

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



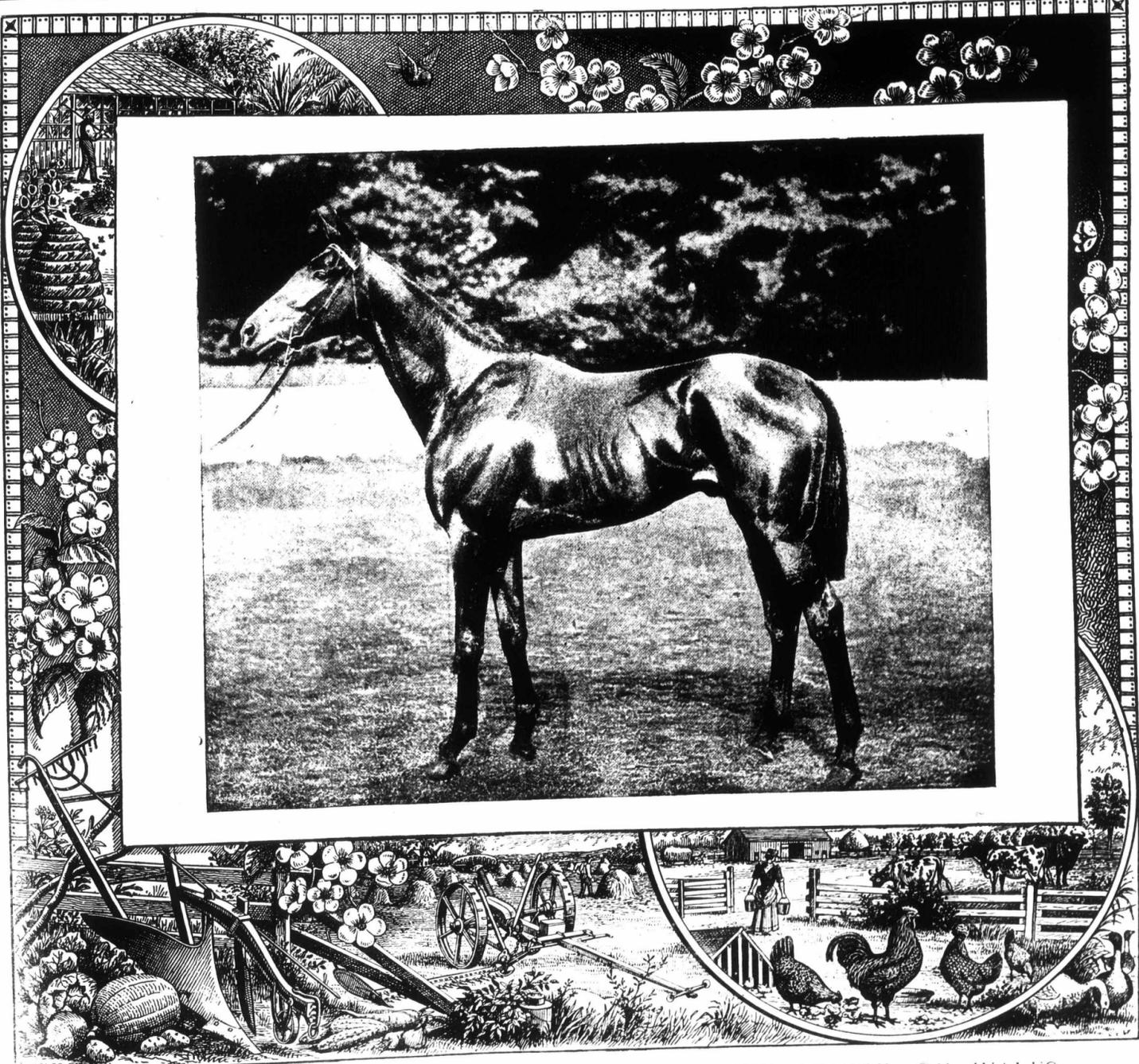
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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VOL. XXXI.

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No. 412



PERSIMMON (BRED AND OWNED BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES),
WINNER OF THE DERBY OF 1896.

EDITORIAL.

Australia is making an effort to develop its linseed trade with Britain. Mr. J. M. Sinclair, representing the Agricultural Department in London, Eng., sends back a highly favorable report on the Victoria grown linseed, which is said to be superior to the Indian or Russian grown. It would sell readily for 34s. 6d. per 424 pounds.

The Diseases of Animals Bill, to which royal assent was recently given, makes practically no difference regarding the landing of live stock for food purposes in Great Britain subject to the "slaughter within ten days of landing" regulations enforced for the past four years. Stock from the Colonies and foreign countries for exceptional purposes will, however, be admitted after undergoing adequate quarantine.

Prof. Arthur has determined that the spores of corn smut will easily retain vitality for one year, but will germinate at once if they come in contact with the proper receptacle and conditions. The advice of Prof. Shuttleworth, in another department, is therefore timely, as there may be a good deal of corn smut this season. Gather and burn the masses of smut fungus before it has so matured that when disturbed the spores, in the form of dusty particles, fly about in the air.

"The Meat and Dairy Produce Board, Queensland, has allowed a grant of \$8,200 to the Compagnie D'Alimentation, Paris and Havre, of which Messrs. Brun, DeMarchen, and Silvie are members, for the erection of a cold stores receiving depot for Australian produce at Havre. The grant is made under clause 16 of the Act of 1894, which authorizes the Board to spend money beyond the Colony for any purpose in connection with the export of produce from Queensland. One condition of the grant is that the produce for the stores must be drawn from that Colony whenever the Board requires this to be done." Our authority for the foregoing does not state whether the Board draws its funds from the Government or not.

It is reported that grapes can be successfully carried from Australia to London without losing their bloom or flavor, and that satisfactory prices have been obtained for a shipment which left there over three months ago in the R.M.S. Ozco. Mr. Jas. M. Sinclair, the representative of the Agricultural Department in England, has informed it that the 24 cases shipped by that steamer from the Goulburn Valley realized the fine average price of 17s. 6d. per case at auction. Eight cases sold at 22s. each, four at 20s., 10 at 15s., and two at 12s. 6d. The expenses of shipment, freight, and charges in London amounted to about 7s. a case, so that a handsome profit will be realized by the exporters. This success will no doubt lead to larger consignments next season. A leading Australian journal says their fruit export trade seems to have a promising future. If that be so, why not Canada?

Manitoba Crops.

At this writing it seems very difficult to make any definite pronouncement on the crops. Judging, however, from personal knowledge and reports gathered from reliable sources, it is doubtful if the total yield will be more than one-half of what it was last year. In some localities it is doubtful if the wheat average will be over ten or twelve bushels. The causes are not difficult to find. The immense crop of last year left a heavy stubble on the ground, and when winter set in farm work was far behind, everything being left till spring. Spring opened unusually wet, and wet weather continued throughout seedtime. In consequence, most of the seed was puddled into ground that was thoroughly waterlogged, and thousands of acres were drilled in on stubble land without any other preparation whatsoever, and seeding was continued till very late. During the latter part of June and early July we had intense heat. This baked the soil, checked growth, and in many cases encouraged the development of rust, which has been very prevalent in many districts. These conditions have contributed to a light yield. One thing is very noticeable, however: that wherever a field was in a really first-class state of cultivation and seeded in good time and well got in the results are most satisfactory. *Thorough cultivation pays.*

The experience of 1896 adds one more to the many lessons we have had in this country: that to be successful the farmer cannot depend on wheat alone, for while the sun baked, weeds choked, rust devoured, and hail destroyed, the cows chewed the cud of contentment and put milk in their udders and beef on their loins.

Persimmon -- A Royal Race-Horse.

The noted horse of a noted owner is the subject of this issue's frontispiece, which represents the Thoroughbred Persimmon, bred by and the property of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Great interest has been manifested in him, especially in England, because of his victory in the great 1896 Derby contest. He is a son of St. Simon and Perdita II. As a two-year-old he won two good races, but failed in some other important events because of want of condition. His half-brother, St. Frusquin, came second in the Derby contest. "This is the first time," observes the *English Live Stock Journal*, "a son of St. Simon has secured the Derby. A horse with such a long neck, powerful shoulder, full chest and immense girth, together with his short back and long quarter, as the portrait shows Persimmon to possess, could hardly fail to be a great animal with anything like proper handling. His strong bone, sharp look, and veiny limbs and neck also stand in evidence of his superiority, but his victory in such a contest proves his merit."

A Trip West.

BY RICHARD GIBSON.

A trip of over 1,600 miles at a stretch cannot be undertaken the first time without awakening sensations of wonder and surprise in the mind of the traveler, especially when that route is along the north shore of Lake Superior per the C. P. R. to Winnipeg. The first thing that strikes one is the stupendous undertaking of building the road. What confidence must the projectors have had in our Northwest and in the future destiny of our country! Evermore will I refrain from uttering the cry, "It's costing us too much." When one realizes the immensity of the undertaking, where for hundreds of miles nothing but rock and boulder and forest is to be seen (the coast of Labrador is not more uninviting)—I say when one realizes all the difficulties that had to be overcome, he may be forgiven for honoring the men who employed their brains and time and worldly gear to build a road that has done more to cement the Provinces into one grand Dominion than any other one thing, and that has made that Dominion indispensable to the Empire.

The next striking feature is the apparent absence of all life except vegetable. Neither bird or butterfly, squirrel or moth, things creeping, flying or afoot were to be seen or heard. The sweet song singer of our swamps—even the affectionate mosquito would have been welcome, or the potato bug recognized as an acquaintance. It appears as though the solitude was felt by the birds of the air and creeping things of the earth, and that man's influence and surroundings were more preferable than the delightful solitude of Nature.

The thought could not be suppressed, has kind Nature denied everything to these wilds? While she may not smile upon the surface, yet surely some recompense is in store—something to balance the sterility. There are indications that this is the case, and that it may prove the richest portion of the Continent. At present gold is the cry, and many are prospecting therefor. Projectors, reporters, and capitalists are in evidence everywhere, and if all the tales are true and all anticipations fulfilled, the silver men only need keep shady awhile and gold will be a drug and silver will be the standard, as being the more precious. "Thou shalt not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

Continuing west from Rat Portage, before reaching Winnipeg but little farming land proper is passed, but much that might be utilized for stock raising. Timothy appears to grow well, while clover is conspicuous by its absence. To my mind the most serious objection to prairie soils is this difficulty of growing clovers. Farming continuously without clover appears to me to be like raising calves without milk. I am aware it can be done, but— However, as the soil becomes more compact, and by the addition of potash, lime, etc., thereto, I feel sure the clovers will follow, especially as a legume or wild vetch is indigenous. I got three varieties along the track while the engine was taking water, and I am told there are six or seven in all. These make a great addition to the feeding value of the natural grasses and legumes. Of the former I found a capital native rye grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*)—a true perennial. Another grass spoken very highly of is *Bromus inermis*. It is a leafy, nutritive grass, and promises to take the place in Manitoba that timothy does east. By the kindness of Mr. Waugh, I secured enough seed of each to make a trial, and will report to the *ADVOCATE* after a sufficient length of time to satisfy myself as to their value in Ontario. I must say that I am quite sanguine of the result.

The wheat is badly rusted in many parts, and the general verdict is that there will not be over half the crop of last year, and if it is admitted there it is safe betting that the halfway notch won't be reached.

There was nothing I saw to admire more than the way the people speak of their country. Not a

man can be met but sings its praises. They are more like the Americans in that respect than Ontarians. "The finest country on God's green earth, sir!" may sound harsh and grate a little upon a supersensitive, nervous being, but it has the right ring, after all. "It's a dirty bird that fouls its own nest."

I was sorry to turn back at Winnipeg. Much should I have enjoyed to extend my trip westward, but the fates ordained otherwise—trust it is only a pleasure deferred. I must say the fever is catching. I write nothing of the show, as your regular contributors will send full reports. The Secretary is a hummer—here, there, and all over; never tired, apparently, and never out of humor, and the whole show held well in hand. If the show does not succeed it will not be his fault.

The homeward journey was via the "Soo" and most enjoyable, but as there were neither farms or farming to be described, I dare not venture upon lengthening this further.

A Triple Benefit.

By the time the next issue of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* goes to press the great fairs of Eastern Canada will be in full swing, from Ontario down to P. E. Island by the sea. If the splendid success achieved by the Winnipeg Industrial last month, which was a record-breaker for the Prairie Province, is to be a criterion of those to be held from London and Toronto eastward to the Atlantic, we may look for further eclipses of past achievements. *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* readers are always foremost among the visitors and exhibitors at these exhibitions—provincial, county, and township. We invariably find them out in thousands, on the lookout for what will interest and instruct in the business of farming. We believe our readers may make it greatly to their advantage to attend one or more good exhibitions.

It also affords an excellent opportunity not only to put in a "good word" for the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, but a little earnest work, which we promise will be made mutually advantageous. Our last winter's subscription-campaign was most successful, and during the present fair and fall campaign we wish 10,000 new names added to our lists. A prompt and vigorous effort on the part of our old agents and those (old and young) who now undertake the work will accomplish this. Those who have read the *ADVOCATE* longest like it best. It has stood the practical test of thirty years, and as you have found it of practical value yourself you can safely commend it to others and show the sample copies, which speak for themselves. Further particulars will be found in our advertising pages. An encouraging campaign will enable us to redouble our efforts to make the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* an indispensable adjunct of successful farming. You will be benefiting yourself, your neighbor, and doing the *ADVOCATE* a good turn at the same time. Every new name counts.

The Corn Crop and Silo Filling.

We devote considerable space in this issue to the subject of taking off the corn crop, several readers having sent us the results of their extended experience in silo filling. Not only is the Canada corn area very much larger than last year, but the harvest promises to be earlier, and the favorable season, together with improved methods, gives promise of an enormous crop. Many new silos will be filled, but there will still be a great quantity of stalks to be cared for as dry fodder. We would, therefore, be pleased to publish, for the benefit of our readers, any additional suggestions or plans on either branch of the subject, not already given, which have been found helpful. Our readers will confer a favor by sending us same by an early mail. Meanwhile they will peruse with interest what already appears in this issue.

Destruction by Hail.

One of the worst wind, rain and hail storms in its history swept across the whole Province on August 2nd. As far as can be learned at this writing, the storm gathered somewhere on the Western plains, and some damage is reported in the country north of Regina and Indian Head, N. W. T. It entered Manitoba near Binscarth, doing damage in a narrow strip and sweeping in a southeasterly direction, passing north of Birtle, then striking near Hamiota and Oak River, where fearful damage is reported to crops and buildings. It seems then to have scattered, passing Brandon and eastward of the Brandon Hills, doing some damage at Routhwaite and striking with terrific force the country between Baldur and Cypress River, where all crops in its path seem to have been leveled. It seems then to have skirted the Pembina Mountains, gathering fury to burst out again about Thornhill and Morden, striking easterly from there to Winkler and through the Minnonite Reserve towards Greta.

Recent advices from the Old Country speak of advances in several lines of Canadian products.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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Rape Sown with Oats.

A reader commends the ADVOCATE for calling his attention to the advantage of sowing rape with oats to provide summer pasture. He tried about twenty acres last spring, using four or five pounds rape seed per acre—some drilled in with the oats, the rest sown broadcast and harrowed in. His oats are now off and the field is covered with rape about a foot high—splendid feeding for the sheep. In cutting the oats some of the tops were clipped off, but immediately sprouted up again. This is only one of many good hints he credits to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Space Crowded.

We must apologize to several of our contributors and enquirers for the nonappearance of several articles in this issue, owing to the great pressure of matter. They will appear in our Sept. 1st issue.

STOCK.

The Winnipeg Industrial.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1896 was a complete success. After a soaking rain on the opening day, the weather cleared and was simply perfect throughout the week. The attendance, both from the city and country, was larger than ever before, over 20,000 people passing through the gates on Thursday. The number of exhibitors was largely in excess of previous years; in fact, the increased accommodation provided was, with the exception of the sheep barns, taxed to its utmost. The races and attractions were good, and everything went along without a hitch. Too much praise cannot be given to Manager Heubach, upon whose shoulders the brunt of the work falls, however willingly and ably the several directors manage their various parts. President Hamilton was on duty early and late, ever ready to aid and advise, and he is to be congratulated that so much has been accomplished and so great a success achieved under his presidency.

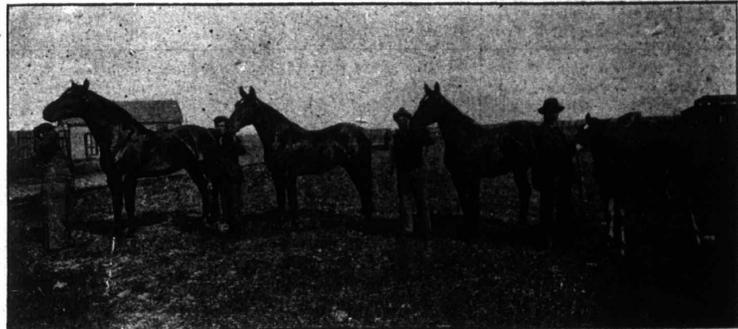


THE WINNERS IN THE AGED CLYDESDALE STALLION CLASS.

From a financial standpoint, the July fair was a great success; thus putting the Association on a permanent footing, and in a better position than ever to demonstrate the capabilities and magnificent resources of the country.

As an educator its influence is far-reaching; as an entertainer it is unsurpassed, and may well be called the "people's carnival," and its annual return will be looked forward to in many a prairie home. To say that every exhibitor went home satisfied would be "stretching" it considerably; everyone cannot win first prizes, and so long as men differ as to varieties, types, etc., or can see no merit in anything they do not own, just so long will the decision of judges prove disappointing to many.

Of course, everything is not yet perfect, and much can be done before another show comes round. The feeling of antagonism between the stockmen and the management that existed during earlier years has been obliterated, and this year's work is ample evidence that the present management will spare no pains to accommodate and attract the live stock exhibitors, without whom no industrial exhibition of the products of an agricultural country can be successful or worthy the support of the people.



THE SWEEPSTAKES COACH HORSE AND THREE OF HIS GET.

HORSE DEPARTMENT. CLYDESDALES.

The show of horses in the draft classes was unusually good. The ring of a dozen fine Clyde stallions in motion was a sight very creditable to any country, especially to so young a Province. Judge Farrell, of Woodstock, frequently remarked they were as good a lot as he ever saw together. Erskine Lord, brought out by John Ewen, of Morden, was a favorite from the start, and when he wore the red ticket out of the ring it was with the approval of the crowd of interested spectators. There was a close competition for the blue between Golden Hero (Geo. Cartwright, Russell, exhibitor) and Wawanosh Chief (from Menzies Bros., Shoal Lake). Hero is a compact horse, of great substance and good quality. He carries too much flesh to move as well as he evidently might. Chief is also a capital, compact horse, of good style, action, and quality. Many favored him for second, but the judge gave it to Hero and put Chief third.

A little better shoeing might have changed this judgment. The horses drawn out for the final competition were: McNab's Heir, shown by A. J. Moore, of Swan Lake; Granite Tower, by Wm. Brown, Portage la Prairie; Prince of Eastfield, by Arctic Ice Co., Winnipeg; and the three winners above mentioned: Sir Arthur, the winner in '95, from J. E. Smith's stud at Brandon, was lame, and hence did not get a place. Poteath, shown by W. H. Galbraith, Hartney, was commended for his fine spirit and action; he evidently lacked size, in the judge's opinion. Another worthy of special mention was the young Manitoba-bred horse, General Beresford, bred by John E. Smith, Brandon, and when he matures will no doubt crowd some of the veterans for honors.

Section 2 in Clyde stallions brought out two three-year-olds, bred by John E. Smith; sired by Lord Randy. Bravery was first—of good substance and a fair mover; Scotland had the disadvantage of being slightly lame. The two-year-old and yearling stallion sections were also filled from Mr. Smith's stud. Probably they were unconscious of the political significance of their names, but it

proved an indication of their breeder's ability to select winners, for McCarthy won as a two-year-old and Laurier as a yearling. Mr. Smith also had things mostly his own way in brood mares and foals. A fine brood mare was shown by R. R. Byerly, of Cook's Creek, and a three-year filly, by Prince of Eastfield, from C. F. McNaughton, Winnipeg. J. E. Smith had first on two-year filly; Jas. McKenzie, Burnside, second on a very choice one. Mr. Smith also won on stallion and three of his get with Sir Arthur.

SHIRES.

No new ones were brought out in mature stock, but former winners were "still in the ring" in good form. The unrivaled action of Blacksmith (shown by D. McLauchlan, Cypress River) and Glen Campbell's gray—first and second respectively—is a strong element in their favor. Both these horses should do a lot of good for Manitoba's horse stock. Third was Ringleader, shown by David Munroe, Neepawa. He is a large, strong-boned horse, and gave the very best sort of evidence by his young stock that he is "useful rather than ornamental." His three-year-old stallion, Ringmaster, by same exhibitor, was very much admired for his quality, fine style and action. A young horse of great promise, a two-year-old filly, Florine, out of imported dam, Flora, by Ringleader, larger and as good in quality as her dam, is the most conclusive sort of argument that heavy horses can be successfully bred and raised in Manitoba, and the right kind of answer to some of the foolish editorial writing to the contrary that has appeared in certain agricultural literature. Mr. Munroe had first on two-year stallion, King, and on brood mare, Flora, a stylish, strong-acting,

prime quality beast, and also first on stallion, Ringleader, and three of his get, with Ringmaster, Florine, and King. These were good proof of the wisdom of this new section in the prize list, for it encourages the display of the real purpose of these sires, and is the true way to determine their actual value.

DRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL.

In this class one expects to see some of the results that have obtained from the use of the many excellent

draft stallions that have been imported into this country, and no one who carefully looked over the 80 odd entries could be disappointed nor say that heavy horses could not be raised successfully in this country. This is the farmers' class, and while some argue that it should be divided into draft and general purpose, the difficulty seems to be to define just what the latter term implies—whether it would mean only clean-legged horses or include undersized heavy-legged horses of draft breeding; and then, having defined it, there is little or no money in raising that class of horses nowadays, no matter how useful they may be at home on the farm. Under such circumstances, the Winnipeg Exhibition Association would hardly be justified in encouraging a class of horses for which there is no demand.

Mr. P. Farrell, of Woodstock, adjusted the awards with very general satisfaction. To individualize would occupy more space than is at our disposal.

Among the larger exhibitors appear the following names: Menzies Bros., Shoal Lake (showed a number of excellent horses of their own breeding, and with the Clyde stallion Wawanosh Chief and three of his get secured the stallion and get prize); Martin Bros., of Shoal Lake (also showed home-bred entries in nearly every class, and were very successful). D. T. Wilson, Assisippi; Geo. Cartwright, Russell; and Alex. Cumming, Rosburn, were among the other successful ones from north-western Manitoba. C. F. McNaughton, of the Arctic Ice Co., Winnipeg, had forward a number of good entries; and the get of their Clyde stallion, Prince of Eastfield, won in several sections; shown by themselves, and by Geo. Nicol, of Cook's Creek; A. B. Cook, Dundee; and others. Jas. McKenzie, Burnside, also showed a number of Clyde-bred, home-grown stock. Geo. Rankin, of Hamiota, had a very handsome pair of two-year-old fillies that got second and third places. J. Thompson, Hamiota, got first on mare 1,350 or over, on a mare bred by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. A. F. Andrews, Thoresby, got a first on two-year-old filly and third on foal; Ed. Carriss, Manitou, winning first on foal.

On team over 2,900 lbs., Stinson, of Carberry, got first; Edwards, of Portage la Prairie, second; and Wilson, of Assisippi, third. On team under that weight Edwards was first; Menzies Bros., with a pair of mares by Wawanosh Chief, second; and J. Wishart, Portage la Prairie, third. Wilson got first with mare and two of her progeny. J. Wishart, of Portage, had the sweepstakes mare in Lady Granite, one of the team as above.

Hackneys, Thoroughbreds, Saddlers, and Ponies were judged by Mr. C. V. Alloway, Winnipeg.

HACKNEYS.

Only three stallions entered the ring in the four-year-old section, and this comprised the whole Hackney class.

The red ticket went to the 1895 winner, Jonas, a beautiful little bay, shown by A. Mollard, Stonewall. He has nice action in both knee and hock, but is rather undersized. He was bred in England, by Jonas Leonard, and sired by Cambridge 2392.

A. J. Moore, Swan Lake, had the two other entries. Carbine 2nd 5123 (foaled in 1892; bred by C. Cook, England; sired by Cadet 1251, out of Princess 289; and imported by Mr. Moore this spring) only got second place. He was not brought out in good form, being gaunted up so that he had no middle, and he did not handle his front feet well. He is a likely-looking beast, however, and if properly handled will yet come to the fore.

THOROUGHBREDS.

In stallions four years and over, the judges elected two racing stallions for honors, leaving unplaced several horses which were kept exclusively for stud purposes. This gave rise to considerable feeling, those disappointed arguing that the Association's money should be given to the horses that were kept for breeding purposes and which were improving the horse stock of the country, and not go to supplement the winnings of horses only kept for racing purposes. There being nothing in the prize list on this point, it of course had to stand at the judge's discretion. Alpheri, owned by Mulvaney, of Calgary, first, with N. Boyd's Experience second, leaving unplaced Dr. Rutherford's Kilburn, Glen Campbell's Wellgate, R. I. M. Powers' Hard Times, and J. S. Imkin's Lexington. Dr. Rutherford won the stallion and get prize with Kilburn and three of his get, the other prizes going chiefly to Beeton Bros., Cannington Manor, and to N. Boyd, Carberry.

SADDLERS.

W. Macmillan, Brandon, showed a very handsome, strongly-built saddle horse, and got first; second going to A. Muir, High Bluff, and third to R. Ross Sutherland, Winnipeg.

The Standard-bred, Roadster, and Carriage classes were judged by Dr. M. Young, Manitou, and David McGregor, Winnipeg.

STANDARD-BRED.

In the class for stallions four years and over, that grand old horse, Keewaydin, owned by Wm. Lindsay, Stonewall, was awarded first place, with Benson's speedy Sharper in second place; third going to the Deloraine horse owned by John Gleeson.

In brood mares, Christie & Fares were first with Cossack Maid, Wm. Lindsay second with No Ne, and Hargrave third with Myrtle.

The get of Sharper, Wildmont, Keewaydin, and Bourbonnais were conspicuous among the winners in the younger classes. J. L. Benson got the red ticket on Sharper and three of his get.

ROADSTERS.

In this class there is always considerable variation in type—the get of Standard-bred, Thoroughbred, and nondescript stallions all going together here. Dr. Rutherford was successful in this class with the get of his Thoroughbred, Kilburn, securing first on two-year-old gelding or filly and first on foal.

Lindsay's Keewaydin sired several winners—second prize yearling, third prize two-year-old, and third foal.

The Sanford Ranch, Westbourne, were winners in several sections.

Jas. A. Mullen had the first prize yearling filly, by Western Sprague.

The get of Sharper were also conspicuous among the prize winners—the second and third prize three-year-olds and the second and third single drivers.

S. White, Virden, was first with a nicely matched pair of chestnuts.

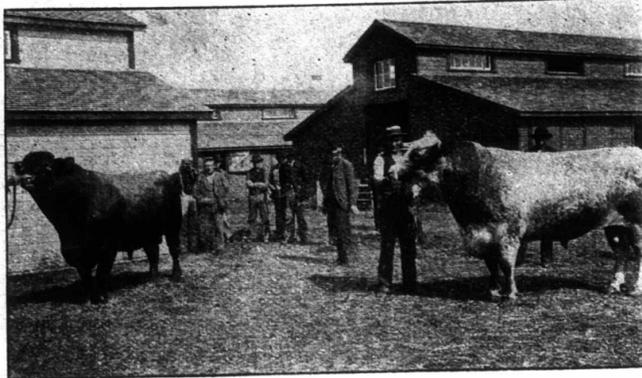
Dr. Rutherford first in single drivers, with a matchless little mare sired by the celebrated Hackney stallion, Firefly.

CARRIAGE.

That magnificent Coach stallion, Knight of the Vale, was again brought out by J. W. Knittel, Boissevain, in matchless form, and proved as invincible as ever, being an easy first in aged class, and winning first with three of his get, after the get had won two firsts and a second in their classes.

Thos. Scott, Atwell, and Sanford, Westbourne, had the first and second brood mares.

Chas. Brown, Boissevain, had the winning two-year-old and the second yearling, both by Knight of the Vale.



FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE WINNERS IN THE AGED SHORTHORN CLASS.

T. Frame, Michie, had the second prize two-year-old.

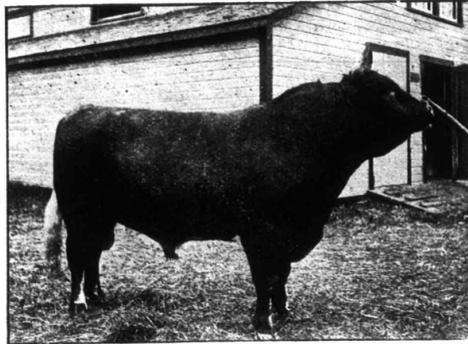
Wm. Wilson, Boissevain, showed the first prize yearling, by Knight of the Vale; third going to a daughter of Rutherford's Kilburn, shown by Jas. Bray, Longburn.

J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point, was first with a stylish pair of bays; second going to McKee, Stonewall, on a pair sired by Keewaydin, and third going to W. E. Baldwin, of Manitou.

Dr. Hinman, Winnipeg, had the first prize single driver.

THE CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

The number of entries in this department exceeded that of any previous year, and the quality was higher and more uniform throughout. Except in a few classes, the competition was keen. It takes good animals to win at this fair, and prizes won are worth infinitely more to a breeder than the mere monetary consideration that attaches to them. The beef breeds were judged by Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; John McTurk,



THE THIRD PRIZE AGED SHORTHORN.

Elkhorn, Man.; and Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.;—a relapse to the three-judge system, which, by the way, did not give any better satisfaction than when formerly in vogue. There is no doubt that one judge—if an expert—will give greater satisfaction in nine cases out of ten.

SHORTHORNS.

That the "red, white and roans" are the popular cattle of Manitoba was evidenced by the quantity and quality of exhibits forward in this class, there being upwards of 150 entries, or as many as in all the other pure-bred classes put together. The grade and fat classes were also larger than usual, and the majority of these were strongly infused with the blood of the Shorthorn.

The call for bull four years or over brought out five veterans. W. S. Lister's old show bull, Gravesend Heir 2nd, now eight years old, is in better fit than last year, when, under Jas. Russell, he was given third place; first going to Thompson's Hiliary (absent this year); and second to Topsman, a

son of Russell's celebrated Stanley. Gravesend puts up a great show in the ring, with his great length and levelness, and his noble bearing. For his age, he is a great bull; but on making a more critical examination in the stall, we failed to see just why the judges placed him on top. His fore-rib is not as well-sprung as it might be, and he is deficient in width and thickness of hind quarter. The general favorite round the ring for first place was Walter Lynch's six-year-old red, Village Hero, a son of imp. Village Blossom. This bull has not been seen in the ring for several years, but was brought out in good form. He is a massive bull, weighing close on 2,700, with fine head and stylish carriage. He is inclined to roll a bit on the shoulder, and we fancy it was this that defeated him. He is, however, level-topped and even-fleshed, with well-sprung ribs of great depth, possessing length, breadth and thickness of hind quarter. J. G. Barron's Topsman had to be satisfied with third place, though many thought him worthy of higher rank. He is a low down, thick bull, with remarkably well-sprung ribs, good heart girth, and wide, deep, well-packed hind quarters, and a well-covered top. He is, perhaps, a little lacking in brisket, and could carry a nicer head. He was hardly in as nice bloom as when brought out a year ago. Another candidate for honors was Geo. Rankin's Royal Scott, a dark red six-year-old, bred by Isaacs; sired by Baron Linton. He is a smooth, even bull, particularly good behind the hooks, and was placed fourth; the other entry being Ayearst's President, shown in low condition.

Four three-year-olds faced the judges; A. Graham's Manitoba Chief being an easy first. This bull has developed wonderfully since last year, when he took second place to his half-brother, Indian Warrior. He was shown in just nice flesh, not one pound too much, and is remarkably even and level, carrying a good covering of firm flesh in the most valuable parts. He was bred by Arthur Johnston; sired by Indian Chief, out of a Heliotrope dam. W. E. Baldwin, of Manitou, had a good second in Crown Jewel 11th, imported this season from R. & S. Nicholson; sired by Nonpareil Chief, out of Leonore of Sylvan. J. Lawrence's Indian Warrior, another son of Indian Chief, made famous by being champion calf at the World's Fair, was placed third. He shows his severe training, and is off a little on his underpinning. The other entry was the Manitoba-bred Dennis Chief, shown by T. Frame, of Michie; a strong, useful bull.

The two-year-olds were all home-bred; McIvor, of Virden, and Speers, of Oak Lake, showing sons of Royal Don, the sweepstakes bull in '94; both promising youngsters, taking very much after the sire—short, thick and full of meat. They were placed in the order named. Helliwell, of Oak Lake, got third on a bull of his own breeding, shown in ordinary flesh.

There were a number of entries in the yearling bull class, and several good things were left when the lucky three were drawn. R. D. Foley got first place on a fifteen months old red, that was full of meat as his owner is of enthusiasm—The Korker—a low down, thickset, "rolly-polly" chap, imported this spring from D. McMillan, of Shakespear, Ont. Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, had a strong second in the red Aberdeen 2nd, a son of J. Miller's Aberdeen. He had suffered somewhat from his journey, and had not quite made up in flesh, or he would have given The Korker a harder chase. Third went to a tidy son of Royal Don, forward from Lang's herd. D. Fraser & Sons showed a big, growthy son of War Eagle, that they said weighed close on 1,600. Hon. Thos. Greenway showed a recent purchase from Hon. John Dryden's Brooklin herd; W. Lynch, a roan son of Village Hero; R. L. Lang, a son of the great dairy cow, Pride of Spruce Bank; and Geo. Rankin, a son of Windsor; but none of these were fitted enough for the company they were in.

Twelve or thirteen youngsters were lined up in the ring on the call for bull calves; several of them being too young to compete with those more fully developed. John E. Smith had the winning calf in Smithfield Leader, a rich roan December calf of his own breeding—a low, level, splendid topped little chap, full of quality, and every inch of him a bull. Mr. Gibson remarked to his owner that a man who could raise such Shorthorn calves should not spend his time with Clydesdale horses. [NOTE.—Why not?—EDITOR.] J. Lawrence's big red son of Indian Warrior, out of Leonore of Sylvan, was a good second; third going to D. Fraser & Sons, on a nice, smooth red.

One of the best rings in the whole show lined up in answer to the call for bull any age; the first prize in each class seeking the coveted silver medal. Around the ring Graham's three-year-old Manitoba Chief was a favorite with many, but the judges did not hesitate long in crowning Gravesend Heir champion.

The class of aged cows seldom presents a pleasing aspect, and this year proved no exception. Most of the old matrons were long past their bloom, and left the impression on one's mind that their legs were weary carrying about their ponderous carcasses of stale flesh. Lawrence's Wimple of Holton, shown this year in milk, was placed first; the old white Village Lily second, with Lang's Laurel Lustre third.

W. S. Lister got in first and second in three-year-old cows with Missie of Neidpath 14th (bred by Thos. Ballantyne) and May of Marchmont (his own breeding); Lang third with Gaiety of Spruce Bank, bred by himself.

The two-year-old heifers were a nice class, showing considerable quality. F. W. Brown, of Portage la Prairie (a new man in Shorthorn circles here), came to the front with the Watt-bred heifer, Gaiety 5th, by Clipper King, out of a Gaiety dam—a nice, smooth light roan, perhaps a bit off the ground, but the makings of a useful cow. Second went to the rich roan, Marvel (bred by J. Millar), second-prize winner at Toronto last year; shown by Lawrence, and one of the sweetest and best things from his stalls. W. S. Lister had a good third in Rosabel, of his own breeding; sired by Ayearst's President. She is a low down, well-proportioned heifer, but having just dropped a calf, did not show at her best.

For attractiveness and beauty commend us to the young heifer classes. The yearlings were a nice lot, and it took the judges some time to settle on first choice between the Lawrence and Foley entries, Lawrence's Spot finally drawing the red. She is the best thing we have yet seen of his own breeding. Her dam is the low-set roan, Leonore of Sylvan 5th; her sire, Indian Warrior. Foley's entry, 9th Duchess of Rosedale, is a plump, sweet red, sired by Defiance, the sweepstakes bull two years ago. Hon. Thos. Greenway came in for third place with a nice, smooth heifer, Roan Mary, of Hon. John Dryden's breeding. Lang, Graham, Fraser, and Rankin had entries in this class.

In heifer calves, D. Fraser & Sons held the winning entry in a well-finished, ripe calf of recent importation. Second went to Graham's Forest Home Beauty, a promising roan daughter of Manitoba Chief. Foley's roan daughter of Defiance, although younger than the other winners, came third.

The class for bull and two of his get brought out a somewhat mixed lot as to sexes, ages, etc. The quality and evenness of the son and daughter (full brother and sister) of Lawrence's Indian Warrior captured for him the red ticket; the same two, with their dam, Leonore of Sylvan 5th, winning first in cow and two of her progeny. The heifer, Spot, first in the yearling class, is a red, calved January 1st, 1895. The bull, Charley, second in the calf class, is also a red, calved October 20th, 1895. Graham's Manitoba Chief, with the yearling Forest Lily and the second-prize calf, were given second money. Lister got third on Rosabella and two daughters.

Lawrence, Lister, and Foley responded to the call for herd (bull and four females, any age) and were placed in the order named. Lawrence had out Indian Warrior, Wimple of Holton, Village Lily, Marvel, and Spot.

The conditions for Manitoba-bred herd were altered this year to allow an imported bull to head herd of three home-bred females. This prize was captured by Lister, with Gravesend Heir, Heliotrope 6th (sired by Lancer), May of Marchmont (by President), and Rosabel 3rd (by same sire).

Arthur Johnston's special prize for heifer calf went to D. Fraser & Sons' first-prize entry, and And. Graham's special to J. E. Smith's first-prize winner.

There were several other exhibitors, some out for the first time at this show, who had forward good, useful cattle, but not in high enough fix for the company they ran against. These will doubtless take a leaf out of the book of those who were more successful, and come back next year to give battle to the best of them. Among these might be named H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch; Geo. Rankin, Hamiota; Thos. Frame, Michie; Geo. Allison, Burnbank; A. & J. Chadbourne, Ralpton; Alex. McNaughton, Carman; J. G. Washington, Ninga; and Jas. Gorrell, Pilot Mound.

POLLED ANGUS.

There was not a very large exhibit of Doddies; only about 20 entries in all. And while there was nothing very sensational in the lot, most of them were brought out in nice breeding condition, without any special fitting; they were a good, useful class. John Traquair, Welwyn, made the largest exhibit, getting firsts on two-year-olds and yearling, and bull any age; several seconds, and first on herd. Walter Clifford, of Austin, was first on aged cow and on three-year-old. F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, and Alex. Cumming, Rossburn, new exhibitors here, came in for several tickets each on useful animals.

HEREFORDS.

Wm. Sharman, Souris, had no competition in Whitefaces, and made a clean sweep right through the whole list. It is a pity these popular ranching cattle were not bred here in greater numbers, for as grazers they can hardly be excelled. Mr. Sharman says that he is unable to breed bulls fast enough to meet the demand. His cattle were in nice grass condition and made a creditable showing.

GALLOWAYS.

Mr. Wm. Martin's herd was missed from the stalls this year. He is offering the entire herd for sale.

DAIRY CATTLE.

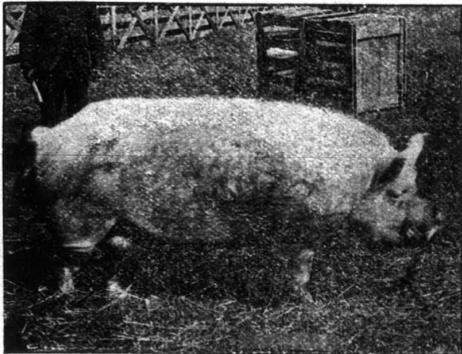
Considering the impetus that the dairy industry has received during the last two years, the exhibit of special purpose dairy cattle was not equal to what one would expect. The Holsteins were not

as numerous (46 entries) as a year ago, nor were they as well brought out. The Jerseys about hold their own, with twenty entries, while the Ayrshires have slightly increased, with 64 exhibits. This class was judged by Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., who gave as general satisfaction as a judge can hope to give. Mr. Yuill has had thirty years experience with dairy cattle, and although an Ayrshire breeder, having now a herd of upwards of one hundred head, he seemed equally familiar with the dairy type under whatever colored skin he found it, making his awards with promptness and decision.

HOLSTEINS.

Among the exhibitors of "black and whites" were Jas. Glennie, Longburn; Rod. McKenzie, High Bluff; David Marwood, Treherne; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa; W. S. Swan, Austin; D. Forrester, Emerson; C. Boes, Winnipeg; D. Munroe, Neepawa; W. Clarke, Stockton; and Jas. Herriot, Souris; the last four making single bull entries.

In bulls three years and over, McKenzie's ten-year-old Emperor of Canada, bred by Smith, Powell & Lamb, a bull of great size and in a good state



A DIPLOMA-WINNING YORKSHIRE.

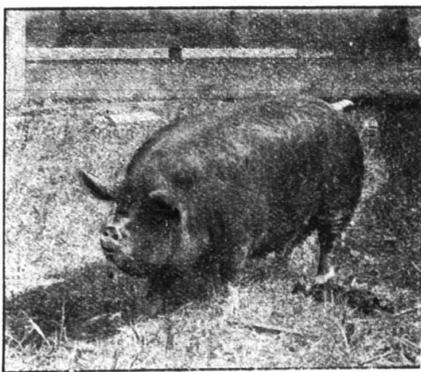
of preservation, was accorded his usual place at the head of the class. Glennie's Ykuna Mink Mercedes King, bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., got second; Munroe's entry, bred at the Brandon Experimental Farm, making a good third.

In two-year-olds, D. W. McCuaig, Macdonald Station, had an outstanding first in the son of Glennie's great cow, Daisy Teake's Queen; Marwood and Boes dropping into second and third place.

Jas. Glennie had a good first in the yearling class in Lord Bonheur, followed by W. Swan and Rod. McKenzie.

In bull calves, Potter had a strong first in Gretian Montgomery Prince, with Glennie a good second, and Marwood third. McKenzie's Emperor of Canada was silver medal bull.

In cows four years and over, Glennie's Daisy Teake's Queen was an easy first, with a good second in Vida Rooker, from McKenzie's stalls. Glennie had the winning two- and three-year-olds and calf. McKenzie and Glennie entered herds, the judge placing first on the former, on the strength of his bull and aged cows.



DIPLOMA-WINNING BERKSHIRE SOW.

JERSEYS.

Jas. Bray had this class to himself, with the exception of classes for bulls two years and three years and over, in both of which he won the red ticket. In the latter, he won with a recent importation from the herd of Mrs. E. M. Jones: Simcoe Chief, a loose, lengthy, milky-looking three-year-old; second going to J. Walsham, of Portage la Prairie, on a shorter, lower-set animal; third to J. N. Davis' entry, Marquette, from Stonewall.

In the two-year-old class, Bray's winner was of his own breeding; second going to another of his breeding, shown by W. Kitson, Burnside.

AYRSHIRES.

Here the fight lay principally between Steele Bros., Glenboro, and W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. The other exhibitors in the class were: J. S. Cochrane, Crystal City; Thos. McCartney, Longburn; Jas. Garvin, Bird's Hill; Robt. Jackson, Bird's Hill; W. A. Scott, Emerson; Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, Ont.; S. H. McIntyre,

Clearwater; while John Lawrence, Morden; Andrew Mutter, Brandon; and Alfred Wright, Sutherland, entered aged bulls, getting placed in the order named.

The Ayrshire has undergone considerable change in conformation of late years, fashion now demanding a leaner, livelier, more upright animal, with clean-cut head, longer, leaner neck, narrow at shoulder tops and fore-ribs, leaner hind quarters, with thinner, more spreading thighs, and the whole deportment denoting a greater development of nervous energy. Most of the entries were of the older fashion, but in Steele Bros.' two-year-old bull, What Care I, is a good sample of what is now looked for in this favorite breed.

What Care I is almost a white, bred by D. Drummond, Montreal; sired by Silver King, out of Blossom 2943. He was first in his class, and winner of the silver medal as best bull any age. Smith's Gerta's Earl was second in the two-year class. He is a good bull, but too young for the class he was shown in.

W. A. Scott had a very good entry in Congo in the yearling class, getting the red ticket; the blue going to one of W. M. Smith's breeding, shown by Cochrane.

Eleven entries in the calf class, W. M. Smith having an easy first in Surprise of Burnside, bred by D. Drummond, from imported sire and dam; second to Cochrane's Wallace, and third to Steele Bros.' son of "What Care I,"—a March calf; a very gay and fancy youngster, that would have been hard to beat in a class under six months old.

A good string of cows over four years faced the judge, who was not long in selecting W. M. Smith's old Gerta 11th for first honors, with Cochrane's Maude a good second; this cow is dehorned, and is lacking in style, being more of the old-fashioned sort; Steele's Lady Wallace third.

The three-year-olds were a good class, Smith's entry getting first, Cochrane's second, and Jackson's third.

Steele got first and third in two-year-olds, with Smith's entry between them for second.

In yearling heifers, Smith got the red; the blue and white tickets going to McCartney's entries, both of Smith's breeding.

The heifer calves were not very numerous, but were a select lot; Cochrane winning the red, Steele the blue on a fancy calf by What Care I, and Scott third.

THE HERD PRIZE WENT TO THE ONTARIO LOT.

SWEEPSTAKES DAIRY HERD.

Competitions between breeds are not very satisfactory to exhibitors, judges, or the public, as they do not demonstrate anything except which breed the judge or judges have most leaning towards. In this case, Lieut.-Governor Patterson offered a gold medal for the best herd of pure-bred dairy cattle. Four herds entered—McKenzie's and Glennie's Holsteins, Bray's Jerseys, and W. M. Smith's Ayrshires—four judges acting, namely, Messrs. Yuill, Dryden, McTurk, and Gibson. Each marked his choice on a ballot and handed it to the attending Director. Three ballots were cast for the Ayrshires and one for the Jerseys.

DAIRY TEST.

The special given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, and supplemented by the Winnipeg Industrial Association, making \$50 for first, with \$15 and \$10 for second and third, failed to bring out much competition, only three entries being submitted to the judge, Mr. C. C. Macdonald, Provincial Dairy Superintendent. None of the cows were in condition to make big records.

J. S. Cochrane's Ayrshire, Maude, came in for first money, making 1.74 lbs. estimated butter in the one-day test; Jas. Glennie's Holstein, Sadie Teake's Beauty, next, with 1.48 lbs. butter; with D. Marwood's Holstein, Nymph Lively, third, with 1.25 lbs. butter.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The splendid new sheep building was not filled, nor was the exhibit on the whole equal to last year, the lambs being very poor, though the older ones were good. To the excessively wet spring, intestinal worms, and other causes the decadence was attributed.

It was an "over-flow meeting" in the swine department, however; the pens, both new and old, being filled, besides some old, discarded sheep pens. More accommodation will be needed for 1897. The "Pork Packers' Prize" for pair under one year, any breed, 167 to 250 lbs. weight, went to R. L. Lang's Berkshires; Jas. Collins' Yorkshires second. Graham's Yorks. would have topped the list, said the judge, but were thrown out for overweight.

The poultry exhibit more than equalled 1895. The dairy building was well filled, but fewer cheese than last year were shown. The Association was fortunate in securing the services of Prof. H. H. Dean, of Guelph, Ont., as judge.

No man can starve a young animal even for a week and make up for it later. Time lost in that way is lost forever, and worse than lost, for when the animal starts to run down it costs an extra effort to overcome that tendency and get a start the other way. The animal can only make use of a certain amount of food anyway, and there is no possibility of making up what was lost by failing to supply this all the time. Men who keep young stock just alive on rough fodder through the winter for the growth that they will make the next summer should be able to see that the summer's growth could be added just as well and much cheaper if the animals had been kept growing all winter.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Naturally the great topic of conversation here is the annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society which has just closed. It was held on the South Inch, Perth, where in days gone by a great battle took place between conflicting Highland clans. The show has been a record one for the Society, which, under the management of Mr. Jas. Macdonald, has renewed its youth, and the success achieved this week will serve to make the old Society still more secure in public favor. It would be of small avail to give a detailed premium list or critical account of the show. What Canadian readers want is such an account as will convey to them an idea of the time of day in stock-breeding. Well, we have been marking time. The stock is quite as good as it has ever been, but I would not like to say that, judged by this show, it can be pronounced much better than it has been during the past ten or a dozen years.

Shorthorns.—In the Shorthorn world the Cruickshank type remains in undisputed possession. The best animals at Perth were almost without exception of this race, and one of the disappointments of the show was the absence of the Royal champion, Royal Herald, which is undoubtedly the best Booth bull on the path to-day. He was at the Yorkshire show at York, which began on Wednesday, and this rather interfered with the success of the Perth meeting. The champion of the breed at Perth was Mr. George Harrison's Champion Cup 65240, a truly magnificent example of the Scottish type, but yet bred and owned in England. His owner is Mr. George Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, and no better judge has been seen in England for many a day than this gentleman. He has a fine taste in selecting his animal, and is an expert in bringing him out for the show-yard. The breeder of Champion Cup was Mr. J. Deane Willis, Codford, Wilts., one of the most extensive breeders of Shorthorns in Great Britain. The reserve champion was Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher's fine two-year-old Watchword, bred at Collynie, by Mr. Duthie, and first last year as a yearling. In the female classes, Mr. Arthur W. Law, Mains of Sanquhar, Forres, and his brother, Mr. C. E. Law, The Holl, Boharm, rather distinguished themselves. These gentlemen, like Mr. Harrison, are wonderfully clever at looking after their stock, and bring them out to perfection. In the East of Scotland, Mr. John Gilmour, of Montrave and Lundin, has almost as good a herd of Shorthorns as he has of Clydesdales, and more than one of the prize-winners came out of his herd. A popular breeder is Mr. A. Robertson, Haugh of Ballechin, Aberfeldy, in Perthshire. He has a fine eye and excellent judgment, and several of his breedings have been winners. Mr. Gordon Smith, of Menniore, Glenlivet, is another breeder who was successful in winning premiums at this show. He has a good herd, and his cattle are invariably well brought out. All of these gentlemen, without exception, are adherents to the Cruickshank cult, while not averse to experimenting in other lines. A notable illustration of this appeared in the second prize two-year-old heifer, Kirklevington Doll, which Mr. Fletcher bred from a Sirklyton bull and a Bates cow. She is a good one, and runs Mr. Law's Royal champion, Aggie Grace, hard enough for premier honors. Perhaps the chief interest in the Shorthorn section at present centers in the brisk demand which has sprung up from South America, and also from Australia and other parts of the world, for bulls. It is the one department of the agricultural world in which there is a ray of light.

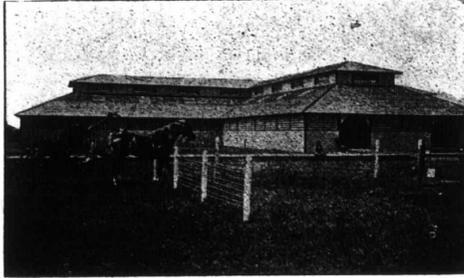
Aberdeen-Angus cattle are much in favor with the foreign visitors at Perth, and a larger number of bulls have been selected for exportation than has been usual in the past. As far as the show was concerned, it was very much a prolonged triumph for the strains identified with Ballindalloch. The best male, Mr. George Smith Grant's Equestrian, from Anchorachan, and the best female, Her Majesty's Gentian, from Abergeldie Mains, Ballater, were both bred at Ballindalloch, and in the final contest of first-prize winners for breed supremacy all but one were of the same line of descent. The exception was the reserve champion bull, Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher's Baron Ambrose, the first-prize yearling. A choice cow is Gentian, and although beaten at Aberdeen by the Anchorachan cow, Legend, a lovely, breeding-like animal, she is a hard animal to get over in the show-yard. The other successful winners included Mr. William Whyte, Spott, Kirriemuir, and his son, Mr. Arch. Whyte. The Spott herd is a very old and very healthy stock. The cattle are big and wealthy in flesh, and it is a tribute to their merits that a Spott bull, Junior Rover, was hired for service for one season in the Ballindalloch herd. Lord Roseberry has become a spirited breeder of both Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and in both departments he was this year securing honorable mention.

Galloways and Ayrshires were well represented at Perth. The championship of the former breed was secured by Mr. John Cunningham, Durham-hill, Dalbeattie, with a Tarbreoch-bred cow, Dora, and the championship of the dairy breed by Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, Ayrshire, with Judy, a cow of his own breeding. Sir Robert Jardine, Bart.; the Duke of Buccleuch; Mr. William Parkin Moore, of Whitehall, Mealsgate, Carlisle; and Mr. Graham, Harelawhill, Laugholm, were other exhibitors of Galloways who secured good prizes. Mr. Robert Montgomerie, Lessnessock,

Ochiltree, exhibited successfully in the Ayrshire section, as did also Mr. Robert McKinlay, Hillhouse, Lanark; Sir Mark J. Stewart, Bart.; Mr. Hugh Drummond, Craighead, Manchine; and Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kircudbright. Highlanders were forward in force and made a record appearance. Mr. John Stewart, of Eusay, Obbe, was again breeder and owner of the champion—a two-year-old bull, the like of which has seldom been seen before.

Clydesdales.—In this section the two American-bred horses, Prince Sturdy and Prince Shapely, which the Messrs. Montgomery bought from Colonel Holloway, were exhibited. Prince Sturdy, the older and better horse of the two, was placed third in his class, and Prince Shapely, the younger, was placed first in his. The award in the first case was keenly criticised, and either the second-prize horse, Mr. W. S. Park's Prince of Erskine, or Prince Sturdy would have been a popular winner; but the judges placed a horse named King of the Roses, bred in Bute and owned by the Messrs. Montgomery, first, and afterwards awarded him the championship. There is no use in denying that the decision is by no means generally popular. Prince of Erskine is a wonderfully level, evenly and well-balanced horse. He moves well, and is a true Clydesdale. Prince Sturdy is a grand horse, with excellent feet, good bone, and fine action, but for some reason which we are unable to explain, he was not showing himself or shown with much style. This is not his usual style, and, as we have said, we do not understand it. Prince Shapely is a beautiful horse and a fine mover at the trot. He is not, however, as good at the ground as his brother, nor has he quite as broad flat bones. He makes a beautiful picture broadside on. In the female classes triumphs awaited the famous Montrave stud of Mr. Gilmour, the championship going to his grand mare, Montrave Maud, the daughter of Prince of Wales 673 and Moss Rose 6203. The first brood mare was Mr. Thomas Smith's Belle of Fashion, from Blaen Point, Chester, a lovely mare, true in character, and like a Clydesdale. Sir Robert Moncrieffe, Bart., was first with a fine four-year-old mare, named Mayfly, of the Barlae Doll race and got by Macgregor; and fillies by Lord Lothian, Royalist, and Sir Everard were respectively first in the younger classes.

"SCOTLAND YET."



THE NEW WINNIPEG EXHIBITION SHEEP BUILDING.

Shoeing Horses.

Lieutenant-General Sir F. Fitzwygram (Eng.), in a pamphlet on horseshoeing, summarizes as follows what should be looked for in a newly-shod horse:

- 1.—No mark of the rasp on the hoof.
- 2.—Sole not been pared out.
- 3.—Frog not been pared unless ragged.
- 4.—Bars not been cut away.
- 5.—Nailing as regular as the state of crust admits of.
- 6.—Nails in a normal hoof brought out one inch above the shoe, and in flat feet a little lower.
- 7.—Shoe neither larger nor smaller than the crust, nor longer than the hoof, except in heavy draft horses.
- 8.—Feet the same length.
- 9.—Nails fitted accurately into the nail holes.
- 10.—Clinches not rasped after being turned down.

The Extinction of Swine Fever.

Professor M'Fadyean recently read an important paper on this subject at the meeting of the National Veterinary Association. He lays particular stress upon the fact that in the term of years before the present system was adopted by the Board of Agriculture, under the Act of 1893, the total number of outbreaks of the disease was 8,343, although no doubt there were many cases which were not reported, whereas in 1894 and 1895 the number of outbreaks numbered 12,269.

Hence, he characterizes the new operations as a decided failure. Professor M'Fadyean would impose much more severe restrictions on the movements of swine in those districts where the disease exists; but he does not believe in any partial or tentative scheme. He admits the difficulties, and even the losses, which affect the farmer and the dealer, but he urges that if they adopt a more drastic system in place of no system at all, the disease could be stamped out in a comparatively short period. The speakers at the meeting, all of whom were veterinary surgeons of widespread experience, concurred in the belief that the money spent in the attempt to deal with the disease was wasted, that slaughter was ineffective, and that the infected circles should be larger.

FARM.

Silo Filling on the "Annandale Farm."

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Mr. Tillson, who spares no time or money to perfect his ensilage—1,000 tons of which is put in silo every year—finds that early planting in spring, and as late cutting as is safe from frost, gives mature corn for ensilage. Here we start cutting our 50 or 60 acres by hand about 10th September, using sickles. On the day of cutting, the corn is allowed to remain on the ground to wilt, when it is tied up in bundles, half of which are put in shock and allowed to remain there until next day, when, even with a rain or dew, the corn is fairly dry, and teams can go right to work hauling early in the morning. The men keep a day ahead with cutting. We are adverse to putting up corn in a wet state. It is hauled in on a hayracked wagon, loading up to 3,500 to 4,000 pounds. In the barn a large table is erected, 16x8 ft., and sloping towards wagon, behind cutting-machine. Two men unload, making it lively for our two stalwart feeders, who run through 70 to 80 tons per day. The elevating system adopted by Mr. Tillson is as perfect as I have ever seen—elevators so arranged that corn is dropped by chute into any of the five silos as is deemed fit, and without any loss of time. One or two men attend to the leveling; and while believing it to be necessary to have ensilage perfectly firm and corners [we have square silos] packed, I am under the impression, from my experience, that excessive pressure will help to sour the ensilage, and this idea is borne out by the fact that where the silos are 44 feet deep and drained by sewer pipe from the bottom, halfway down the silage is considerably more sour than further up, where the pressure is less; moreover, the corn, to me, seems to lose a valuable amount of its succulence in having the juice pressed out. After filling, the top is covered with alfalfa, which is cut green and put through cutting-box, and answers the purpose admirably, as it rots and thus forms a mold or crust which excludes the air. Cut straw or oathulls, saturated with water, will also make a good covering.

We never had any ensilage spoil, and no bad effects from feeding. At the same time, I would not feed more than 40 to 45 pounds per cow per day, and the individuality of the cow must be considered even then.

In mature corn ensilage we have one of the best products of our Canadian farm, fed as it should be with hay, straw or other bulky fodder, balanced with a grain ration. Farmers now realize the great value and actual necessity of good ensilage, which we can grow and put in silo at a cost of about a dollar and a half per ton.

This season has, for corn, been an exceptionally good one, and our 50 acres bids fair to average a yield of over 20 tons to the acre; several varieties now at roasting stage. We are experimenting this summer with hand planting and drilling, in order to see which way of seeding will produce the largest crop.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

JOHN D. MACLEAY,
Supt.

Silo Filling in Huron County.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—With reference to the handling of our corn crop, we cut it when the ears are well glazed, the ripest ears being almost ready to use for seed if allowed to ripen up in the shock. Having the corn planted in hills, we cut by hand with the sickle, cutting two rows at a time and dropping two hills into one armful, which can be taken up quickly and loaded crosswise upon the wagons.

We use truck wagons, and for a rack we use the bottoms of our hayracks with a pin at each corner to prevent the corn falling off. Properly matured corn does not require to be wilted.

For cutting, we use a cylinder-knife ensilage cutter, such as is built by several leading manufacturers. We drive our machine with an engine; elevate the corn into the silo with carriers, being careful to mix stalk, cob and leaf all together evenly over the silo.

I really think the corn after being leveled does not require much tramping.

Fill continuously from start to finish, and when full cover with straw to a foot in depth; saturate thoroughly with water in order to wet the straw and get it to lie close upon the corn. This completes the system of operation which we follow.

Huron Co., Ont.

THOS. MCMILLAN.

Silo Filling at the Central Experimental Farm.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Time of Cutting.—Cut when the cobs are in good condition for boiling. Always plant two sorts of corn, so that one would be earlier than the other for convenience in harvesting.

Implements.—Use a corn hook with handle about two feet long. Throw the corn down in armfuls as you cut for convenience of picking up. I have tried many other plans and machines, but the time lost in gathering is so great that it pays best to cut with a hook. There was a corn harvester and binder tried on Mr. E. W. Clark's farm last autumn that gave very good satisfaction. He afterwards purchased the machine. I shall have a chance to see it work again this autumn.

Cutting into Silo.—Cut in half-inch lengths. Level and tramp thoroughly, especially in the

corners and at the door. If your silo is so arranged that you can put a horse in to tramp do so.

Covering.—Tramp the surface thoroughly; as soon as you are done filling, put on about two inches of chaff or cut straw; then tramp again, and add about two feet of chaff or cut straw.

I am sending you a plan of our corn rack for hauling to barn. This is a very handy rig, as one man can pick up the corn and load it himself. It is also useful for hauling out manure and many other things on the farm.

JOHN FIXTER,

Foreman, Central Experimental Farm.

[NOTE.—The plan of rack sent by Mr. Fixter is similar in principal to that illustrated in another column. We notice, however, that he makes provision for stakes to hold the corn in position and from falling against the wheels, both fore and hind. He also braces these stakes so that a heavy load will not break them.—EDITOR.]

Silo Filling at "Pine Grove Stock Farm."

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

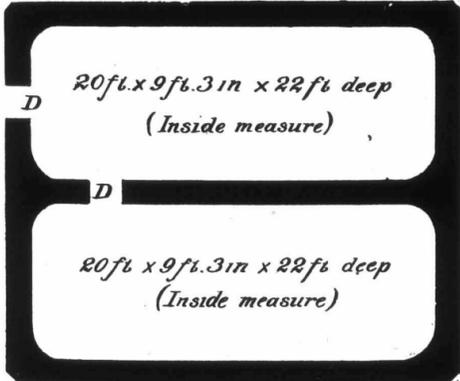
SIR,—We always make it a point to mature our corn as much as possible, as our seasons down here (Ottawa district) are later than in the West. We find there is no danger of the corn getting too ripe. We start cutting in time, that we can get it all stored before the first frosts, which usually come about the last of September. We cut by hand, using the ordinary sickle, the men going ahead and cutting and laying the corn in bundles—about what a man can lift nicely. Then we have one man stop in the field and help the teamsters gather it up and load it, when it is hauled to the barn and cut from the wagon. We use the Bain farm truck altogether, and we find them very good for hauling the corn. Doubtless some contributor will give you a plan for drawing with the common wagon. We drive our cutter with the engine and use wagons enough to keep her running, being careful always to keep the silo leveled and well tramped from the bottom, especially the sides and corners. In leveling we always keep the center considerably higher than the sides. We think by keeping the center of silo high that the ensilage in settling is inclined to squeeze out and keep tight to the sides, thereby excluding the air around the sides better than it would if it settled inward.

In covering we have always cut some soft hay or put on chaff to the depth of about eight or ten inches, and always kept it well tramped until the ensilage had quit settling, the object being to exclude the air as much as possible. We have never used water on the top of the silo, but if it were getting dry I think it might be beneficial in stopping the dry mold which we sometimes find toward the top of the silo.

J. W. BARNETT,

Mgr. Pine Grove Stock Farm (W. C. Edwards & Co.), Russell Co., Ont.

Mr. Jas. A. James' Cement Concrete Silo.



A good many cement concrete and other silos have been erected in Canada this season, of which the one illustrated herewith is an excellent example. The finishing touches were just being given when we inspected it about a fortnight ago. The owner is Mr. James A. James, Nilestown, Ont., well-known as a successful factoryman and farmer of long standing. Having studied the question of silos and ensilage for a long time, he decided last spring to build, and, durability and other points considered, the cement concrete silo was his choice. As the illustration shows, he has erected a pair of silos, equal in size and 22 feet deep. The inside dimensions are 9 ft. 3 in. x 20 ft. each. The end of it stands against the stable. The walls are 18 inches thick at the bottom and 12 inches at the top; the partition wall being heavier, 14 inches at the top. Inside the silo is about an inch larger each way at the bottom than the top so as to give a relief from the great pressure as the ensilage heats and settles. One part Queenston cement was used to six parts sharp, coarse gravel, and about one-third the whole bulk in stones was bedded in; 127 barrels of cement were used. A cement concrete bottom a couple of inches thick was also laid. The corners are round—the first we have seen so constructed—which should be a decided improvement. Pieces of stout sheet iron, curved and securely fastened, were used to form the semicircle. There is but one outlet (18 in. wide) for the ensilage into the stable or feed alley, so that one of the silos will have to be emptied through the other. This par-

titution door is about 24 inches wide. An ordinary shingle roof will cover the two silos, the peak being directly above the partition, over which, in the gable end, the entrance door will be placed, into which the carriers will extend. By setting a long triangle (shaped thus: \triangle) of boards on the top of the wall, Mr. James expects to be able to fill both silos at once without shifting the cutting-box or carriers. Any roughish spots in the walls after the planks were taken down were smoothed with the trowel, and to make them perfectly smooth at the last a wash of cement and water was rubbed on with a brush. Strips were bedded in the top of the wall, forming a trough to hold water when removed, thus causing the walls to set harder. They were also sprayed from time to time during the hot, dry weather in July and August. A less heavy wall for the partition would have served the purpose. Some would build with less length and greater width. A couple of feet more in depth is preferable if it can be secured, and the writer would prefer an exit direct from each silo; but they are a pair of about as substantial and well-finished silos as we have seen anywhere, and the proprietor has a grand crop of corn growing to fill them.

Leveling and Tramping in the Silo.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR,—For the best ensilage, corn should be allowed to come to the glazing stage, and cut and put in silo as soon as possible. For cutting the crop we use corn hooks, and lay in bundles as much as a man can lift and place on a low wagon. For hauling we use low trucks, with a flat rack of two-inch planks. We cut our ensilage with an ensilage cutter and use our own engine for the power. We keep one man in the silo most of the time, leveling and tramping; this is very important. We have abandoned covering our silo; but if the corn is overripe or dry, we pour two or three barrels of water over it. It is also necessary to tramp at intervals of a few days after filling, until it has done settling. I have found it best to keep putting corn in every day while filling the silo, as if you stopping filling for a few days you are apt to have a little moldy ensilage where you left off.

Brant Co., Ont.

R. S. STEVENSON.

Big Southern Corns for Ensilage Condemned.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I have nothing new as to silos. Build them as cheaply as possible, bearing in mind lateral pressure. The strain is great, and strength is required to resist such. Let the beginner study the leverage and he will soon decide where the greatest resistance has to be met.

There are lots of contrivances to lessen labor, such as a peculiarly-arranged, low-down frame, with knife attached, but I don't use it. When silo-filling time comes the cost of an extra man or two will be money well spent. They cut close to the ground, and help to load; and where we live, in a community all depending upon each other, I would rather pay the extra price to the laborer, providing he does his work better, even if it costs a little more. The more mouths there are to fill the better for the producer. Grow only early-ripening corns. The big Southern varieties have done more to retard the silo than any other thing. Unripe, starchy corn won't make sweet silage, any more than green sour apples will make good apple-dumplings or cider to keep. The best and sweetest I ever made was when the stalks were brown and corn fit for cribbing—so dry that I watered the silage when putting away. Of this I am satisfied: The best corn for the silo is the corn that ripens in your particular district. Don't get greedy and expect sixteen-foot stalks grown thickly without the sign of an ear to produce good, sweet silage.

I think of nothing else, except to impress upon the mind of the beginner, that the main thing in building, after strength, is that the inner siding must be airtight, or as near that as possible. Rough siding will do on outside, but the inside must be smooth, so that there are no inequalities to prevent settling evenly.

R. GIBSON.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Information Wanted re Clover Trouble.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I remember reading in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a few years ago something about a weed, or little vine, that saps the clover. I noticed some spots in my grass last season; they have spread considerably this year. I can see no roots that enter the ground, but it clings and mats on to the clover. I presume plenty of salt would kill out little spots? Would fall plowing and some other crop next season destroy it? I think it came with the clover seed.

F. C.

Yarmouth Co., N. S.

Cross Fertilization of Grain.

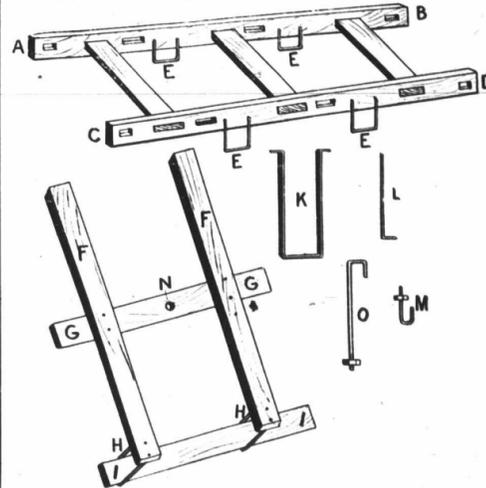
The natural decadence of the cereals through self-fertilization, or "inbreeding," is gradually becoming an accepted fact. There are many who believe, and not without some foundation for the belief, that the decreased yield of grain crops, compared with those of some decades ago, is due neither to altered seasons nor to decreased fertility, but to the constitutional degeneracy of the cereal. This view has been supported by the investigations and experiments in cross fertilization by Messrs. Garton Bros., of Newton-le-Willows. About sixteen

years ago the Messrs. Garton determined to attempt to produce improved types of cereals similar to those which have long been obtained in the case of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, by cross fertilization. This operation, however, which is easy enough in the cases last mentioned, is so difficult in cereals that it has never before been successfully achieved. The Messrs. Garton, however, have discovered a method by which it can be done, and Professor McAlpine, the Botanical Adviser to the Highland Agricultural Society, ranks this "among the greatest scientific discoveries of the nineteenth century." They have now produced a great number of fixed evolved types of wheat, barley, and oats, likely, it is thought, to revolutionize the whole conditions under which cereals are grown in this country and elsewhere. Several samples of their new grains in the fixed and unfixed conditions were shown at Winchelsea House. That wonderful improvements had been effected was manifest to the most casual observer.—Farmer and Stock Breeder (Eng.).

Corn-Loading Contrivance.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Enclosed you will please find \$1 for renewal of subscription. I also send you a cut of an arrangement we use in loading corn on the wagon while hauling to the silo. We have used it for nearly two seasons, and find it of great value in



[Corn Loader.]

saving labor. A B C D represent an ordinary hay-rack bottom. F F are two pieces of hardwood scantling, 3 in. by 4 in. and 7 ft. long, which pass under the sills of the rack—one immediately in front of the rear wheels and the other a sufficient distance behind the front wheels to allow the wagon to cramp. These are held in position by the four stirrups E E E E, which may be made of square or round iron and bolted to the sides of rack sills. G G is a plank 10 in. wide and 12 ft. long, fastened on the under sides of F F with 4 bolts, at a distance of about 16 or 18 in. from the sill C D. H H are two stirrups 16 in. long and 6 in. wide, in which the lower step (I) is placed and fastened with two bolts. These stirrups are made as Fig. K, and should be of some iron such as old wagon tire bent on the flat, bolted firmly to the under side of the scantling. Have the stirrups E on the sill A B made an inch shorter than the other two, and cut a shoulder on the under side of F F an inch deep and four inches back from the end. L is a strong hook fastened to the sill C D with the turned bolt M and dropped into the hole N. Tie the sill A B to the rear bolster to prevent it raising while treading on the steps when the wagon is empty. Fasten a stake 3 ft. long in each corner of the rack and load the corn crosswise, beginning at each end of the rack and finishing the load in the middle. By so doing the corn will not become tangled and hard to unload. If the rack floor rests on the bolsters the corn will sag in the center a little and ride much better than on a level platform. The corn should be loaded with the butts towards the steps and the wagon driven with the tops towards the cutter. If the cutter is set outside the barn it will not be necessary to take the steps off at all, but if set in the barn they can be quickly removed by lifting the hook and drawing them out of the stirrups. These steps are the proper height for lumberwagons that have been cut down, so that for a high wagon they would have to be changed a little. When the cutting is done outside the barn, instead of the stirrups, etc., I would use four hooks (made as Fig. O) to hook over the edge of the sill and pass through the scantling, with a nut on the under side. This would hold the steps firmer and reduce the blacksmith's bill.

JOHN BONIS.

Perth Co., Ont.

[NOTE.—See page 334 for plan of corn rack.—ED.]

In England the artificial coloring of margarine so as to resemble or imitate butter is absolutely prohibited in the new regulations, but no attempt is made to compel the adoption of any particular color, such as pink, green, or red. The mixing for sale of margarine with butter is also prohibited.

DAIRY.

The Effect of Food on Milk.

There is probably no more debated question among dairymen (experimentalists, and those whose everyday work is dairying) than the effect of food on the quality of milk. Below we give a synopsis of two investigations—one British, the other United States:

The U. S. View.—The Hatch (Mass.) Experimental Station has issued a bulletin giving the results of investigations on this subject conducted there. The bulletin says: "The quality of the food has little, if any, influence on the quality of the milk. Whilst some foods affect the flavor of milk, and possibly to a slight extent its color, it is conceded that foods rich in protein have a tendency to increase very slightly the percentage of fat in the milk of some cows; the same being true of foods rich in fat. But such increase is probably only temporary, the milk gradually returning to its normal composition. Cows very thin in flesh, and insufficiently fed, if brought into condition by proper food, will probably yield milk of rather better quality; but such improvement in quality will not, as a rule, be marked. The milk-producing function being under the control of the nervous system, any influence that disturbs the quiet or normal condition of the animal (such as rough usage, extremes of temperature, exposure to rain) will have its effect upon the quality of the milk. On the other hand, good and plentiful feeding increases the quantity of milk until the cow reaches her maximum productive capacity. So far, however, no method of feeding has yet been devised that so improves the quality of the milk as to enable a given quantity of milk to produce more butter at one time than at another. The quality of milk varies at the different stages of lactation, but this is entirely independent of the influence of food."

The English View.—At the Midland Dairy Institute some experiments on the feeding of cows were conducted, from November 2nd to January 4th. Fifteen cows were divided into three lots, as equally as possible in relation to milk yield, all receiving daily, per cow, 2½ lbs. of bran, 6 lbs. of hay, 10 lbs. of steamed chaff, and 50 lbs. of roots; while lot A received, in addition, 2½ lbs. of linseed cake (poor in oil), 3 lbs. of bean meal, and 2 lbs. of mixed oat and wheat meal; lot B, 4½ pounds of linseed cake (rich in oil) and 3 lbs. of bean meal; and lot C, 4½ pounds of linseed cake (poor in oil) and 3 lbs. of bean meal. Then the comparison was between a diet low in oil, one rich in oil, and a third rich in nitrogenous matter and low in oil. The contrast was hardly as marked as it might have been, but the result was that the average percentages of fat in the milk for the whole period were 3.6 for the cows fed on a diet low in oil, 3.8 for that of those fed on food rich in oil, and 3.7 for that of the cows fed on a rich nitrogenous diet. The solids (not fat) for the three lots were 8.71, 8.67, and 8.81. The churn test maintained the superiority of the second lot in respect of quantity of butter, but it was greasy and of low quality; while that of the third lot was the best. So far as the experiment goes, then, it indicates that extra oil in the food increases the richness of the milk and the quantity of butter, but that a large quantity of oil spoils the quality of the produce. On the whole, the rich nitrogenous diet was the best.

Points in Dairy Practice.

BY F. J. S.

Churning.—Cream should always be strained into the churn to remove the curd from it. While specks of curd do not enhance the selling price of butter, neither do they improve the flavor or keeping quality. It is not well to fill the churn more than one-third full; at the most, not more than half. A full churn means wasted muscle. It is well to remember that sweet cream must be churned at a much lower temperature than sour cream if we desire to get all the butter. Much butter-fat is unprofitably fed to swine because of ignorance or of inattention in this matter.

Difficulties experienced in churning are due chiefly to one or more of the following conditions:—

1. Cream too cold.
2. Cream too warm. (It is really no use to look to other things for the cause of the difficulty until these are fully mastered.)
3. Too much in the churn. Leave plenty of room for the cream to drop in all dashless churns.
4. Cream too thick.
5. Cream too thin; that is, with too much skim milk in it. The butter is slow to break, and, having broken, is slow to gather. This is especially noted in cream from deep-setting cans, more particularly in the winter months. In such cases a handful of salt will assist the separation. If a little butter-milk can be drawn off the butter can then be more easily gathered.
6. Cream improperly cared for, kept in too warm a place, or not stirred sufficiently while keeping and ripening.
7. Cows too long in milk. One farrow cow in a herd will often cause much difficulty in the churning, sometimes wholly preventing it. A fresh cow in the herd occasionally is an advantage in more ways than one.
8. Improper feeding. Confining cows to a single coarse fodder, especially dry, in nutritious fodder, is a fruitful source of trouble. Unbalanced rations,

too, is a common source of difficulty. There is no more important matter in the animal husbandry of our milch cows, no more troublesome source of loss, than lack of variety of fodder. A mixture of grain is always better than any single grain. It not only gives more milk and better for each dollar's worth of feed, but the quality throughout is better.

When the butter breaks in the churn a little water added two or three degrees lower than the contents assists in getting a better separation of butter. This is not a necessity when handling first-class cream, but is usually an advantage. The churn should be stopped when the butter gathers about like buckwheat, the buttermilk drawn off, and the washing done. The purpose of washing is simply to remove buttermilk. It does not improve the butter in any way apart from this. Use water cold enough to keep the butter firm enough for working. Turn the churn fast when washing, that the granular condition of the butter may be preserved, since it thus takes the salt more evenly. It is well to remember that washing with very cold water does not put texture into butter. Low temperatures in the earlier stages must be depended on largely to do this.

Salting Butter.—When the butter has drained sufficiently it may be salted either in the churn or on the worker. The former method is an excellent one, and we are pleased to see it growing in favor. Sift, say, half or one-third of the salt on to the butter; then tilt the churn to show a fresh face of the butter, and sift on more. When the salt is all added, slowly turn the churn or swing back and forth until the salt has been thoroughly sifted through the granular article. It may now be gathered into lumps in the churn and left there or taken out and packed loosely into a tub. In either case it should be allowed at least three to four hours for the salt to dissolve, after which it may be worked and prepared for market. The above is unquestionably one of the best systems of working butter now practiced, being in vogue in many of the best private dairies and also in creameries. While taking the salt the butter should be kept in a cool place. When salting on the worker and working immediately after, more than ordinary skill and care is necessary to get a first-class product. Only good salt, fine and pure, should be used. Weigh both butter and salt; accuracy pays. When salting in the churn, the salt may be calculated from the amount of cream churned, the amount of milk from which the cream was taken, or the churn and butter may be weighed and the weight of the churn deducted.

Working Butter.—When salted in the churn and allowed to stand until the salt is wholly dissolved, much working is not required. Herein lies one of the advantages of the practice. The butter will show streaked when the working commences, and when the streaks disappear, the body being uniform in color, the working may cease. This constitutes a guard against overworking. Overworked, greasy butter is too common. One-half the ordinary working will be found sufficient. When salted in the worker, the butter may be worked once or twice. The latter we would prefer, especially during hot weather, since we find in actual practice that butter twice worked is of finer texture, flavor, and keeping quality. In this case, just work the butter enough to get the salt incorporated, then set aside at a temperature of 55° F. or thereabouts for three or four hours, when it may be reworked. When the streaks disappear the butter is sufficiently worked. Too often as butter comes from the churn it lacks body for safe and sufficient working. There is no doubt but that we have been accustomed to work butter too much. There is no doubt whatever but that, with the salting carefully and thoroughly done, time given for complete dissolving, and the observation of suitable temperatures, much less working may safely and profitably be done. All working should be by direct pressure. Avoid friction, rubbing, etc. The little lever butter-workers are more suitable than bowl and ladle or spoon.

Cross Breeding for the Dairy.

A writer in *Howd's Dairyman*, calling for the experience of others in crossing breeds for the production of a model dairy cow, makes the following statements:—

"I have from time to time reported the results of my experiments in the crossing of Ayrshire sires with Jersey dams for the production of a cow that shall meet the demand for a milk and butter cow, both qualities considered. I have reported only the successes, for the simple reason that I have never known the cross so made to fail to produce a satisfactory milker. Hundreds of dairymen are trying the cross of the Holstein and Jersey, hoping to produce the much sought after model cow. The observation and experience of dairymen in this locality is that the cross of the Jersey and Holstein, while in some individual cases producing superior milkers and butter producers, as an average is not a success, and the second cross generally a failure. To make an improvement in breeding, the intelligent breeder must seek to concentrate some particular trait or quality. Freaks are no guide in breeding. The average Holstein and Jersey have little or nothing in common. In the cross nothing is concentrated. The results of experiments in this locality show that the cross is likely to destroy the quantity and size of the Holstein and quality of the Jersey. Neither breed is improved by the cross."

O. A. C. Dairy School.

Announcements are out for the Dairy School session of 1897 at Guelph, Ont., a copy of which may be had from Prof. H. H. Dean, or from Dr. Mills, President of the College. It will reopen on Jan. 15th, 1897, and remain in session for ten weeks. Factory and home dairying are completely covered in the course: 1. Cheesemaking will be taken up by Mr. T. B. Millar, instructor for the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, with Mr. R. W. Stratton, experimental cheesemaker at the O. A. C., as assistant. 2. Cream separators, by Mark Sprague, instructor for the Ontario Creameries Association. 3. Buttermaking, by T. C. Rogers, assistant buttermaker, O. A. C., and J. H. Findlay, of Barrie, Ont. 4. Milk testing, by J. W. Mitchell, B. A., Lansdowne, Ont. 5. Home dairy, Jas. Stonehouse, Port Perry, Ont. Added to the above and the lectures by Prof. Dean himself, as head of the Department, there will be lectures by the O. A. C. Agriculturist, the Professor of Veterinary Science, the Professor of Biology, Professor of Chemistry, the Bacteriologist, the Farm Superintendent, the Experimentalist, and the Horticulturist, so that when the excellence of the general equipment is taken in account, nothing more could be desired. We trust, for the benefit of dairying as an industry, as well as for the students personally, that a larger number than ever before will avail themselves of the advantages of this splendid school.

To Keep Butter Fresh.

A simple mode of keeping butter cold in warm weather, where ice is not handy, is to invert a common flowerpot over the butter, with some water in the dish in which the butter is laid. The orifice at the bottom may be corked or not. The porousness of the earthenware will keep the butter cool. It will be better still if the pot be covered with a wet cloth. The rapid abstraction of heat by external evaporation causes the butter to become hard. Put the butter-dish into a shallow vessel, such as a soup-plate, in which cold water mixed with common salt has been placed. Cover the dish (but not the vessel containing the water) with a flowerpot. Keep it in a cool place and change the salt water often.—*Farming World (Scotland)*.

POULTRY.

Market Wanted for Early Birds.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I read in your August 1st issue of preparing poultry for market. I have good poultry every year ready for market, but no market can I get. I had fine Plymouth Rock cockerels ready for market six weeks ago. I tried to find a market. I sold them all yesterday for 30c. a pair, and glad to get rid of them. Could some reader of the *Advocate* help me in securing a market for early chicks? Everyone writes: "Market your poultry early to obtain the best results." I would be much pleased if someone would help me to an early market. I am too late for this season now, but could be ready for another time. My chicks weighed from four to six pounds a pair and could have been sold for broilers long ago had I a chance to do so. M. M. M. Parkhill, Ont., Aug. 6, '96.

[NOTE.—Our correspondent has touched a point vital not only to many poultry raisers on the farm, but of other products as well, viz., how to reach consumers without all the profits being swallowed up in the process. On the day our correspondent's letter reached us, chickens were selling in the city of London, (Ont.), some twenty miles distant, at from 40c. to 60c. per pair. Where persons cannot reach such markets personally the next best plan would be to make the acquaintance of some reputable dealer and show him that you can supply products of a high class at given times. Probably Mr. J. E. Meyer, author of the article on "Preparing Poultry for Market," referred to, can throw out some useful suggestions on this point.—EDITOR.]

Choosing Your Breeders and Layers for Next Season.

BY J. E. MEYER, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

It is time now for us to begin to cull over our stock, so as to have nothing but useful and profitable birds left for next season's breeding and laying. A hen, when properly fed and cared for, will lay the greater portion of her eggs in two years. After this age she will prove less and less profitable as she grows older.

As very few farmers have any means of telling the exact age of their fowls they will have to guess at it this fall. When a hen stops laying to begin molting is the proper time to kill all those that are over two years old. Some of these may still be laying when others are ready to kill, and you will have to wait.

As every farmer should have a way of telling the ages of his fowls, we shall give our method, which is inexpensive and perfectly reliable. We use a small punch made especially for this purpose, which can be obtained for thirty cents. With this punch we make a hole through one of the webs of each chick as we take it from the nest or incubator, putting the hole through a different web each year and keeping an account of how they are marked. These holes can always be seen.

You are likely to have a few hens over two years old that you know to be exceptionally good

layers. These you should not kill, but use as breeders, as pullets from such hens will likely prove excellent layers, and so your flock will be improved.

All your pullets that grow well and are sound and healthy should be kept for next season's layers. Cull closely as you would in any other live stock department of the farm, and keep nothing that does not yield a profit or that does not promise to yield one under proper management. This is one of the secrets of success.

The old geese should be kept over from year to year, as they do not grow less useful, while their table qualities deteriorate very much. It is said that they rarely die a natural death. Send your goslings, then, to market instead of the old geese.

Experience has taught us that the Pekin duck at least lays more eggs the second year than the first. We consider ducks profitable for at least three years. Always keep the largest and best-shaped birds for your breeders, as size is of first importance in ducks. In turkeys, too, you should always keep the largest and strongest for your breeders.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Roses from Cuttings.

The best time to start roses from cuttings is during the months of July and August, says a writer in *Park's Floral Magazine*. Make the cuttings with a sharp knife, allowing three eyes to each. Strip off the two lower leaves and insert the cutting in moist sand, leaving only the upper eye out, and cutting off the tip of the leaf remaining. Keep the air and bright sun from the cuttings till roots form, then pot the plants and encourage growth.



When the small pots are full of roots, bed the plants out and place a board frame around them, watering and shading till the plants become established. On the approach of winter, fill in the frame with evergreen boughs and cover with boards slanting north in such a manner as to turn off all rain and snow water, and see that the water drains off the bed. In late setting it is very important to have the soil well firmed to keep the frost from acting too severely upon the roots. Do not uncover till the Easter flowers are in bloom in the spring, as the alternate freezing and thawing of early spring often destroys the plants. After the first winter they will be entirely hardy without protection.

Hardy roses are often propagated by taking cuttings in October, making them six inches long and inserting in soil in a protected frame. In the spring they will be calloused, will soon form roots and begin to grow. They should be left where they are till the following spring, then set where they are to bloom.

Judging Fruit by Score Cards.

As reported in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, at the last meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association a committee was appointed to revise and report upon the score cards for judging fruit which had been introduced by the Secretary, Mr. Woolverton. This committee consisted of Messrs. A. H. Pellet, Alex. McNeill, and T. H. Race. The two first named met with the Secretary at his office on Friday, July 24th, and decided to recommend the following score card for use in judging apples and pears:

SCORE CARD FOR APPLES AND PEARS.	
Points.	Value.
Color.....
Size.....
Quality.....
Commercial value.....
Total.....

N. B.—Maximum of points for each plate, 10.

For judging grapes the following card was recommended:

SCORE CARD FOR GRAPES.	
Points.	Value.
Color.....
Size of bunch and berry.....
Form of bunch.....
Flavor.....
Total.....

N. B.—Maximum of points for each plate, 10.

In judging single plates, a half-dozen of the best plates could be selected by the eye and then the score cards filled for those securing the prize, to show the ground upon which the prize had been awarded.

In collections, the best collections could be first detected and then the score cards placed on each plate of these collections. The sum of points gained by all the plates in a collection would determine the relative merit of these collections, and, consequently, the ones deserving of the prize.

For commercial value and for quality the judge might consult the report of the Fruit Growers' Association, at least in case of any fruit concerning the value of which he was in doubt. As the *Canadian Horticulturist* urges, fruit growers should see that fair managers give these cards a good trial during the coming season.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M. A.

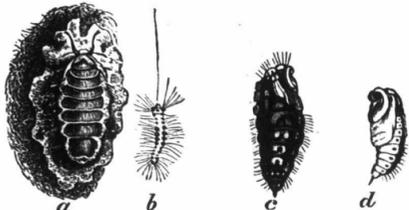
In a former communication to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, the writer gave a description of the army worm, an insect that has commanded much attention during the past month. At the time of writing the article many had entered the pupa condition in our breeding cages, but no moths had appeared until the description had gone to press. Since then our first army worm moth has appeared (July 29th), fifteen days after the first pupa was seen.

Another insect which has come strikingly into notice during July is the tussock moth, and though not so widespread in its attack, has occupied considerable space in the daily papers.

Its ravages have been largely confined to the defoliation of shade trees in the City of Toronto, and hence, located at a place where our most important daily papers are published, it has received much notice.

The names army worm and tussock moth have been household words in the Province of Ontario during the month of July, 1896, and it is well that a description of these insects be widely known and made use of, should we have another invasion of these foes to plant life.

Although the tussock moth largely confined itself, in Toronto, to an attack upon the horse-chestnut trees, yet it is a destroyer of the foliage upon other trees. It has been found to do much injury to the apple and elm, and also to feed upon the plum, pear, maple, oak, walnut, butternut, locust, and spruce. Few, if any, trees are exempt from its attacks.



a.—Female (wingless) attached to cocoon.
b.—Young caterpillar suspended by silkenlike thread.
c.—The female chrysalis.
d.—The male chrysalis.

This insect is readily known in all its stages—egg, larva, pupa, and imago.

The eggs appear in masses (400-700) covered with a froth-like substance that dries and hardens upon them, and serves to protect them from injury by the weather (rain), predaceous insects, and even birds. This covering is very white, and renders the masses of eggs quite conspicuous at considerable distance from where they are deposited. These egg masses may be found on the trunks of the trees, in crevices of the bark, on the larger limbs, or in sheltered spots, such as fence boards, and on bunches of dead leaves hanging upon the tree.

In Toronto the trunks of the horse-chestnut trees attacked in some cases presented quite a spotted appearance from the innumerable white masses of eggs and cocoons attached to the bark. As soon as the eggs hatch, tiny caterpillars make their appearance (about June), and as development proceeds they pass through a series of moults (three—one a week). After the third moult the larva presents all the striking characters which make it so readily identified.

The head and two spots on the 9th and 10th segments are a bright red color; the back is black with yellow lines along the sides; the body is sparsely covered with long, pale yellow hairs, giving the caterpillar a yellowish appearance.

Four cream-colored dense tufts of hair form a row upon the back of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th segments; while from each side of the head a long black tuft extends forward, and another projects backward from the posterior end of the body.

The young caterpillars soon after hatching scatter over the tree, feeding upon the leaves; when disturbed they drop by a silken thread to the ground, wander about, many ascending the tree again.

Having reached full development, which occupies about six weeks, during which the caterpillars have attained about 1½ inches in length, they enter the pupa stage, which lasts less than two weeks. The cocoon of the male is whitish or yellowish, and very thin; while that of the female is much larger, of a gray color, and much firmer texture. The male chrysalis is brownish, and shows rudimentary wings; the female is much larger, and shows no wing sheaths.

The cocoons may be found in crevices of the bark on the trunk and larger limbs, or in any sheltered spots near where the caterpillars have been at work.

In about a week the moths appear. The male is winged, and measures about 1½ inches across the expanded wings; has feathery antennae, and very hairy front legs. The general color is ash gray;



Male moth.

the front wings are crossed by heavy bands of darker shade, with two black markings on the outer edge near the tip, and a white spot on the inner edge, also near the tip.

The female is wingless, of a pale gray color; short antennae, not feathered. She is scarcely able to walk. Soon after she emerges from the cocoon, she begins to lay her eggs upon the old cocoon, and covers them with a frothy substance; as soon as this is done her life work is at a close, and she drops exhausted and dies.

The winter is usually spent in the egg stage, when clusters of them are readily observed upon the trees.

In southern parts, where the first brood appears in June, a second is seen in September. Much depends on the season whether there will be one or two broods (a brood occupies about two months in completing its development).

Enemies and Remedies.—Few birds care to swallow this hairy caterpillar; the only ones that seem to take part in this good work are the robin, Baltimore oriole, and the yellow-billed cuckoo. Some bugs (*Prionidus*) occasionally attack them and suck their juices. A large number of parasites, both two-winged and four-winged flies, follow in their trail and do good work in checking their increase.

Several Ichneumons (*Pimpla*) have appeared in our cages since the pupae (obtained while in Toronto) were put in for further development.

1. Spraying with Paris green (1 lb. to 150 to 200 gals. of water) will destroy the caterpillars feeding upon the leaves. If there is any fear of injuring the foliage, 1 lb. to 100 gals. of water, to which add 1 lb. quicklime, may be used.

2. Gather the eggs in winter, as they are very conspicuous at that time, and may be readily destroyed.

3. Bands of adhesive material may be painted around the trunk. These will prevent the caterpillars ascending into the tree.

This caterpillar, though capable of doing much injury, is not considered to be a difficult one to control. Had spraying been followed when they were first observed upon the trees in Toronto, they would never have gained such headway as they did.

The energetic measures taken to destroy the cocoons latterly I have no doubt will be followed by good results.

Fighting the Squash Beetle.

M. M. M., Middlesex Co., Ont., writes us as follows:—"Mrs. S. J. C. asks for a cure for the striped beetle. We were likely to lose all our squashes early in the season with the striped beetle. We dusted them well with wood ashes, and also the ground for quite a space around them. We repeated the dose every day or two for a short time, and they all disappeared. We had some squashes a distance from the house; went to see them one day, and found them nearly eaten up; gave them a good sprinkling of ashes, and they soon began to grow. There are some fine large squashes on now. For the large bug I know no remedy so sure as to go out and kill them every time you can spare a few minutes to do so. We had very few of the large ones this season."

[NOTE.—The small yellow, black-striped beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*) so commonly attacking cucumbers, squashes, etc., first referred to, is successfully treated also by applying liberal quantities of tobacco powder to the hills. In small kitchen gardens the plants may be protected by gauze netting supported by barrel hoops cut in two.

The squash bug (*Anasa tristis*), a rusty black, flattened, bad-ordered insect, is very familiar to gardeners. As "M. M. M." says, hand picking appears to be the most effective remedy, though kerosene emulsion will destroy the young. Placing pieces of boards among the plants is suggested, under which at night the bugs gather, when they may be easily destroyed.]

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.

LUMPY JAW TREATMENT.

J. G.:—"I have a valuable young heifer just brought in from pasturing, with a large, hard, irregular-shaped lump under her jaws. The hair (about the size of two pennies) is worn off the lower point, and bloody matter discharges slightly. What is the trouble, and treatment?"

[No doubt you have a case of actinomycosis on hand. A cure will require patience, and the medicine must be regularly given and persisted in. Get a quantity of the medicine (below) made up in liquid form and pour on a little dry food regularly, commencing with two drams per day and gradually increasing till the appetite is affected. First give purgative of Epsom salts and then begin with a wineglassful of the following mixture, as directed, each day: Iodide of potassium, eight ounces; liquor calcis (limewater), two quarts (imp.). This will last about three weeks or a month, and you may look for a gradual disappearance of the lump. If the animal goes off feed, give purgative again and start afresh. I have just had great success

with a case (bull) that has entirely recovered after two months' treatment. The lump in this case suppurated, and I removed one tooth that was loose.

N. B.—You can make the limewater yourself. Procure four ounces unslaked lime, one ounce coarse sugar; add to two quarts water; shake up every day for three or four days; pour off the clear solution.

DR. WM MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto, Ont.]
SORE SHOULDER AND RUPTURE.

SUBSCRIBER:—"1. I have a colt with a sore shoulder; it was lanced two months ago, and the wound is about half an inch in. It runs matter and smells badly, but there is no signs of healing. What could I do for it, and what shall I use?"

"2. I have also a colt two years old, with a rupture about a foot back from elbow, near the lower end of the ribs. I tried a tight bandage, but could not get it to keep in the place. Could you tell me what to do?"

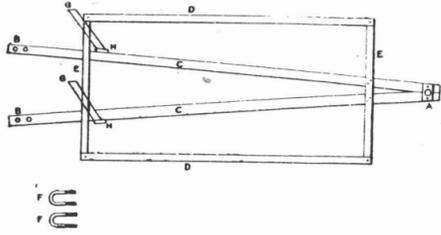
[1. From your description, it appears that the wound on shoulder proceeds from injury to the bone. It would be better for you to obtain the services of your veterinary surgeon and get him to lay the wound open, remove the piece of dead bone, then treat as an ordinary wound, with carbolic oil—one part of carbolic acid to ten parts of cottonseed oil. This should be applied by means of a pledget of cotton wool pressed well to the bottom of the wound; recovery might be expected in about two weeks. Another way might be tried by injecting a solution of chloride of zinc (one to eight of water) into the wound twice a day, but this would be a longer period of time.

2. From description, it appears that you have a rupture of the intercostal muscles, allowing a portion of the omentum to escape beneath the skin. Blisters are often applied over the swelling, and as the skin hardens and contracts by the formation of scabs, an artificial bandage is produced, and cure is effected. Provided this is not successful, the outer skin should be cut through, and the underneath muscles should be drawn together with wire sutures, the wound kept open until they have firmly united, keeping the animal quiet, and only a very limited amount of food; the operation is uniformly successful. Probably one of the most frequent causes of hernia in foals is the practice of keeping them too long from their dams, causing them to worry and neigh by the hour. The contraction of the abdominal muscles and pressure of the intestines during neighing seems to open up the ribs and induce hernia. You might report progress in two weeks.

Miscellaneous.

A RACK FOR HAULING CORN.

G. W. A., Prince Edward Co., Ont.:—"I intend building a silo. Could I trouble you to give a cut of how I should arrange my wagons for drawing in the corn, and greatly oblige?"



[Rack for Hauling Corn to Silo.]

[We submit herewith a sketch of a homemade rack for drawing corn, used by a good many silo men in connection with ordinary wagon wheels, the reach and front bolster being removed. The two main pieces (C C) of one we have used a couple of seasons are almost 18 ft. long and 8 in. wide by 3 in. thick. The point A rests on the front axle, the kingbolt going through a hole bored where the two pieces come together. B B are bored holes through which the clips (F F), made of 1-in. round iron, pass. These go over the hind axle, and extending down through the planks, are fastened below with nuts, thus holding them to the under side of the axle. The side pieces of flat rack (D D) are nearly 11 ft. long, and the cross pieces (E E) 6 ft. long and 2 in. thick—all made of hard wood and securely bolted together. G G are two upright pieces of scantling, 5 or 6 ft. long, slanting back and upward from (H H) two iron clips fastened through C and bolted at H H. These act like stakes to keep the corn from pressing against the hind wheels. If thought necessary, the whole frame could be covered with pine boards. The corn is laid on crosswise.]

OAT RUST AND CORN SMUT.

READER:—"My crop of oats this season, particularly the last sown and the slowest ripening variety, suffered very severely from rust. I thought of saving the bulk of my next year's seed from this field. Would you advise me to do so, or do you think there is danger of the rust being reproduced more extensively next season? In the event of sowing this grain, what treatment would you advise giving it? Judging from the prevalence of rust, I am fearing that my large corn crop may be affected with smut, and though a little early to speak definitely, I would like to know if there is any danger in feeding corn, where smut balls are

found, to stock? What precautions would you advise, and would it be advisable to treat the grain in any way that is safe for corn planting next season?"

[Yes. You may use the oats for seed even though rust has appeared. But if the sample is inferior, I would not use the oats for seed. Much smut on corn which is fed abundantly to stock is not good, particularly when fed to pregnant animals. Corn slightly smutty, or even containing considerable smut, but not fed abundantly, appears safe to feed. In cutting the corn, break off as much smut as possible and burn it. Where smut is suspected, seed grain, even corn, may be subjected to the hot water treatment, which consists in steeping the seed for five minutes in hot water at a temperature of 135° F.

A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Prof. of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College.]

RYE GROWING.

W. C. W., New York State:—"Will you please to inform me, through the ADVOCATE, what effect rye has on the soil, compared to oats and wheat; which takes the most out of the ground? 2. Being informed that timothy does not do well after rye, how far is this of being true?"

[1. Rye appears to be able to extract the elements necessary to its growth where other grains fail. So it is often found on the poorest soils (a light, dry soil suits it best) where few, if any, other grains would thrive to equal advantage. It has probably got a worse name than it really deserves. The following table, prepared by Prof. Atwater, shows the amount of the three principal elements of value removed by the three crops named:—

	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Rye—Grain, 25 bushels; straw, 3,500 pounds...	38.6	19.1	35.1
Oats—Grain, 30 bushels; straw, 2,000 pounds...	29.6	9.8	22.0
Wheat—Grain, 20 bush.; straw, 3,000 pounds...	39.4	16.1	25.3

The experience of readers is invited regarding question No. 2.]

SHOWS AND SHOWING.

Origin of Agricultural Fairs.

Agricultural shows were first held in Holland, and were introduced into England by King William of Orange. He made popular in England the idea of a periodical festival, which was made largely agricultural. The idea was followed up and elaborated by Sir William Temple, in England, and Dean Swift, in Ireland. At that time they had three-day shows. The first day was for athletics. The young folk were to run, wrestle, and dance for prizes. The second day was for manufactures, and the third day for live stock.

How to Win.

Lord de Ramsay told a good joke in proposing "The Judges," at the Hunts Show, at Ramsay, Eng., recently. He was alluding to the impartiality of the judges, and said it reminded him of the conversation of two rustics. A was leading a bull from the show-ground. B accosted him, "Wal, Bill, beint thee got no prize?" A (despondently)—"No." B—"How's that?" A—"Waal, we ain't; we ougter, and we coulder and shoulder, if meister had been the judge!"

Toronto's Great Industrial Fair.

The number of entries of livestock, dairy products, and manufactures for Toronto's great Exhibition, to be held from Aug. 31st to Sept. 12th, exceed by several hundreds the largest aggregate number recorded in any previous year. Of live stock, in all its branches, there will be an extra strong display, several breeders of New York State and New Jersey having sent in entries. Poultry will also be abundant in numbers, while the vegetables will be graced by a unique exhibit of 83 varieties of potato by one grower, a New Jersey man. Dairy products will form another gigantic department, several Maritime Province (including Prince Edward Island) makers having decided to send in both cheese and butter.

Owing to the fact that the live stock will be on the grounds for the first week, the railways have decided to give single fares for the round trip during the entire Exhibition from all points in Canada, and from all points in the State of Michigan, from Sept. 1 to 7, both dates inclusive, good to return Sept. 14. From points in New York State the rate is a fare and a third.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier will open the Exhibition, and among the distinguished guests will probably be Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, and His Excellency Li Hung Chang, of China.

An unique feature will be a cat show—the first ever held in Canada; while among the special attractions will be F. M. Bell-Smith's large pictures illustrating incidents connected with the death at Windsor Castle of Sir John Thompson, for which the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and members of the royal household gave special sittings; Edison's very latest invention, the Eidoloscope; Sosman & Landi's electric theatre; Lockhart's wonderful troupe of performing elephants—the reigning sensation in Europe two years ago; the historical spectacles, Feast of All Nations and Taking of the Bastille—the most brilliant display of fireworks yet made; and a hundred and one other things that cannot be here set out.

Upwards of 900 entries of horses have been made, 700 of cattle, 450 sheep, and 350 pigs. Poultry do not close until Saturday, August 15th, but it can be stated that a New York State fancier will make an exhibit on an extra extensive scale.

Mention should be made of the fact that both the British Columbia Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway propose to make extensive displays of the products and resources of the far-west Province, while the C. P. R. will also show cereals, vegetables, and minerals from Manitoba and the Northwest. The Ontario Government will make a special exhibit of the resources and products of the Temiscamingue and Algoma districts, and the Dominion Experimental Farms will be well to the fore. Altogether, Toronto's Exhibition of 1896 will be memorable in its magnitude and attractiveness.

The Glory of the West.

We announce with pleasure the presence at the Western Fair of 1896 (Sept. 10-19) of the distinguished Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, who will be accorded a fitting public reception, at which the former will deliver an address.

The \$30,000 improvements to the grounds and buildings are now all complete, the housing for the live stock being veritable palaces of comfort and convenience. The new track is in superb condition.

The year Canada's choicest live stock will be witnessed at the Western, under the most favorable conditions possible, both for animals, exhibitors, and visitors. The management is to be congratulated on what they have accomplished.

In the new agricultural machinery hall more space is already taken up than ever before, and the same may be said of the main building, which will be crowded with many new and unique exhibits.

The ring grounds, and grandstand will be brilliantly illuminated with the arc electric light, and all the buildings with the incandescent light.

The official programme of special features, etc., has been issued, and copies may be had from the secretary, Mr. Thos. A. Browne. Every day seems to be a big day.

Excursion rates will be given, and special rates for express and freight on all the roads running into London.

Western Ontario will, to a greater extent than ever before, turn out *en fete* to greet the Governor and the Exhibition in its new garb.

Montreal to the Fore.

The Montreal Exposition, which will be held from Sept. 11th to 19th, promises to surpass anything of the kind hitherto held in that great city. The Fair Grounds will be beautified by the erection of a splendid new building, to be known as the Industrial Building, which will take the place of the old Crystal Palace destroyed by fire on July 30th. A large force of men is now at work constructing the new building.

Its length will be 348 feet; height, 47 feet; and depth, 172 feet. The inside form will be like that of a nave, with three broad transepts or passages running from each side of it. There will be eight wide entrances, and the passages will be so simply connected that sightseers, without any difficulty, will be able to see all the exhibits. The building will be substantial, and the foundation laid upon solid rock.

At the back of the building men are busily at work constructing a bicycle track, which it is expected will be a great source of attraction to lovers of the wheel.

The list of entries, which will be closed Aug. 30th, already indicates that there will be a splendid display in all departments. The show of live stock will, as usual, be unexcelled, and will alone be worth farmers coming hundreds of miles to see. There will also be a large and interesting display of products of the farm, dairy, forest, mines, and horticultural display. Special attractions will also be presented, such as the great Cycle Carnival, sports, races, and games, together with military and naval representations. Children's Day will be a great feature.

Arrangements have been made for reduced rates on all railways, so as to give the country people an opportunity to see the great fair. Montreal in September will be at its best; thousands will no doubt flock to the metropolis to see the sights.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, will open the Exhibition, and it will be kept open until the 19th. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and the members of the Dominion Cabinet will also attend.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

There are still too many poor cattle offering for the market to improve. Export cattle had a better call; butchers' cattle for Montreal rather slow; all together only ten carloads being taken. Live stock exporters have met better success with the last two shipments, cables showing an improvement in the British market. The competition of U. S. cattle has been severely felt earlier this season, but the English buyers appear to give Canadian animals a preference. For that reason it is suggested that our authorities ought to distinctly brand our animals as "Canadian." Prices are low, no doubt due to the poor quality of the stock offered. There were heavy receipts of cattle to-day—72 carloads of cattle, 1,367 sheep, 52 calves, 1,500 hogs.

Export Cattle.—There was an improved tone in this market. Cables were quite encouraging. Trade in Glasgow and Liverpool was reported more satisfactory, consequently dealers were more active. Quite a few markets ago not a dealer was to be seen, but they were out in force, chasing drovers for the pick of their stock, there being a keen demand. Mr. DeLorme, of Montreal, took about twenty loads of mixed export and butchers' stuff. There were quite a few sales at \$3.40 to \$3.50 recorded. Good cattle were selling at from 3½c. to 3½c. per lb. for medium. Only choice cattle brought 3½c. per lb. One load of choice shippers fetched 4c. One carload, 1,200 lbs. average, \$3.75 per cwt.; one carload of cattle, 1,200 lbs. average, \$3.75 per cwt., less \$8 on the deal. One bunch of 20 head, 24,320 lbs. weight, sold for \$3.85 per cwt. One load, 13 head, 1,320 lbs. average, brought 4c. per lb. Five cattle, 1,180 lbs. average, sold for \$3.75. These were some of the best deals for the day.

Butchers' Cattle.—Quality of cattle poor; not enough of good ones came in to satisfy outside buyers. Local demand slow. One carload of cattle, 1,000 lbs., 3c. per lb.; 22 cattle, 1,125 lbs. average, \$3.00 per head, less \$10 on the deal. Montreal buyers were here in force, and a good quantity of cattle went there, but the quality was poor. Common cattle of cattle went there, but many were left over at the close of the day. The ruling figure was from 2c. to 3c. for best. Two carloads, including a few cows, 1,100 lbs. average, sold for 2½c. per lb. Another load, including two cows, 1,020 lbs. average, sold for \$2.60 per cwt.

Bulls.—There was a fair demand for good bulls, at from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb.; thin bulls not wanted; a few good exporters inquired for.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade was somewhat slow; prices sagged; lambs were hard to sell. They sold at from \$2.30 to \$2.50 per head, very choice only fetching \$3.00. Shipping sheep sold at 3c. per lb. Rams brought 2c. to 2½c. per lb., but found a slow demand. Butchers' sheep are quiet; those selling brought from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per head. Lambs are quoted at from 3c. to 3½c. per lb. or from \$2.25 to \$3 per head.

Calves.—There is very little change; to record in this line. Prices rule from \$2 to \$5 per head. Choice veals sell and are wanted. We notice quite an improved quality offering; about 60 were taken for the Buffalo market, bought from Mr. Kinneer by Mr. Sharpmiller.

Milk Cows.—There were about 20 on offer—all sold. Prices ruled from \$20 to \$30; more of this class wanted; 20 cows hard to sell. Springers made money. We heard of two commissions being made over one lot.

Hogs.—Offerings light; trade quiet; prices steady to-day; prospects not good for next week. Prices for best selection of singlers weighed off cars, 4½c. to 4½c. per lb. Store hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.55. Thick fat, \$3.20 to \$3.25. Sows, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Dressed Hogs.—A few lots came in; farmers' loads changed hands at \$5.50. It is estimated that in London, England, 1,000 hogs are eaten every day. The market is shaping for higher prices; a large clearing up of the warehouses has taken place in the last two weeks. Lard and meats have shared in a fair degree, and there appears ground for the belief that the low point of the season has been passed.

Wheat.—One load of new white, selling at 65½c.; 100 bushels of new wheat changed hands at 65c. per bushel.

Oats.—Firm; 200 bushels selling at 23c. to 24c.; one load selling at 25c.; 300 bushels of oats sold on the street to-day at 25c. per bushel.

Hay and Straw.—About 10 loads per day for the last week sold at \$10 to \$13 for new; old, \$11 to \$16.50 per ton. Straw—Only two loads a day selling, at \$11 to \$12.

Baled Hay.—Offerings are liberal; prices are easier. Car lots of new hay worth \$11 per ton.

Butter.—Deliveries continue to be large; a good deal is soft and of color, owing to weather. All lines easy; we quote wholesale at 10c. to 12c.; dairy pound prints are scarce, quoted at 20c.

Eggs.—Plentiful; slow sale, at 13c. per dozen; 8c. to 9c. for best hatching; a good many seconds offering.

July 11th, 1896.

Montreal Markets.

Export Cattle have sold up as high as 3½c. per lb. since our last report, on the strength of the better feeling in the British markets. But these prices have not been maintained, largely due, however, to the extremely hot weather prevailing here at present. A few small lots were bought up for export on this morning's market, but in no case did they make more than the half. Two or three lots in the yards off cars were picked up at an advance on this figure, 3½, but they were a few very well-selected bunches. Butcher cattle are not making over 3½, and that only for the best heaves on offer. The range is more nearly around 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Butchers were not heavy buyers on this market, as they claim that meat moved very slowly, owing to the very great heat, the principal demand being for small and smoked meats.

Sheep and Lambs.—The demand for shipping sheep has fallen off quite a bit, owing to the tone of the British markets, which have again declined from the recent advance. This has practically put buyers out of the market here; that is, at anything over 3c. per lb., although we did hear of a couple of bunches in the yards that made the 4 better, but they were picked and off cars.

Lambs continue in good demand, but the increased receipts have caused prices to come down a trifle, the range being from \$2 to \$3.50 each, according to quality.

Cattle.—Light run and very little demand, at from \$2 to \$6 each.

Live Hogs.—This market has been of a somewhat jumpy nature, contracted lots from Western points being stiffer by from 25c. to 40c. per cwt.; that is, from the car lots quoted at 4c. in our last report. Receipts in the yards have been light and of a very poor quality, the run seldom being beyond 100. Last Monday one lot of 64 (fat) sold for \$3.50 per cwt., average 350 lbs., and 60, average 177 lbs., at \$3.90 per cwt. This morning 150 were offered; fats making \$3.60; bacon, \$3.90.

Hides and Skins.—Beyond the usual monthly advance in lamb skins of 5c. each to 40c. each, nothing has transpired. There is, however, a feeling apparent that at an early date these goods will come down, as Chicago and New York markets have declined ¼c. per lb. on native steer hides. The feeling here at present is decidedly easy.

The British Markets.—Cables have brought good news during the past ten days—the best shippers have had this season. In almost one jump the markets have gone from losing \$10 a head to making \$15; choice States cattle making 20c. per lb.; Canadians, 1½c. per lb., sinking the offal. Today's advices, however, show a decline on these prices of ¼c. per lb., but even at this figure cattle are making lots of money. The demand for space continues good; Glasgow having advanced 5 shillings (\$1.25) from 37s. 6d. (occasionally by the previous week's bad reports) to 42s. 6d.; London, 40 shillings; Liverpool, 45 shillings.

Shipments for last week were 3,423 cattle, 4,008 sheep, and 135 horses; and the week previous, 3,750 cattle, 4,687 sheep, and 171 horses; and the total for the season to date being 47,529 cattle, 20,238 sheep, and 5,356 horses.

British Apple Market Prospects.

Woodall & Co., Liverpool, Eng., write us:—"We beg to hand you the annexed annual report of apple crop in the United Kingdom for 1896. The results are much less favorable for our growers than last year, especially as the districts which produce most fruit give the worst returns.

The past season, as shown below, was comparatively unimportant, the total imports into Great Britain being 788,000 barrels, against 1,438,200 barrels in the previous season. The quality and condition (especially of Canadian) were generally good, and a much larger quantity could have been disposed of without affecting prices. A feature of the past season was the Albarle Pippin, which made its appearance in large quantities, and being of good size, clear skinned, and of excellent flavor, it at once usurped the position of the Newton Pippin, which for some time past has been small and scabby. The quantity, however, was so large that, with the exception of one period, only moderate prices were obtainable; but they will undoubtedly take the first position on the market, and growers of Newtons must endeavor to improve the fruit or be left in the background. The English crop last autumn was the largest on record, and it was thought that American and Canadian fruit would not be wanted, but as soon as good soured varieties—especially Baldwins—began to arrive, their superiority at once asserted itself, and throughout the entire season there was an active demand at a comparatively high range of prices; this being particularly the case when Canadian shipments came to hand, which again confirms our opinion that the English apple crop interferes very little with the consumption of American and Canadian fruit.

The prospects for the coming season are very good, for not only is our own crop short, but the unprecedentedly hot weather has hurried all fruit forward, and by the time American and Canadian apples arrive, there will be little, if anything, to compete with them. The latest reports from the Continent point to a similar state of things prevailing there.

The total imports into Great Britain during the past season, from United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, were as under:—

Liverpool	438,354 barrels.
Other ports	349,646 "
Total	788,000 "
Against same period, 1894-95	1,438,200 barrels.
" " " 1893-94	1,750,000 "
" " " 1892-93	1,204,000 "

Reports of the British apple crop:—

Over average.	Average.	Under average.
This year	75	152
Against last year	160	30
" " " 1894	2	44

Buffalo Markets.

Hogs.—Notwithstanding that stocks of provisions in Chicago at present are the largest ever known in the history of the trade—especially stocks of lard—there is a slight advance in prices, due, no doubt, to an improvement in the consumptive demand. In addition to this, there is a let-up in the receipts of hogs in all the markets, which cannot help but have a beneficial effect upon the trade in general. The advance in prices as a rule has so far been 25c. per hundred from the low point of last week. Market active and strong, with the offerings all sold. Extreme heavy shipping grades wanted and in good demand. We quote as follows: Choice to prime heavy shipping grades, \$3.45 to \$3.55; mixed loads, mediums and Yorkers, 180 to 210 lbs. average, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Yorkers (corn fed), 140 to 170 lbs. average, \$3.55 to \$3.90; good to choice, 100 to 120 lbs. average, \$3.90 to \$4.00; roughs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; stags, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Common and grassy hogs 10c. to 15c. under these quotations.

Cattle.—Exporters bought quite freely, though they were slow in taking hold. There is a slightly improved de-

mand across the water, which has helped the situation. The good to choice steers, weighing from 900 to 1,200 lbs., sold the strongest—all the way from 15c. to 25c. higher. We quote as follows: Prime to fancy steers, \$4.50 to \$4.65; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$4.50; good, ripe, 1,100 to 1,250 lb. steers, \$4.25 to \$4.40; good, ripe, 950 to 1,050 lb. steers, \$4.25 to \$4.35; good fat steers, plain, 1,150 to 1,300 lbs., \$4.00 to \$4.20; fair to good steers, plain, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.75 to \$3.90; common to fair, \$3.35 to \$3.60. Feeders, fair flesh, good quality, \$3.50 to \$3.65. Stockers, good quality, \$2.90 to \$3.15.

Lambs.—Choice to prime spring lambs, fat and good quality, 65 lbs. and upwards, \$5.40 to \$5.75; fair to good butcher grades, 50 to 60 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.00; culls, common to fair grades, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Sheep.—Choice fat sheep, for export, 110 lbs. and up, wethers, \$3.75 to \$3.90; choice fat sheep, for export, 110 lbs. and up, mixed, \$3.50 to \$3.75; good to choice butcher weights, fat, 80 to 100 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.75; fair to good killing sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; culls, common to fair, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Top prices for different grades of live stock, with comparisons:—

CATTLE.	Present Prices.	Two weeks ago.	1895.	1894.
1500 lbs. up	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.40	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.95
1350 @ 1500	4.60	4.50	5.85	4.80
1200 @ 1350	4.55	4.50	5.80	4.60
1050 @ 1200	4.45	4.35	6.00	4.40
900 @ 1050	4.30	4.25	5.30	4.55
Distillery steers	4.35	4.25	5.60	4.80
Sticks and F.	3.60	3.75	4.10	3.25
Fat cows	4.15	3.75	3.75	3.50
Canners	2.00	2.10	2.50	2.20
Bulls	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.30
Calves	5.40	5.66	6.00	4.30
Texas Cows	2.40	2.50	3.05	2.60
Western steers	3.85	3.90	5.10	4.10
Western cows & he'f'rs	3.25	3.25	4.00	3.25

HOGS.	Present Prices.	Two weeks ago.	1895.	1894.
Mixed	3.55	3.45	5.15	5.40
Heavy	3.45	3.35	5.10	5.50
Light	3.65	3.60	5.40	5.35
Pigs	3.65	3.60	5.15	4.90

SHEEP.	Present Prices.	Two weeks ago.	1895.	1894.
Wethers	3.25	3.25	4.25	3.35
Western	3.15	3.35	3.50	5.75
Lambs	5.85	5.75	6.65	4.60

Following are given yearly average prices at Chicago, yearly average prices of 1,200 to 1,500 pound native hogs, heavy packing hogs, sheep, and wheat, corn, and pork for cash delivery for the years mentioned:

Years.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Corn.	Pork.
1895	\$4.60	\$4.35	\$3.90	\$0.62	\$0.40	\$10.25
1894	4.30	4.05	3.80	57	43	12.50
1893	6.00	6.55	4.05	67	39	11.35
1892	4.25	5.00	4.65	78	44	11.30
1891	4.50	4.30	4.75	95	58	10.25
1890	4.15	3.90	4.80	89	39	10.60
1889	3.90	4.30	4.30	86	33	11.00
1888	4.70	5.70	4.25	82	46	14.10
1887	4.20	5.20	3.90	75	39	15.95
1886	4.75	4.30	3.85	76	37	9.80
1885	5.35	4.30	3.35	88	45	10.10
1884	5.90	5.75	3.81	82	51	16.05
1883	5.60	6.20	3.45	1.01	53	15.30
1882	6.25	7.75	4.55	1.18	67	19.30
1881	5.25	6.35	4.60	1.15	50	18.55
1880	4.75	5.65	4.45	1.04	37	13.15
1879	4.70	3.70	3.80	99	37	9.75
1878	4.40	3.65	3.60	92	37	8.80

Average. \$4.80 \$5.05 \$4.00 \$0.87 \$0.44 \$12.80

The present average price of cattle is about 60c. below the average for 1895, and 80c. below the average for eighteen years. Hogs at present, are \$1.45 lower than the average for 1895, and \$2.15 lower than the average for eighteen years, prevailing prices being the lowest since December, 1878. The present average price of sheep is fully 50c. under the average for 1895, and about \$1.25 under the average for eighteen years.

The following table gives the receipts at the four leading markets for the first seven months of the year:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,459,865	4,339,470	2,022,898
Kansas City	761,763	1,596,510	565,791
Omaha	239,424	717,976	161,841
St. Louis	392,388	962,208	431,516

Seven months, 1896.	2,876,617	7,616,124	3,182,046
Same period, 1895.	2,741,579	7,317,810	2,754,411
" " " 1894.	3,210,685	7,456,955	2,234,637
" " " 1893.	3,341,737	7,555,110	2,432,747
" " " 1892.	2,256,301	7,795,551	1,878,573
" " " 1891.	2,836,500	7,850,183	1,847,068

During the first seven months of this year the receipts of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, and East St. Louis were 135,000 head greater than a year ago; hogs increased 298,314 head; and sheep, 427,605.

On Monday, August 3, Chicago received 25,155 cattle, the largest day's receipts in two years and 3,000 more than banner receipts last August. Of the 25,155, about 7,500 were Western rangers received from the great ranches in Montana, Dakota, and Wyoming. Only 1,000 Texas arrived, leaving the number of "natives" from Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, and other States about 16,000. Prices for all grades declined 10c. to 20c., but later in the week the decline was regained. Top native steers during the week, \$4.65, and best Westerns, \$3.85.

Intending Texas cattle feeders say that in order to compete with their brethren of the States that will make a big corn crop this year they will have to buy cottonseed meal at \$8 and \$9 a ton and hulls at proportionate prices. The outlook for oil mills is not especially bright.

Out of 11,245 cars of cattle, 7,784 cars of hogs, and 1,817 cars of sheep received at Chicago during July, Iowa headed the list with 2,860 of cattle, 3,912 of hogs, and 152 of sheep; Illinois sent in 2,632 cars of cattle, 1,604 of hogs, and 327 of sheep; Missouri, 2,265 cattle, 1,273 hogs, and 222 sheep. These three States supplied 69 per cent. of the cattle, 87 per cent. of the hogs, and 38 per cent. of the sheep.

The 499,964 hogs received at Chicago last month averaged 249 lbs., exactly the same as last June; 16 pounds heavier than July, 1895, and 23 pounds heavier than July, 1894. The 4,339,430 hogs received the first seven months of 1896 averaged 243 lbs., against 224 lbs. the corresponding period last year, when 4,479,384 arrived.

The past week best States cattle advanced 1½c. per lb. in Liverpool, selling as high as 12c. per lb. dead weight. On the strength of the advance exporters bought freely in Chicago, helping the market for fat heaves.

There was a flurry in provisions this week, more especially September pork, which on last Tuesday opened at \$6.40 and advanced to \$7.25; Wednesday advanced to \$7.60, but later declined to \$6.35, and Saturday, August 8, the market price was \$6.25, or \$1.35 per bbl. below the top price of the week. Newspaper talk regarding the supposed Canadian syndicate worked the market up, but prices slumped quickly after reaching \$7.60.



A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR TRANCE.

BY EUGENE SHADE BISBER.

A half dozen greeting voices rang out from the group who were toasting themselves before the blazing fireside of the Bohemian Club, as Lloyd entered and approached them with his easy stride.

"Heard the news, haven't you, Lloyd?" asked one of the toasting group.

"I can't say—which news, Barton?" returned the other, at the same time accepting a hot toddy from the hand of an attendant.

"Of course I mean the news about our distinguished guest for the evening, Dr. Goode."

"I heard he was to be here, if that's what you mean. Anything else?"

"Only that we are to have something entirely new on hypnotism, psychology, and occultism—what you will; in fact, our eyes are to be profoundly opened, if the word of our distinguished friend and president is to be taken; for Norris says the learned doctor will spring a few things on us that will put us to thinking."

"Coals to Newcastle, my dear boy—an old story—all the fellows have it, and are on the *qui vive* to catch the first news. I just came from the 'Holland, and Claridge and Wentworth had me collar and elbow for an hour about it; 'twas all I could do to get away at all. Time the old fellow was here, isn't it?"

Hidden away in the very heart of the metropolis, the Club was as much apart from its noise and traffic as if it had been ensconced beneath the green foliage of some South Sea isle. Within its portals were to be found treasures no other could boast: pictures hung upon its walls which bore signatures world-famous in the new and reigning school; and, best of all, these very men were to be found beside the cheery fireside.

Original manuscripts of celebrated books, and scores of operas, popular songs, masterpieces of sculpture, volumes of prose and poetry, all bearing their author's signatures, filled the rooms, until the cozy place was a veritable museum of auto-graphical treasure. No great man became its guest who did not leave with the Club some such impress of his visit, and none touched our shores who failed to share its hospitality.

Its members, which was limited to a score, but upon the occasion of its monthly dinners, each member was entitled to a card of invitation for one friend; and the character of the entertainment offered was of such a nature that these cards were most eagerly sought. On this particular night there was not a single vacant chair when the president opened the festivities with the formal "Gentlemen, I greet you, in a small 'sherry-and-bitters,' which was drunk by all standing. Then for an hour or more the thirty odd of us devoted ourselves to one of the Club's famous dinners, spiced by a merry story, half overheard here and there, told by some one to his neighbor, and the occasional response to an impromptu toast suggested *apropos* by another. Finally, when the last course had been served and the brandy and coffee gave place to sparkling Champagne, our president arose, and, smilingly bowing to us all first, and then toward the guest upon his right, said:

"Gentlemen, allow me to present to you one whose name alone, long since become a by-word in the scientific world, is sufficient introduction, the world-famous psychologist, who has honored us by his presence to-night, Dr. Richardson Goode, of London."

And faced the company. The appearance of the man would have claimed attention anywhere: tall and powerfully made, he dominated the assembly not merely by his figure, but by a face whose most striking feature was a pair of piercing gray eyes that gleamed from beneath bushy black brows. To add to this impression of strength, the smooth-shaven face was deeply lined, the jaw was square and determined; in fact, his whole presence was both massive and imposing.

As his eyes wandered through an amiable gleam from face to face until they fell on my own, I seemed to feel that they were looking right into me rather than merely at me, and I recall wondering at the time if others felt their influence in the same way. But there was small time for such speculation then, for in a full deep voice, that eminently became the man, he began a talk on the new developments of hypnotism, that, as he warmed to his subject, became so intensely interesting as to rivet the entire attention of his audience and hold them spellbound. Of course we had all seen and read of experiments in this subtle science, but none of us had ever heard of such marvelous results as Dr. Goode claimed not only to have witnessed, but to actually be able to accomplish himself. Receiving our silent acknowledgement of the fact that many things could be achieved through hypnotic suggestion, he went so far as to state that it was entirely possible to cause any disease to actually manifest itself upon a subject to whom it had been suggested, while under the spell of the operator, that he had the disease. He claimed that the entire physical organism of man was so influenced by the brain that results suggested would speedily follow the trial. A man to whom liquor was a most nauseating dose, drank it greedily and with most evident enjoyment when told by the doctor that he was very fond of it. This we could not gainsay, but if his assertions had up to this point met with no open opposition, so much cannot be said for the startling one which we were called upon to accept in childlike faith a moment later, and there were many incredulous smiles and a few open laughs and cries of "No, no, doctor, that's too much," and, "Come, come, now, go it gently, doctor," to which he only smiled patronizingly, at once taking another tack. At this point his eyes wandered about the company, until presently he was looking intently at, and to all appearances, addressing himself solely to, me. As I listened, I found his words grow confusing; I wondered if the champagne or the heat of the room had made me drowsy. Then gradually, as I looked into those gleaming, deep-set eyes, his voice grew faint and far away, the objects in the room faded until I could see nothing clearly except that massive, smooth-shaven face with the lamplight shining full upon it. Finally, that, too, receded, until, as I tried uselessly to arouse myself from what I felt to be a most unbecoming position, I saw only two burning coals of fire gleaming at me from apparent space; then I knew no more. Whether my unconscious state had lasted ten minutes or as many years I never could have told, but later, from the others, I learned that I had been asleep

about five minutes. It was with no surprise, however, that I found myself again looking at the master of this art, and when I heard him say, "Now, Mr. Brooke, let me have that cheque, please," I found I held a paper in my hand, which I passed up to him without an instant's hesitation. He read aloud a cheque payable to himself and bearing my signature; it was for a large sum and drawn on the bank in which I was a partner. My amazement must have shown itself in my face, for he smilingly passed it back to me and asked me if it was my signature. I was bound to acknowledge it. "But where did I get the pen and ink, doctor?" I cried, thinking I had him.

"Oh, you went into the library and wrote it," he answered—a statement in which he was upheld by the entire assembly.

Norris here interrupted with a question which brought us all back to that assertion of the doctor's which had met with such skeptical reception. This was nothing more nor less than the claim that his was the power to so thoroughly infuse the mind of a subject with a certain idea as to make that idea become a fixed fact, and the desired result follow; which assertion was crowned by the statement that the brain having sole control of the physical being, if he should suggest to some young man, the subject of a hypnotic trance, that he was an old man, decrepit and feeble, his subject would become so thoroughly imbued with the idea that physical transformation would follow, and a young man would grow old before our very eyes.

"I don't mind laying any reasonable wager against such a power, doctor," said our president.

"Very well," answered the doctor, "I am quite ready to accept your proposition, provided a subject can be secured who is willing to assume the risk, for I tell you frankly I do not believe that I can restore to him his youth. We may fell the sturdy oak, but who can restore it? We may destroy the most magnificent works of Nature, but who has the power to create even the most insignificant?"

A soft, musical voice broke gently in upon him, saying, "Gentlemen, I'll make you both a proposition: I am ready to have Dr. Goode try his powers on me, with one proviso, that the winner give me his winnings."

The voice belonged to Lloyd, and the attention of the entire company was attracted by his offer. One of the brightest stars among the younger journalists, his many exploits in that enterprising profession were well known to his friends, and, indeed, to the public, but it seemed beyond belief that he would run the risk of losing his youth and strength at one blow for the sake of journalistic fame, or even for a fortune, large or small. Yet the desire of the company for the experiment was at such a heat that cries of "Bravo! Good for Lloyd!" rang out, for a full minute drowning Norris's attempted reply. When finally he could make himself heard, he said, "Well, doctor, for my part, I will accept Mr. Lloyd's offer, and if I lose the wager, will present him with whatever sum you may mention."

"This is perfectly agreeable to me, Mr. President; and since the gentleman assumes such a risk of living fifty years in half as many minutes, I would suggest that we make the sum a large one for the sake of the beneficiary; would \$100,000 be satisfactory?"

Ordinarily the sum named might have excited comment, but as the doctor's wealth was reported fabulous, while Norris was known to be a triple millionaire, the size of the wager seemed nothing extraordinary, and it was accepted in a moment.

"And now, gentlemen," proceeded Dr. Goode, "I must ask absolute quiet and perfect attention; you must all aid me by remaining as nearly passive as possible. As for you, Mr. Lloyd, you must give yourself quite entirely to me and not endeavor to thwart me; though, this with a confident smile, 'you cannot do that if you will.'"

Then followed a discourse upon the power of the brain over the body, a discourse so interesting, so impressive—in short, so magnetic—that Lloyd was almost forgotten, when our attention was restored to the subject of the experiment by the doctor saying, "Now, my friend, you are not feeling very well, but it will not last long; you will soon gain more strength, but, at your age, you cannot hope to recover as rapidly as in your youth; let me see, how old did you say you were? Oh, yes; seventy on your last birthday, so it was. Well, well, that's a very good old age, though your beard is not very white yet."

I sat directly opposite Lloyd, and when the doctor made this remark about the beard, I noted that the young journalist had a beard, which rather confused me, for I had always thought he wore only a mustache. Meantime, Dr. Goode kept talking to him in a monotonous tone. Lloyd's eyes were closed, and he lay back in his chair as if in sleep. I cannot recall distinctly what the doctor said, but as I looked I fancied a change crossed the features of the subject; he surely did not look so young as he used to be, and watching him closely, I was conscious of every change that some strange fascination kept my eyes on his face. Yes, beyond a doubt, there had been some change taking place in not only his face, but his whole body, something I felt but failed to grasp. As I struggled to define the change, much as one endeavors to recall an indistinct dream, I was suddenly aware of the doctor's voice saying, "You are quite bald, aren't you, Mr. Lloyd?" and saw that the person put his hand up to his head. It was actually bald, with a heavy fringe of snow-white hair ending just above his ears! I saw it distinctly, but, as I recalled afterward, it gave me no shock, but rather came as a natural sequence of the whole evening's occurrences. Then the deep voice again monotonous, "Will you kindly step over to the mirror, Mr. Lloyd?" And still unmoved, I saw that it was an old man who left the chair and tottered around the table to the mirror over the fireplace! He smiled as he moved, but looked at none of us. When he reached that point and looked at his reflection in the glass, he turned around, and with a cackling chuckle to the company, said, "Well, Mr. Norris, the experiment has been rather a success, don't you think?" and Norris, without a word, rose from his chair, stepped into the library for a moment, returned, and handed him a cheque. If I thought anything of his silence, it was that he was too agitated for words.

Lloyd put the cheque in his pocket, chuckled after the manner of an old man, and in a cackling voice said, "Now, I hope you will excuse me, gentlemen; I'm not feeling very strong; ha! ha! ha! I'll have to get you to identify me in the morning, Mr. Norris." He ambled across the room, the door closed behind him; he was gone. With his departure the nature of the monstrous experiment we had just witnessed seemed, for the first time, to burst upon us. In a moment all our excited interest was transformed into a sickening horror, and with a common impulse we rushed panic-stricken out of the door and into the night.

We never saw Lloyd again, but we heard from him. Just a month after, our president arose at our dinner, and, drawing a letter from his pocket, said, "Gentlemen, I have a letter here from our late friend, Lloyd; it came to-day, and fully explains itself; it is as follows:—"

"CARACAS, VENEZUELA, Jan. 20, 18—"

"FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE BOHEMIAN CLUB:—"

"In writing to inform you of the death of Dr. Richardson Goode, of London, on his way to this place to join me, I am able to add a line which will explain to you the remarkable experiment of which you were witnesses less than a month ago. During my last visit to London, I met the late doctor at a lecture, and, becoming deeply interested in his wonderful powers, cultivated his acquaintance with a view to perfecting myself in the art. To some extent, I succeeded, and have on several occasions—notably, the last time we dined together at the Bohemian Club—been of considerable assistance to him in influencing his subjects when he was experimenting upon several simultaneously. The doctor learned his profession by long years of deep study in India, and I think you will agree with me when I say that he learned it well. Knowing his power as I did, an idea flashed across me. I needed money; journalism was too tedious a road to wealth. I wrote to Dr.

Goode and made him a proposition. Being not overscrupulous, he accepted it on half shares, and at once sailed for New York. The result of his trip and consequent introduction to the Bohemian Club you all know. My dear boys, it was a put-up job; he did not hypnotize me at all; I did not grow old; he hypnotized you—every one of you, with my humble aid—and made you believe you saw it all—my aging, the tottering across the room, the bald head, and cackling laugh; yes, you saw it all during hypnotic sleep! I was forced to leave you rather abruptly, owing to the waning power of the doctor over so many. Of course I needed no identification at the bank, since I had changed none, and I readily cashed the cheque and sailed for this place. But I shall leave here at once. I have made my fortune now, and intend to run no risk of prison bars, for I have bought a fine plantation in a near-by country where extradition does not obtain, and shall settle down and become an ideal cocoa-planter. I dare say I shall marry one of the many beautiful señoritas of the country, and if any of you boys ever find your way down here and should run across me, you will find no heartier welcomer or more hospitable host than—

Your late companion,
"GREVILLE LLOYD."

THE QUIET HOUR.

Kneeling at the Threshold.

I'm kneeling at the threshold—worn, faint, and sore,
Waiting for the dawning, for the opening of the door;
Waiting till the Master shall bid me rise and come
To the glory of His presence, to the gladness of His home.

A weary path I've travelled, 'mid darkness, storm, and strife,
Bearing many a burden, struggling for my life;
But now the morn is breaking, my toil will soon be o'er,
I'm kneeling at the threshold, my hand is on the door.

Methinks I hear the voices of the blessed as they stand
Singing in the sunshine, in the far-off, sunless land;
Oh, would that I were with them, amid their shining throng,
Mingling in their worship, joining in their song!

The friends that started with me have entered long ago,
One by one, they left me struggling with the foe;
Their pilgrimage was shorter, their victory sooner won—
How lovingly they'll hail me when all my toil is done!

With them the blessed angels, that know no grief nor sin,
I see them by the portals, prepared to let me in.
O Lord, I wait Thy pleasure, Thy way and time are best,
But I'm wasted, worn, and weary—O Father, bid me rest!

Let us not forget that there are two sides to
dying—the earth side and the heaven side. The
stars that go out when morning comes do not stop
shining, only some other eyes in some other land
are made glad by them.—M. J. Savage.

Beyond.

It seemeth such a little way to me
Across to that strange country, the Beyond—
And yet not strange, for it has grown to be
The home of those of whom I am so fond.
They make it seem familiar and most dear,
As journeying friends bring distant countries near.

So close it lies that when my sight is clear
I think I see the gleaming strand;
I know I feel that those who've gone from here
Come near enough to touch my hand.
I often think but for our veiled eyes
We should find that heaven right 'round about us lies.

I cannot make it seem a day to dread
When from this dear earth I shall journey out
To that still dearer country of the dead
And join the lost ones so long dreamed about.
I love this world, yet I shall love to go
And meet the friends who wait for me, I know.
I never stand about a bier and see
The seal of death set on some well-loved face,
But that I think, "One more to welcome me
When I shall cross the intervening space
Between this land and that one over there.
One more to make the strange land beyond seem fair."

And so to me there is no sting to death,
And so the grave has lost its victory;
It is but crossing, with abated breath
And white, set face, a little strip of sea,
To find the loved ones waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before.

Light at Eventide.

The Arctic winter, sunless though it be, has a
bright heaven radiant with myriad stars and flashing
with strange lights born of no material
or visible orb. And so you and I, if we delight our-
selves "in the Lord," will have an unsetting sun
to light our paths, "and at eventide," and in the
murkiest midnight, "there will be light" in the
darkness.

"Some Time."

Some day when the winds are soft and the skies are clear,
And the fresh-lipped flowers are everywhere,
And the bird songs float on the balmy air,
Perchance I'll see
O'er the troubled waters a gleam of sail,
And you will know that the boatman pale
Has come for me.

It may be at noon on a summer's day,
Mid the heat of toil I shall pass away,
And sweetly rest through the livelong day,
Forgetting all care,
And the sheaf shall drop from the reaper's hand
And lie unbound where the stubbles stand,
And there'll be grief in the family band
I shall not share.

Perchance when the sheaves are all gathered in,
And the corn is drawn to the waiting bin,
And the golden apples are stored within,
And the bright leaves fall,
I shall look my last on the sunset's gold,
And joyfully pass by the heavenly fold
At the Master's call.

It may be at noon of a winter's night
I'll slip from the darkness into the light
On the other shore.
It matters not where the place may be,
Or the time, if the Saviour waits for me
At the heavenly door.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A "Proverb Hunt" will now begin this column. A prize is offered for correct solutions of the first three pictures. Only children of subscribers may compete, and competitors must be under sixteen years of age. Answers should be sent in for each group, e. g., 1-3, 4-6, 7-9, etc. A prize is offered for each group of three pictures, and a better one at the end of the year for the largest number of correct answers. Letters marked "Proverb Hunt" will not be opened until ten days after the third picture of each group is issued. The first letter opened, containing correct answers, will be prize winner; all others will receive honorable mention. Address your letters to Cousin Dorothy, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont., and mark them "Proverb Hunt"—outside the envelope.



HIDDEN PROVERB—No. 21.

Daffodils and Willie.

Leonard was a queer little boy. As long as he was the only one everything was all right; but when he was five, there were two younger ones, and when he was seven, and wee Polly came along, Len was promoted to a room of his own in the third story, where, out of the clutches of Ellen, the nurse, and with his mother's attention very much taken up with the little ones, he grew queerer every day, and long, and thin, and lost his front teeth, and was just the uncomfortablest age.

He spent hours every day writing pages and pages in a childish, uphill hand, for he meant to be an author, he said, and, in the meantime, was keeping a "diary." His mother gave him an old blank book with French exercises on one side of every leaf; but by turning it upside down and beginning it at the other end, he had the whole book before him, and used a page for every day.

The doctor said he was growing too fast to go to school, and when he saw the "diary" he said: "Stuff and nonsense! Take away the pencils and make him play outdoors!"

But Leonard, put out of doors almost forcibly, stood about and looked pale and fretted, and pulled away from Ellen when she suggested his going with her and Baby Polly to the little "park atop of the 'ill';" and he scowled at the little boys, and threw stones at the little birds, and was very generally miserable and disagreeable until he was indoors again. Then he was happy.

One day Miss Alice White (but she was Mrs. French now) called and asked if he did not want to go with her to the hospital and see a little sick boy. They found the "sick boy"—very small, very white and pinched and very full of pain—stretched out in bed with a "bridge" over his feet to keep the bedclothes from hurting him, strong bands under the little pipe-stem arms to keep him in the right position, and no pillow under his head. His nurse unfastened the bands and said he could "have recess now," and he sat up with alacrity, addressing Mrs. French with:

"Hand me that book."
"What?" said the nurse.
"Please," said he, "and thank you when I get it."

He spoke like lightning. He said his name was "Willie, and Billy, and William," and he lived "in the house by the mill," "the mill by the water." When Mrs. French went to see someone else, Leonard and Willie got on famously.

The next day Mrs. French took him again, and he went again with his mother, and again Ellen and Baby Polly escorted him as far as the door, and he took picture-books and "games for lying down." Willie used to think about him after he went home, as he lay tied down in his little bed; and he thought about Willie and told mamma about him, and together they planned how Willie could go to the country when the hot weather came, and Leonard wanted to go, too.

"I love Willie," he said.
There was a dinner party on the tapis. It was in Easter week, and the big blue punch-bowl was filled with daffodils, and there were daffodils for each guest, and yellow shades for the candles. And there were to be "cunning little birds," and "coquettes," and ice cream (Leonard was in and out of the kitchen all the time), and "tomato jelly and salad inside," and soup.

He was very much interested, but all the time there was a troubled look in the pale little face, and a little frown between his eyebrows. He wandered into Mrs. Alden's room while she was dressing, and talked to her while she fixed her hair. It never took her long. It was so soft, and pretty, and brown, it always looked just right without any fussing. Her gown was spread out on the bed, all black, and fluffy, and wavy, and bows, and with a faint odor of violets. Leonard began to climb up one of the bedposts, and she gently took him down

and said "it scratched the mahogany, and this bedstead had belonged to great-grandmamma." Then she said:

"What is it, Len?"
 "When you ask sixteen to dinner they must all come, and no less and no more?"

"Certainly."
 "If they were sick, one or two of them, couldn't one or two others come instead?"

Just then Ellen came to take him to bed, and he protested that he was going to sit up till half-past seven. However, Ellen carried him off with:

"Please be quiet, Lennie. The little ones is sleepin', and Mary, the laundress, sitting with them against they wake up."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES,—

It was my good fortune recently to meet one of the women whose work in behalf of suffering humanity deserves at least creditable mention.

She didn't look much like a "reformer" of any kind—in fact, she looked just a tolerably pretty, intelligent, rather stylish little country girl; but I happened to have heard of her "maiden effort," and resolved to learn further.

"Oh, it's only in the bud, as yet," she said blushing, in response to my inquiry; "and it may never be a very extensive movement, but I'm convinced it is of some little benefit. It was suggested to me partly by a friend of mine—a doctor, with whom I have corresponded for some years. I

verily believe she's an infant yet, in the eyes of the law.] You may have seen some of his letters in the different periodicals of a year or two ago, giving a full description of the inhuman sweating system. Well, when I read the horrible details of that infamous system—details all the more horrible because strictly true; when I learned of the wretched condition of hundreds of sewing-women in our great cities, and then looked around on the country women about me, it struck me that something might be done.

"In my neighborhood at least (in richer localities it may be different, but I'm speaking of a comparatively new settlement) the average farmer's wife is overworked. She has to be cook, laundress, seamstress, and general housemaid for the whole family. Well, I visited a number of such, and found that they would only be too glad to have help with their making and mending and knitting, if it could be managed without drawing upon the good man's purse. This, of course, was impossible if they took their sewing to a fashionable town dressmaker (and much of it was not in her line)—impossible too with the average country girl who sews from house to house—neither of them have any use for 'trade' or barter.

"But with the other class it is different. They have everything to buy; and 'trade' or barter, up to a certain point, is as good to them as cash.

"Well, I mentioned my plan to the doctor, and he promptly fell in with it, and sent me a family of four—a mother, two daughters, and another child dying of consumption; in fact, the whole lot of them looked like animated corpses. They settled in a tiny house on my father's farm, agreeing to pay the rent in work. One condition of their coming was that they should, as far as possible, take their pay in produce. Almost from the first they had as much as they could do. They take milk, butter, eggs, meat, flour, vegetables, fuel—everything, in fact; the farmers' wives even turn in duobills on their accounts.

"You should have seen the change in that family. Instead of slaving early and late for a few miserable pence; living in a foul attic, packed together like herrings in a barrel; and with barley enough of the poorest kind of food to keep body and soul together, they have pure air, wholesome food, and plenty of it, too. Since that time I have placed about thirty women in various parts of the county, and the work is only beginning."

"Undoubtedly it is a benediction to those poor creatures," said I; "but how about the other party to the contract? Then, too, political economists would tell you that by introducing a body of workers into any field of labor you lower the earnings of the laborers already there."

"Well," she replied, good-naturedly, "I know little about political economy, and I have yet to find any positive disadvantage from the experiment. In theory, of course, the country woman might as well pay in cash as in produce that she can dispose of for cash; but not so in practice. It takes both time and trouble to convert the produce into coin, and by this plan she is saved the necessity, without any inconvenience to the other party. As to the laborers already there, they are not crowded out; for the work, in the majority of cases, which these women do would not have found its way into their hands, anyhow. I don't claim that both parties are equally benefited; but it is an easy charity for the country woman. And when it comes to pure benevolence, you will find that the country woman is pretty well to the front, even when there is no prospect of advantage to herself."

To this last, we all say—Amen. MINNIE MAY.

Windsor Castle.

Who has not heard of Windsor Castle? Not to know of it stamps a man as not of the English race. It is intimately associated with all the most august and gracious memories of our Queen; with receptions innumerable, of men of every rank and nation. Every part of the British Empire claims,

II., and Charles I., and Cromwell—not divided from each other by long intervals of time, but sundered like the poles in ideas that have shaken the world in their struggle for the mastery. It is a wonderful, grand junctive station of the ages past and present—a castellated palace of the illustrious living and the illustrious dead."

Recipes.

CORN SOUP.

One pint of corn (about six ears), one pint of milk, one teaspoonful each of sugar, salt and flour, one-half saltspoonful of white pepper, and one tablespoonful of butter. Cut the corn from the cobs.

BAKED CORN.

Cut the kernels from six ears of corn. Place in a buttered baking-dish. Add one-half cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, a little salt, and one tablespoonful of butter cut in small pieces. Bake for one-half hour, until brown.

ESCALLOPED CAULIFLOWER.

The remnants of the cauliflower served on Monday are used for this dish. Pick the cauliflower apart with a fork. Mix it with a cupful of cream sauce and place in a buttered baking-dish. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake about one-half hour, until brown.

GRANDMOTHER'S APPLE SAUCE.

Fill a small stone crock with sour apples that have been pared, quartered, and cored. Turn over them a pint of sugar, dissolved in a cupful of water. Cover the crock closely and place in the oven, when tea is over, and let remain until the next morning. The flavor and color of the apples are quite different to those stewed over the fire.

APPLE BATTER

PUDDING.

Pare and core six apples and place them closely together in a buttered dish. Sift over them half a cupful of sugar, adding a cupful of water; cover and bake until tender. Remove, and when partly cool, pour over them a batter made of five large tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt and one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted together. Into this mixture stir one tablespoonful of melted butter and a pint of milk, afterwards adding three well-beaten eggs. Pour the mixture over the apples, return to the oven and bake quickly. Serve with a liquid sauce.

ELDER WINE.

Pour four quarts of water upon eight quarts of elderberries, and let it stand two days; then boil it for half an hour, strain it, and put three pounds of moist white sugar to every gallon of wine; then add one ounce of cloves, one of cinnamon, and two ounces of powdered ginger; boil it again, dip a piece of toast in yeast, and work around the liquid with it; then bottle.

GRAPE WINE.

When the grapes are quite ripe bruise them well, and to each gallon of grapes add a gallon of water, and let it remain a week without stirring. Then draw off the liquor carefully, and to each gallon put three pounds of white sugar. Place it in a cool situation to ferment, and when fermented, stop it up tight. It will not be ready for bottling for five or six months.

PRESERVED CRAB APPLES.

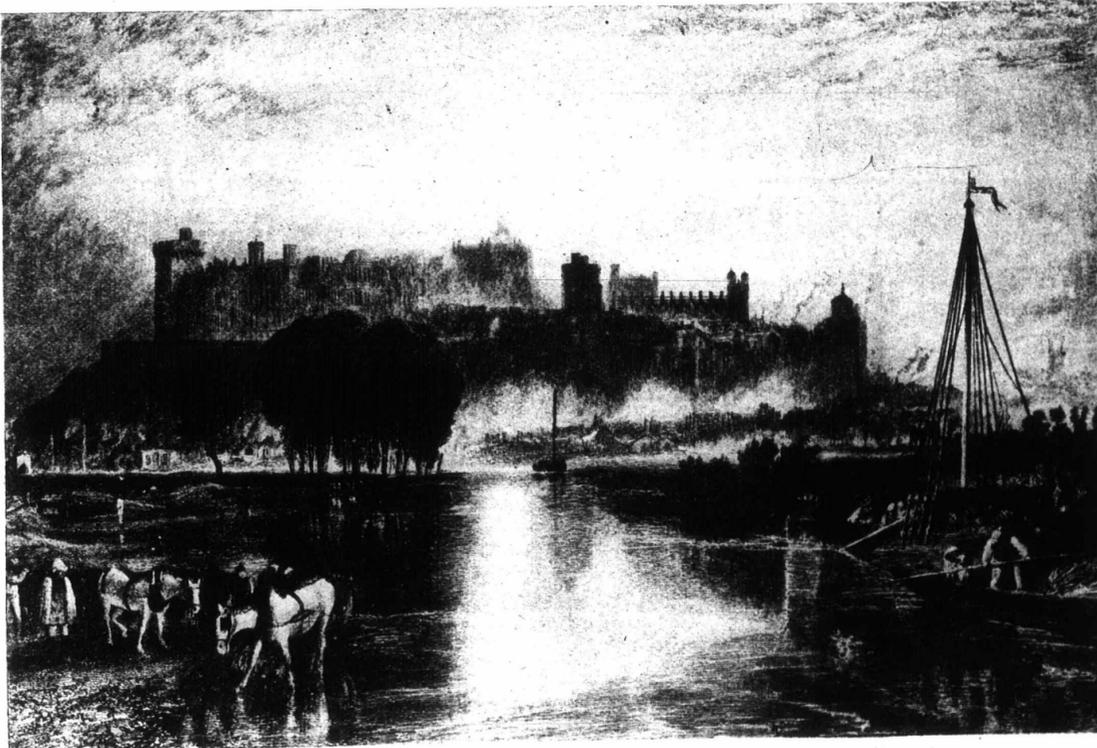
Allow one-half pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, and one pint of water to three pounds of sugar. When the sirup is boiling, add the apples and cook them until they can be pierced with a broom straw. Fill into jars.

PRESERVED PLUMS.

Prick the skins with a large needle; prepare a sirup, allowing three-fourths of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit, and one cupful of water to each pound of sugar. Cook in the boiling sirup until tender. Fill into jars.

CREAM PUFFS

Six ounces of flour, one-fourth of a pound of butter, one and one-half cupfuls of water, five eggs. Boil the butter and water and stir in the flour.



WINDSOR CASTLE.

through some favored son, a memory connected with this the greatest of the homes of English regality. Canada has several, and the most exceptional, perhaps, of any, in the sad death there of one of her leading statesmen. It will be long before the tragic incident of Sir John Thompson's death will be forgotten. Indeed, so numerous are the modern associations with Windsor Castle that its long history is scarcely thought of. Yet, as we go over the records of the past, what stirring scenes it brings to mind. What grand pageants in the days of old! A modern writer thus eloquently sums up the leading points in its history:—"How the world has changed since William the Conqueror first built his hunting-lodge in these wild woods, and since he laid the foundation of that grand old donjon, from the top of which is unfurled to-day the same noble flag that flaunted in the breeze high above its battlements eight hundred years ago. The sons of William contributed their share to its enlargement. All the Henrys, Edwards, Jameses, Charleses, and Georges added their contingents, as did the Hebrews under Nehemiah to the walls and towers of Jerusalem. Here kings and queens were born, married, and buried. Hence the royal histories of the British Empire radiate, and hither they converge. The luminous haze of centuries of romance and legendary chivalry haloes this high place of kinghood and knighthood. The outside face of its walls registers the rising tide of English civilization through a score of ages, and shows transformations of religious and political institutions, the gradual up-growth of the British Constitution, and the right's and the recognition it brought in with it at different stages of its development. Here lived James

When cool, add the beaten eggs, then drop in spoonfuls on buttered tins and bake in a quick oven from twenty to thirty minutes. Before baking, rub the cakes with white of egg. Split and fill with whipped cream, or cream made as follows:

CREAM.

One pint of milk, three eggs, one-half cupful of cornstarch, one cupful of sugar, and one teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon extract. Scald the milk, beat the sugar, cornstarch and eggs together, and stir into the boiling milk. Cook fifteen or twenty minutes, stirring often. When cool, add the flavoring. This recipe makes twenty small cakes.

ICE CREAM CAKE.

Cream one cupful of sugar with one-half cupful of butter, add one-half cupful of milk, then one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat well, add the

beaten whites of three eggs and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a biscuit tin from twenty-five to thirty minutes. Frost with icing made by beating two yolks of eggs with pulverized sugar to thicken, and adding one teaspoonful of vanilla. Cut the cake in squares to serve. The icing should be put on when the cake is cold.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

Puzzles.

1—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 4, 3, 1, is an aeriform fluid ;
My 3, 2, 5, is solemia wonder ;
My whole is to soften. CLARA ROBINSON.

2—DROP-VOWEL PUZZLE.

S-p-p-s-n-g-h-b-r-s-h-l-d-d-s-r-
T-l-g-h-t-o-n-d-l-i-y-r-f-r-
W-l-d-t-d-p-r-v-y-r-l-m-f-l-g-h-t
B-o-o-n-t-h-r-p-r-f-l-s-b-t-l ETHEL MCCREA.

3—CROSS LETTER ENIGMA.

My first you will trace
At the end of to-morrow ;
An important place
Bears my second in sorrow ;
My third's a degree
Somewhere below zero ;
My fourth is, you'll see,
The crown of King Nero ;
My fifth occupies
One-fourth of Hong Kong ;
Don't be overwise !
Your answer is wrong.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

4—POETICAL PUZZLE.

Ew anc swyala akem meoh ppyah
Ft eht rghti esruoc ew galbe,
Ti lwi akem het lmas oorn ghtibrer
Fiew elt het hligusta ni. ETHEL MCCREA.

Answers to July 15th Puzzles.

1—Punishment. 2—Original. 3—Madam. 4—Legislators (ledge-is-late-ores).
SOLVERS OF JULY 15TH PUZZLES.
Clara Robinson, Charlie S. Edwards.

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CAPT. A. W. PORTE, President.

FOR PRIZE LISTS, PROGRAMMES, ETC., APPLY

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

Central Canada Exhibition Association

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ENTRIES CLOSE MONDAY, 14th SEPT.

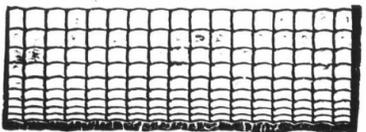
\$14,500 offered in prizes, besides a list of "specials," including twenty-seven gold medals, silver and bronze medals, and special cash prizes.

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16-2-y-om

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G. & W. GIER, Props., Grand Valley, Ont., Breeders of Short-horns and Imp. Yorkshires. We offer for sale young bulls, cows and heifers of choice breeding and good quality at very low prices; also choice young Yorkshires of both sex.



Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires.

Six young Bulls from 10 to 14 months old; 25 Shropshire Ewes, one, two and three years old, due to lamb in March; 15 ram and 50 ewe lambs. Twenty Berkshire Sows, from 5 to 12 months old, several of them due to farrow in March, April, and May. The above choice stock are all registered, and FOR SALE at GREAT BARGAINS.

W. G. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., C. T. R.

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Have some good show material in Heifer Calves, also some grand Canadian-bred Cows and Heifers for sale. Write for catalogue.



H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT. 11-y-om

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Several Heifers, got by the Golden Drop bull, Golden Nugget -17548-, by imported General Booth, and from 11 dairy cows. WILLIAM GRAINGER & SON, 13-y-om Londesboro, Ont.

A. J. WATSON, CASTLEDERG, ONT.

(ASHTON FRONTVIEW FARM), breeder of choice SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Young stock of either sex, and choicest breeding, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. Bolton Station, C. P. R. 22-2-y-o.

G. D. DOWNEY & BRO., CASTLEDERG, ONT.

Breeders of SHORTHORN CATTLE and COTSWOLD SHEEP. A few very choice young rams for sale at low prices. No. 1 breeding and fine quality. Stock guaranteed to be as described. St. Bolton, C. P. R.; Palgrave, G. T. R. 22-2-y-o.

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Agents!

Agents!

DURING the next three months we want at least one member out of each household where the FARMER'S ADVOCATE goes to send us one or more

- New Subscribers. -

Please send us the names and addresses of a number of the very best farmers you are acquainted with, and if they are not already subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, we will at once send them a sample copy; then we would like you to call upon the parties who have received the sample copies, and induce them to take the ADVOCATE for a year.

The Best is Not Too Good.

For its practical and reliable information upon farming the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME MAGAZINE is worth double that of any other publication in the Dominion to every enterprising farmer.

We want good agents at all fairs, and invite those prepared to work to write us at once, stating which fairs or section of the country they wish to canvass. Sample copies will be sent free.

The balance of this year and all of next for \$1.00, but must positively be paid in advance. We will allow a valuable premium to every person sending us new subscribers, or will allow a liberal cash commission.

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NEW BOOK PREMIUM.
How to grow Ensilage Corn.
How to build, fill, and feed from a silo.
Most complete work yet issued.

HOW TO SECURE A COPY.--Any subscriber sending us one new subscription and \$1.00 will receive a copy, paper bound; or, for two new subscriptions and \$2.00, a copy well bound in cloth. Price, paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

Fuller premium announcement will appear in our next issue.

ADDRESS—
The William Weld Co., Ltd.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

South America Still Buying.

The Argentine stockraisers are still buying up British herds and flocks. The Prince of Wales' Shorthorn bull, Celt, as already recorded in the ADVOCATE, went at 1,000 guineas; the Queen's yearling bull, Marmion, for 300 guineas; Mr. Harrison's Champion Cup and a lot of others at about 100 guineas each. At the Sandringham sale about eight were sold for South America at not far from £100 each. Mr. McClellan giving 430 guineas for three of them; Mr. Basio, 105 for another, and so on. The South American demand for Lincoln sheep is equally rapacious, a single buyer taking 40 from one flock and 40 from another. Mr. Dudding has been selling about 100 rams annually to Argentina. Aberdeen Angus and Hereford cattle are also going in that direction.

GOSSIP.

MR. H. E. WILLIAMS' JERSEYS.
A visit at Mr. Williams' farm found everything in flourishing shape—the stock in capital form, the grain and hoe crops promising a heavy yield, and the pastures luxuriant. Mr. Williams expressed himself as well satisfied with his year's sales, he having made, just before our call, sales to Lac La Pêche, E. C., New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and several in the Province of Quebec. Baron Hugo of St. Ann's heads the herd—winner of first at London and Ottawa and second at Toronto in 1893. He was purchased from Mr. Reburn, of St. Ann's, and is by the grand stock bull Hebe's Victor Hugo. Several cows in this herd, we were told, have tested, by Babcock test, as high as eight and nine per cent. butter fat, which certainly speaks well for them. Mr. Williams has young stock of all ages in capital form, and is prepared to deal with the public at prices which must sell.

The following tabulated statement shows the numbers of live stock for food purposes, with the quantities of fresh meat, imported into Great Britain during the week ended July 25th, and also those from the commencement of the year 1896, together with the corresponding periods in the preceding year:—

IMPORTS.	Week ended July 25th.	Corresponding week in 1895.	Total for thirty weeks.	
			1896	1895
Cattle (oxen, bulls, cows, and calves), number....	12,165	8,189	339,364	212,979
Sheep and lambs, number.....	11,719	16,681	492,378	500,223
Pigs, number.....	1	189
Fresh beef, cwt.....	43,643	48,152	1,422,734	1,221,751
Fresh mutton cwt.....	31,633	34,809	1,724,023	1,500,580
Fresh pork, cwt.....	2,426	2,637	123,415	135,184
Fresh rabbits, cwt....	3,147	742	66,224	44,734

THE MAPLE CLIFF STOCK FARM.

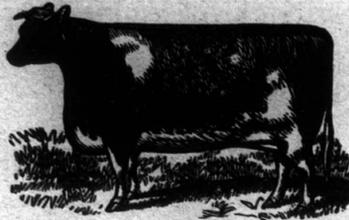
Adjoining the village of Compton, in one of the finest agricultural and grazing sections of Quebec, is Maple Cliff Stock Farm, recently purchased by Robert Robertson, a leading breeder of the famous Ayrshires. Maple Cliff Farm consists of some 325 acres, and is admirably adapted to stock breeding and dairy purposes, having the finest hillside pastures and a large acreage of rich bottomland, which at the time of our visit was covered with luxuriant grasses, while an abundant supply of good water, both at the barns and in the pastures, impressed us with the thought that Mr. Robertson had made a happy selection of a home for his noted herd of Ayrshires. Mr. Robertson was previously located at Howick, Que., but believing that the above farm was better adapted to his plans, and afforded more room to enlarge his stock, Maple Cliff was purchased, and the fine herd of Ayrshires, consisting of over 40 head, removed thereto. As is well known, selections from this herd have been exceedingly successful in the leading show-rings in the past, and we expect to hear even better accounts of them in the future. In looking over the herd, many remarkably fine animals were noticed, while the whole herd is noteworthy for their uniformity, general good quality, and heavy milking propensities. Among them may be seen such choice ones as Nancy, the dam of the Chicago sweepstakes bull, Tom Brown. Nancy is a typical cow and a wonderful performer; she is due to calve this fall to the grand young bull, Matchless Jessie, Eva, and Budd, are cows of exceptional merit, and all first winners at Chicago's great Exposition. Silver Maid is a decidedly choice two-year-old, and a winner as yearling at Sherbrooke, as best female any age, in strong competition. Lady Maggie, Beauty of Burnside, and others are specially noteworthy for their grand quality and wonderful utility at the pail. A large proportion of the herd, Mr. Robertson informed us, average from 45 lbs. to 50 lbs. of milk per day when in full flow, testing 4 and 4½ per cent. butter-fat; some in the herd, of course, doing much better. The yearling bull, Matchless, out of the famous cow, Nellie Osborne, and sired by the grand stock bull, Glencairn, owned by Mr. Robt. Reford, St. Ann's, Que., heads the Maple Cliff herd—a grand young bull in every respect, and promising at present to mature into one of the finest stock bulls of the country. He was a winner last year as a calf, and no doubt as a yearling will carry the same honor. A choice bull calf and a number of very fine heifers are now offered for sale, by the grand bulls, Lockerby Chief and Derby Tom, and from choice cows. This will afford a good opportunity for parties wishing a good strain of blood at reasonable prices. Parties wishing to correspond with Mr. Robertson should note his advertisement and change of address.

APPLE GROWERS

Ship your apples direct to the English markets. For information, drop postal card, with address, to—
J. R. SHUTTLEWORTH, London, Ont.
Representing J. C. HOUGHTON & Co., Liverpool, London, and Glasgow.

Arthur Johnston

NOW OFFERS



SHORT-LEGGED, DEEP-BODIED, THICK-SET YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS

Also a very choice lot of young cows and heifers. We are breeding registered Berkshires of the best English strains.

F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT. Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep...

Ingleside Herefords. UP-TO-DATE HERD OF CANADA! Bull Calves OF THE RIGHT SORT For Sale. H. D. Smith.

"Gem Holstein Herd." NAP! \$75.00 CASH Sir Archibald Mascot, No. 353, C.H.F. H.B., 4 years old...

ELLIS BROTHERS, BEDFORD PARK P.O., ONT. Shipping Station, Toronto. 7-y-om

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. FOR SALE - Yearling Bull, Sir Aaggie Barrington; fine dairy form, good color...

A. HOOVER & SON, EMERY, ONT., BREEDERS OF Holstein-Friesians of the choicest blood type; selections from our herd won the herd prize at Toronto Industrial and Montreal in 1895.

HOLSTEINS! WE now offer young stock that have won prizes, and calves from our show herd, from one month to one year old...

A. & G. RICE, Brookbank Stock Farms, CURRIE'S CROSSING, Oxford Co., Ont. 18-y-om

D. H. KETCHESON, MENIE, ONTARIO, BREEDER OF CHOICE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS (St. Lambert and St. Helier strains) and REG. SHROPSHIRE.

A couple of good young bulls now for sale; also Shropshire rams. Prices right. Correspondence solicited. 12-2-y-om

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM



I have on hand the best young GYSE-BALF Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Maeragon, Energy, Lord Montrose, The Ruler, Carnohan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities.

SHROPSHIRE.

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



SHORTHORNS!

CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT

—AND— VICE CONSUL



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

W. C. EDWARDS AND COMPANY, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS. Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm, NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q. Pine Grove Stock Farm, ROCKLAND, ONT.

Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshires, Berkshires. Our excellent aged herd of Ayrshires is headed by our noted imported bull Cyclone. Tam Glen heads the young herd, and Lisgar Pogis of St. Anne's heads the Jerseys. The young stock are all from time tried dams. ED. McLEAN, Manager. 7-1-y JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS, Warkworth, Ontario, Importer and Breeder of High-Class Ayrshires.

My stock is of the most approved type, and of uniform, fashionable color. Choice imported and home-bred stock of grand individuality, including Violet of Park (imp.) - 2820 - Alice of Hatton (imp.), Queen May - 2009 - Fairy Queen, Peach Blossom - 2816 - and Isabel - 2817 - also a few choice calves, and our grand stock bull, Dominion Chief - 1214 - I also offer a couple of good yearling heifers (of the milking type), Heather Bloom and Snow Flake, Vol. XII. Prices right. Correspondence solicited. 12-2-f-om ST. NORWOOD, C. P. R. CAMPBELLFORD, G. T. R.

ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

A CHOICE assortment of the following pure-bred stock always on hand: Ayrshire and Guernsey Cattle of the choicest breeding and most fashionable type and color. High-class Improved Large Yorkshires of all ages, "Sanders Spencer stock." Shropshires of the finest quality. Our breeding stock has been selected, at great cost, from the choicest herds and flocks of both England and Canada, and have been very successful winners in all leading show rings. Young stock supplied, either individually or in car lots, at the lowest prices. Prompt attention given to all correspondence. 9-y-om J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Proprietor. T. D. McCALLUM, Manager, Danville, Que.

Mount Vernon Dairy Stock Farm. FOR SALE - A fine four-year-old Holstein Bull, Artis Aaggie Prince, No. 47, C.H.F.H.B., the sire of many prize-winners at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, and Gananogue, in 1895. Sire, Prairie Aaggie Prince, one of the best bulls ever imported to Canada; \$800.00 was refused for him. Dam, Artis Kassie, gave 49 lbs. 2 oz. of milk in one day as a two-year-old, and gave over 70 lbs. milk in one day on ordinary food on the Model Farm, Guelph. Also a lot of fine Tamworth Pigs for sale, ready to breed and of the very best quality. Address - W. C. QUICKFALL, GLENALLAN, ONT. 2-2-y-0

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Ontario Agricultural College will reopen on the 1st OCTOBER. Full courses of Lectures, with practical instruction in Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Entomology, Bacteriology, English, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Political Economy. Send for Circular, giving terms of admission, course of study, cost, etc.

JAS. MILLS, M. A., President, Guelph, July 13th, 1896. 14-c-0 Guelph, Ont.

HOLSTEINS None but the best are kept at BROCKHOLME FARM, ANCASTER, ONT. Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded. 12-y-om R. S. STEVENSON, Prop.

JOHN PULFER, BRAMPTON, ONT., Breeder of choice Jerseys reg. and high-grade of fine quality. Also TAMWORTH SWINE. Young stock always for sale at prices that should sell them. 12-2-y-0

LIVE STOCK AUCTION SALES Conducted in all parts of the country. Pedigree stock a specialty. Write for terms. References: J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q.; or this office. JOHN SMITH, Brampton. 14-2-y-0

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS. WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lambert), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 21-y-om

LAST CHANCE

To obtain a young JERSEY BULL from the famous Belvedere herd. As my whole herd now goes to Prince Edward Island, I have reserved for my customers

Six Splendid Young Bulls Four months to eighteen months old. Sure prize-winners. Reasonable prices to immediate buyers. These are the best I have ever offered.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, BROCKVILLE, Ont., CAN.

Jersey Sale!

The entire herd of A. J. C. C. H. R. Lee Farm Jerseys. Forty head of reg. bulls, cows, heifers, and calves; same number of high grade cows and heifers. Excellent chance to start a herd cheap, as they must be sold within the next 90 days. Come and see, or write E. PHELPS BALL, Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q. 17-y-0

JERSEYS FOR SALE

At the head of the herd is the grand young St. Lambert bull, Nabob, son of Nell's John Bull. Stock of both sexes and different ages, and of choice breeding, now on hand. JONATHAN CARPENTER, WINONA, ONT. 12-2-y-om

WILLOW GROVE HERD OF JERSEYS. Sweepstake herd of 1894. Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred dams of St. Lambert St. Helier, and Signal strains.

Young of splendid individuality always for sale; also Plymouth Fowls. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. Highfield St., G. T. R. 6-2-y-om J. H. SMITH & SON.

J. YULL & SONS, MEADOWSIDE FARM, CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

We have a few young Ayrshire bulls left - 2 two-year-olds, 4 yearlings, and a fine lot of calves of both sex; also Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs for sale. Visitors met at Queen's Hotel. Give us a call before buying. 20-y-0



HAVE NOW 3 Young Ayrshire Bulls, ON HAND 1, 2 and 3 years old, respectively; all prize-winners; the 3-year-old having won 1st at leading exhibitions. Write: 19-y-om MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick, Que.

Maple Cliff HERD OF... Ayrshires

Are noted for their successful show-yard career. Choice quality and heavy milking families. A few exceptionally choice young animals of both sex now for sale. Prices in keeping with the times. For particulars address ROBERT ROBERTSON, Prop., 16-2-y-om COMPTON, QUE.



Dana's Ear Labels for sheep, cattle, etc. Stamp put with any name or address and consecutive numbers. This is the genuine label, used by all the leading record associations and breeders. Samples free. Agents wanted. C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. Hamp. 6-L-om

Ayrshires!

PURE-BRED, of different ages, and both sex. No inferior animals. Write for particulars.

A. McCallum & Son,

Spruce Hill Dairy Farm, DANVILLE, QUE. 22-y-o

James Cottingham,
RIVERSIDE FARM, Ormstown, Que.,



Breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Herd is headed by the prize-winning bull, White Prince of St. Anne's—6408—Choiely bred stock for sale at all times, including some very choice young bulls and heifers. 42-y-o

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

Several good yearling bulls by Earl of Percy and Prince Leopold, also cows and heifers. My spring calves will be by the noted bulls White Prince, Sir Colin, and Earl of Percy. Prices right. 42-y-o



F. W. TAYLOR,
Wellman's Corners, Hoard's St.

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. 202-y-o

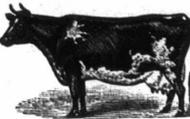
Thos. Drysdale, Allan's Corners P. O., Quebec.



Breeder of high-class Ayrshires, headed by Lord Sterling, winner at Montreal in '95. Extra choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Farm 1 1/2 miles from Bryson's St., G. T. R. 42-y-o

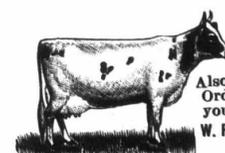
GLENGARY STOCK FARM.

My herd comprises the best strains procurable. Am now offering young bulls and heifers descended from the importation of the late Thos. Brown. PRICES RIGHT.



JNO. A. McDONALD, JR., Williamstown, Ont. 42-y-o

AYRSHIRES - AND - YORKSHIRES.



The largest herd in the Province of Quebec; selected from deep-milking strains. Also choice Yorkshires. Orders booked for young pigs. W. F. & J. A. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que.

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Several fine yearling bulls and bull calves for sale at farmers' prices. A few heifers can be spared.

Address: SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q. 17-y-o

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

A FINE LOT OF YOUNG STOCK FOR FALL TRADE. A FEW NICE YEARLING RAMS AND EWES. PRICES REASONABLE. INSPECTION INVITED. 62-y-o

HERBERT WRIGHT, Box 47, Cuelph, Ontario.

SMITH EVANS, Gourcock, Ont.

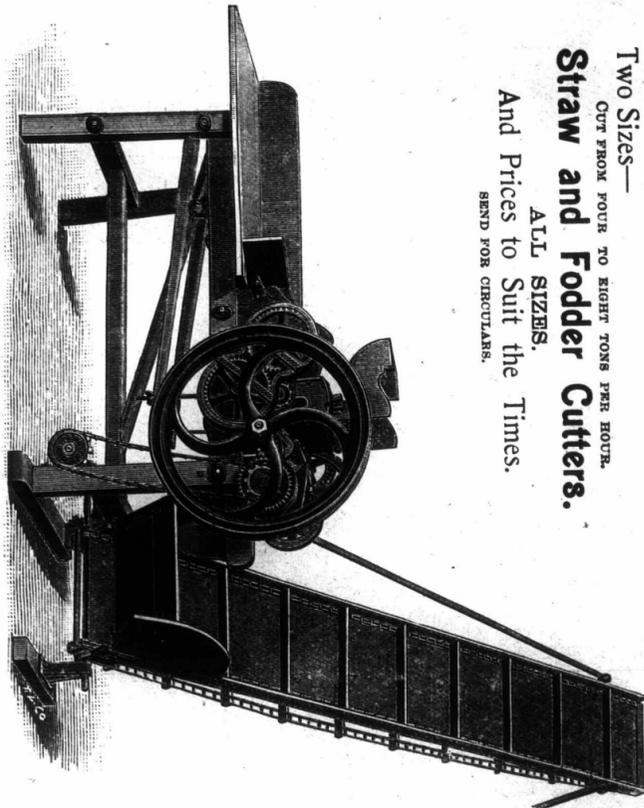
Breeder and importer of registered Oxford-Down Sheep. Selections from some of the best flocks in England. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. 61-y-o

Henry Arkell, ARKELL P. O., ONT.

Pioneer importer and breeder of registered Oxford-Down sheep. Won many honors at World's Fair. Animals of all ages and sexes for sale reasonable at all times. 9-y-o

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Ensilage Cutters.



Two Sizes—
CUT FROM FOUR TO EIGHT TONS PER HOUR.
Straw and Fodder Cutters.
ALL SIZES.
And Prices to Suit the Times.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

WATERLOO MAN'F'G CO., Ltd., Waterloo, Ont.

HEEBNER LEVEL TREAD POWERS } NONE BETTER; PERHAPS NONE QUITE SO GOOD. } THE JOHN ABELL ENG. AND MACHINE WORKS Co. (Limited), TORONTO.

To Stock Raisers:

We have a number of Second-hand Portable Engines, suitable for running cutting-boxes, or for steaming food for live stock, at very low prices. Correspondence invited.

The Latest Improved Up-to-Date Tread Powers

MADE IN CANADA.

Our Governors are perfect speed regulators. Poor Governors are dangerous. Accidents to horses avoided. Safety for unruly horses.

THE tread is the ideal farm power. Coming to the front, and we aim to lead. Also the Ripper Feed and Ensilage Cutter, Canada's Best, or Concave and Convex Knife Machines, etc.

Thom's Implement Works,

Watford, Ont. Established 1875. 13-1-o-t



FOR ONE, TWO AND THREE HORSES.



THE "WHITE" PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES.

Geo. White & Sons,
LONDON, ONTARIO,

INVITE the most thorough and severe inspection, comparison, and test of their Traction and Portable Engines, both of which have proved in actual work that they are unequalled. We simply ask you to judge by their record, and actual facts.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF ENGINES AT LOW FIGURES, SUITABLE FOR FARMER'S OWN USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

SEE BOTH ENGINES AT THE Principal Fairs.

HILL HOME SHROPSHIRE

We have for sale yearling rams of exceptional merit; ram and ewe lambs of choicest quality and covering, sired by Tinker, a winner at New York and London and now heading our exhibition flock of '96, and an imp. Parker ram. Can also furnish grand show pens, right. Lambs from this flock won all specials offered at Toronto, London, New York, Guelph, and ten county fairs in 1895. Parties wishing stock of extra quality should visit this flock before purchasing elsewhere.

14-L-o D. G. Hamner & Sons, Mt. Vernon, Ont.

IMP. LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

I am now prepared to supply young pigs of this noted breed at hard times prices. Orders booked for young pigs due Oct. 1st. Write me for prices and particulars. Mention "Advocate." 182-y-o



WM. TEASDALE, Dollar.

R. HONEY,

Warkworth, Ont., Northumberland Co.,

BREEDER OF Reg. Holsteins, Large White Yorkshires, and Cotswold Sheep.

Choice young Yorkshires for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders booked for choice Cotswold ram lambs. 122-y-o

The MARKHAM HERD

OF IMPROVED Large White Yorkshires

A choice assortment of young stock now for sale; all sizes and ages; either sex. Pairs and trios not akin. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. Shipping G.T.R. and C.P.R. 182-y-o

JNO. PIKE & SONS, Locust Hill, Ont.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE—of the best type and breeding. Young boars fit for service and sows fit to breed. Can furnish young pigs of all sizes and ages, and No. 1 quality. Can supply pairs not akin. 182-y-o

E. DOOL, Hartington, Ont.

A Specialty of Improved Yorkshire Swine



A grand opportunity to purchase first-class stock to produce bacon hogs which bring the highest price in the market. Stock of different ages at moderate prices. Examine this herd at the exhibitions. J. E. BREYHOUB, 3-y-o

Burford, Ont.

FOR good healthy BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES two months old, boars ready for service, and sows in pig of good quality, write

H. J. DAVIS, Box 290, Woodstock, Ont.



Breeder of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and IMP. WHITE YORKSHIRE SWINE, SHORT-HORN CATTLE, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. 8-y-o

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

The home of the famous imp. sires Baron Lee 4th and Star One. Young litters arriving every month out of matured sows. Highest quality, best breeding. Now is the best time to order spring pigs. Write for prices, or come and see us.

J. G. SNELL, Snelgrove P. O., 2-y-o

Brampton Station, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

My herd won 246 prizes, 10 diplomas, 5 medals; also Prince of Wales prize, and sweepstakes over all breeds since 1888 at the leading fairs in the Dominion. Choice stock of all ages for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. GEO. GREEN, Fairview P. O., Ont. Stratford Station and Telegraph Office.

H. GREGG & SONS,

SALFORD, ONTARIO,

Breeders of Berkshires and Chester White Swine. We have for sale young stock of either sex, and any age, at prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. 82-y-o

For Sale—

Six Berkshire boar pigs, seven months old, eligible for registration; also two Shorthorn bulls, twelve and fifteen months old, of A 1 milking strains. Prices right. Correspondence solicited. F. A. GARDNER, Britannia, Ont. 222-y-o

Canadian Fairs.

PLACE.	DATE.
Stanstead, Que.	Aug. 19th and 20th.
Sherbrooke, Que.	Aug. 31st to Sept. 5th.
Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 31st to Sept. 12th.
London, Ont.	Sept. 10th to 19th.
Montreal, Que.	Sept. 10th to 19th.
Guelph, Ont.	Sept. 15th to 17th.
Owen Sound, Ont.	Sept. 15th to 17th.
Belleville, Ont.	Sept. 15th to 18th.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Sept. 15th to 18th.
Provincial	Sept. 17th and 18th.
Renfrew, Ont.	Sept. 17th to 20th.
Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 21st to 23rd.
Peterborough, Ont.	Sept. 21st to 23rd.
Godolph, Ont.	Sept. 22nd to 24th.
Strathroy, Ont.	Sept. 23rd to 25th.
Woodstock, Ont.	Sept. 24th and 25th.
Whitby, Ont.	Sept. 28th to 30th.
Tilsonburg, Ont.	Sept. 29th and 30th.
Chatham, Ont.	Sept. 29th to Oct. 1st.
Markham, Ont.	Sept. 30th to Oct. 2nd.
Stratford, Ont.	Oct. 1st and 2nd.
Walkerton, Ont.	Oct. 1st to 3rd.
Paris, Ont.	Oct. 6th and 7th.
St. Thomas, Ont.	Oct. 6th to 8th.
Truro, N. S. (Eastern Division),	Sept. 21 to 25.
New Westminster, B. C. (Western Division),	Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2.

NOTICES.

At Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Home, Peterborough, Ont., a party of about 100 girls has arrived in Canada this month from England; ages ranging from 9 to 17 years. Applications should be sent in at once to the Secretary, Dr. Barnardo's Home, Peterborough, where terms and all particulars will be forwarded.

Every sheep should be dipped some time in the fall to insure comfort by freedom from insects during the winter. Cooper Dip will benefit the sheep greatly and cause a heavier growth of wool. The U. S. Government has just purchased a large parcel, in preference to any other, for use on Indian flocks.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The most recent knowledge in all branches of science appertaining to the veterinary profession is imparted at this well known and thriving institution, which will commence session 1896-'97 on Wednesday, October 14th. The efficiency of the staff will be maintained, and prospects for a continued large attendance of students are most encouraging.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the Western States, and enable the intending settlers to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other States in the West, Northwest and Southwest on the following dates: August 18, September 1, 15, 29, and October 6 and 20, at the low rate of two dollars more than ONE FARE for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, 2 King street E., Toronto, Ont.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE: Sir,—The Children's Aid Society of London have a few boys and girls (both Protestant and Roman Catholic) that they would like to find Christian homes for: A fine baby boy one year old, others ten years and fifteen years (Protestant), a girl three years old, a boy about five, and another about fourteen (Roman Catholic). The laws say that Protestant children must be placed in Protestant homes and Roman Catholic children in Roman Catholic homes. We find that many homes are without children and are in want of them. Since the Society has been in operation in this city, we have found many children homes, and they have proved a blessing to those that have taken them. By kindly inserting this, I have no doubt you will be the medium of bringing the childless homes and the children together. Applications to the undersigned will have immediate attention. THOS. R. PARKER, President C. A. S. 161 Dundas St., London, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Geo. W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, writes:—"The number of letters that I am receiving daily, asking for catalogues of our Jersey sale, which takes place on the 19th and 20th, proves that the ADVOCATE reaches breeders of live stock in every section of the Dominion. A visitor who came yesterday to see the stock from one of the north-east counties of Quebec Province, stated that he noticed the advertisement in the ADVOCATE. I have received several letters asking us to sell some of the noted prize-winners privately. This we have refused to do, as we consider it would be unjust to parties intending to come to the sale. Every animal that is entered in the catalogue will be put up and sold to the highest bidder. Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd's Jolie, winner of the 1st prize at Quebec and Ottawa, 1894, and Ottawa, 1895, has just dropped a very fine heifer calf by Lady Fawn of St. Anne's son; her udder is immense, and sustains the reputation of the Jolies as dairy cows."

BOOK TABLE.

Prof. W. H. Caldwell, Secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, sends us Part 27, Vol. 6, carrying the numbers of bull entries from 4246 to 4439, and those of cows from 8182 to 8562. It contains an obituary of the late president, Silas Betts, and an address written for the Association by the late Mr. Betts, on the Influence of Education upon successful occupation, especially as it relates to agriculture.

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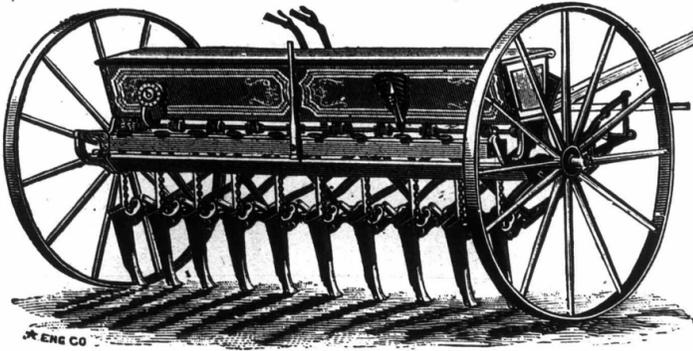
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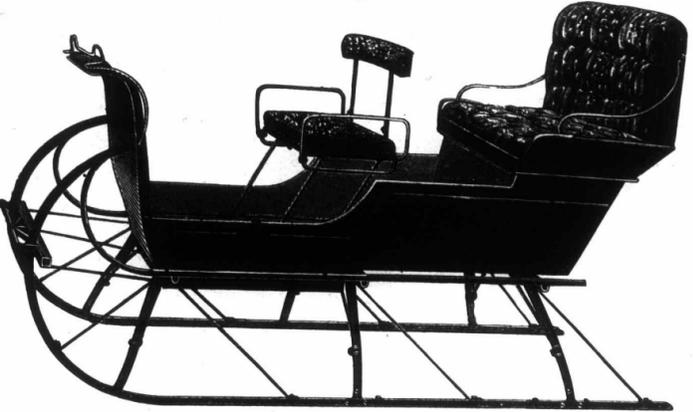
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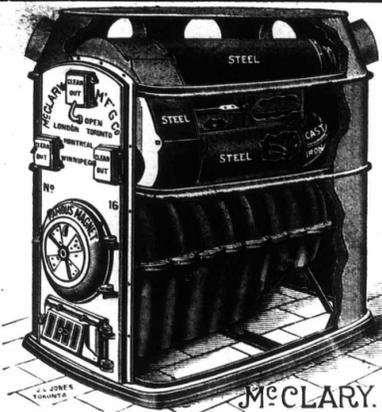


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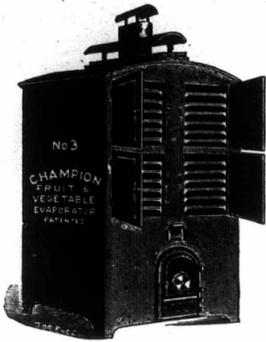
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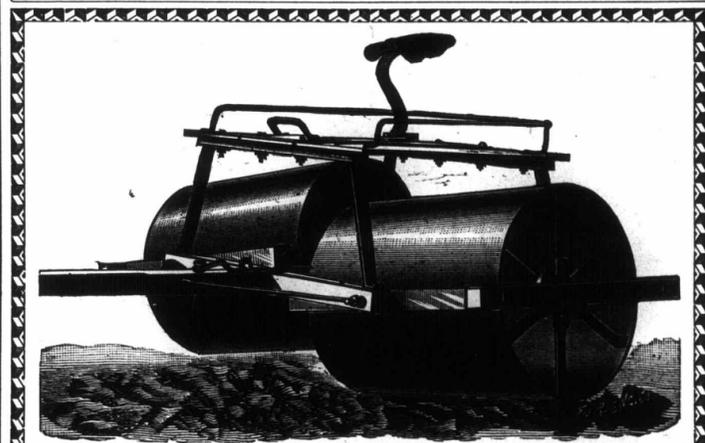
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GOSSIP.

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

Butter in cold storage is now going forward from Quebec, 450 packages leaving the last week in July in one shipment.

Miss Edith F. McDermott, of Meadville, Pa., has been appointed Professor of Domestic Economy and Household Science at the Michigan Agricultural College.

Rinderpest, or "cattle plague," which has been raging among the South African live stock, crossed from Asia to the East coast and thence spread southward.

Success in sheep husbandry is not a matter of luck. The lucky sheep farmer is none other than the painstaking, humane, enthusiastic shepherd whose success turns upon his attention to details.

By S.S. Warrigal, which recently left Port Melbourne for London, Eng., the Australian Agricultural Department shipped 150,000 rabbits. This is the largest consignment that has ever left that port, being equal to about 500 tons.

In Austria, at May 31st, there were 188 cases of foot-and-mouth disease in 42 districts, 103 cases of swine erysipelas (rotlauf) in 48 districts, and 882 cases of swine fever in 315 districts. In Hungary, foot-and-mouth disease prevailed in 68 districts, swine erysipelas in 79, and swine fever in 1,028 districts.

According to French official returns, there were, at May 31st, 160 cases of foot-and-mouth disease in 24 departments, as against 143 cases in 23 departments at April 30th. During May, pleuro-pneumonia was reported on 26 farms belonging to three departments, viz., four in the Nord, 21 in the Seine, and one in the Haute-Garonne; 55 animals attacked were slaughtered, and 145 were inoculated as having been in danger of infection.

A bonus of 3d. per gallon on all Victorian wine exported, and 1s. per gallon on brandy made from Victorian wine or grapes, and shipped abroad, is now paid by the Government there. The wine must be that of the last vintage, so that the bonus will go to the producers and not to dealers who have old wine in stock. The wineries will be assisted in the same way as the creameries and cheese factories, receiving advances without interest for three years up to £2,000.

The U. S. War Department is now experimenting with an aluminum horseshoe for the cavalry arm of the service. It is forged in a peculiar manner, with particles of highly tempered steel pressed into it to make it harder. Trials have shown that shoes of this kind will outlast the ordinary ones by double, and there is no need of fire in putting them on the hoof. Not only are they wonderfully light, but they are said to preserve the feet of horses remarkably. The only objection to them is that they are very expensive, costing 50 cents apiece wholesale. The matter of weight is of importance here, inasmuch as every cavalryman is obliged to carry in his saddlebags one fore shoe and one hind shoe for use in case of accident.

An exchange boasts of the "largest living hog" on exhibition at Kaufman, Texas. He is a cross between a Poland-China and a Jersey Red. When sold six months ago, it weighed 1,430 pounds. He is 3 feet 3 inches long, 4 feet 1 inch high, measures 6 feet around the neck, 3 feet around the body, and 25 inches around the forearm. His feet are as large as those of a common ox, and the leg bone larger than that of the largest steers. He eats corn like an ox: takes the whole ear in his mouth at once, and eats the cob as well as the corn, eating from forty to fifty ears at a meal. There seems to be no surplus flesh on him, and physicians who have examined the hog say he can easily be made to reach 2,200 pounds. As a side-show freak he is all right, but he is not the sort the pork packer is looking for nowadays.

The Queensland cattle are now suffering from the "tick plague." The young ticks, when hatched, are remarkably active and quick in their motions. At that stage they are extremely small, and to note their formation it is necessary to observe them through a powerful magnifying-glass. When they reach a warm-blooded animal they are four-legged, but they soon develop a sixth pair, which are armed so as to assist in holding on to the skin. The female develops rapidly, but the male remains always small. As the female develops she becomes striped on the back, and when she falls off the host to lay her eggs she is of a dark brown color. The blood of a beast suffering from tick fever, when observed under the microscope, shows the red corpuscles with the edges indented, as if nibbled away by the micro-organisms of the disease. As an instance of the remarkable vitality of these insects, a few of them, after being kept in captivity for several weeks, were put into a bottle containing proof spirits, when they swam about for half a day before the spirits took effect on them. Ticks have been found on wild turkeys and water-fowl that have been identified, by persons competent to give an opinion, as the tick that produces the fever in cattle.

GOOD PRICES FOR PURE-BRED SWINE.

The sale of Poland-China swine of three Illinois breeders, at the Fair Grounds, Springfield, Ill., August 5th, indicates that, notwithstanding the hard times and that this is a presidential campaign year, usually dull for business, there are men that have great faith in the money-making power of the hog. The highest price was for a two-year-old sow that went to Indiana on the record-beating bid of \$1,310.00, the most that was ever paid for a hog at public auction. The next highest price was for a two-year-old sow that remains in Central Illinois, and the third highest was \$600 for a two-year-old sow that went to Indiana. The buyers were from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, and Nebraska. The average of the sale was \$112.00. "The Poland-China breeders have set a mark; will the Berkshire sale at this place Wednesday reach it?" inquires Mr. John G. Springer.

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