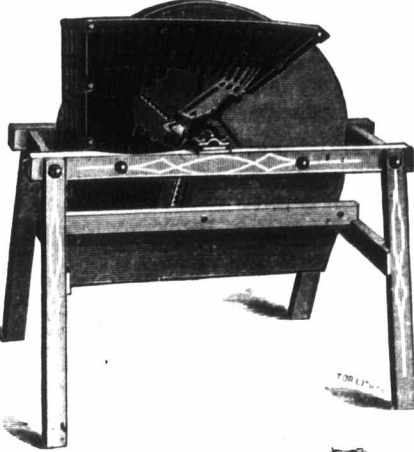
I am well pleased with your Ulcerkure. FRANK CLARE. Palmerston, Ont. Ulcerkure is the best healing medicine I have ever used. J. D. MERRYFIELD. IT HAS No equal for Cuts, Sore Shoulders, Galls, Scratches, and Skin Diseases. 200 applications in a bottle, for \$1. Sold by dealers, or mailed on receipt of price.



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Can do More Work with less



exertion, and without danger to the operator's hands, than any Root Pulper made. Those who use it will have no other.

If your agent does not supply you, write direct to

T. T. COLEMAN,
SOLE MANUFACTURER,
Seaford, Ontario.

STOCK GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.
Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., writes:—"Considering the hot, dry weather, and short pasturage, flies, etc., my stock are doing splendidly. I have some fine vigorous and well-developed young bulls and heifers for sale this fall."

Mr. Israel Cressman, of New Dundee, writes:—"Have been making good sales lately through Canada and the United States, especially to the southern parts. My Large Improved Berkshires are doing well. My present stock includes a few 12 months old imported young sows."

Mr. W. H. Odell, of Belmont, reports as follows:—"Have enquirers for Tamworth pigs every day, already making several sales; have about 50 on hand now, with 4 sows to farrow this fall. I have bought an additional stock boar from I. Holland, of Dereham, of the same litter as the three fat barrows that took first, second and third in their class last fall at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, and one of them took a special prize of \$25 for the best bacon hog of any breed. The weight of the three was 918 lbs., at 7 months and 8 days old. Most of the letters that I receive say they saw my advertisement in the ADVOCATE."

Mrs. Jones, Brockville, reports the following as being among her recent sales:—A bull from a cow testing 191 pounds per week, to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. One bull to Mrs. Morrison, Snohomish, Washington Territory, U. S. A. One bull to Mr. French, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T. Bull and heifer to M. Gill, Little York, N. S. Two of her best cows to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. So great has been the demand for bulls from her herd that it has been impossible to fill the orders, and, on several occasions, two cheques have arrived on the same day for the same calf, and one had to be returned. For one calf three people sent on the same day.

Messrs. John Thornton & Co. recently dispersed the Warnham Court (Eng.) flock of Southdowns, the property of Mr. Lucas. Following is a summary of the sale:—

| | Average. | Total. |
|--------------------|----------|------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 119 Shearling ewes | 3 15 2 | 447 3 0 |
| 39 Four-tooth ewes | 3 3 10 | 125 0 0 |
| 71 Six-tooth ewes | 3 16 10 | 284 5 0 |
| 84 Full-mouth ewes | 2 16 2 | 236 0 0 |
| 316 Ewes averaged | 3 9 4 | 1,065 18 0 |
| 100 Ewe lambs | 2 2 5 | 212 6 0 |
| 16 Rams | 13 2 6 | 210 0 0 |
| 16 Ram lambs | 5 3 8 | 82 18 6 |
| Total | | £1,607 2 6 |

The dispersal of the celebrated flock of Cotswolds founded some fifty years ago, with so much care and judgment, by the late Mr. Hugh Aylmer, took place at the Abbey Farm, West Dereham, Norfolk, Eng., recently, the auctioneers being Messrs. Salter, Simpson, & Sons, in conjunction with Messrs. John Thornton & Co. Following is a summary:—

| | Average. | Total. |
|---------------------|----------|-------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 156 Shearling ewes | 0 52 3 | 407 7 0 |
| 64 Two-shear ewes | 0 83 9 | 204 9 0 |
| 48 Three-shear ewes | 0 51 2 | 122 17 0 |
| 128 Full-mouthed | 0 46 0 | 294 15 0 |
| 100 Ewe lambs | 0 31 0 | 154 10 0 |
| 24 Old rams | 7 0 0 | 139 13 0 |
| 79 Shearling rams | 7 5 0 | 573 16 6 |
| 100 Ram lambs | 7 1 0 | 704 11 0 |
| Total of sale | | £2,601 18 6 |

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes:—"We have had a good, steady demand for Jersey cows and heifers and for Berkshire pigs. The sheep trade, which has been dull for a year, is reviving again since the tariff question is settled, and we look for an increasing demand. There is no stock on the farm that pays better than sheep, taking one year with another. We have a grand lot of young ewes and rams, and now that the drouth is broken, they will improve rapidly. Our Jerseys have stood the battle with the flies bravely, and are looking well. We have a lot of nice young heifers, calf and heifer calves. Hogs are bound to be in good demand, and we have a fine lot of young boars and sows for the fall trade."

MR. T. HARDY SHORE'S COTSWOLDS.
It is some 30 years since the flock of Cotswold sheep owned by Mr. T. Hardy Shore, of Gleanworth, Ont., was established. A good foundation of imported stock was first laid. The standard of excellence to be maintained was a high one, nor was it ever lost sight of. From time to time, as became necessary, the flock received the improving influence of infusions of fresh blood from the Old Land. A course of careful selection was pursued, and this, coupled with the intelligent general management of a born flockmaster, naturally culminated in such results as were witnessed at the Western Fair of 1893, when this flock, in the face of strong competition, made the remarkable and highly creditable record of capturing, in addition to other prizes, 1st for best ram, a d 5 of his get; 1st for best pen of 5 yearlings; 1st for best pen of 5 lambs; 1st for best pen of 3 ram lambs; 1st for best pen of 3 yearling ewes, and 1st for best pen of 3 ewe lambs, all of which, it is worthy to be recorded, were bred by the exhibitor, Mr. Shore. Including this season's excellent crop of lambs, the flock now numbers about 75, of which 30 are mature breeding ewes (all registered), at the head of which stands the imported 3-year-old ram Fred 1971, from the celebrated flock of Mr. H. Garner, North Leach, Gloucester, Eng., whose rams were so successful at the Cambridge Royal this year. For two years in succession Mr. Shore's ram has been a premium winner at the Western Fair. He is a large, upstanding sheep, thick, straight and strong-jointed; he is extra well covered, his wool being long and even in staple all over the body and free from any coarseness. Lack of space precludes extended reference to the flock at this time, but we cannot conclude without reference to the general excellence, notwithstanding the present unfavorable season of the young stock. A group of seven shearling rams were extra good, and not in any way inferior were a lot of yearling ewes in very good fit. Throughout they are sheep of good breeding character, thrifty and serviceable. Mr. Shore's farm is in Westminster Township, Middlesex Co., Ont., 3 miles west of the village of Gleanworth, his post and telegraph office and railway station.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.
37 Cards up to six line space inserted under this heading, one issue a month, \$3 per line per annum: every issue, \$5 per line. Payable in advance.

ALEX. HUME, Burnbrae, Ontario, Importer and Breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire hogs. 330-2-y

ALF. BROWN, Bethel, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Leghorn and Dorking Fowl. 14-2-y

A. & G. RICE, Curries P. O., Ont., breeders of Holsteins of the best butter strains. Write for prices. 327-

A. MANN, Bowmanville, Ont., breeder of Pure Galloway Cattle, Tamworth Swine.

M. & R. SHAW, Brantford, Ont., breeders of Galloway Cattle. Choice young animals for sale. 4-2-y

BLACKWOOD & McCALLUM, Martintown, Ont., breeders of registered Clydesdales, Shropshires and Yorkshires. 340-2-y

DANIEL BRIMS, Athelstan, P. O., breeder of Durham Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Sheep. 315-2-y

D. A. CAMPBELL, Mayfair P. O., Ontario, Lincoln Sheep. Breeder of Registered Lincoln Sheep. Stock for sale. 2-2-y-om

D. G. HANMER & SON, Mt. Vernon, Ont., Importers and Breeders of high-class Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 2-2-y-om

FRED. S. WETHERALL, Compton, P. O., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. 340-2-y

JAMES STEPHEN & SONS, Brookhill Farm, Trout River P. O., P. O., importer and breeder of Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Young stock always on hand for sale. 315-2-y

JAS. HUNTER, Alma, Ont., Canada, breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Sheep. 322-y

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Oxford-Down sheep, also breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshire pigs and Bronze turkeys. 6-2-y-om

JOHN JACKSON & SONS, Abingdon, Ontario, Importers and Breeders of Registered Southdown Sheep. 329-y

JOHN LAIDLAW, Crosslee Farm, Wilton Grove P. O., Ont., breeder and importer of Border Leicester Sheep. Sheep for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. 328-y

J. LEASK, Taunton, Ont., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires. 20-2-y-om

JOS. CAIRNS, Camlachie, Ont., Breeder of Pure-bred Chester White Swine. 4-y

J. P. PHIN, Breeding and Importing SHROPSHIRE SHEEP a specialty. 22

LEVI SKINNER, Tyrone P. O., breeder of Shropshires and Shorthorns. Well-bred breeding stock a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. 22-2-y

MAPLE RIDGE SOUTHDOWNS,—Guy Carr, jr., Compton Station, Quebec, also breeder of P. Rocks and Wyandottes. 16-2-y

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

ROBERT MARSH, Importer and Breeder of SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. 14-y

SPRINGHILL STOCK FARM,—Wilfred Hansel, importer and breeder of thoroughbred Clydesdales. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Thorold P. O., Ont. 22-2-y

T. GUY, Oshawa, Ont., Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle—prize winners at the World's Fair.

THOMAS IRVING, Montreal, breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Ayrshire Cattle. 8-2-y

W. P. McCLARY, Glenholm Farm, Compton, P. O., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale. 16-2-y

W. M. STEWART, JR., Menie Stock Yards, Seymour, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. 10-2-y

W. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, importer and breeder of Shropshire Sheep. A choice lot of Collie Dogs and White Holland Turkeys. 319-y

W. M. SMITH, M.P., Columbus, Ont., breeder and importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, and Cotswold Sheep. Stock for sale. Terms and prices liberal. 325-2-y

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With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable Arms.

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

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Throw all the load directly on the arms, and the arms are also unbreakable, because they are the best refined

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

WARRANTED STRONGER, Though less in price, than any ordinary 3 1/2 to 4-inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 2 1/2-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is warranted stronger than any ordinary 3-inch cast iron arm wagon, and less in price.

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

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 CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

USE RAMSAY'S CELEBRATED FLOOR PAINTS.

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A few good Farms, improved and unimproved, from 7 to 20 miles from the city. Easy Terms. Prices to suit the times. Now is your time to secure a good Farm near the best market in the Province. Farmers are realizing that mixed farming is the only farming that will pay. Buy land where you can sell all you can produce for cash. Apply to

G. J. MAULSON, 195 Lombard St., WINNIPEG, MAN. 13-f-om

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

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

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WORKS COMPLETE. Guaranteed to remove and secure nine-tenths of the flies on a herd of cattle at a single stroke, 15 minutes for 20 cows. Township and County rights for sale.

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This has become immensely popular in the United States, where it was first invented and patented. We mention only a few of its many good features:— The front wheels are so attached to the axles as to prevent any whipping or slatting of the pole when wheels pass over obstructions. By the same arrangement the wagon may be turned in a very short space. It can be used with or without a box, and, by lengthening the gear, it is well adapted for hauling lumber, poles, long timber, etc. THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE is that the BODY OF WAGON IS HUNG LOW, being only 15 inches from the ground. It will be apparent to all that this makes it the most perfect and convenient wagon for Farmers and Teamsters ever before introduced, especially when loading heavy material. Please examine these wagons in our exhibit at the principal fairs. Write us for particulars. Address, **BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,** BRANTFORD, ONT. 16-om

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