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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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No. 385.



THE PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE STAFF OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT GUELPH.

EDITORIAL.

The Staff of the Ontario Agricultural College.

It affords us a great deal of pleasure to accord the place of honor in this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to a group of portraits representing the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and the present staff of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, the fame of which has deservedly extended into many countries beyond the bounds of Canada. Following is a brief outline sketch of the career of each member of the staff, which shows how well-equipped is the Institution, from a practical as well as a scientific standpoint; and, also, how wide is the range of work covered on the Farm and in the College course. Complaint is sometimes made that in photography and portraiture "subjects" are often flattered, but we have no hesitation in saying that our artist has not done so in this instance. Having good subjects, all he had to do, as a printer would say, was simply to "follow copy," which he has faithfully done. The ADVOCATE takes pleasure in presenting to our readers throughout Canada, the United States, and beyond the seas, the accomplished staff of the O. A. C.:

Hon. John Dryden, M.P.P., Minister of Agriculture for Ontario (No. 1).—The Hon. John Dryden, who presides with such distinguished ability over the Agricultural Department of the Provincial Government, was born on June 5th, 1840, in Whitby township, Ontario Co., Ont., being the son of the late James Dryden, who came to Canada from England some 20 years before. His education, as far as schools were concerned, was received at the Public School near his farm home, and at the Whitby Grammar School. But the work of self-education has, in his case, never ceased, so that to-day his attainments in various departments of human knowledge are of an eminently high character. Though urged to take a university course, his natural love for agriculture prevailed and he devoted himself to farming and the rearing of pure-bred stock, achieving, for example, such successes in Shorthorn and Shropshire breeding as to give "Maple Shade Farm," at Brooklin, Ont., which still receives his personal attention, a far-extended and well-deserved fame. In recognition of his efforts in these lines, he received the Presidency of the Canadian Shorthorn and the American Shropshire Associations. The latter position he still holds. Among other enterprises occupying a share of his thought and energy in management is that of McMaster University, Toronto, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination. From youth he developed a faculty for the administration of public affairs, and it was but natural after several years' service in municipal life that he should be called a step higher in 1879, when he was elected a member of the Local Legislature to represent South Ontario, an event which repeated itself in 1882, 1886, 1890, and 1894. It was in 1890, upon the reorganization of the Ontario Cabinet, that he was chosen to take charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, a department steadily and rapidly growing in importance. He has become a power in the governing councils of Ontario, and has infused ever increasing vitality in all branches of his department, exercising a practical influence that has been felt at the College and Experimental Farm, as elsewhere. Under his regime the various organizations for the special development of dairying, poultry keeping, entomology, road making, horticulture, and the breeding and registration of pure-bred stock, have prospered marvellously. He has abounding faith in the principle that for the farmer *knowledge is power*. To stimulate the desire for knowledge and united effort, and to bring information within access of all, has been the genius of his administration.

James Mills, M. A., LL. D., President (No. 2), was born of North-of-Ireland parents, in the county of Simcoe, Ont., in the year 1840. His first twenty-one years were spent upon one of the best-managed and best-cultivated farms of the Province. Having lost his right arm in a threshing machine at the age of twenty-one he entered the Public School; from thence he went to Brantford Grammar School, and from there to Victoria College, where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1868, taking the gold medal of the year for the highest rank in general proficiency. After graduation he taught for awhile in the Cobourg Collegiate Institute, from which position he was promoted to the headmastership of the Brantford High School, which soon rose to be a Collegiate Institute under his conduct. The honor of LL. D., was conferred upon him by his alma mater in May, 1892. Mr. Mills was offered, without any solicitation on his part, the position of President of the Ontario Agricultural College, which was accepted in the summer of 1879. Since President Mills' appointment as head of that institution, great progress has been made, together with improvements in the buildings and equipment which are still being added to year by year. The work of the College has also been greatly enlarged during that time by the addition of a third year's course and affiliation with Toronto University. His capacities as an educationist and administrator have kept pace with the

development of the work. To Dr. Mills' untiring zeal and exceptional executive ability is largely due the successes attending the institution of which he is the worthy head, as also in the organization of the Farmers' Institutes, direction of the travelling dairies, etc. We hope he may be long spared to continue his arduous and successful labors in the Presidency of this splendid educational institution.

J. Hoyes Panton, M.A., F.G.S., Professor of Natural History and Geology (No. 3), son of the late James Panton, Toronto, was born in Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, 1817. He was educated at Whitby High School and Toronto University, from which he graduated in 1877 as first silver medalist and McMurrich medalist in Natural Science. Before coming to Guelph, Prof. Panton was assistant master in Oshawa High School. In 1878 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in O. A. C.; 1885 appointed Professor of Natural History and Geology, which position he now holds. He has read four papers before the British Association, has contributed many articles to agricultural papers, journals and magazines, including the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He has also written two small books, one on Economic Geology and one on Economic Entomology, also many bulletins in connection with the Department of Natural History. He has attended and delivered lectures at every series of Farmers' Institutes since established in 1885. He was elected Fellow of the Geological Society, England, 1885, and Fellow of the Victoria Institute, England, 1887.

A. E. Shuttleworth, B. A. Sc., Professor of Chemistry (No. 4), was born of English parentage at Mount Albert, York Co., Ont., Nov. 27, 1862. He worked on his father's farm, when not at school, until seventeen years of age. His education was secured at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, Berlin High School, Ontario Agricultural College, and McGill University, where he received his degree B. A. Sc. in 1890. Before his appointment as Professor of Chemistry, Prof. Shuttleworth was the superintendent of the experimental department on the Guelph Farm from 1882-85. He was Professor of Agriculture and Natural Science in Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1890-91, which position he occupied when he received the appointment he now holds.

C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., Experimentalist (No. 5), son of Daniel Zavitz—German descent—was born at Coldstream, Middlesex Co., Ont. Mr. Zavitz, after leaving Public School, gained entrance to Strathroy High School in 1881, where he procured a second-class certificate in 1884. In 1886 he completed his second year at the Ontario Agricultural College, obtaining an associate diploma. In 1888 the University degree, B. S. A., was procured. In 1889 he passed the Agriculture and Arts examination, winning the 1st prize for general proficiency. Mr. Zavitz started work in the experimental department of the Ontario Agricultural College, June 18, 1886, having finished the final examinations for the College diploma two days previous. He has continued at the same work ever since. From 1886 to 1893 he was assistant superintendent of experimental department; 1893 to present time, experimentalist; 1887 to present time (except 1888) he was editor for Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. In 1886 assisted in starting a system of co-operative experimental work in agriculture over Ontario. He has for the last two years been director of that work. Number of field plots at the Ontario Experimental Farm, 1886, 56; 1895, 1,700 (over). Number of ex-students and other farmers conducting co-operative experiments over Ontario, 1886, 12; 1895, 1,705. College reports and bulletins give results.

G. E. Day, B.S.A., Professor of Agriculture (No. 6), son of Thos. Day, formerly a successful farmer in the township of Eramosa, Wellington Co., now retired, was born in Guelph township. After leaving the rural Public School he worked upon his father's farm until 21 years of age, when he entered the Guelph Collegiate Institute, where he procured a second-class teacher's certificate. He then taught Public School four and a-half years, entered the Agricultural College in 1891, and was gold medalist in 1892. In 1893 Prof. Day graduated from the O. A. C., having conferred upon him the degree B. S. A. by the University of Toronto. After graduating he took charge of one of the Travelling Dairies for one summer. He was then appointed Lecturer on Agriculture, with charge of live stock experiments.

H. H. Dean, B. S. A., Professor of Dairy Husbandry (No. 7), was born of Canadian father and German mother at Hawkesville, Waterloo Co. His educational training was obtained at Harley Public School, Brant Co., and the Ontario Agricultural College, where he graduated with degree of B. S. A. in 1890. Before receiving the present appointment, Jan. 1st, 1891, Professor Dean had charge of dairy work at New York Experiment Station, Geneva. Besides taking charge of the dairy department since his appointment, he has spent considerable time at Farmers' Institutes, dairy meetings, and with the Travelling Dairy. The remainder of the time he has been giving lectures to College students and superintending work of the department. For three sessions he has taken charge of special dairy class; has also done considerable experimenting, chiefly with reference to the effect of food on quality and quantity of milk; effects of fat in milk on yield and quality of cheese; comparing the different methods of creaming milk. For 1895 he has arranged a series of ex-

periments in butter and cheese-making, and also by-products of the dairy, which series will extend throughout the whole year.

J. Hugo Reed, V. S., Professor of Veterinary Science (No. 8), son of Robt. A. Reed (of Irish extraction), was born in the township of Esquesing, Halton County. He was educated at Stewarttown and Georgetown, and Ontario Veterinary College, from which he graduated in 1882, securing the gold medal for general proficiency. Since his graduation, Prof. Reed has practiced the veterinary profession in Guelph. He was appointed to his present position in December, 1892.

William Rennie, Farm Superintendent (No. 9), was born 1835, in Scarborough, York Co., Ont., of Scotch parentage. He was educated in Scarborough, where he engaged in and continued farming for a number of years. He commenced an implement and seed business in Toronto, 1870, which is at present carried on by his sons, Robert, John and Thomas. Mr. Rennie received his present appointment Oct. 1, 1893, in which he has made decided improvements in the appearance, productiveness, and general state of the Farm.

H. L. Hutt, B. S. A., Horticulturist (No. 10), son of F. A. Hutt, clerk of Stamford township, was born in Welland Co., three miles from Niagara Falls. He was a student at Stamford High School for four years. Received diploma and gold medal for general proficiency at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1890. In '91, obtained degree of B. S. A., from Toronto University, after which he took special course in Horticulture with Prof. Bailey at Cornell University. Before receiving the appointment he now holds, Prof. Hutt worked upon his father's farm in Stamford township, while not attending school or college. Since coming to the Ontario Agricultural College in 1893, he has taken charge of the horticultural department, besides giving full course of lectures in Horticulture. He has also lectured at Farmers' Institutes for three years. Prof. Hutt has taken part in the establishment of fruit experiment stations now located in different parts of the Province of Ontario.

R. Harcourt, B. S. A., Assistant Chemist (No. 11), was born in Goderich, Huron Co., Ont., of English-Scotch extraction. Mr. Harcourt received his education in Preston, Toronto, and at the O. A. C., receiving associate diploma in 1892, degree of B. S. A., in 1893, in which year he obtained his present position of Assistant Chemist. In 1890 Mr. Harcourt's father, J. F. Harcourt, bought a farm at St. Ann's, Lincoln Co., where the Assistant Chemist worked, excepting while at school, until entering the Agricultural College.

J. A. Reynolds, B.A., Assistant Resident Master (No. 12), son of Mr. Joseph Reynolds, now living in Oshawa, was born, 1868, in the township of Darlington, Durham Co., on the farm now owned by Mr. Chas. Langmaid. Prof. Reynolds' education was obtained at Solina Public School, Oshawa High School, and Toronto University, from which he graduated in 1893. He taught Public School at Enfield, in Darlington township, for three years, 1888-1890. In 1893 he was appointed Lecturer in English and Mathematics at the O. A. C.

F. C. Harrison, B.S.A., Bacteriologist and Librarian (No. 13), son of F. Sladen Harrison, Esq., Winchester, England, was educated at Westminster School, London, and Mason's College, Birmingham; passed 1st class College of Preceptors and Senior Local, Cambridge; undergraduate of London University, 1888; took full course at Ontario Agricultural College, receiving the degree of B. S. A. from University of Toronto in 1892. He took a summer course at Cornell University in 1894, and visited the Universities of Chicago, Wisconsin, Harvard, Yale, and Wesleyan; he also took a course at University of Michigan. He was appointed to the position of assistant in the department of Natural History and Geology in 1892, and to the position of Bacteriologist in January, 1895. He is awaiting laboratory accommodation in new building now in course of erection.

L. G. Jarvis, Manager of Poultry Department (No. 14), was born of English-German extraction, within three miles of the City of London, Ont. For many years Mr. Jarvis was Director and Superintendent at the Western Fair. For over twenty years he has acted as judge on poultry at all the leading exhibitions in Canada, and some of the largest in the United States, including the World's Fair. He is a member of the Masonic Order, being P. D. D. G. M. of London District, and is now G. R. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. He was appointed manager of the poultry department, Oct. 1, 1894. Besides caring for the poultry, he delivers lectures to the students on the care and management of fowls, the origin and characteristics of the different breeds, as well as the various points to be observed in judging the leading sorts. Artificial incubation and proper methods of feeding from shell to market are also taken up in practice and theory.

R. F. Holterman, A. O. A. C., Apiarist (No. 15), is of German nationality, was born June 14th, 1860, in Hamburg, Germany. His education was received at a private school at Ottawa, the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, Upper Canada College (Toronto), Day's Commercial College (Toronto), from which he graduated. He then took a course at the O. A. C., passing all examinations with honors in every subject. Having obtained a prominent standing among bee-keepers, he was recently appointed

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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- 1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada. 2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month. 3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application. 4. Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post-card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given. 5. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law. 6. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued. 7. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible. 8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. 9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid. 10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once. 11. We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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Lecturer and Experimentalist in Bee-keeping at the O. A. C. He is at present President of the North American Bee-keepers' Association, which meets in Toronto, Sept. 4th to 6th, 1895. He is also editor of the Canadian Bee Journal.

Captain Walter Clark, Instructor of Drill and Gymnastics (No. 16), was born in Suffolk, England, of English parentage; was trained in the British Army. He held the position of Sergeant-Major, Royal Artillery. In 1880 he was appointed to the position of Gymnastic and Drill Instructor at the O. A. C. and Guelph City schools. He is also Health and Relief Officer for the City of Guelph.

G. A. Putnam, Secretary (No. 17) son of P. J. Putnam, a dairy farmer in South Dorchester, was born at Lyons, Elgin Co., Ont. He received his educational instructions at Aylmer Collegiate Institute, worked upon his father's farm until he received his present appointment, in May, 1890, of General Correspondent and Supervisor of Students at certain hours.

A. McCallum, Bursar (No. 18), was born in Cobourg, Ont., of Scotch parentage. He was educated in Cobourg High School, carried on a merchandise business for a number of years, received his present appointment in 1881.

New Experimental Building at the O. A. C.

No department of work carried on in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College of late years has attracted more general and favorable attention among farmers than that in charge of Mr. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist. We have felt on the occasion of more than one visit to that Institution that he was very seriously hampered for lack of space and facilities, especially in view of the growing importance and magnitude of the work which is developing very rapidly, as our readers are aware, in connection with the Agricultural and Experimental Union, and otherwise. It therefore affords satisfaction to have noted in the Ontario supplementary estimates an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a new experimental building, which is to be located upon the College grounds, between the convocation hall and the residence of the Experimentalist, and directly in front of the College barns. The front of the building will be in a line with the front of the College building, chemical laboratory, and convocation hall. The main building is to be 70 x 45 feet, and will be used almost exclusively for experimental work. In the basement will be workrooms and storage-rooms for fertilizers, grains, roots, potatoes, etc. The ground floor will contain the office for the Experimentalist, general office for working up reports, seed-testing room, large workroom, and dark photographic room; while the large room on the second floor will be devoted to a permanent exhibit of experimental products, so arranged that visitors may inspect them at any season of the year. The wing which extends towards the convocation hall will be 51 x 38 feet. The ground floor will be used as a live stock classroom, and the second floor as a lecture-room on agriculture and bacteriology. There will be an office for the Agriculturist on the ground floor of the main building, and an office and private laboratory for the Bacteriologist on the second floor of the main building. The building is to be made of white brick, and will be heated by steam brought through underground pipes from the main College building. Work is now in progress, and the whole structure is to be completed by the first of November next. The building is being constructed by McIntosh & Griffiths, Woodstock, who got the contract at about \$10,000.

The Annual Report of the O. A. C.

We heartily commend to the attention of our readers the twentieth annual report of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, at Guelph, Ont., including the sixteenth annual report of the Experimental Union, the most attractively illustrated and, all points considered, the most satisfactory yet issued from that institution. There has been complete harmony among the officers, and the work was carried on during 1894 with exceptional vigor. The total attendance in the year is reported as 290, several students finding it necessary to room and board outside during the fall term. We notice with regret that the summer course for Public School teachers was last year attended by only some seven teachers, compared with thirty-four the year previous. The reason for this was not through any lack on the part of this admirable institution itself, but simply owing to a change in the regulations of the Department of Education, whereby agriculture practically disappeared from the list of Public School studies, by being stricken out as a bonus subject for the High School entrance examination, and as long as that remains in force the summer school for teachers must be discontinued. This, we think, is to be deplored, because it formed a direct connecting link between the Agricultural College and the Public Schools of the country, and because it placed at a merely nominal expense splendid opportunities within reach of our teachers for "Nature study" along the lines suggested by Mr. Dearnness, in his paper on "Agricultural Education," lately published in these columns.

We have no hesitation in saying that the O. A. C. and Farm never stood so well in public esteem as to-day, never were so appreciated on their merits by the rank and file of Ontario farmers, and never did students and ex-students look to the College with so much pride as their agricultural alma mater. So far as we can note, from personal observation and otherwise, the placing of the Farm proper under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wm. Rennie has proved much more satisfactory than the old arrangement. (The lectures on live stock husbandry and agriculture are now given by Prof. G. E. Day, B. S. A., who has amply demonstrated his practical abilities in that important department.) It is quite true, as the O. A. C. Review remarked in a recent issue, that the Farm proper under Mr. Rennie, and the experimental department under Mr. Zavitz, never presented an appearance equal to that of the present time, a statement that will be borne out fully by a visit to the institution itself. Mr. Rennie has gone about his work without any flourish of trumpets, but with rare good taste, judgment and perseverance, and the Farm itself tells the story. The new poultry department, and other essential points of interest at the institution, have been noted or illustrated from time to time in these columns, and elsewhere we give a description of the new experimental building now in course of erection. We notice by the report that in June, 1894, some 10,000 excursionists visited the College. A portrait group of (1894) second-year students and staff, also illustrations of the farm buildings, experimental

plots, haying scene, and several other engravings, notably those in Prof. Panton's section, and specimens of pure-bred poultry, adorn this admirable report upon which we congratulate President Mills and staff.

The Advisory Board.

Another factor in the successful conduct of the Agricultural College and Farm has been the practical counsels, from time to time, of the Advisory Board, consisting of the following prominent and representative men:—John I. Hobson, Mosborough, Chairman; C. C. James, M. A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Secretary; John McMillan, M. P., Constable; Edward Jeffs, Bond Head; G. B. Boyce, Norham; D. A. Dowling, Appleton; Wm. Donaldson, South Zorra; and J. S. Smith, Maple Lodge.

Guard Our Sheep Interests.

It may have been thought by some that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, for June 1st, was unduly exercised in regard to the necessity for the continued maintenance of a rigid oversight of all sheep coming into Canada, whether from Great Britain or the United States, as well as of any shipments destined for the British markets. History has a way of repeating itself, and it was evident to our minds, by the continuous clamor being kept up in certain Old Country quarters, that another embargo (upon sheep) would not be unexpected, though all the complaints had reference to United States animals, and any restriction adopted would doubtless first be applied in that direction. That our remarks were timely and well-advised would appear from an incident that has since transpired: Dr. McEachran, the Dominion Government Live Stock Inspector at the Port of Montreal, stopped a shipment of 300 sheep, arriving from the United States, destined for the Old Country. Some of them were found to be affected with "scab," and were promptly shipped back to Boston, Mass. All possible precautions are being taken to protect Canadian sheep from contamination from whatever source, the Government being fully alive to the necessity for constantly and thoroughly looking after the interests of Canadian sheep breeders. Vigilant action on the part of the authorities, such as that alluded to above, is to be heartily commended.

Manitoba and Northwest Crops.

Throughout the whole Northwest the crop prospects are most encouraging. The weather through June was favorable to a degree, all sections being blessed with frequent and copious showers of rain. The following table of acreages, comparing this year's crop with that of 1894, taken from the official crop report of Manitoba, will be of interest:—

Table with 3 columns: Area under, 1894, 1895. Rows include Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Potatoes, and Roots.

The general increase is encouraging. The falling off in the root crop is probably attributable to the favorable spring, offering greater inducements to increasing the acreage under cereal crops. Under other crops the following area is given: Rye, 2,855 acres; corn, 1,000; peas, 970; buckwheat, 125. No mention is made of white beans, of which a considerable quantity is now being grown with fair success in some sections.

Important to Breeders and Others.

We direct the attention of our readers generally, particularly those interested in exhibiting live stock, agricultural products, etc., to the important announcements which appear in our department, especially devoted to that purpose, on another page. We give there information of interest regarding the Toronto and Montreal Exhibitions, together with details of the plans adopted a few days ago for the next Ontario Fat Stock Show; also information regarding the new Eastern Ontario Dairy Show, and the Northwest Territorial Exhibition.

A writer gives the following method of dealing with a puller:—For a puller, or one who has the habit of bearing too hard on the bit, start him slowly with a loose rein, talk coaxingly to him, going slowly as long as you can. When his pace gets too fast, pull him gently, whether you have gone a rod or a mile, but never hold with a heavy hand while driving, for the harder he is held the more he will pull. If he is restive and nervous at being hitched up, and in a hurry to go, back him out and drive in two or three times, then tie and let him stand an hour or two, then drive to the door and tie, leaving a while, then drive back to the stable and take him out.

The Earl of Derby, Canada's ex-Governor-General, formerly known as Lord Stanley of Preston, is this year President of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, the annual excursion of which was held last week to Lancashire.

It is said that 50 years ago the "230 list" of trotters contained but a single occupant, but up to the end of 1894, 10,530 had entered the circle, 6,428 during the past five years.

STOCK.

The Keeping of Canadian Records.

A meeting of delegates from the various Canadian breeders' associations is to be called by Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, for about the time of the Toronto Industrial Fair, early in Sept., to complete definite arrangements for the future carrying on of the records. Under the new Agricultural Act the Government has the power to appoint a Superintendent of Registration whose salary will be paid in part directly by the Government, which will doubtless provide offices for this work in the new Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The Minister is of opinion that the Province can be thus liberal with the breeders' organizations, when it is remembered that the breaking up of the old Agriculture and Arts Association brings some \$80,000 at least into the Provincial treasury, the interest on which will considerably more than compensate for any outlay in the work of registration, the direct guidance of which hereafter rests with the breeders themselves. As head of the Department, the Minister does not propose to exercise control of the manner of carrying on these records, except to insist that the Superintendent acts according to the instructions and up to the standard given by the various associations. The above liberal propositions will very much simplify the future of Canadian record-keeping, the share of expense to be borne by breeders being light, and, at the same time, a system is provided under which a uniformly high standard of registration can be maintained.

A Retrospect of the Philadelphia Horse Show.

The horse show held 28th of May to 1st June at Wissahickon Heights was the fourth of a series which have been conducted under the auspices of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association. Since its inception, so popular has been the Exhibition that it now ranks as the first of the many open-air shows held on this continent, and indeed it is very little behind the celebrated Madison Square Garden Show, with which the exhibits and prizes compare very favorably as to quality, quantity and amount. Indeed, when one comes to reflect, it would be strange were this not the case, as a glance at the board of directors and the list of exhibitors, with their addresses, would convince the most doubtful that some of the former are common to both and some of the latter exhibit largely at each place. Wissahickon Heights is situated in a sort of basin, about ten miles outside of the flourishing and progressive city of Philadelphia, and is a favorite summer resort of the *elite* from that city, who, tired with their daily toil in a dusty city in the heat of summer, seek refuge at the well-known summer hotel, Wissahickon Inn (most of the summer hotels down there are styled inns), which is built round three sides of a square, two rooms wide, with a central hallway, so as to enable every guest to have a pleasant view when he retires to his room in the cool of the evening for a quiet smoke or to enjoy the society of his family. There is accommodation for about five hundred guests: large dining-room, extensive verandas; heated with hot water pipes (for use, I presume, in winter). The inn is two and one-half stories high, and though not elaborately furnished, is well gotten up, and filled with every convenience. The roads in the vicinity are magnificently constructed, and it is no wonder that the breeding of driving horses is the pursuit of the leisure hours of so many wealthy men, as who would wish to ride a bicycle when the four-in-hand can bowl along for miles at a stretch without meeting a single stone of sufficient dimensions to obstruct even a Thoroughbred horse in its course. The scenery is lovely, the country well-wooded, and one could easily imagine oneself in the heart of England were it not for the almost complete absence of fences of any description. Indeed, if you have a notion to take a short cut, there is apparently no objection to walking across your neighbor's rye field; at least this appeared to be the method adopted by most people when they wished to shorten their journey. Of cattle I saw none, except one fine herd of Dutch Belted cattle (a cut of which appeared in one of your back numbers), the property of S. F. Houston. Within twenty miles of the city may be found some of the best-known Hackney studs in America, and on this account I would like to warn any intending future exhibitor at this show to go well-prepared, as it is an exceedingly risky thing to pit one's stock against men who have millions of money at their command, and can easily go one better should their stock not prove sufficient for the occasion.

The show grounds have this year been removed from their old site and now occupy several acres directly opposite the Wissahickon Inn. Unlike New York, there was ample accommodation for all exhibitors, and visitors were readily granted a preference over residents in the neighborhood. The genial Secretary, Mr. Newdale, who, I understand, is one of America's best-known cricketers, was always ready to do anything in his power to assist a stranger, and one or two offers

which he made to the writer will be remembered with gratitude by him for many years to come. The attendance at the show was of a fashionable character, and on Decoration Day was very large; indeed it tested to the full the capacity of the grounds. On all the other days there was only an average attendance; but when one considers the distance from the city, and the frightful heat which one had to submit to in a broiling sun, this fact is not surprising.

The boxes arranged in front of a semicircular grandstand were all filled, and some of them commanded good prices, though on the whole I think that they would scarcely average as much as the boxes sold at the recent Canadian Horse Show.

The ring was a large oval one, with an upright fence, and promenade all round a fruit hedge; inside of this, cement flooring covered with six inches or more of good tanbark. There was around the grounds a copious display of flowering shrubs and plants which, together with the numerous drags hitched outside the promenade and adorned with female beauty of all descriptions, added much to the appearance of the show. The stables, both stalls and boxes, were everything that could be desired: cheap, roomy in the case of the boxes, the fronts let down on hinges, so as to afford a good view of the stock to the visitors, and the roofs were extended over a promenade, so that one could inspect the stock without fear of being inflicted with sunstroke.

Amongst the numerous exhibitors there were only two entered on the catalogues from Canada: Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., and Mr. H. N. Crossley; the former, for some reason unknown to the writer, did not turn up; the latter was successful in carrying off second and third prizes in the three-year-old Hackney mare class, and fourth in the two-year-old stallion (Hackney) class; but was unfortunate in that he had to compete with three of stock on the day of his arrival at the show, otherwise he might have been more successful. The owner of Rosseau Fireball may consider himself fortunate in one respect, namely, that a son of Fireworks was able, even after a journey of six hundred miles by railroad, to beat a son of the much-lauded Bonfire—the half-brother of Fireworks.

Mr. Beith, though absent, was not forgotten, and those who saw Ottawa, exhibited by John Wiley, could not help wishing that the popular President of the Hackney Society had been there to witness the success of the horse which Mr. Stevens so lately purchased from him at a big figure. Naturally, a good deal of interest centred around this new addition to American Hackney stock, and those who saw Ottawa in the afternoon of May 29th, and in the parade held later, when he and Wildfire were retained in the ring for the edification of the public, witnessed a sight which they will not soon forget. Ottawa certainly went faultlessly, but was hardly able to lower the laurels of that veteran Cadet, who, with less flesh, and feeling in good shape, went better than he has ever done before. Mr. Stevens' horse had to be content with second place. General II., the third-prize winner in this class, was to my mind a better goer than either of the two who got ahead of him, but the judges considered him a little lame, and he was certainly not conditioned as he might have been. Winifred, lately owned by Mr. Beith, and now the property of Mr. Stevens, won fourth in a very strong brood mare class; her foal secured the blue ribbon. Of Canadian-bred horses there were several successful ones, notably, Great Scott, who won first in harness class under 15½; Winoga, bred in Manitoba, third in the trotter driving class; Aspinwall Belle, third in the saddle class, 15½ and over; Oakdale, bred in London, Ont., third in the harness class, 15½ and over. There were many other Canadian-bred horses exhibited in classes which I did not follow very closely. Mr. Hastings also must have felt jubilant when he read the reports of the show, as in the Hackney classes youngsters by Lord Bardolph gained two firsts, one second, and one third.

Of course the principal interest of the show centred in old Wildfire, who has recently been imported by the well-known Chestnut Hill Stock Farm. Wildfire has sired more out-and-out goers probably than any horse who has yet been foaled, and America is fortunate in already possessing several of his get. In spite of his fifteen years, he did not disappoint the public, and though showing against horses who carried only one-fifth of his years in some instances, he proved himself a match for all-comers. Exhibited in three classes, he carried off the premier honors in two, namely, in the veteran cup class for horses over twelve years, beating Mr. Cassatt's celebrated pony Little Wonder, and in the get class, beating the same horse and the equally notorious Cadet. This is the first time, I believe, that these two celebrated stock-getters have been matched the one against the other, and though they are of entirely different types of Hackney, I think that there was no question that Wildfire deserved the honors he got, though it was rather a risky thing to show a new arrival in this country in such a class, when only three or four of his progeny can be found, against Cadet, who has been constantly bred to the best mares on the Continent of America for several years back; the credit, however, is none the less to Wildfire. In the Hackney stallion class, 15½ and under, three years and over, Wildfire was a close second to Enthorpe Performer, who is at last showing in his right form and sustaining the reputation which he gained in England, and which he so richly deserves. In this class, had the

old veteran shown as well as he did in the two other classes, I think that the two judges would have been greatly puzzled what to do; but, fortunately for Mr. Bourne, Wildfire in his first appearance was going a little wide, and being a little low in his back, on account of age, the judges could not do otherwise than place him second. Royalty, a four-year-old Rufus colt shown in this class, took third, and was very favorably thought of by many of the breeders around the ring; indeed there were not a few who considered him the coming horse. Wildfire is a b-roan; thick-set, 15 years, without a blemish, of a color and stamp rarely seen nowadays, even in England; he much resembles some of the cuts in the early volumes of the English Hackney Stud Book; he is entirely different from the big, rangy stock which the Americans have been bringing to this country, and should he become as famous on this side of the water as a sire as he was on the other side, we can look for a considerable revolution in the type of Hackney which we are accustomed to see at most of our American shows. One of the best horses exhibited was Kitty Glen, a thoroughbred Hackney filly, three years old, who took first in the driving class (14 entries). For mare or gelding 14½ and under 14½, Mr. Bourne is certainly to be congratulated on being the possessor of such a sweet mare, and it will indeed be strange if we do not hear of more successes gained by her, as she was undoubtedly the best all-round goer in the ring. This exhibit was of course a great triumph to the Hackney breeders, though not the only one, and it is safe to say that one can not go to any show on this continent to-day without having to compete against some of this popular breed, though as yet there are not many of them in the country.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not propose to trespass on your time any longer, but will close with one remark: The stand and ring were, I should imagine, about the same, or somewhat smaller, dimensions than those which used to exist at Toronto Industrial. As class succeeds class in rotation, at stated times, every one has a chance of observing those classes in which he takes the most interest, and of becoming educated in the different breeds of stock. Let me ask you, Why did the Industrial authorities take away the part of their exhibition which was the most educating to the farming community, and give us nothing in return? We have magnificent stables, far more expensive ones than there is any need for, but no place, except four paltry enclosures, in which to show our stock. If we can not have a covered building in which we could sit at ease, surely something might be done in the way of providing a simple stand with an enclosure in front, where those who do not care to witness a lot of jumping-jacks, tight-rope dancers, and so forth, could at least be given an opportunity of improving their minds and gaining some increase of knowledge in the walk of life which it has fallen to their lot to occupy.

HORACE N. CROSSLEY.

[NOTE.—In the last paragraph of his very interesting letter, Mr. Crossley raises a point that well-deserves serious consideration by exhibition authorities. Already some of these associations are imperiling their chances of usefulness by pandering to a craze for circus novelties and the like, the creation of the taste for which they are largely responsible themselves. We commend Mr. Crossley's plea for facilities that will improve the educational features of these shows.—EDITOR.]

The Scottish Clydesdale Society.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Clydesdale Society at Edinburgh, discussion was resumed on the subject of registering American-bred Clydesdales in the Stud Book of this country. A letter was read from Mr. Alexander Galbraith, Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, giving details of the latest Treasury minute of the United States on the tariff for imported stock. Three top crosses is the standard—that is, a horse or mare must have a registered sire and dam, and these must have registered sires and dams. The Council, having heard this statement, is of the opinion that no barrier exists in respect of the duties now charged on imported stock into the United States to the admission of horses bred outside of the United Kingdom into the Clydesdale Stud Book, and in view of the remit from the general meeting in March, appoint a special meeting of the Society to be held in the H. & A. S. show-yard, Dumfries, to consider the whole question. Mr. Martin gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the by-law which prohibits the registration in the Stud Book of horses bred outside of the United Kingdom be rescinded.

The attempt to remodel the Stud Book by admitting the Shire cross proved a signal failure; the following motion by Mr. Walker being negatived seven to two:—“(1) That with regard to stock descended from registered Shires, the rule prospectively in force, namely, 'No horse foaled after 1893 will qualify stock for registration, unless he be himself registered,' be, and is hereby rescinded; (2) That animals got by a registered Clydesdale, and out of a registered Shire, and *vice versa*, be entered in an appendix to Volume XVIII.; (3) That the stock of animals thus bred, got by, or out of registered Clydesdales, be similarly entered; and, (4) That where the foundation stock is registered Shire, three top crosses shall entitle to full registration.”

Preparing Sheep for the Show.

BY RICHARD GIBSON.

In inditing this in response to your esteemed request, we would say that it is only done to encourage the new beginner, the "entered apprentice," it may be, of the craft. The Master Masons have taken their degrees, and nothing that I can write would interest them.

The first consideration for the novice is to become acquainted with the breed with which he wants to become identified; after that he must assure himself of the fact that no slipshod methods will assist him. He must not anticipate an easy time; hence, only those who really have a love for their work can expect to be successful. This I want to especially emphasize. No day can be too long, no work connected with them too irksome. After making up his mind that he thoroughly loves all that will be required of him, as far as care and attention are concerned, it will become necessary to select the breed with which he is most conversant, or the one that will best suit his soil and climate, bearing in mind that the poorer and lighter the soil the smaller the breed he should select. The big, heavy fellows require luxuriant feed, and surroundings to correspond. After deciding upon the special breed, then we would say that to win one must have well-bred stock,—the better bred (that is, the nearer they are to great winners or producers) the better chance of winning. So it would be foolish for the young aspirant to throw away his time and feed on something unworthy, and this brings us to the first important part of the task.

After studying the breed selected, and knowing exactly what is required, then pick out about three times as many as are expected to be shown; they vary so much under different conditions of treatment: some do better on dry feed, others on green; some after shearing; again, during the cold weather most of them fairly revel; others do better on grass. So select plenty. And this brings to mind the fact that one must have a fair-sized flock from which to pick. Not that I would imply that a man with a small flock need be discouraged, but it is obvious that the owners of large flocks have a great advantage. One or two pointers may not be thrown away here. If one of the Down or medium-wool breeds has been selected, see that the individuals are matchy, both in covering of head, color of face and texture of fleece. The latter is gaining in importance yearly. Blue skins and black wool is not now tolerated; consequently, it would be folly to overlook those points when making the selection. One of the difficult problems is to get a pen just alike; hence, one of the principal reasons why coloring is practised; it makes a pen look more uniform.

After the selection has been made, the feeder's skill will be called into exercise. There are many supposed secrets as to the feeding adopted by the successful shepherd, and our imported feeders incline towards confirming that idea. *The secret is to get the sheep to eat all the grain they can and imagine they are hungry, never to overdo, but give them just enough to be scarcely satisfied.*

Feed.—The greater the variety the better (no balance ration; my reasons for this will be given in a subsequent letter). I have a relative that cannot eat pork; another that is fairly nauseated at sight of green peas. So study the likings of your charges. Oil-cake, oats, bran and peas will be the chief ingredients of the grain ration. Don't forget the oil-cake and bran—the latter is not recognized at its true worth, and the former is by too many regarded as a "foreigner." Give the strong food during cold weather, and make the most of that time, so that during the heated term light feed will keep them going along nicely without fevering the system.

We will suppose the lambs weaned, having had a creep in pasture for their grain ration. They will then run on the second-crop clover until the rape is ready, and if they have been taught to eat from the trough before they will readily continue that part of the diet. Our English friends use at this time what are called "lamb meals," consisting of peas, linseed, rye and bran finely ground together, with sugar, salt, ginger and caraway seeds added. This mixture is extremely palatable, and supplies all the essentials of milk. When the rape is finished the season comes around for indoor feeding. We would here advise liberal grain rations combined with all the turnips (Swedish) that they will eat. In England the rule was to stop the grain when the turnips were not relished. Certainly they will not eat as many here, but the principle in feeding must be recognized: that where lots of heating food is consumed (*i. e.*, grain) a cooling one must be used also. I need not say that in addition to above, clover, hay, salt and water should be supplied *ad lib.*

Shearing will be the next important event. *Do not shear too early, and shear bare.* We want to emphasize this point most emphatically. *All old ewes are a detriment.* After a few days we would recommend a good wash, using plenty of soap and salt water, especially caring for the head and legs. This removes dandruff, cools the skin, and prevents itching, the itching being allayed. I forgot to say that with a good liquid dip, and here we would advise that the same applied on the general flock a few times during the season will prevent the

annoyance sustained by them from flies, etc., which every sheep-breeder must have seen. Simply drive into their shed, and with a fine-nozzled syringe throw over them a light spray.

Until a good bite of grass is available in late spring, nothing equals the globe mangel. Then comes lucerne ready to cut about the middle of May, followed by oats, peas and tares, until the clover, rape, cabbage and turnips are ready in the fall. These give the flockmaster plenty of change from which to select. We here would impress the value of cabbage. Sow the seed as early in the spring as possible, working the ground as for turnips, only sowing the seed thinner—one pound to the acre. And how easily they are grown! No turnip flea to vex; and the distance between plants, 24 to 30 inches, makes the hoeing so easy.

As to house-feeding or outdoor, we favor a combination; a cool bank-barn during the heat of the day and nice fresh pasture for the remainder seem to me the sheep's paradise. Bear in mind, if housed at night, be up early in the morning, not later than 4.30—that is the time when they do enjoy their breakfast.

Now comes the most difficult part of my task: trimming and coloring. As far as the former is concerned, the better the quality of fleece and the truer the carcass, the less skill required. It is when an open fleece (amongst medium-wools) is encountered that the artist can show his skill. Continued use of the fine card, accompanied by the water brush, and shears, will make a great improvement. Each shepherd has his own peculiar combination of ochre and umber, and time and mode of applying it. These are artificial aids, and the beginner must not place much confidence in them. With proper judges, they will not deceive, and too much importance has been attached to them. Nobody enjoys seeing a work of art more than ourselves, but the dazzle and glint is all on the surface. Work up your wool well with card and brush; don't try to cut out, only take off the "fuzzy" or long ends. With long-wools, wash early after shearing, with strong soap; don't rinse; leaving in the soap creates a curl in wool; oil if you prefer—most do so.

But, upon whatever breed the young reader intends venturing, be sure and get the blood to begin with. We believe yet in pedigree of the right sort.

Canadian Cattle Wanted by Old Country Feeders.

Mr. John Hope, Assistant Commissioner for Scotland on the British Royal Agricultural Commission, deals, in his report upon various subjects, with the "Admission of Canadian Cattle."

In the chief feeding countries which he visited strong indignation was expressed that Canadian store cattle should be excluded from this country, while at the same time fat Canadian cattle were landed at our ports, slaughtered there, and then put into competition in our home markets against home-fed and home-bred stock. The all but unanimous opinion of those engaged in the feeding industry was that our ports should be again opened to Canadian stores. They were keenly alive to the necessity for rigidly protecting our home flocks and herds against the introduction of disease, but one and all agreed that it had not been proved by any investigations made hitherto that there was greater risk of disease being imported from Canada than from Ireland, from which country the store supplies for Scotland at present chiefly come. Their experience had been that the stores brought from Canada were peculiarly exempt from bovine ailments, and most, if not all, added that if the Irish stores were to be subjected to the same test as had been applied to the Canadian stores, quite as great, if not greater, evidence of disease would be found among them as had been alleged to have been discovered among the Canadian stores. At the same time, it was necessary to mention that most of those engaged in the breeding and rearing of stock held quite an opposite view, and argued that the supplies of store cattle available in Scotland or brought from Ireland were sufficient for the requirements of feeders, and that the present system of excluding the Canadian stores should not lightly be departed from.

"Northern Farmer" writes as follows in one of our old country contemporaries on the above subject:—

"A great many farmers in the North are being forced to the conclusion that it would be a good thing to open the ports again for the free entry of Canadian bullocks. We have considered all round and round the various points for and against home breeders, but now it is coming directly home to us in the form of having to pay the money. There is a scarcity of store cattle for the grass. The prices being paid are out of all proportion to the price of the finished animal, and it is absurd to suppose that they can return the cost of their keep unless there be a marked advance in the value of fats at the end of summer. The high price of cattle has, in turn, a serious effect on the price of grass, the letting value of which has not been so cheap for many years. First year's grass, letting at 25s. to 40s. per acre, will not pay the cost of seed and rent; yet such is the rate at which good grass has been let at some public sales in the North. Therefore, I say, let us have free trade all round, whether the flesh be imported dead or alive; otherwise, it cannot be fair trade. Such is coming to be the almost unanimous opinion of those who feed stock."

Salt as An Article of Food for Stock.

BY DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.

One of my former pupils, now practicing in the Eastern States, asks: Why have you so persistently advocated the use of salt for dairy stock? Will you please give some explanation of the process? Chloride of sodium is the chemical name for common salt, found universally as sea water, as rock salt, and brine springs. A transparent white cube crystal, soluble in water, but not in absolute alcohol, it has a highly diffusive power, passes rapidly into the blood, and hence reaches too small a distance along the intestines to influence these and act as a purgative. In the composition of the blood of animals there is six or seven times as much sodium as potassium, and we have called attention to the fact that the blood of animals is remarkable among tissues in the constancy of its composition. It is therefore necessary, for the proper maintenance of good health, that a certain definite amount of sodium chloride should be assimilated by the animal. An excess of potash or potassium salts is found in certain food substances, and this renders the presence of salt all the more necessary as an article of diet. A too abundant supply of potassium eliminates the salt in the blood to pass as urine; consequently the tissues of the body are called upon to yield up to the blood the amount of sodium chloride which it requires to maintain the composition of the blood at its normal condition. In the diseases, azoturia of horses, and milk fever or parturient apoplexy in cattle, we have these conditions present, an over supply or excess of proteid material in the system. In both diseases the animal is struck down, struggles violently for a few hours, then becomes comatose and dies.

We lay claim to be first in pointing out this line of treatment for both these complaints. The method of application to introduce it into the circulation must be well-known to every veterinary surgeon, so that it will be unnecessary to give minute directions as to dose.

The craving of an animal for salt is most imperative, when the diet consists largely of food very rich in potassium salts, such as the cereal grains—wheat, barley, oats; potatoes, peas, and beans.

On the other hand, when there is an excess of salt there is a craving for water to wash it out in the excretions through the kidneys and skin. In large doses it is an emetic; it is no uncommon sight in Ireland to see the peasantry of the inland counties, on their first visit to the seashore, drink large quantities of salt water, when it acts as an emetic, purgative and anthelmintic, and is looked upon as a sovereign remedy for many affections of a chronic character, such as rheumatism, gout, joint affections, etc.

Some of my Western friends tell me that there is no better way of stopping a stampede amongst a drove of cattle than to head them off with a bag of salt strewn on the ground. In his description, it was quite droll to hear that the first head that smelt the salt would stop, to be overthrown by the advancing hosts; then turn and stop again as quiet as a drove of sheep to lick up every grain fallen on the ground.

There are few animals that are not benefited by a liberal supply of salt; on the other hand, the pig is the exception to the rule. The pig has few sweat glands by which to excrete an extra amount of salt; those which it possesses are congregated around the snout, and are not sufficient to eliminate any excess of salt administered, even with the aid of healthy action of the kidneys; therefore brine poisoning takes place and death often results.

Where muscular strength is the object of feeding, a regular supply of salt improves health and vigor; thus it is that horses derive such benefit from partaking of it when fed on oats and beans as a regular diet. Fattening oxen should only have as much salt as will increase their appetite for food and so improve their condition.

The addition of salt to the ordinary food of animals does not increase the digestibility of the substances consumed, but it increases their appetite, tends to promote repair of tissues by its diffusion through the body, while it stimulates the rapid using up of its waste products.

The opinion generally prevails among dairymen that the quality of milk depends entirely upon the food supplied, most of them holding that certain feeds will make milk rich in butter-fat, while other feeds will make it watery and thin. The results of carefully conducted trials, in order to study the effects of food on the quality of milk, have generally shown that the composition is quite regular and little modified by the feed, though the total yield of milk is greatly varied in quantity; so that to my mind a safe rule is: Breed for quality, feed for quantity, and give plenty of salt.

[NOTE.—Since milk is not a miraculous product, any more than meat, or an egg, it is obvious that the cow brought to what might be deemed her "normal capacity" in milk production, must receive such a ration as will not only maintain her in good health, but provide her with proper raw material to be converted into milk, which contains a certain amount of solids that the cow will certainly not breathe in. Hence, let us run to neither extreme; but both breed and feed for a large flow of milk of superior quality. EDITOR.]

Coming to America for Horses.

The following interesting note, which should encourage those who, wisely, we think, continue to devote attention to the rearing of good horses, appears in the Scottish Farmer of Glasgow for June 15:—

"Harness horses are so scarce in this country that firms in want of the best class of such are under the necessity of going to America to have their needs supplied. In view of complaints about depressed agriculture, there is a strange irony in all this importation of foreign products—alive and dead—animal and vegetable. Surely, if matters were properly adjusted, Great Britain might breed all the carriage horses she wants, and have a good many to spare for others. Until adjustments do take place matters will remain as at present, and job-masters be compelled to go far a-field to find the best class of carriage horses. Amongst recent travellers on this errand are:—Messrs. Thomas Galloway, Glenlowrum, Bearsden, and Andrew Hunter, Braehead, Cathcart, two of the directors of Messrs. Alex. Gemmill & Sons (Ltd.), Ayr. These gentlemen, along with Mr. Johnston, of Belfast, sailed for New York a week ago to select and purchase the best class of carriage horses the United States and Canada can produce. That success may attend their efforts is the general desire, but we want to know why we cannot breed better carriage horses here than any foreign country whatsoever."

Nor is the enquiry for top quality horses confined to the lighter sorts; the outlook for heavy draught horses seems even more buoyant in America. People have largely ceased breeding both the light and heavy sorts. One farmer told the writer last week that a good draught stallion was not coming into his district at all this season. The result is not hard to see.

FARM.

Economy in Feeding Hogs.

Profit comes from both ends of a business: 1st, by keeping the cost of production at a minimum, and 2nd, by exchanging produce for the greatest possible amount of return. One of the serious items of production on a farm is that of labor; therefore it is obvious that the least labor, compatible with good results, that is necessary in producing a product, the more profit will that product yield.

There has been a good deal spoken and written, during the last few years, in favor of soiling dairy stock, which practice we all agree as being commendable, especially in these days of more or less summer drought. The advantage, however, in soiling dairy stock is not in lessening labor, as it often increases it, but by enabling farmers to keep more stock and in better condition than could otherwise be supported on the same amount of land.

Soiling hogs might well be practiced much more than it now is with good results. During the early part of the season, while the grass is green and succulent, hogs do well on pasture, but when the grass becomes dry, feeding of some sort must be done in order to keep them thriving. Feeding hogs largely upon grain every day they live is an expensive plan, because of what the food costs besides the labor involved in preparing it. If provision were made to have some of the many soiling crops always coming in, pigs could be very cheaply raised. The first crops fit to mow will be the clovers, red, and lucerne, either of which is much relished and productive of rapid growth until nearly the blossoming stage. If these are mown early in the season, it will be only the course of a month or so till a second cutting will be ready. This is especially true of lucerne, which may be mown five or six times during a season. When these are not accessible, oats, peas, vetches, etc., serve as suitable substitutes if cut in the green state; of these oats are the least palatable, but they serve a good purpose when sown among peas and tares, to keep them up so that they can be easily mown. As soon as sweet corn can be obtained, it may take the place of all other green food. The hogs will eat the stalks, leaves and ears, until they become quite hard. It had better be cut up finely, but the pigs will not refuse the whole stalks. Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, speaks a good word, in the Ohio Farmer, for squashes and pumpkins as hog feed. An enormous crop can be grown upon an acre, and they are much relished by hogs either boiled or raw. If fed raw to any stock, the seeds should be first removed, as they have a powerful action upon the kidneys, which shows itself in weakness of the back. Besides speaking favorably of mangels and turnips, the Professor tells of the value of rape, now becoming so popular for sheep feeding. He says: "Pigs are very fond of it, and they do well on it. A large amount of rape can be grown upon an acre of rich land, as much in many instances as 12 tons. Rape has great fattening properties for any kind of live stock, and pigs are no exception to the rule. They may not, however, devour it ravenously at first, but they will soon become accustomed to it and consume it greedily."

Although it is now too late in the season to sow these crops, except rape, most farmers have some of them at least, which, if not too far from the hog pen or yard, can be used to good advantage. Those who practice soiling cows will find a great advantage in giving the hogs a share along with the skim milk or whey.

Some Noxious Weeds, and How to Combat Them.

One has not far to travel at this time of year to be forcibly impressed with the enormous waste of fertility and interruption to the growing of grain crops that simply a few of the most pernicious weeds inflict upon many farms. Perhaps the most noticeable at this season are wild mustard and ox-eye daisy, while a short time from now will reveal the bright yellow heads of the sow thistle. Canada thistles are always with us, and are more uniformly spread over the country than any of the others.

Until within the last few years the Canada thistle was looked upon as one of the very worst of weeds, but since more careful study has been given its mode of growth and means of eradication, it is becoming less and less dreaded. At this season much can be done towards destroying thistles in permanent pastures. They should be mown with a scythe or mower just before they reach the blossoming stage. It is important that fence corners, road sides, bush plots, and all out-of-the-way places be given the needed attention to hinder the thistles going to seed. When a farm has become infested, the crops in which thistles have opportunity to ripen their seeds should be dropped out of the rotation until infested fields have been dealt with. As soon as the harvest is off, the land should be ploughed shallowly. This cuts off the plants above the creeping root-stalks. The field should then be cultivated with a sharp cultivator at each appearance of the plants above ground. If this is done faithfully, a well-worked hoed crop the following season will leave a previously very thistly field in tolerably clean condition. On the summer-fall, ploughing down carefully at the blossoming stage, with subsequent cultivation, has been found very effective. In corn and roots use the cultivator and hoe faithfully.

The *sow thistle* is a much harder plant to exterminate than the foregoing, and also much more injurious to grain crops in which it exists. In a very few years after it first appears in a field it so completely takes possession of the ground—particularly in patches—that everything else is crowded out. There are several varieties of this weed, but they are generally divided into two—the annual and perennial, the latter of which is most dreaded. The methods of destroying this weed resemble those for eradicating Canada thistles, except that two hoed crops should follow in succession; or a summer-fallow and then a hoed crop.

The *ox-eye daisy*, although much admired in cities and towns, for its beauty, is a pernicious and much-to-be-dreaded weed. It resembles the foregoing inasmuch as it is of perennial duration, but differs from them in being propagated only by seeds, which are very numerous in every head. The methods of destroying ox-eye daisy are as follows: As it infests meadows, they, as well as permanent pastures, should be dropped out of the rotation, as far as is practicable, until the infested fields have been dealt with. An infested pasture, or meadow, should be ploughed before the flowers go to seed. The field should be then sown to rape, or corn, sown in drills, and kept thoroughly cultivated. Then follow with a hoed crop the next season. An infested grain field should be ploughed lightly after harvest; then harrow several times during the autumn, and plough deeply before winter. Follow with one or two hoed crops—well cared for, or the first season might be given to summer-fallow, either bare or in conjunction with green manure; such as buckwheat, which would have a smothering tendency. In sections or fields where this weed is just beginning to show itself, no pains should be spared to hinder the maturing of the seed. The flowers can be readily seen, which will render hand-pulling a comparatively easy task, when not too numerous. After the seeds have fallen, the aim should be to induce their germination as soon as possible, and then destroy the plants by cultivation.

Wild mustard has become a great "eyesore" in many districts. It differs from the foregoing inasmuch as it is of annual duration. It is one of the most difficult plants to eradicate where it once gains a foothold. This is due to the extraordinary vitality of the seeds, which are of such an oily nature that they will lie fifty years in the soil and afterwards germinate when brought near the surface. For this reason the plants should not be allowed to seed, and should the seed have fallen, it should be the object of the agriculturist to induce germination at a time in which the plants can be readily destroyed.

We find wild mustard most troublesome in spring grain crops. A method of eradication will, then, be to drop spring cereal crops out of the rotation, as far as practicable, until the infested fields have been subjected to a cleaning process. Grow hoed crops at the same time to the greatest possible extent. Summer-fallowing, especially in a moist season, is the best means of eradication. Each ploughing should be deeper than the foregoing, so that a new layer of soil will be brought to the surface. Intersperse the ploughings by thorough surface cultivation. There is no objection, however, to sowing a green crop towards the end of the season, such as rape, millet, or buckwheat, which may be ploughed under late in the autumn. This will supply humus for the next crop. Follow with a hoed crop, if practicable, or sow spring wheat or barley, seeded to clover and timothy. The grain crop should be gone through for the purpose of

hand-pulling all the mustard plants that show themselves. If they are too numerous for this the crop should be mown for hay, or if the land be "run out," plough down for green manure before the mustard has nearly ripened its seeds.

It is a safe rule to go carefully over all grain fields each year to hand-pull or "spud" out every bad weed that shows itself. If this were done by every farmer, we would not see the golden-hued field of mustard or sow thistle, nor the snowy flower-beds of ox-eye daisy which are now interspersed throughout this and other countries where grain growing has been the chief line of agriculture.

The last weed we will touch is *couch grass*, which is much less dreaded now than it was several years ago. Such a season as we are now having—dry and hot—offers a favorable opportunity of killing this weed by means of the bare fallow. If the field is well-worked, so as to draw all the plants, with their roots, to the surface, and then kept moving every few days by means of the harrow or cultivator, there is nothing to hinder a fairly complete eradication. It is advisable, however, to rake off and burn all the plants possible once or twice during the season. The objection to this method is that it requires a great deal of labor. An easier plan, which is more effective, especially in a moist season, is that of seeding with buckwheat, which goes a long way towards smothering the grass. Some prefer ploughing the buckwheat down when in bloom; but we have found better results from allowing the buckwheat to ripen, and harvest it. Follow, if possible, with a hoed crop, well looked after.

Provide for the Stock in Case of Drought.

The experience of the last few years teaches us, especially in some sections, that the extent of a crop depends very much upon the mechanical condition of the soil. The drought of former years is being duplicated in this, '95, except that it is being felt much earlier in the season, throughout considerable areas of the country, which is resulting in a very short hay and, we may also add, straw crop. Of course nothing can be done to aid these after the season of growth commences in the spring, except they be given a coating of solvent fertilizer; but with the crops that must take the place of these, especially the hay, much can be done to overcome the effects of drought. Corn and root crops must receive continuous attention so long as the weather remains so dry. The cultivator should go through the crop at least once a week, so that as little surface evaporation as possible will take place. If this is done very early in the morning, after heavy dews, and always after showers, the result will be surprising when compared with fields that are neglected.

There is yet time to provide for something in the way of a fodder crop. The sooner hay is cut after July 1st the better, and except in the case of a fairly good show for an aftermath of clover, a good-sized field may be made to yield a nice crop of millet for winter feed, or rape for fall feed. For either of these, the surface, after being ploughed, should be cultivated and worked down very fine. Now, if there happens to come a nice rain, as is usual about the commencement of haying, the seed will sprout and come up almost immediately, and in all probability produce a nice crop of fodder.

The millet should be sown broadcast at the rate of about 40 pounds per acre; after which the ground should be immediately harrowed and rolled. If rape is the crop to be sown, about five pounds per acre makes a liberal seeding. Although to break up a field and sow it right in the midst of haying seems like an almost impossible thing, yet we must have some fodder for the stock next autumn and winter, which must be secured in some way or the stock will suffer. And as this extra crop will only be needed when the task of haying will be a light one, the few days interruption will not be a serious matter.

DAIRY.

Farm Dairying.

[From a Farmers' Institute address delivered by Mr. Joseph Yuill, of Carleton Place.]

Mr. Yuill told how butter was made on his farm, but he did not advocate making butter on the farm as a system, nor making butter in warm weather for export. He considered cheesemaking the grand industry of this country. Had it not been for the amount of money received for cheese and butter, Canada would be in a much more depressed state.

He recommended making cheese in summer and butter in winter. The cheese should be made in factories, some of which should be closed and others used for making butter in winter. But no matter whether the milk is sent to the cheese factory or to the butter factory, it should be sent in the very best possible shape, so as to give the cheesemakers or buttermakers an opportunity to produce the very best possible article, and if the cheese or buttermaker sends back a can of milk as not being up to the required standard, he should not be blamed for it. Every patron should warn the cheese or buttermaker that if from any cause their milk did not arrive at the factory in proper condition, they would take it as a personal favor if it were returned.

But, for the benefit of those who were not within reach of a cheese factory or creamery, he told how

butter was made on his farm. Feed milking cows nothing but sweet, wholesome food. Never allow them to drink water you would not drink yourself. Milk with clean hands; strain as soon as possible after milking; strain into plain tin cans twenty inches deep, and eight inches in diameter. In autumn and winter, dilute the milk by adding one-quarter part water at from 125° Fahr. to 130° Fahr. Stripper milk should be diluted half-and-half. Enough water at 125° or 130° Fahr. should be added to the milk to raise it to 98° Fahr. Cool it down to 40° Fahr. In summer the cream will be to the top in twelve hours, in winter it will require twenty-four, or perhaps thirty-six hours.

The cream should be taken off with a tin cup. Keep the cream below 55° Fahr. until you have enough cream to make a churning; twelve hours before you have enough cream to make a churning, take half a gallon of cream, ripen it, and mix with the cream you intend to churn; in twenty-four hours it will be ready to churn. Strain the cream into the churn. (He used a No. 5 Daisy churn, and finds it suits the purpose the best of any kind of a churn that he has tried.) If butter color is required this is the time to add it. If your customers prefer to have it colored, color it for them. He commenced to use color as soon as the grass is frozen in autumn, and continue to use it until the grass comes in spring.

There can be no fast rule laid down for the temperature at which to churn. That depends, to a certain extent, on the temperature of the room in which you churn, the time of year, and the feed the cows are receiving. In summer he churned at from 58° to 60°, and in winter at from 62° to 64°. Churning should be done in from thirty to thirty-five minutes. The time to quit churning is when the particles of butter are a little smaller than flaxseed, put two pails of water into the churn (the water should be at 55° degrees in summer, and 60° in winter), turn a few rounds, draw off the buttermilk, put in another two pails of water, with two teaspoonfuls of salt in it; turn the churn at the rate of 100 revolutions per minute to break up the butter, so as to allow the buttermilk to escape. Drain off the water, and put one pail of water with two teaspoonfuls of salt in it, turn the churn a few minutes; draw off the pickle. By this time the granules of butter will be as fine or finer than hay seed. At this stage the salt should be added. Use best dairy salt at the rate of one ounce to the pound of butter. Sift the salt into the churn through a fine hair sieve. Turn the churn half round a few times to allow the salt to mix with the butter. Then revolve the churn until the butter is formed into rolls.

Lift the butter into a wooden bowl with a wooden ladle. The hand should never be allowed to touch the butter. Allow the butter to remain in the bowl for eight hours; cut it down through with a wooden ladle. If white specks appear in the butter, they should be worked out with pressure. If no white specks appear it is ready to pack. Pack in whatever kind of packages your customers like best. We put up our butter in one-half pound prints, and lap it in parchment paper, with our name on the paper, and ship it in boxes which hold thirty pounds. These boxes are filled up with trays like egg boxes. We get 25 cents per pound the year round for all we can make.

Secretary Wheaton on the Whey Question.

SIR,—It was not because I wished to defend Instructor Millar that I replied, in your May 15th issue, to Mr. Meldrum's criticism, but because our good friend, in his short note, had advocated a practice in cheese factory operations which, in itself, is pernicious and a hindrance in many factories to the making of first-class cheese. Mr. Millar is quite capable of defending himself, whether it be regarding his methods of inspecting milk and giving instruction in cheese-making, or in replying to any criticism of his statements in the public press.

The proper disposal of whey at cheese factories is an important question, and we are pleased to hear the views of our friend even if they do not coincide with our own. However, notwithstanding what Mr. Meldrum has said in his two letters on the subject, we are as strongly convinced as ever that some other method should be adopted than returning the sour whey to the patrons in the milk cans.

Mr. Meldrum does not seem to be at all wells posted as to the management of the whey business where it is fed at the factories. He takes it for granted that every "Tom, Dick and Harry" brings his hogs and calves and turns them loose around the factory to get their fill as the "gray liquid" emerges from the whey spout. Such is not the practice, at least in the western part of Ontario. The whey is usually sold to the highest bidder, who agrees to feed the whey at a stipulated distance from the factory, or draw the whey away in tanks to be fed on some impoverished farm. The manufacturer sometimes takes the whey, and thereby lessens the cost of making to the patrons. If the patron draws his own milk, returning the whey in the milk cans will not have as injurious an effect, as it can be taken out of the cans upon reaching home. But, as is the case with nearly all our factories, regular milk-drawers are employed on given routes to haul milk to the factory. Under these conditions, where the milk cans are not returned till later

in the day, the whey is hardly ever dumped out of the cans till noon, or, very frequently, till evening, just before milking time. When this sour whey has remained in the can so long it is almost impossible to clean the can and get it in a condition to put pure milk in without tainting it. Under the "route" system, Mr. Meldrum's suggestion to take the whey home in old cans or barrels is obviously impracticable.

We agree heartily with what Mr. Meldrum says in reference to too many small or one-horse factories. The cost of production decreases almost in proportion to the increase in the amount of cheese made in any factory. Hence the fallacy of dairymen in many localities desiring two or three small factories where one large factory would cover the ground. A large factory will always get its cheese manufactured at a lower price, and can dispose of its product to better advantage, than a small one.

J. W. WHEATON.

POULTRY.

The Poultryman's Worst Enemy.

BY JOHN J. LENTON.

As this is the season for these pests, and as more fowls die, either directly or indirectly, from the effects of lice, we feel it a necessity to urge all who keep poultry to keep them and their house free from the poultryman's worst enemy.

The lice that swarm in countless numbers on the perches and woodwork of a neglected poultry-house must be destroyed. Several methods have been recommended, one of which is to wet every part with water, by using a syringe, and then dust with dry wood ashes, relying on the potash to destroy the vermin. But this method is not perfect, for although the water may penetrate to every part of the interior of the building, there is a liability that the ashes may not, and then some small squads of lice would be left—enough for seed. It requires but few, especially in warm weather, to populate the building again. Another method is to use coal oil, putting it on with a brush; also, a weak solution of carbolic acid has the same effect, viz., killing the lice it comes in contact with. It will be obvious that every part of the woodwork that is infested must be touched. The cheapest, most effectual, and the most pleasant remedy we have ever used is the long-tried one—*whitewash*. A thorough application kills every louse. But there must be no half-way work about it. The lime must be splashed into every crack and crevice. The material is so cheap that it may be used bountifully, and it does not need an artist to put it on, only a careful person, faithful in his work. After the work is done, there is a sweetness and cleanliness about the place that seems worth all the trouble, leaving the killing of the vermin out of the question.

There are also, besides the poultry-house vermin, the larger parasites that infest the bodies of the fowls, sticking to them closer than a brother, and remaining on till death separates them. Nature provides ways and means to partly mitigate the evil, if fowls are not restrained. When the small vermin of the house becomes unbearable, the birds can move to other quarters, and evade their tormenters, and the dust-bath furnishes the means of destroying the lice on the bodies of the fowls, which they are not backward in using. It is cruelty to shut fowls up in close quarters, and not provide them with a dust bath. This seems to be the only natural method to which they resort to clear themselves. The fact is patent that the abundance of vermin is produced by the restraint which man imposes. If the fowls are confined in limited space, no dust-bath provided, and no chance to change roosts, they are completely at the mercy of both kinds of vermin.

But it is, nevertheless, true that fowls do get lousy, and their owners find it out by getting a few or many of the vermin on themselves as they visit the quarters of their much-abused birds to get eggs. Then it is that they realize that something must be done. We have given the best methods for those found clinging to the interior of the building. It remains to mention the means that have been made effectual in destroying the lice found on the bodies of adult fowls, and on the heads of young chickens. We enumerate sulphur, carbolic acid, kerosene, grease, and Persian insect powder. The latter is a vegetable preparation. Careless or ignorant persons, using carbolic acid or grease, are liable, while destroying the lice, to injure or kill the patients. If the heads of the young chicks are infested with lice, only a little coal oil on the tip of a feather is to be used. If it gets into the eyes or mouth it may prove fatal. Grease kills lice by closing the small apertures through which they breathe. But this remedy makes them look unsightly, and it is not to be recommended.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Summer Work in the Orchard.

BY ELLIS F. AUGUSTINE, LAMBTON CO.

The fruit-grower will find but little time for work in the orchard during these busy days, yet there is much that may be done, which, if neglected, will necessitate a large amount of extra future work, and result in a severe set-back to the thrift and vigor of the trees. New suckers, which start very freely after spring pruning, may now be quickly rubbed off by hand; while if left till fall or the following spring it will require much time and labor to remove them with a knife or saw; and, if now attended to, there will be much less liability of others starting out the next spring.

There is no better time for forming young apple-tree heads into desirable shape than during the summer months. New shoots which are growing in a wrong direction should at once be cut out, and also any limb which intersects, or may in future crowd another; taking care to always keep the centre of the tree well open. This work may now all be done with a pocket-knife or small pruning clippers. In fact, no other instruments for pruning need be used upon a young tree for many years, if the work is always attended to when first needed.

All black knots should be cut out and burned when first discovered, as it is very easy to keep an orchard free from these if attended to in time; while if allowed to gain a foothold they are very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to effectually eradicate. If found upon the body or main branches of a young tree, an efficient remedy is to carefully cut off the diseased wood and apply a little kerosene to the wound. Great care, however, should be taken that none of the liquid comes in contact with the healthy parts, or the tree will be destroyed as well as the disease.

Be on the watch constantly for the first signs of the tent-caterpillar, which is easily destroyed in its first stages, when it is clustered in the web from which it derives its name; but if allowed to spread over the branches much time will be required for its extermination. And when a tree has been defoliated by its ravages it is a great drain upon its vigor, and check to its growth, to be compelled to renew its foliage so late in the season, when there is a scarcity of sap in the body of the tree. How little attention is given to the destruction of this pest by the general farmer is evidenced by the defoliated appearance of at least twenty per cent. of all apple trees during the months of August and September. Now, let every reader of the *ADVOCATE* decide that during this season his orchard shall have every care and opportunity for its fullest development, and not present the neglected and unsightly appearance which so many orchards do.

Tomatoes and Their Enemies.

This plant, which is becoming such an economic food product, is attacked by a number of diseases commonly known as rot of the fruit and blight of the leaves. The form of rot caused by the fungus *Macrosporium solani* is, perhaps, most troublesome. While some varieties are more subject to the attack of this disease than others, it seems most likely to appear upon plants that have been subjected to some kind of check, and for this reason it is perhaps most prevalent in hot, dry summers, when all vegetation has to struggle for an existence.

The disease shows at the point attacked as a greenish-brown spot, which gradually enlarges and may involve a greater part of the fruit. The diseased portions seem to sink below the surface of the surrounding healthy parts, and the cuticle may turn yellow and finally white. If the disease is not checked green spores develop and distribute the trouble.

By the use of Bordeaux mixture soon after the fruit has set, repeating at the end of two or three weeks, followed by copper sulphate solution if necessary (1 lb. to 500 gallons of water), the crop can be grown with but little danger from the rot. The frequent use of the cultivator fortifies the plants to withstand obstructions of whatever sort.

The large green worms known as the *tomato sphinx* frequently annoy people, because of their great size and disgusting appearance. They are very hearty feeders, which soon devour the foliage of a good-sized plant if allowed to do so. They are perfectly harmless to handle, and as they are readily seen, they may be hand-picked and destroyed.

Anthracnose of the Bean.

Bean growers would do well to keep an open eye to their crop in order to successfully combat a fungus that may become very disastrous if neglected. At first "anthracnose" shows itself as reddish-brown spots, the centres of which soon become white, finally turning to a light brown. The spots enlarge, and, if sufficiently numerous, several of them will grow together and cover a large part of the surface of the pod or leaf. When once it gains a hold upon the pod it soon sinks below the surface, causing the beans themselves to shrivel up and thus destroy the crop. It is most common in low, damp sections, where it sometimes shows itself even in a dry season like the present.

The use of copper sulphate solution applied in the shape of a spray is an effective method of staying the disease. It should be used very weak, not stronger than one pound to 500 gallons of water. This strength will do no harm, and with fairly favorable conditions will keep the beans practically free from disease.

New Bordeaux Mixture.

An improvement in the formula for making Bordeaux mixture. This was first suggested at a meeting of the National Agricultural Society of France, and was designed to remove certain objections to the use of the old mixture. It has the advantage over that famous mixture in being less injurious to foliage, less liable to be washed away by rains, and less liable to choke the nozzle of the spraying machine. The formula is as follows:

Quicklime	4 lbs. 6 ozs.
Sulphate of copper	4 lbs. 6 ozs.
Molasses	4 lbs. 6 ozs.
Water	22 gallons.

The essential difference between the new and old formula is the presence of the molasses, which has a greater influence than would at first be suspected. The prescription as given by M. Perret is to add the molasses to thirteen gallons of water, then slake the lime and add four and a-half gallons of water to form milk of lime. Pour this slowly into the sweetened water, stirring briskly, in order to mix intimately. Next, in the third wooden vessel, dissolve the bluestone and pour this into the previous mixture, stirring well. In this blending of materials chemical changes are taking place. When the milk of lime and sweetened solution are intimately mixed together, then saccharate of lime is formed. Next, when to this is added the solution of sulphate of copper, a double decomposition takes place. Sulphate of lime is formed on the one and soluble saccharate of copper on the other. This saccharate of copper is only formed in presence of an excess of lime, and its formation is indicated by the mixture assuming a beautiful greenish tinge. Thus the mixture is rendered alkaline, the acid being neutralized by the lime.

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.]

Legal.

J. W. B.:—"A sold a mare to B, and took his note for the price; B bred the mare, and while the mare was in foal B sold it back again to A. Is A liable to the owner of the stallion for the service?"
[Assuming that there was no fraud, and that the sales of the mare were bona fide, A is not liable.]

TENANT REPAIRS, ETC.

PROSPECT HILL:—"I leased from B a farm for five years, he agreeing to make certain repairs during the first year. B, however, died before making the repairs, and his executor now refuses to make the repairs as called for by the lease. There was a mortgage on the farm before I leased it. How can I get the repairs made, or what is my remedy?"
[The contract in the lease (if the lease is properly drawn) is enforceable against the executor of B in a similar manner as if B were alive, provided there is sufficient estate of B's in the executor's hands or control. The mortgagee (having his mortgage before you took the lease) has power, however, if he so desires, to demand the rent from you, and if he does so you would be compelled legally to pay to him the rent you would actually owe to B to the date of the demand, after deducting or setting off against the rent any amount that would be fairly due to you for damages accrued to you by reason of the repairs not having been made, or for any repairs actually made by you which B had contracted to make and did not make, and which his executor refused to make. If the mortgage, however, is in arrears, the mortgagee, after giving you notice to pay the rent to him, would be entitled to the whole rent from that time forward, and he, even in that case, could refuse to recognize you as a tenant at all, and could eject you from the premises by process at law. In the meantime, however, until the mortgagee interferes, you can spend the rent money in making the repairs contracted for, and charge the amount against the executor as rent paid to him, but you are not safe in laying out more than the actual amount of the rent.]

J. E. M.:—"I hire a boy for a year for \$70.00. During the year he, against my express orders, went away and joined the volunteers, and went into camp with them. 1. Have I to keep his place open for him? 2. Can I hire another person to do his work and charge the wages to the boy? 3. If I refuse to take him back, will I have to pay his wages up to the time he left?"
[1. No. 2. Yes. 3. No.]

Miscellaneous.

CURED GREEN CORN FOR FODDER—STACK ENSILAGE.
N. S., Brookfield, Nova Scotia:—"1. Can good feed material be made from Indian corn cut green, if cured dry like hay, cut up and mixed with cut-hay—half each—such being for dry stock chiefly?"
"2. Can good ensilage be made in stack out doors without silo, when it can be subjected to a powerful continuous and alterable pressure as desired? Such stack could be covered by some simple system of boarding up sides, if desired, or thatched with coarse hay, etc., as a protection against the severe frosts of Canada. What corn would be best for such purposes? Would Red Cob suit well?"
[1. Very good feed material can be and often is made by curing green corn in the shock. It should not be cut before the grain has reached the milk stage. It would give good results if fed with cut-hay or good straw. Red Cob is suitable.

2. The most authoritative information we have seen on stack ensilage is from a paper by Admiral Campbell, of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, who speaks very favorably of stack ensilage made from coarse grasses cut during the tender and succulent stage. He also speaks of thistles, sprits, rushes, ferns and all wholesome herbage, cut early, being suitable. The Admiral speaks of using two rollers, one weighing, when full of water, 19 cwt., and the other 14 cwt., each of which made equally good ensilage. He also claims that good results can be obtained without using weights of any sort, as the enormous weight of the material in its green state does its own work. He says also:—"In the days of built silos we used to hear of sour ensilage, but with the stack system there is the sweet produce only. Silage properly made is undoubtedly as good the second year as the first; to say the least, it loses nothing by keeping for that time. Saving of waste depends much upon care in making and dressing the stack as it goes up, and upon giving it 12 inches less spread at the eaves; i. e., if it is wanted 15 feet broad at the top, it should be 16 feet at the base, the ends in proportion." This testimony comes from Scotland, where the growing herbage seems to have more succulence and the atmosphere more moisture than in the greater part of Canada, which factors appear being favorable to the making of stack ensilage. However, as Nova Scotia has conditions resembling Britain fairly closely, we would suppose that the practice could be carried out fairly successfully in that country.

We have never heard of corn being successfully used in making stack ensilage, nor do we think it would be suitable, owing to the fact that the size of the stalks would prevent it from packing sufficiently close to keep out the air—a condition necessary in the keeping of silage. We might also add that owing to the severity of Canadian winters, except in favored locations, ensilage, except made in a silo, would waste considerably by freezing. We would like to hear from any who have given stack ensilage a trial; also from those who have satisfactory methods of curing corn fodder without silo, in shock, stack, or otherwise.]

HADENA ARCTICA.

W. H. RYAN, Grey Co., Ont.:—"This part of the country is invaded by moths, some of which I send you. They crowd into the house at night in great numbers, light on clothes and stain them. Their numbers make them a nuisance. Would you kindly let me know their name and habits?"

[The accompanying cut represents the moth *Hadena arctica*, which is the variety sent us for identification. They are very numerous in all parts of the Western peninsula of Ontario Province this season. This insect appears the middle of May in the form of a grub, closely resembling the cut-worm; in fact, it is classed among cut-worms. It severs by night the young succulent shoots of currants, roses, etc. It is 1½ inches long, of brownish or livid color, having a chestnut-colored head and a horny spot of the same hue on top of neck and of last segment of body. Burying itself for about a month, a moth comes out from the middle of June to July 1st. Its fore wings are rusty-red, clouded with gray and black. This is one of the most common night-flying moths. It may do harm in the house by staining goods and walls, but it does not, as many suppose, eat holes in woolen goods, as it is a vegetable feeder.]



SHOWS AND SHOWING.

Toronto's Great Fair.

The Toronto Industrial Fair, which will begin this year on the 2nd of September, continuing until the 14th, promises to do more than sustain the reputation won by the brilliant successes of the past. Among the improvements undertaken on the grounds may be enumerated new drains between the horse stables and the cattle sheds, to carry off the water from the down pipes; the re-grading of the stalls in the cattle sheds, and a new building in the latest and most improved style for the exhibition of sheep, erected at a cost of \$6,000. The track is also being greatly improved, and arrangements made for exhibiting harness horses upon the track when it is desired by exhibitors.

The prize list is now published, and as it has been subjected to a thorough revision, some of the leading features may be briefly noticed. In the horse department there is comparatively little change; the most important alteration being the addition of fourth prizes in some sections. Numerous changes have been made in the premiums for cattle, a considerable amount being added in the Jersey, Ayrshire, and Holstein classes, while the prizes for Devons and Herefords have been reduced on account of the smaller competition. A third prize has been added to all sections in the Guernsey class. These inducements should bring out the largest exhibit of dairy breeds yet on view at the Exhibition, especially as a fourth prize has been added to all sections in the Jersey, Ayrshire, and Holstein classes. The ages of the milk breeds will be calculated to the 1st of August, instead of to the 1st of September, as formerly.

Large prizes for the milk test, on the same conditions as last year, are also given. In the sheep department, several special prizes are given, and a number are offered for wool in the fleece.

The Association will probably not be able to erect new pig pens this year, but exhibitors will be soaced for this department by the addition of \$100 to the prizes in that department. The pens will certainly be put up next year. The prize list for grain, roots, vegetables and horticultural

products has been carefully revised and the amounts in many cases increased.

The growing importance of the cheese industry has been recognized by a judicious increase of the prizes in this department. The premiums for white factory cheese have been augmented to the same amount as was formerly given for colored cheese. The cheese prizes are divided among cheese made in June, July, and August; the first two months being classed together, and the August cheese separately. Liberal prizes are again offered for both creamery and farm dairy butter. The prize fund in this department has been augmented by subscriptions from the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Association and the Ontario Creameries' Association. There are numerous other alterations made in the prize lists in the other departments calculated to afford greater inducements to exhibitors and secure a more extensive display, but we have only space to refer to those in which the farmers are more directly interested. Those who desire a copy of the list can obtain it by mailing a post-card, with their name and address, to Mr. H. J. Hill, Manager, Toronto.

The growing popularity of the great Toronto Fair among the farmers, and the immense numbers who every year come from all sections of the Dominion and many places beyond its borders in order to avail themselves of this opportunity to familiarize themselves with the latest improvements in agricultural and mechanical processes, are the best evidence of how thoroughly it has served its purpose. In no other way can a person learn so much in a few days, and at a comparatively trifling expense, of the progress that is being made in art, science, and mechanical invention, not to mention improvements in live stock, husbandry, and agricultural production. As usual, railway fares during the Exhibition will be very low, so that a visit to this great centre of attraction will practically be within the reach of all. During July a circus will travel through Canada, and many inducements will be held out to attract farmers and rural residents to visit it. But when the relative benefits of the two are considered, it is easily apparent that the people will gain much more substantial and lasting advantages by taking a holiday and visiting Toronto, where they can share the practical instruction afforded by the display at the Fair, combined with a reasonable amount of entertainment and recreation, than from the time and money spent at the circus, where nothing useful or instructive is to be learned.

Intending exhibitors should bear in mind that all entries in the live stock department close on August 10th, and to avoid the rush caused by postponing everything to the last, no delay should take place in sending them in.

Preparations for the Fat Stock Show.

The Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Club was organized in Guelph on June 18th. The Agriculture and Arts Association was represented by J. Sissons, Barrie; D. P. McKinnon, South Finch; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; R. McEwen, Byron; A. Rawlings, Forest; Henry Wade, Toronto; Wm. Dawson, Victoria. The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations were represented by R. H. Harding, Thorndale; G. B. Hood, Guelph; J. Jackson, Abingdon; James Tolton, Walkerton; F. W. Hodson, Guelph. The Guelph Fat Stock Club was represented by Jno. I. Hobson, Mosbro, and James Miller, John McCorkindale, and James Anderson, Guelph.

Officers chosen.—President, John Sissons; Vice-President, Jno. I. Hobson; Secretary, Henry Wade. The following committees were appointed:—
Executive.—Messrs. Wade, Hodson, Miller, Snell, and the President; Superintendent, Herbert Wright, Guelph. Committee on Cattle.—A. Rawlings, Jno. Miller, D. P. McKinnon, Jno. I. Hobson, J. Sissons, W. McCorkindale, and N. Avey.

Committee on Sheep.—J. Jackson, Prof. G. E. Day, J. C. Snell, James Tolton, R. McEwen, and James Rowand, M.P. Committee on Swine.—G. B. Hood, R. H. Harding, Wm. Dawson, James Anderson, and D. P. McKinnon. Committee on Poultry.—James Anderson, Prof. G. E. Day and Wm. Dawson.

Programme Committee.—Messrs. Miller, McCorkindale, Sissons, Wade, Jackson, Snell, Brethour, R. Gibson, and Hodson.

The list of sheep judges recommended at the London meeting, a report of which was given in our June 1st issue, was ratified, with the exception of the name of Robert Miller, for which was substituted the name of W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth. The swine judges recommended at London meeting were ratified.

CATTLE JUDGES.—Grade.—John Scott, Galt; Wm. Stark, Burwick. Geo. Morris, London, as referee. *Pure-bred.*—Thos. Russell, Exeter; Alderman Dunn, Toronto. T. E. Robson, Iderton, referee.

Poultry Judges.—Geo. Murton, Guelph. Prof. G. E. Day was elected to represent the Ontario Agricultural College as a member of the Board.

It was decided that the date of entry be limited to Nov. 25th, and that entry fees after that date be doubled.

The agreement of last year's amalgamation was again accepted, with the exception that the Guelph Fat Stock Club are now allowed to retain the membership fees of their association. Members of this society will this year receive the full benefit of their dollar membership tickets, admitting them at the gates without further charge.

Rules governing the exhibition are the same as last year, with the following exceptions:—When making entries it will be necessary to give age, as well as record number and name, etc. Pigs and sheep need not be weighed at the show. The show will be held Dec. 10th, 11th and 12th, 1895. Admission will be charged until six o'clock p. m., Dec. 12th. Ages of all animals must be computed to the 1st of December, 1895.

Awarding committees will consist of two judges and a referee for each class or classes. They shall commence examination at 10.30 of the 11th, and continue until the awards are completed.

In the case of any irregularity being practiced by exhibitors, the guilty parties may be expelled for at least two years by the directors, who may withhold all or any part of the prize-money won by them. Admission tickets same as last year, except that ladies will be admitted for ten cents.

PRIZE LIST.

Last year's prize list was carefully revised. Best steer, 1 year and under 2, now reads, "Best steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2."

In class 1, special prize, offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association last year, is cancelled, and the following substituted: "\$15 for best registered Shorthorn steer, and \$15 for best registered Shorthorn heifer."

Mr. H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., offered \$50.00 to a pure-bred Hereford, or one having three or more crosses, which succeeds in taking the sweepstakes award. This offer was accepted.

In the sheep division, class 8, sec. 7, "best five sheep under two years old, bred by exhibitor, \$25," is amended to read, "1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10." Classes 9 and 10 similarly amended.

The prizes offered by the American Shropshire Association are the same as last year.

The prizes offered last year by the American Southdown Association are withdrawn this year.

Cooper & Nephew's cup will again be offered on the same terms as last year.

Swine.—It was recommended at the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association meeting in London, May 23, that best barrow and sow over 18 and under 18 months be changed to over 9 and under 20 months. This change, however, was not made; it remains as last year.

Tamworths and Duroc Jerseys were divided, allowing Tamworths \$90 in prizes, and Durocs, \$50.

In the case of Mr. Row, the following resolution was passed:—"That Mr. Row be requested to furnish the secretary, Mr. Wade, between now and the 10th of December, proof that prizes won by him and withheld by this Association were



THE STRANGE CASE AT ST. ALBAN'S.

BY WINIFRED SMITH.

We were very busy at St. Alban's Hospital. Nurses and doctors were hard at work from morning till night, and from night till morning again. The severe winter was bringing its usual accompaniments of starvation and sickness. Hard times and bad living were working havoc among the poor; the hospital was full to overflowing. An unusual number of casualties, at the same time, brought stretchers after stretchers to the accident room.

The great clock over the entrance was just striking six as I threw my shawl round me and hastened off across the grounds to the dispensary. Running quickly through the snow, I soon arrived at the door, and was greeted by the customary growl which awaited late comers.

"I am sorry I am late in coming for the stimulants," I said, as soon as I could get my breath. "I could not leave the ward before. Let me see, six ounces brandy for No. 20 and little No. 16's port wine. That is all, I think."

"Anything fresh this afternoon, Nurse Deaton?" inquired the dispenser, as I busily packed the bottles into my apron-pocket, in order to leave my hands free for my shawl.

"Nothing for us," I answered. "A bad case has just gone up to 'Mary' Ward. A poor young fellow was brought in this afternoon, found dead in the snow;—good evening," and I set off again across the white ground.

"Off duty at six," I said to myself, as I went. "I would not go off, only I am so tired, and Sister says I must."

At the ward door I encountered Nurse Flemming, my chum and fellow-nurse, just emerging from the ward, accompanied by two women, one of whom was weeping bitterly.

"Oh, dearie, exclaimed Nurse, as soon as she saw me, "I am so glad you are come. This is the wife of poor No. 12, who died this morning; she wishes to see him. I know you are off duty, dear, but do you mind taking her? I've just got a fracture in, and Mr. Hooper is waiting to attend to it; thank you." I nodded a cheerful acquiescence, and she turned back to attend to her many duties.

Taking the women with me, I went to the room of the porter, who kept the mortuary keys. With many growls he lighted his lantern and prepared to accompany us, as he was in duty bound to do. He was one of the many male officials of St. Alban's who considered it right to be as disagreeable as possible to the nurses whenever they required his services, so I took no notice of his murmurings, but devoted my attention to the poor woman at my side. While she was telling me of the many virtues of her late husband, and of the dark future in store for herself and her eight children, we arrived at the door of the mortuary. Leaving us standing there, under a lamp which projected from the wall and which the porter lit from the flame of his lantern, the man entered alone, in order that he might bring forward from the large mortuary the particular body we wished to see; presently he opened the door again to admit us.

The door by which we entered led into a tiny chapel. It was here that the relatives of the deceased looked their last upon the pale, set faces of their departed friends. The body about to be visited was wheeled on a light trolley into the chapel, which was kept very clean, and daily redecked with white flowers.

As we entered, the porter stepped outside to do something to the lamp, which did not burn properly, while I went forward with the women and gently turned back the sheet from the poor, dead face.

The two women were too much absorbed—the one with her grief, and the other with her sympathy—to take any notice of me; so I, remembering a poor little waif who had died in my arms a day or two before, and thinking I should like to see him again, for I had grown to love the little, motherless creature, picked up the lantern from the floor, and went in search of my little patient. It was some time before I found him, and after imprinting a kiss on the small, pitiful face, I went to look at the new post-mortem room, which had lately been finished and which I had not seen. I was walking round, the light of the lantern gleaming weirdly on the white tiles which lined the walls and floor, when I suddenly heard a door bang. Without knowing exactly what had happened, I shivered with apprehension and my flesh crept uneasily. In a moment I had flown through the mortuary and into the chapel. Too late! The door was shut, and all was in darkness!

In a moment I knew what had happened: the porter, supposing that I had gone and left the visitors to him, had turned out the gas, locked the door, and gone away with them. Oh, it was too horrible! I beat on the door with both my fists! I raised my voice in a fearful scream, but that was worse than the awful silence, for the hollow walls took up the sound, and the mocking echo came back to me, as if the dead were shrieking in their places! I sank on my knees on the damp stones and covered my face with my hands.

The building stood far away from any other; the blustering wind would prevent my voice being heard even had I the courage to shout again, which I had not; no one would be in the grounds in such weather as this; I should not be missed. In the ward I should be supposed, being off duty, to be in my own room. Nurse Flemming, missing me from the supper-table, would imagine that I had gone to bed, and would probably retire without, as she thought, disturbing me. What should I do? What could I do? To remain there all night seemed impossible, yet how much more impossible to get away. I had always been accounted among my fellow-nurses as the most courageous, and I fear I had been wont to boast that nothing could frighten me, but I had never dreamed of anything like this. To sit among friendly faces in the daylight, or beside a cheery fire, was one thing. To be forced to spend a night alone with the dead, was another.

At length I gathered sufficient courage to turn round and try to realize my position. Oh, how I envied those fortunate mortals who, in moments of danger and dread, can quietly faint away into calm unconsciousness, to recover their senses only when the horror is past. If I could only lie down on that cold floor and sleep. Aye! even if it was the sleep that knows no waking, how gladly would I have done so. Anything rather than remain terror-stricken with these dreadful companions. I glanced at the lantern; how long would it burn? Could I depend on its light lasting till dawn? I looked at the trolley, with its cold, still burden, then, with a mighty effort, I crossed the chapel, and, seizing the end of the ghastly carriage, whirled it quickly into the large mortuary. With as much strength as my arms still possessed, I sent it into the darkness, and flew back into the dimly-lighted chapel, closing the door behind me. Now at least I was alone, with nothing more unearthly than white flowers, and a large ebony cross which hung against the wall. Sinking down into the corner most remote from the inner door, wrapping my shawl closely round my shivering shoulders, I placed the lantern beside me, and strove vainly to think of pleasant things. I tried to think of the ward, with its cheerful fire and rows of beds with their cosy red rugs; of the fun we had had at Christmas with the children and the Christmas tree; of home, with the dear faces I hoped to see when the summer came, and with it the long-anticipated holiday. But all in vain! My eyes would keep glancing round at the horrible door. My ears would strain themselves to listen for sounds from that silent room. Oh! I should go mad! I could

not bear it! How wicked! how cruel! that no one came to seek me! What was that? The great clock at the entrance was striking. One! two!—but, no, seven! eight! then silence. Only eight o'clock! Only two hours since I ran through the garden to fetch the stimulants!

Almost involuntarily I slipped my hand into my apron-pocket. Yes, there were the two bottles, carefully wrapped round with my handkerchief, as I had put them.

For a moment a ray of hope darted across my mind; surely, when the bottles were missed from their place, inquiry would be made, and I should be sought for. But a moment's reflection brought back the old despair. It was not an unheard-of thing in those busy times for the dispensary to be forgotten until the door was locked and the dispenser gone. Mixtures and medicines would be left on the little shelf outside, but not the stimulants—and Sister, with a sigh at the forgetfulness of her nurses, would serve the patients from the stock bottles, and no thought would be directed to me.

Whether I fell asleep or not I have never since been able to determine, but when I roused from the semi-consciousness into which I had fallen, several hours appeared to have elapsed. Instead of the dim light of the lantern at my side, the chapel was flooded with silver moonlight. In spite of my thick shawl, I was fearfully cold and cramped with leaning so long against the chilly stones. I was aware that something had roused me; something besides moonlight and discomfort. A glance at the skylight overhead showed me the moon sailing calmly through the dark, blue vault of heaven, surrounded by fleecy clouds; and even as I looked and listened, the great clock struck the hour—nearly six hours I had lain unconscious in that awful place. The fact did not tend to bring me comfort; I felt sick and jill, my limbs ached; the black cross, touched by the moon-beams, loomed dark and awful against the white wall. Oh, to die and forget everything! What was that? A sound!—a groan! Oh, Heaven! coming from the other side of that inner door!

I had risen to my feet, but now I sank back, frozen with horror, into the sheltering corner. For a few moments, silence; then it came again. I listened—a low, long moan—but to my confused brain it was not the hollow, unearthly groan of the stage ghost such as we are wont to associate with rattling chains and lurid blue fire, but rather the groan of a human creature in pain. As soon as this idea took possession of my weakened mind, my courage returned. All my nurse-like instincts came to my aid.

The thought that a living human being was near, much more a fellow-creature who needed help, niled me with new energy, and I rose and took up my lantern. What I expected to find I hardly know; perhaps some workman who had been assisting with the new building had fallen asleep, or been overcome with drink, and shut in, like myself, through misadventure. How improbable a theory this was did not, fortunately, occur to me until long afterwards, and I opened the door and looked into the dark interior. At the sound of the opening door the groaning ceased, and for awhile I stood uncertain which direction to take.

Presently a movement at the further end decided me, and I made my way slowly round the stone ledges, casting the light of the lantern on the ground as I went. No sign of a human figure could I see. No British workman's recumbent form gladdened my eyes. I stood still, in perplexity. Oh, heavens! what was that? Close beside me, not yet placed in a shell, but lying on the stone slab, lay a long, still figure. Still! Oh, horror! As I looked, unable to stir, I saw the white sheet that covered it move—a long, thin hand pushed itself forth beneath and almost touched me. All my former experience was nothing to this. In a moment the fingers had pulled the sheet from the face, and a pair of dark eyes gazed into mine!

How long I stood thus I shall never know. At length, a long, quivering sigh from the white lips called me to myself, and I gathered courage to bend over and touch the hand and forehead. Enough! The spot was broken! I knew then that this was no time to hesitate—no time to give way to womanish fears. I took the cold hand in mine.

"Do not fear," I said, in as calm a voice as I could command, "I will do all I can for you"; and, taking the shawl from my shoulders, I folded it round the shivering form. Instinctively I remembered the bottles in my pocket, and, drawing them forth, dropped a little brandy between the chattering teeth. After a while the returning color in the face and the increasing warmth of the limbs, told me that my efforts had not been in vain. Oh, if I could only summon aid; but that was impossible! If I could keep life in my companion, my patient, until help arrived. Fortunately, my shawl was a large, warm one; fortunately, old No. 20 had not got his brandy, but I had it safely here.

I had been so absorbed in my work that I had taken no account of the hours as they went by, until now I heard the clock ring out six! Oh, the joy of that sound! We kept early hours at St. Alban's, and at six o'clock we were expected to rise. I should be missed, sought for, and found!

I was shivering and sick. The man had fallen into a doze, from which I could not find it in my heart to rouse him, lonely and miserable as I felt. Oh, how cold it was! My thin cotton dress was scanty covering from the icy air. How long would it be before they would find me? Would they think of the mortuary at all? How all these thoughts tormented me, chasing each other through my aching brain until, at last, a sound of a key turning in the lock—the voice of my dear nurse companion saying, in bewildered tones, "She cannot be here, porter." Then the whole place spun round, and I saw and heard no more.

It was long before I returned to my work. Pneumonia set in, and for weeks I was too ill to leave my bed.

Tenderly was I nursed, and much was I praised for what they were pleased to call my bravery. My patient, I learned, had recovered and was full of gratitude for his strange rescue from an untimely end. The case of "suspended animation" was much talked of among the doctors, and the medical papers took it up with interest. "You saved his life, you know," said the nurses to me, apparently to console me for my unpleasant experience; and the patient himself has told me the same thing a hundred times since that day, for I am now his wife.

Willie M., an Ayrshire farmer, was somewhat remiss in attending divine service, and his parish minister, on one of his pastoral visits, took occasion to refer to it in rather a pointed manner. Willie excused himself on the score of advancing years, but his spiritual guide would not condone the offence on that ground. "That will scarcely do, William, for I observe you are very regular in your attendance at market every Friday." "Oh, ay, sir," replied Willie, "but that's easy explained! You see, when we gang tae the toon, we can get what we like; but, when we gang tae the kirk, we hae just to tak' what thou likes to gie us!"

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Changed Cross.

It was a time of sadness, and my heart,
Although it knew and loved the better part,
Felt wearied with the conflict and the strife,
And all the needful discipline of life.

And while I thought on these, as given to me,
My trial tests of faith and love to be,
It seemed as if I never could be sure
That faithful to the end I should endure.

And thus, no longer trusting to His might
Who says, "We walk by faith and not by sight,"
Doubting—and almost yielding to despair,—
The thought arose: *My cross I cannot bear!*

Far heavier its weight must surely be
Than that of others which I daily see;
Oh, if I might another burden choose,
Methinks I should not fear my crown to lose.

A solemn silence reigned on all around,
E'en Nature's voice uttered not a sound;
The evening shadows seemed of peace to tell,
And sleep upon my weary spirit fell.

A moment's pause, and then a heavenly light
Beamed full upon my wondering, raptur'd sight;
Angels on silvery wings seemed everywhere,
And angels' music thrilled the balmy air.

Then one, more fair than all the rest to see,
One, to whom all the others bowed the knee,
Came gently to me as I trembling lay,
And, "Follow Me," he said, "I am the Way."

Then, speaking thus, He led me far above,
And there, beneath a canopy of love,
Crosses of divers shape and size were seen,
Larger and smaller than mine own had been.

And one there was most beautiful to behold,
A little one, with jewels set in gold—
Ah! this, methought, I can with comfort wear,
For it will be an easy one to bear.

And so the little cross I quickly took,
But all at once my frame beneath it shook;
The sparkling jewels, fair were they to see,
But far too heavy was their weight for me.

This may not be, I cried; and looked again
To see if any there could ease my pain;
But, one by one, I passed them slowly by,
Till on a lovely one I cast my eye.

Fair flowers around its sculptur'd form entwined,
And grace and beauty seemed in it combined;
Wondering, I gazed, and still I wondered more,
To think so many should have pass'd it o'er.

But, oh! that form so beautiful to see,
Soon made its hidden sorrows known to me;—
Thorns lay beneath those flowers and colors fair—
Sorrowing, I said, "This cross I may not bear."

And so it was with each and all around;
Not one to suit my need could there be found;
Weeping, I laid each heavy burden down,
As my Guide gently said, "No cross—no crown.

At length to Him I raised my sadden'd heart;
He knew its sorrows, bade its doubts depart,—
"Be not afraid," he said, "but trust in Me;
My perfect love shall now be shown to thee."

And then, with lighted eyes and willing feet,
Again I turned my earthly cross to meet;
With forward footsteps turning not aside,
For fear some hidden evil might betide.

And there, in the prepar'd appointed way,
Listening to hear, and ready to obey,
A cross I quickly found of plainest form,
With only words of love inscribed thereon.

With thankfulness I raised it from the rest,
And joyfully acknowledged it the best;
The only one of all the many there,
That I could feel was good for me to bear.

And while I thus my chosen one confess'd,
I saw a heavenly brightness on it rest;
And as I bent, my burden to sustain,
I recognized my own old cross again!

But, oh! how different did it seem to be,
Now I had learned its preciousness to see;
No longer could I unbeliefing say,—
"Perhaps another is a better way."

Ah! no; henceforth my one desire shall be,
That He who knows me best shall choose for me;
And so, whate'er His love sees good to send,
I'll trust it's best—because He knows the end.

—L. P. H.

Royal Pathway of the Holy Cross.

The cross is always ready, and at every turn awaits you. Run where you please, you cannot shun it; for everywhere you take yourself along with you, and you shall always find yourself; you shall always find the cross,—above, below, within, without, turn where you will. You must needs be patient if you would have peace within and gain the everlasting crown. Bear the cross *willingly*, and it will carry you, and lead you to the longed-for goal, where there shall be an end of suffering—though it will not be here. Bear it *unwillingly*, you make a burden for yourself, loading yourself the more—and you must bear it still. Throw it away, and you will find another, perhaps a heavier one.—*Thomas A. Kempis.*

"Of all trouble it is perhaps true," says Dr. Robertson Nicoll in his volume, "Ten-minute Sermons," "that it is best, even for ourselves, not to speak much of it. This is so true of the greater griefs that an almost certain gauge of the depth to which pain has sunk is the measure of its repression. The more real the pain, the greater is the anxiety the world should ignore it. Only inexperienced sufferers are voluble. Those familiar with the secrets of anguish are silent. They do their best to hide from the outer world the consciousness, the memory, and the expectation of their suffering. They make much of alleviations, and eagerly welcome whatever soothes and distracts; they know that expression reacts upon emotion, and makes the burden heavier."

Edward Jenner Testing Vaccination Upon His Son.

FROM THE ORIGINAL STATUE BY GIULIO MONTEVERDE.

Like many other benefactors of the race, Jenner labored long and encountered fierce opposition before he succeeded in introducing his inestimable discovery. His attention was forcibly directed to the nature of cow-pox while he was pursuing his professional studies with Mr. Ludlow, a surgeon at Sodbury, England. A countrywoman had called for advice, and the subject of small-pox being mentioned in her presence, she observed: "I cannot take that disease, for I have had cow-pox." This was in 1770, when Jenner was twenty-one years old. A few years later he began seriously to investigate the subject. Its deep, practical interest can only be appreciated by those who know what a dreadful scourge small-pox was at that time, and had been for ages,—not only sweeping off a large percentage of the population by its loathsome infection, but in many cases leaving upon its surviving victims hideous traces of its action. By 1780 Jenner had made such progress in his investigations that in a conversation with his friend, Edward Gardner, in which he detailed the results already reached, he assured him, with deep emotion, of the hope he cherished of being able to propagate a certain variety of cow-pox "from one human being to another, till he had disseminated the practice all over the globe, to the total extinction of small-pox." But long years of labor and of waiting were yet to be endured before this humane hope was in due course of fulfillment. By 1796 the value of his gift to the world, of vaccination, was virtually demonstrated. Before the close of the century, seventy of the principal physicians and surgeons of London signed a declaration of their entire confidence in it. And yet a widespread opposition to its practice was continued for more than a quarter of a century. Happily for Jenner, he lived to enjoy the honor and the rewards of his beneficent discovery. In 1802 Parliament gave him a grant of £10,000, and in 1807 a second grant of £20,000, while honors were conferred on him by foreign courts and he was elected a member of nearly all the learned societies of Europe. "We look back," says Charles Knight, "upon the time when many who had escaped with life from the terrible disease that killed ninety-two in every thousand of the population, bore into our public places the indelible marks of the scourge, and we rejoice now to behold the unscarred faces of the young as the best tribute to the memory of Edward Jenner."

Signor Monteverde's fine group worthily commemorates the act by which the eminent discoverer exhibited to the world his own perfect confidence in the virtues of that operation which he commended to others. In attitude, expression, drapery, the group proclaims a master's hand. When first exhibited, (in plaster) at the Vienna Exhibition, 1867, it procured for the sculptor a gold medal and the badge of the Order of Francis Joseph. He was born in 1836, and is Professor in the Academy at Rome.



EDWARD JENNER TESTING VACCINATION UPON HIS SON.

in a pulp and the mass is so thick that it is difficult to stir any longer. After scrubbing the floor, force it into the cracks with an old knife, smoothing it off even with the surface. Leave it till thoroughly dried, when it will take the paint the same as the rest of the floor, without showing the treatment which it has received.

M. M.

"AMBITIOUS ONE."—The fact of holding a humble position should not worry you,—if you have true talent you will be sure to attain a loftier one through time. Many prominent men have begun their lives in very lowly occupations: tending sheep, shoe-making, etc. John Greenleaf Whittier was once a shoemaker, and James Whitcomb Riley an itinerant sign-painter. You are too young to give up yet, so just keep this little quotation before you as an incentive:

"Aim high, even though your point you miss,
Some higher mark you gain by this
Than if, lest failure should befall,
You took no lofty aim at all."

M. M.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A prize will be given in January for the best short original fairy tale. The writer must not be more than sixteen years of age. Send the stories, with name, age, and address of writer, to Cousin Dorothy, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

MY DEAR CHILDREN,—

I have been both surprised and delighted with the number of nice, interesting letters and stories which you have written. Within the last month letters have arrived from Ida Dougherty, Clara Martin, John Drummond, Jennie Tilson, Jessie Holmes, and Hattie Reide; stories from Florence Stewart, Kathleen Webster, and Grace Webster. I am sorry to disappoint so many, but it is impossible to print them all. Those coming earlier had more chance of a place in the "Corner." As two stories were nearly equal in merit, two prizes will be given: one to Florence A. Stewart, Fleming, N. W. T. (aged 16); the other to Kathleen J. Webster, Lansdowne, Ont. (aged 13);—these stories will be published as soon as there is room for them. The prize for the best letter is awarded Nellie Ferguson, Moorefield, Ont. (aged 10). Three books will be given as prizes.

Honorable mention—Irene Rand, Upper Canard, N. S.; Grace Webster, Lansdowne, Ont.; Pearl Walker, Canfield, Ont.; Ella M. Carson, Pavilion, B. C., and little Laura Wallace, Newdale, Man., who, though only eight years old, was the first to venture into our literary competition.

I have received 24 letters and stories, and hope to hear from my old friends again. You can use an assumed name if you like, but send your real one too.

Hoping you will spend some of your leisure time this summer in writing fairy tales, I remain,
Yours sincerely,
COUSIN DOROTHY.

Carrie Carroll's Dream.

BY FLORENCE A. STEWART, FLEMING, N. W. T.

It was a hot, sultry day in mid-summer. Not a breath stirred among the leaves; a few clouds hung drowsily in the hazy sky; and the sun, like a great ball of fire, as he looked down on the dreamy landscape, seemed to say, "I'll scorch you up."

A day when the very thought of work is repulsive, and when one loves to seek some cool, shady nook, and while away the hours reading or dreaming.

Early in the afternoon, Carrie Carroll, with a book in one hand and her hat in the other, sauntered slowly down the path from the cottage towards a group of shade trees in the neat little garden. She was about fifteen, and as she strolled along there seemed something like a frown on her rather pretty face. Reaching the trees, she flung herself down on the green grass, and burst out impetuously, "Well, what is a person to do? Mother says I would be such a help, if I would only try. What at? Washing dishes, scrubbing floors, darning socks, and minding that cross baby? Oh dear! If father had only lived—L—might have had money and education like other girls, and been somebody." Lapsing back into silence, she knew not how long she had been dreaming when she became aware that she was not alone.

Looking up, she beheld an angel clothed in white; on his brow was a circlet of gold; the tips of his snowy wings were also edged with gold; and in his hand he held a scroll. But his fair face wore a half stern, half pitying look, as he said: "Maiden, life is short—why idle time away like this? Is there aught to be done?" "Yes, there's lots to be done," said Carrie, "but nothing worth while, that I can do." "Why, what do you want to do?" asked the angel. "Oh, if I had lots of money, like Barbara Hall, or Lila Lindsay, I could do a great deal of good to the poor. Lila's sister is going away as a missionary. Everybody is doing good only me, and all because I'm poor, and so cannot help anybody!" The old story," said the angel, with a sigh. "Fame—longing to be great. Would you learn the way to fame?" "Oh, yes!" cried Carrie, and springing up, she followed the angel over the fields, until they reached a little frame house by the roadside. In front of the house sat a little boy busily nailing small boards together. "What are you making?" asked Carrie. "A ladder," replied the boy. "Where will you climb with that tiny ladder?" "Up there!" pointing towards the sky. Looking up, Carrie saw in large flaming letters, high up in the sky, the word "FAME." "But you can never build a ladder to reach that height, surely?"

THE SOCIAL CORNER.

Under this heading, communications relating to the home or any subject of interest will be published and questions answered.
MINNIE MAY.

"A COUNTRY READER."—Grass stains can be removed from prints, linen, etc., by rubbing well with molasses before they are washed.

Lamp burners can be cleaned easily and thoroughly by boiling them in strong soda water and scouring them with Sapolio afterwards. Always keep on hand one or two of the tins in which you get canned tomatoes or peaches—they will be found most useful for this and similar purposes. M. M.

"MARIE."—If you are so anxious to paint the floor of your room, the cracks in it can easily be filled up. Boil one pound of flour and a tablespoonful of alum in three quarts of water. After removing from the stove stir into it a lot of paper, torn in small pieces, and let it soak, stirring as much as possible. The paper should be stirred until it is all

"MILLI NER."—White leghorn or straw hats may be made quite new-looking by the following treatment: First free from all dust and dirt by a thorough brushing with soap and water; rinse well and while still damp hang over the fumes of burning sulphur, as close as you can without touching the blaze. Leave them there for about four or five hours, and they will be beautifully bleached, and may be pressed into proper shape. Put the vessel with the sulphur in a barrel, suspend the hats carefully, and cover with a heavy cloth or rug.
M. M.

"ANNETTE."—Do not use hot tongs to curl your hair, as the unnatural heat destroys the vitality and causes the hair to become prematurely gray. Several sorts of pins for the purpose are now in use, and kid-covered wires are also obtainable for a few cents a dozen and are much less injurious than the tongs. If you cannot procure them, go back to the old-fashioned papers or cotton rags, but do not destroy your hair for the sake of getting through a little more quickly.

"No," sighed the little boy; but mother says that kind words and actions will build it higher; and he planted the ladder firmly in the ground.

Just then an old woman, toiling up the dusty road, with a bundle in her arms, sank down exhausted. Dropping his hammer, Johnny ran swiftly to her, and, helping her to her feet, assisted her up the road to her home.

"Oh Donny, 'ont you mend my doll's tart? It's boke!" cried his little sister, as he came running back, and with a laughing "I'll try to," Johnny set to work to mend the mangled cart, and lo! a step grew on his little ladder. "Johnny!" called his tired mother, a few minutes later, "We have no tea for supper; would you mind running to the village for a pound? I would go myself but baby is so cross." "Of course I'll go, and take baby with me in the cart if you will let me."

Carrie's face flushed crimson, and as Johnny walked away, trundling the now happy baby after him, she looked towards the ladder, and as she looked, another step grew on it. "Oh, take me home!" she cried, bursting into tears; and as the angel led her home, he opened his scroll and bade her read, and as Carrie read these words: "Whatsoever thy hands find to do, do with all thy might," the angel vanished: Starting up, Carrie looked around in a bewildered way. "Can it be possible I was dreaming?" But as she picked up her book, and started for the house, she resolved that with God's help she would be the comfort of her mother's life, and take for her motto the words the angel gave her to read in her dream.

And Carrie nobly kept her resolution.

Poetry on a Farm.

BY CHARLIE S. EDWARDS, VANKLEEK HILL, ONT. "Poets are everlastin'ly tellin' o' the charm And delights that surround us a-livin' on a farm, Till I'm sick and tired hearin' o' the weary strain 'Bout the 'laughin' meader, rills, and golden, tossin' grain.' An' every spring returnin' they seem to worsen grow, Until I want to tell 'em a thing or two I know. I tell yer it aint charmin' when winter's snow is deep, And in the early mornin' yer lyin' snug asleep. To hear from father's bedroom that wakin', callin' sound: 'Darius,—Darius!—it's time you wuz around.' Nor nuther, when ye gi's a chance to hev a little skate, And yere circlin' round the ice at a tremendous rate, When loudly on the frozen air, comin' sharp an' clear, That 'Darius,—Darius!—yer can distinctly hear. And ye've got ter hustle, too, though ye're 'quainted with the facts That your father waits upon ye like a headsmen with his ax; But the difference is, 'tain't sharp, but will be when ye turn The grindstone 'round a million times. 'Bout then ye may discern The weight git somewhat lighter, an' ye know yer work is done; But I hardly think a poet would call it any fun. Then them fellers keep a-tellin' 'bout the balmy days of June, And the 'purrin' o' livin' 'mongst the blossom an' the bloom; But I've lived 'mong them times, an' never drier prose Is found upon this bloomin' earth like that atween the rows O' turpates or purtatoes when ye've got ter ply the hoe. And ye think ye'll never reach the end of the detested row. But the spell and incantation that nature casts around Is sadly interrupted by that sudden 'breakin' sound, As mother, standin' on the porch, calls on the summer morn: 'Darius,—Darius!—the cows are in the corn.' And arter chasin' 'em down, till yere temp'or's sorely tried, Ye drive the last cow from the field an' plague its bovine hide. And arter fixin' up the fence, ye git ter hoein',—when Once more comes 'Darius!—the pigs are out again.' The mention o' them creatures makes me very nearly shout, An' I won't repeat the language that I use when they git out. But passin' to another scene: 'Tis Sunday, and I wear My bestest suit, and take a stroll down through the meader, where A little stream winds through the grass, the flowers bloom around.

And here I pitch myself full length upon the ground. The air is filled with sweet and spicy scent all day, An' birds are havin' choruses 'mong the new-mown hay; An' I just begin ter feel that the poet must be right, When I hear, all of a sudden, father callin' with his might: 'Darius,—Darius!—well, but ye need a warmin'.' Come, hurry home here, don't ye see the bees are swarmin'! And as I hurry,—for, ye see, he sometimes makes me warm,— I feel there isn't any poetry on a farm."

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,—

How gay you all look in spite of the hot weather that almost prostrates your poor old uncle and keeps his big red bandana in constant duty mopping his forehead. The cause is not far to seek, for vacation is at hand, and even the dismal prospect of some hot, weary days weeding cannot rob that charmed time of all its attractions. Bless me, if there isn't my old school chum, Jim Brown, coming in. I must leave my letter till to-night, and go and have a real good talk with him.

MY DEAR COUSINS,—Isn't this a rare old joke I'm going to play on Uncle Tom! He's off chatting about his schooldays, with an old acquaintance, so I've stolen a march on him, and am going to finish the letter he's begun and get it off to press before he gets back. What will he say, I wonder? One consolation is he won't know who did it—there are so many of us—and even if he did, he's not very formidable, after all. Oh, look, boys and girls!—here's his memorandum-book, with all he intended to tell us jotted down in it. Isn't that the jolliest! Rah! Rah!! Rah!!! Let's see what he was going to say, anyway. I'll give some of the items just as they are: "Letters acknowledging receipt of prizes received from Mary C. Clazie and A. P. Hampton. Clever girls, both of them. Hope Mary is well again, and able to enjoy her book." "Not many competitors for prizes just now, but number increasing. Hope to have a large family soon." "Saw in the O. A. College report that our nephew, I. I. Devitt, has been distinguishing himself, and felt very proud of my boy. Too busy studying, I suppose, and so didn't have time for puzzling. Too bad." "Oh dear, if I tell all he's got down here I'll not have time to say a word myself, so he can tell the rest some other time. Say, lads, are you going camping this summer? It's great sport, if there's not too many snakes and mosquitoes. I'd like to spend about half my time on the water: I love boating, and even an old school-boy style of raft don't go too badly when you've nothing else, although one does get an occasional ducking if one makes a mis-step on one of them. Arent' you glad Uncle Tom's not writing, or he'd give us a lecture on the evil effects that follow a mis-step at any time in our lives. Our teacher tries to look severe when we come in dripping, but I believe he envies us at the same time. About the next best thing to boating is to lie in a hammock and read. (I don't care for such vigorous exercise as cricket or tennis in the hot part of the day, and when it's cool we've got to "hoe our own row," and more than one of them.) I've read "Arabian Nights," "Robinson Crusoe," "Queechy," "Black Beauty," "Little Women," and lots of others, and I'm very fond of reading. Do you know, I'm just wondering whether you think me a boy or girl cousin; but just wait till the end of my letter, and

you'll find out. You just ought to see how ancient and paternal I look with our dear old uncle's spectacles perched on my Roman nose, while I scan over what I've written, to see if I forgot anything. Great Scott! I've only been here about ten minutes, and there comes uncle up the garden-walk, and if I don't want to be caught I'll have to skip without even signing my name. That's too bad, but—bye-bye.

Well, upon my word! The young monkeys!—if they haven't been in and at my papers, and— and— what have they done! Gone and written on my letter to the ADVOCATE boys and girls. I'd just like to know who did it; but I might as well ask the moon, for they're all "mum" when one does anything. Half glad I am, too, for I do detest tell-tales. And, after all, it was quite a good trick, so I'll forgive them and send it in just as it is, and see if I don't tell the culprits by the twinkling eyes when their letter really comes out in print. The rascals left no room for me to say anything, so, boys and girls, you'll have to excuse— Your loving old UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—Two prettily-bound books will be given for best lists of answers to July and August puzzles.—U. T.

Puzzles.

1—RIDDLE. My LAST has two legs; my TOTAL no more; And yet my FIRST alone has always four. SKY LARK.

2—CHARADE. Last night I dreamt of a castle grand, Gorgeous in splendor of wealth untold; Thro' stately portals I wandered in, And thro' the princely FIRST I strolled. Out of diamond panes I glimpses caught Of the deep blue sea so vastly wide; And over the rolling waters came A fairy FINAL with the tide. Aloft on a tree-top in the park, A robin gay carolled, clear and sweet, As if reminding his dainty mate, Of the happy days of their COMPLETE. A. P. HAMPTON.

3—CHARADE. My FIRST in many a field doth grow— Most easy 'tis to guess; Without it we should come to woe, To trouble and distress. My SECOND in a farmer's barn You very often find; And when I say it's made of yarn, It may come to your mind. My TOTAL is but my SECOND, too, And used to carry in My precious FIRST; so, cousins, you To guess may now begin. SKY LARK.

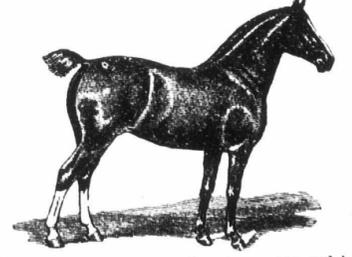
4—CHARADE. Five little darkies our fence adorning, That's ONE many there were in the morning; One jumped off, the others scolding, Then there were only four. Someone from the shanty calling, The second one descended, heavily falling, Did not FOUR such a thing as bawling, Merely remarked, "Oh, sore!" With three torn hats the zephyrs were playing, One rose up very much swaying, Went out of sight while THREE would be saying, "Now there are only two." Two sets of dark eyes wistfully glancing At a pair of pacers gaily prancing; Jim got down to two their style of dancing, Bitterly did he rue. Pete's black legs were lazily swinging; Seeing me he commenced singing, "COMPLETE, I shall very soon be bringing Wild flowers to you." A. P. HAMPTON.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure. The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blenches from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blenish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by EXPRESS, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.—THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

VALENTINE FICHT, MAPLE LEAF FARM, ORIEL, ONT., Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, Clydesdale, and Shire Horses; Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep; Yorkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale at hard times prices. Young bulls supplied in carload lots. 7-1/2 y-m Write for particulars.

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The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR. The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II, 12835, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes, Hackney, Fireworks No. 3602, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, ROSSEAU, Muskoka. 10-7-0m

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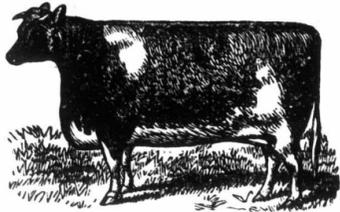
FOR SALE. As I am retiring from farming, I offer for sale ten head of good milking Shorthorns at rock bottom prices—three good milking cows, three two-year-old heifers, three yearling heifers, and one good yearling bull. Write me for prices and particulars. ROBT. GARNHAM, 12-4-0 Guysboro P. O., Ont.

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred cows. Catalogue now in printer's hands. Send for one. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT., 11-y-0m

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We can supply a carload of good Shorthorn heifers in calf at very reasonable figures; also some ever nice young Berkshire Sows and young pigs for sale. 13-1-y-om

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SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS We have some excellent show-yard timber (sure winners) coming forward for the fall fairs. Inspection invited.

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Young stock always for sale. We have three choice young bulls, two 2 years old and one 1 year old, which we will dispose of at rock bottom prices. 11-1-y-om

FOR SALE - Shorthorns: Bull Calf one year old; Heifers giving milk and younger ones. Also Fruit Farm, at Clarkson, 16 miles west of Toronto. Sandy soil, 80 acres of land, good house and outbuildings, 45 apple trees, 10 cherry trees, 600 grape vines, 330 plum trees, 500 pear trees. Possession immediately. Apply to C. G. DAVIS, Freeman P.O., Ont. 13-y-om

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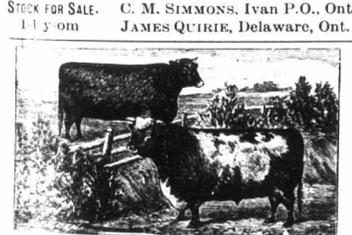
FOR SALE - Young Heifers in calf, and Heifer Calves. The Golden Drop bull, Golden Nugget - 148 -, by imp. General Booth - 6765 -, (64353), at head of herd. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Lonsdale, Ont. 13-y-om

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of Shorthorns - bulls & heifers - of good quality and of the most approved breeding. Show animals a specialty. The accompanying cut represents Fair Queen 2nd, the foundation of my herd. Her produce offered for sale. Come and see us, or write for particulars. JOHN MORGAN & SONS, KERWOOD, ONT. 21-y-om

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The matchless bull, ROYAL SAXON = 10337 = (by Imp. Excelsior), 1st at Toronto, 1894, heads the herd, with BARKINGTON M. = 18240 =, by Bampton Hero - 321 -, in reserve. Female representatives of the celebrated Mina, Strathallan, Golden Drop and Mysie families. The Berkshires are choice, prize-winning stock. Easy to feed, quick to sell. STOCK FOR SALE. C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P.O., Ont. 11-y-om JAMES QUIRIE, Delaware, Ont.



Eight Bulls FROM 10 TO 15 MOS. of my best dams, and got by PREMIER INDIAN CHIEF, which I will sell very cheap. On C.P.R. and Pickering on G.T.R. prices or come and see my stock. D. W. IRRELL, Greenwood, Ont. 1-1-y-om



SHORTHORNS.

I have FOR SALE two Shorthorn heifers and two bull calves of fine breeding, fine colors, fine form and carriage, in fine condition, at fine cut prices. Also one or two cows. D. ALEXANDER, BRIDGEMAN, Lambton Co., Ont. 5-y-om

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BONNIE QUEEN 3rd's Pietertje Netherland, the richest milk and butter yielding bull in the Dominion; individually good enough to head any herd with honors; is offered at a bargain. Bonnie Prince, nearly as well bred, and a grand individual, at a price to suit the times. Write at once for breeding and full particulars. H. BOLLERT, 3-1-y-om Cassel, Ontario.

SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM. - Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Improved Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine. Bargains in Holsteins; special in calves. Stock of all ages for sale; best strains. Great choice in Tamworths. Ask at once for prices. A. C. HALLMAN, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. 7-1-y-om

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES. None but the best are kept at BROCKHOLME FARM, ANCASTER, ONT. R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor. Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded. 13-1-y-om

\$312.00 and SILVER MEDAL won by BROOK BANK HOLSTEINS, at TORONTO, 1894. Including 1st & 2nd in Milk Test, and prizes on females in every section, from Cow to Calf. We keep the best to be procured. All ages. For sale - right sort and right prices. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Also a few choice young Poland-China Boars for sale. A. & G. RICK, Currie's P.O., 19-1-y-om Oxford Co., Ont.

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

GEM HOLSTEIN HERD STOCK FOR SALE BY ELLIS BROTHERS, BEDFORD PARK P.O., ONT. Three miles north of Toronto, on Yonge Street. Electric cars pass our gate. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. 7-y-om

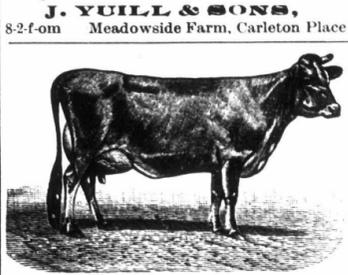
MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Have you the blood of the great butter cows, DeKol 2nd, Empress Josephine 3rd, Mechthilde and Pauline Paul, in your herd? If not, why not? The demand for this blood exceeds the supply. Speak at once if you want some of it. 12-y-om G. W. CLEMENS, St. George, Ont.

The GLEN STOCK FARM AYRSHIRES We have 6 young Bulls that will be fit for service in the Spring. They are good individuals, are well bred, and will be sold on reasonable terms. We have also a number of imported and home-bred Shropshire Ewes and Ewe Lambs for sale at very low prices. 7-y-om WHITESIDE BROS., Innerkip, Ont.

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

AYRSHIRES:

Young Bulls for sale - four 2-year-olds, two 1-year-olds, 12 under six months. One of the two-year-olds is Leonard Meadows, 1st prize at Chicago. He is sire of most of the calves. Also Berkshire Pigs and Shropshire Sheep. Prices to suit the times. J. YUILL & SONS, 8-2-1-om Meadows Farm, Carleton Place.



WHO WANTS JERSEYS? - I have for sale 3 registered heifers in calf, due to calve from August to December; 3 heifer calves; one yearling bull; 2 bull calves. All solid color, richly bred, fine individuals, at reasonable prices. For particulars and prices, address 8-y-om J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont. R.R. Station, Brantford, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

ARKLAN STOCK FARM

(Adjoining the Town of Carleton Place.) JERSEY CATTLE Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart 15037, A. J. C. C. champion Jersey bull whenever exhibited. Young stock from prize-winning animals for sale, out of deep-milking strains. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited. A. C. BURGESS, Carleton Place, 7-y-om Ontario.

HILLSIDE FARM, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT. I have old, 1 St. Helier and 1 St. Lambert, also a 7-8 bred calf, which I will dispose of at reasonable figures. MISS H. F. BULLER, Campbellford. 11-d-om

JERSEYS, STANDARD BRED HORSES. Choicely bred Stoke-Pogus and St. Lambert Jerseys. Standard bred and Road Horses for sale. DR. E. P. BALL, 17-1-y-om Rock Island, Que.

Pure St. Lamberts

YOUNG BULLS fit for service, and bull calves, sired by Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd's Son, 29731, and Lady Fawn of St. Anne's Son, 25703. The get of these two bulls have swept everything before them at the Toronto, London, Ottawa and Quebec Shows of 1893-4. Dams of the young bulls are daughters and granddaughters of The Famous St. Lambert Cows.

Jolie of St. L., Pet of St. L. and Lady Fawn of St. A. Farmers! If you wish to double the butter yield of your herd, buy a pure St. Lambert Jersey bull. The St. Lamberts, for size, constitution, and wonderful production of milk and butter, lead all other strains known. PRICES VERY LOW. Apply to W. A. REBURN, 20-y-om St. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

JERSEYS FOR SALE

At the head of the herd is the grand young St. Lambert bull, Nahob, son of Nell's John Bull. Stock of both sexes and different ages, and of choice breeding, now on hand. JONATHAN CARPENTER, 13-1-y-om WINONA, ONT.

A RARE CHANCE

We have left in stock for sale two Jersey Cows imported from United States - bred 4 years, 4 years old, winners of 1st and 2nd prizes, and sweepstakes silver medal, Toronto Industrial, 1893; two unregistered Jersey Cows, and two Yearling bulls from imported sires and dams. Best blood obtainable. Jersey breeder - should not miss this opportunity. H. COOKE & CO., 13 Orillia, Ont.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

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

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

THE OXFORD HERD OF POLAND CHINAS.

It was with more than ordinary interest that the writer visited the home of Messrs. W. & H. Jones, near Mt. Elgin, and a few miles south-east of Ingersoll, Ont. Knowing of their very successful showing career with their favorite breed, the Poland Chinas, we went confident of seeing something good, but found on a thorough inspection of the herd that they were far beyond our expectation; many in the herd, in our estimation, being of the very highest type of the swine breeder's art, which will readily be believed from the fact that a first prize winner at the great Columbian Exposition is at the head of the herd, and whose stock goes to sustain the reputation which he won at Chicago. In looking over the pens being fitted for this season's fairs, we soon reached the conclusion that Darkness Quality has plenty of high-class company, and if they continue as they promise at present, there will certainly be some "hard nuts to crack" for their competitors. The herd numbers at present some fifty head; and three grand imported boars have been used on the brood sows the past season; but the majority of the young pigs are by Darkness Quality - 394 (imp.), a first prize winner, as above stated, at Chicago, in a class of over 30 pigs. He was bred by Willis E. Gresham, Burrton, Kas., U. S., and sired by Graceful Index, 2599, O. dam Darkness Finch 7222, O. This boar is a magnificent specimen of the Poland China breed, and stock got by him and from some of the excellent sows we saw should be very desirable breeding stock. Ella's Moor - 160 (imp.) is another stock boar, bred by S. M. Shepard, Indianapolis, Ind., by Moorish Boar 879, N., dam Ella Foraker 2876, N. This is a boar of great length and quality, and will probably crowd Darkness Quality hard in the show ring. He has been shown two years in succession at Toronto and other leading fairs, always winning the red ribbon. Another good boar used on the herd, so as to supply pigs not akin, is Canada Boy, a boar that has given every satisfaction as a sire, and which won first or second as a yearling wherever shown. He was bred by A. J. Seagraves, Center, Ind., U. S., and was sired by Elected Sire 1028, C. C. dam Lady Finance D. 2846, O. By using these three grand imported boars, Messrs. Jones are able to supply pairs or trios not akin, and of first-class quality, and they informed us that orders were being booked almost daily, and the demand, we are pleased to learn, never was better. Among the breeding sows a good one is Bessie C. 733 (imp.), bred by R. S. Cook, Winchita, Kas., sire Lawrence Perfection 2739, O. dam Beauty's Prospect 5125, O. This sow stood 6th at Chicago, and was purchased there by Messrs. Jones; her full sister, Gem, being winner of 1st place in her class, and giving the sweepstakes a close shave. Our Choice - 329 - by Mt. Elgin Chief - 322 - dam Lady D. 514 - is a very large, deep sow, with good bone and a well-fleshed ham; she has a good show ring reputation from past winnings, and is again being fitted to do execution this fall. Fanny Joker - 778 - by Wise Reuben - 341 - dam Countess 6th - 339 - is a sow of an excellent Poland-China type, being fitted for the over one and under two-year-old class. Beauty Choice - 783 (imp.) bred by A. J. Seagraves & Son, Center, Ind., is a fine specimen of the breed (also being fitted), sired by Black J. I. C. 399, A. dam Beauty - 553 - Beauty 1th, a full sister to Beauty Choice, is another good imported sow, possessing many excellent points. Countess 6th - 339 (imp.) a fine breeding sow that has done good service in the herd, having produced Fanny Joker, a grand sow, mentioned above, and many other choice animals. Rose 1st and Rose 2nd, by Canada Boy, dam Countess 6th, are two very fine young sows being fitted for the ring under one year. Many other choice animals were seen, but lack of space forbids the mentioning. As will be seen by the outline of pedigrees given, Messrs. Jones have a number of imported animals in their herd, and their stock will be found of good quality and choice breeding. The young stock from the above-mentioned sows and imported boars are of a desirable type. The stock being fitted for exhibition purposes this fall are in good shape, and judging from the present outlook, it is Messrs. Jones' intention to come out in stronger shape than heretofore.

CANADIAN SHORTHORNS GO TO THE STATES.

The upward tendency in Shorthorn business has shown itself to be decidedly material in the important purchases recently made in Canada by prominent American breeders. The sales are as follows: Purchaser. Animal. Seller. Green Bros., Ill., Blythe-me 12th, D. D. Wilson, Seaforth. Green Bros., Ill., Aberdeen, John Miller, Markham. Green Bros., Ill., 1st prize yearling heifer of last year, J. I. Davidson, Balsam. Green Bros., Ill., Sister to above, J. I. Davidson, Balsam. J. A. Gerlaugh, Harshman, O., Missie 13th, D. D. Wilson, Seaforth. J. A. Gerlaugh, Yearling heifer, D. D. Wilson. J. A. Gerlaugh, Sunray, A. Johnston, Greenwood. J. A. Gerlaugh, Heifer calf, John Isaac, Markham. J. A. Gerlaugh, Yearling heifer, John Isaac, Markham. J. A. Gerlaugh, Duke Lavender, John Miller & Son, Bingham. J. A. Gerlaugh, Cow and calf, John Miller & Son, Bingham. Col. Moberly, Duke and Glen, A. Johnston, Seaforth. Col. Moberly, Isabelle and, D. D. Wilson, Toronto. The animals were especially chosen not only for their individual excellence, but also for their very desirable pedigrees. While we do not like to see our choicest animals leaving the country, we are pleased to sell them, and a confirmation of their worth is shown by the fact that they are being sold at high prices.

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Simmons & Quirie, Ivan and Delaware, breeders of Shorthorns and Berkshires, report among other sales the following: Bull, J. Ross Bros., Nairn; N. McPhederan & Bro., Wanstead; Thompson & Sons, Derwent; John Shortreed, Walton; Geo. Bentley, Kirkton. One female to S. Zavitz, Fernhill; and two heifers to W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.

Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. A short time ago we stepped on our way to King's County Agricultural Society, Nova Scotia, a very handsome young bull from one of our best milking cows, and we are pleased with the following lines from letter of the Secretary of the Society, Mr. A. G. Goodacre, when acknowledging the receipt of the bull: "He is a beauty, well got all round, and has what I like to see in length; many are too chunky. You have more than filled the bill, and I am sure you have the thanks of all concerned, and of myself especially. King's County Society is, we believe, the oldest Agricultural Society in Canada, being founded in 1790. There is one, only, older in America."

A representative of the ADVOCATE recently had the pleasure of calling on Mr. Adam Thompson, of Mildmay, one of the largest and most successful farmers of that district, and discussing farm and stock topics. On walking over the farm it was easy to perceive that Mr. Thompson is a believer in that old maxim, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. In conjunction with thorough farming, we found in Mr. Thompson a great lover of high-class stock. As an evidence of this we saw a very useful herd of Shorthorns on the pastures, and in the stalls a very fine roan stock bull of great size and finish, and generally stylish appearance. In another stall was a very nicely-turned yearling bull of good size, and promising to make a useful bull. We were also shown some excellent calves and heifers, which spoke loudly for the breeding qualities of their sire and dams. A small flock of Suffolk sheep have recently been added to the stock, from the flock of Mr. Cockburn, Aberfoyle. A visit at Mr. Thompson's is instructive as well as a pleasure to any lover of high-class stock and good farming.

W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont., reports that his Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires are all doing well this season, and that his sales have been very good. "I have sold, for my young Shorthorn bulls," he adds, "were sold and away early in April, and I have had many enquiries since for bulls. The advance in the price of beef this spring has been very encouraging to Shorthorn breeders, and also to feeders of export cattle; two aged bulls and thirteen Shorthorn grade steers, fed by the writer, were shipped on the 13th of May, and averaged \$81.50 each. I have an exceedingly good lot of lambs this season from my (imp.) Bradburn ram, and never had so many enquiries at this season of the year, and expect plenty of sales in the fall. We have six nice litters of Berkshires all doing well, and have no trouble in selling them as fast as they get out enough. Fall wheat is badly hurt with the frost, and hay will be a short crop in this section. But the spring crops are looking very well, and if the weather is favorable for the next few weeks, we will have grand crops of oats and peas. Corn and roots are doing well, and there will be nearly double the acreage sown over former years."

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES AT SPRINGHILL FARM.

On a recent trip north the writer had the pleasure of visiting Mr. R. Rivers & Son and inspecting the very useful herd of Shorthorns and Berkshires at Springhill Farm, which is picturesquely located among the hills in the vicinity of Walkerton, Bruce Co., Ont. At the time of our visit the crop prospects were very promising, the spring wheat and oats looking exceptionally well, and the meadows promising a fair crop, although considerably damaged by the frosts. As the name of this farm indicates, there is an abundant natural supply of the purest water for both pastures and stables, a convenience very much appreciated on a stock farm. The buildings are cozily situated, being protected from the wintery blasts from the north and west by a range of hills and groves of oak and maple. The spacious barns are conveniently and admirably arranged underneath which are comfortable basement stables for the accommodation of the stock. We were first shown the stock bull Commodore - 18870 - a stocky, red bull, bred by John Miller & Son, by the imported bull Salamis - 18861 - and from the imported cow Lydia - 5106 - Lady Blanche by British - 18861 - dam Matchless of Springhill; Kirklevington Duchess 6th (1916) by Laird of Kineller - 7246 - dam Kirklevington Duchess 2nd; Rosedale - 15587 - by Albert (imp.) - 2668 - dam Rosebelle (imp.) 5202, and Dublin Rose by Dublin (imp.) 6318 - dam Rosedale - 15587 - are among the best cows and which have proved themselves of great service in building up the present herd. Among the younger stock the three 2-year-old heifers, Lady Stanley, Duchess of Fleck, and Roseherd 2nd, are good samples of what this herd can produce. They are by Brampton Chief - 14380 - a bull bred by the well-known breeders, A. & W. Watts, Salem, Ont. They are now in calf to Commodore. A number of very promising bull calves were seen, by Commodore and Challenge; a bull sired by Ottawa Chief, full brother to the sweepstakes heifer at Chicago, owned by Messrs. Russell, and from a cow sired by imported bull, Sir Leonard. The majority of the herd was in the pastures, and consisted of a very useful lot of cows and heifers, and, as will be seen by Messrs. Rivers' advertisement, they are prepared to supply a carload of very nice young heifers in calf. This will afford an opportunity for Western buyers which should not be missed, as the herd is in good form and a good-skinned, thrifty lot. In looking through the Berkshires, some very good individuals were seen, among which were Bessie Bismarck - 3273 - by Bismarck - 1738 - dam Lady Shelton - 1973 -; Forest Beauty - 3392 - by Stanley - 1739 - dam Riverside Jewel - 3265 -; and June Bug - good useful sows with litters with them at the time of our visit, from a good boar purchased from T. A. Cox, Bradford. Three very nice young sows, ready to breed, were also seen, sired by Count Vasil - 323 - by imp. Enterprise. Intending purchasers of Shorthorns or Berkshires should note Messrs. Rivers & Son's advertisement.

W. C. EDWARDS AND COY
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



PINE GROVE STOCK FARM,
Rockland, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

The imported Cruickshank bulls Knight of St. John and Scottish Sportsman are at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows & Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.
JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager.

ELMHUR ST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM
CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

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

AND COY



Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm

NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.
Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires. 7-1-y

ISALEIGH - GRANGE - FARM

Offers for the next month a choice lot of

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,



From six to eight weeks old, sired by four different imported boars. Our herd is one of the best and largest in America, and we can supply pairs not akin from the best imported stock in Canada at prices very reasonable. Send in your orders at once, as we are shipping every day. Address,
T. D. McCALLUM, Manager,
Danville, Quebec.



9-y-om

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT REDUCED RATES

—TO THOSE WHO WISH TO—
DOUBLE THE BUTTER YIELD OF THEIR HERDS.

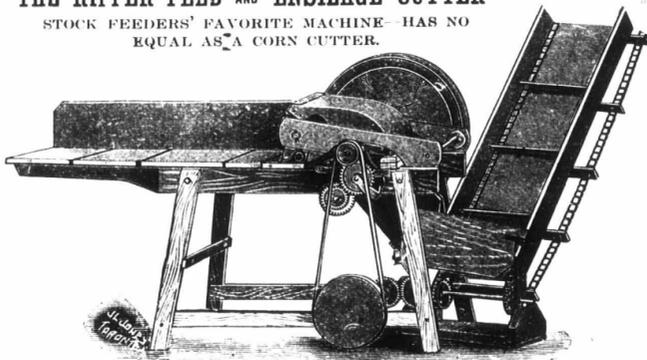
6 Jersey bull calves, 2 to 4 months old, bred entirely for **GREAT BUTTER YIELD.**

Sired by bulls whose dams make **17 1/2 to 26 3/4 lbs. Butter a Week.**

As my fall cows gave an unusual number of bull calves, I have decided to place them within reach of all who want an extra bull for next summer, viz.: \$60 to \$90 each, registered, and express prepaid by me to their destination. **MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, Brockville, Ont., Can.** Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, **ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.** 8-y-om

THE RIPPER FEED AND ENSILAGE CUTTER

STOCK FEEDERS' FAVORITE MACHINE—HAS NO EQUAL AS A CORN CUTTER.



Also Manufacture Disc Harrows, Riding Plows, and Tread Powers, etc.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS
Established 1875. WATFORD, ONT. 13-a-o

JERSEY-CATTLE

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

Jersey Bull Calf for Sale, Cheap.

A beautiful grandson of One Hundred Per Cent. Registered A. J. C. C. Also Chester White Boars. **F. BIRDSALL & SON, 11-1-y-o Birdsall P. O., Ont.**

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of

"T & B"

SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long-felt want, giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece, or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco. 5-y-om

The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece.

C. C. & G. F. CLEVELAND

(J. L. Goodhue & Co., Mfgs. Leather Belting) BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF Durham Cattle, Standard Bred Horses, Chester White Swine. Young Stock for Sale. Address—C. C. & G. F. CLEVELAND, Greenlands Stock Farm, Danville, Que. 17-1-y-om

Ingleside Herefords!

ANXIETY 4th - - - -
- - - -
THE GROVE 3rd.

LARGEST HERD IN CANADA.

An extra lot of young bulls for sale.
H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm,
G. T. R. Station, 2 1/2 miles, COMPTON, QUE. 17-1-y-om

WM. J. RUDD,

Eden Mills, Fairview Stock Farm, breeder of Choice Devon Cattle, Cotswold and Suffolk Sheep, Berkshires Pigs, and Plymouth Fowl. Young stock of the above, and of the best quality, always on hand. I can also furnish a carload of Cotswolds, shearing rams and ewes of the choicest quality. Write me for particulars. Shipping—G.T.R. and C.P.R., Guelph. 13-1-y-o



ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

GUERNSEYS

Having two stock bulls, will sell either of them; grand stock getters; first-class animals.

YORKSHIRES.

Boars fit for service; sows in farrow, and a grand lot of spring pigs.

W. H. & C. H. McNish,
20-y-om LYN, ONT.

GUERNSEYS

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

Address: **SYDNEY FISHER,**

17-1-y-om Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

MAPLETON STOCK FARM.

A carload of **PURE-BRED OXFORD-DOWN YEARLING RAMS.**

A few young ewes, also ram and ewe lambs for fall trade. 5-1-y-om

HERBERT WRIGHT, Box 47, Guelph, Ont.

OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP

Rams and ewes of all ages for sale. Singles or trios (not akin) or in carload lots. Prices to suit the times. Nothing but "Royal winning rams" used. Won many honors at "World's Fair." Won highest honors through Canada. Stock rams a specialty. All registered. Railway and Telegraph, Guelph; Railway and Telephone, twice winner Arkell. **HENRY ARKELL,** over all breeds. 9-1-y-om Arkell P. O., Ont.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,

Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div.

C. T. R., importer and breeder of

Dorset Horned Sheep

19-1-y-om

SMITH EVANS, Gourack, 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. 5-1-y-om

To Stockmen & Breeders.

LITTLE'S

PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP

AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc. Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.
DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders. JOHN DRYDEN.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to **ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.** Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Sec., Lafayette, Indiana. 3-1-y-om

LARGE IMPROVED WHITE

YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Now ready, boars fit for service; young sows ready to mate, and sows in farrow. Prices reasonable. Pairs supplied not akin. Apply to WILLIAM GOODGER & SON, 11-y-o Box 160, Woodstock, Ont.



YORKSHIRE PIGS

Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all seasons. J.M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 442. 17-1-y-om



J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe Stock Farm, OTTAWA, BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES, Ayrshire Cattle, and IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

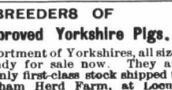
I now have on hand a number of choice young Yorkshires, both sexes, which I will sell at prices to suit the times. Pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited. 11-1-y-om



Large White Yorkshire Swine.



Over 250 pigs of different ages on hand of the most desirable type. Quality of stock guaranteed as described. All stock delivered free of express charges. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om



BREEDERS OF Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

A choice assortment of Yorkshires, all sizes and ages, ready for sale now. They are good ones. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Markham Herd Farm, at Locust Hill, Station. 17-y-om JNO. PIKE & SONS.

ASHTON GRANGE HERD IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

Imported or out of imported stock. We have a choice lot of young stock ready for shipping. We ship to order, and guarantee satisfaction. WM. TAIT, St. Laurent, 7-1-y-om near Montreal.



MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

We have a grand lot of young Berkshire Pigs for sale now. Can supply pairs not akin. 9-1-y-om JAMES S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

Large English Berkshires!

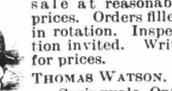
J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ontario.

We are now booking orders for young pigs. Have several litters now, and more to follow in May and April. These are by imported Star One, 525 lbs., 1st prize aged boar, Toronto, 1894; Lord Ross, 1st p. yearling boar, Toronto, 1894; Regalia, 520 lbs., at 12 months old, 1st p. boar under a year, Toronto, 1894; Baron Lee 4th, 695 lbs., at 12 mos. We never had so many good sows to breed from as at present. Write for prices. 2-y-om



BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!

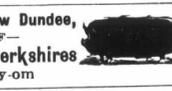
Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices. THOMAS WATSON, Springvale, Ont. 11-1-y-om



H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Imp. Large White Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. Some very fine young bulls of good color and breeding, from 12 to 18 months old, for sale. Also a number of Yorkshire Boars of splendid quality, fit for service, and a good lot of Yorkshire Sows ready to breed. Berkshire boars of the right stamp fit for service; also sucking pigs of both breeds for sale at moderate prices. Inspection invited, or write for description and prices. 8-y-om



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



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IF YOU INTEND BUYING A THRESHING ENGINE, YOU MAY AS WELL HAVE ONE THAT DRAWS LIGHT, FIRES EASY, IS FIRE PROOF, IS EASILY HANDLED, HAS LOTS OF POWER, IS BUILT TO STAND, WILL TAKE LONG WOOD, AND IS WELL FINISHED.

THE ABOVE POINTS ARE EMBODIED IN THE WHITE TRACTION and PORTABLE ENGINES.

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR CORRESPOND WITH US.

GEORGE WHITE & SONS, London, Ontario.



THE Great Live Stock and Agricultural Show of the Dominion!

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR TORONTO, September 2nd to 14th, 1895.

INCREASED PRIZES AND IMPROVED ACCOMMODATION. ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 10th.

For Prize Lists and Entry Forms drop a Post Card to the Manager at Toronto.

Greater and better Attractions than ever before.

There is more to see at THE GREAT TORONTO FAIR than all others put together, and it is within easy reach of all. Cheap Excursions on all Railways.

If you wish to keep posted in your business, you should attend one of the Great Fairs every year, and it will pay you to go to the best.

Make this the occasion of your annual holiday, and take in the Toronto Fair.

Visitors are coming from all parts of the Continent.

JOHN J. WITHEROW, 13-d-o President. H. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto.

FARM ENGINES UPRIGHT and HORIZONTAL. Stationary, Portable & Semi-Portable. All sizes from 5 to 20 Horse Power. W.E.W. CO. UNEXCELLED in Simplicity, Effective Working Qualities and Durability. GUARANTEED TO GIVE FULL POWER CLAIMED AND TO BE AS REPRESENTED. Over 2,000 in successful operation. It will pay you to write us before buying. Pamphlet free. A fair supply of second-hand and re-built engines at moderate prices. WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA 11-om

DO YOU WANT A GOOD FARM Improved or unimproved, along the line of the Man. and Northwestern Railway, near Neepawa, Basswood, Newdale, or Strathclair stations! Can give you good selection and easy terms to actual settlers. Correspondence invited. Address: D. H. HARRISON, Neepawa, Manitoba. 8-1-y-om

ADVERTISE in the ADVOCATE.

BOOK TABLE.

Vol. IX. of the Suffolk Sheep Society Flock Book, containing the pedigrees of rams Nos. 3219 to 3621, has been received from the secretary, Mr. Ernest Prentice, 64 Oxford street, Ipswich, England. The volume, which is well-edited and bound, also contains a history of the Suffolk sheep, scale of points, and much other information interesting to Suffolk breeders.

"Agricultural Science Primer" is a popularly-written little work on geology, edited by J. Hoyes, Pantou, M. A., F. G. S., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. It contains the most interesting facts in geology, especially suitable for the use of teachers in rural schools, to enable them to give a series of talks upon the subject as it relates to agriculture, especially in reference to the composition and origin of soil, and also to the economic products of the rock systems in Ontario. Prof. Pantou's series of articles on "Popular Geology," which ran through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE some time ago, was much appreciated by many of its readers. We trust that this little work of 64 pages, which can be secured from the author for 30 cents, will be widely read, as it deserves to be, being an interesting, concise and lucid presentation of this subject.

It has long been considered of first importance that man should know himself. It may be considered almost equally important that man should know his fellow. The science of phrenology goes below actions to their main springs, and discloses innate proclivities. The Phrenological Journal, published by Fowler & Wells, 27 East 21st St., New York, deals with phrenology and the science of health. It is an illustrated magazine of human nature, which, if studied with any degree of interest for one year, cannot but teach much that is helpful in knowing the dispositions of those we meet. The contents of the issue before us are articles on "How to Prevent Dishonesty in Banks," "Character Study of a Reformer," "Character Study of Some Anarchists," "Child Culture," "Science of Health," and others equally interesting. The journal is issued monthly, at \$1.50 per year, or 15c. per number.

NOTICES.

The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. write, under date of June 11th, that they have lately sold to the Dominion Government a Halliday Standard Windmill, forty feet in diameter, to be erected on a forty-seven-foot tower upon the Indian Reserve, at Edmonton, N. W. T., to run a flour and grist-mill. This is the largest windmill that has been erected in Canada. We are putting in this week a twenty-two-foot mill for J. L. Scott, a grain merchant at Chatham, to run his elevator. This one, when erected, will be the largest windmill in Western Ontario. So, you see, we are having quite a run on large wheels, evidencing that the wind-motor is becoming more of a factor in driving machinery in this country than ever before. In your issue of June 1st you gave us credit for manufacturing threshing machines. It is needless to say we are not in the threshing machine business, nor do we intend going into it; but, if the windmill business keeps up as it is now doing, it may be necessary for us to increase our facilities in order to meet the requirements of our customers.

HOW TO GET "SUNLIGHT" BOOKS.

Send twelve "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros. (Ltd.), 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-covered book, 160 pages. By leaving the ends of the parcel open, it will go for one cent postage. Remember "Sunlight" now sells at six cents per twin bar.

STOCK GOSSIP.

THE FARGO HERD OF POLAND CHINAS. In the Province of Ontario there are as yet comparatively few herds of this breed of swine, which are so extensively bred and fed by our American neighbors. And the fact that they are such a favorite breed in the great hog-producing States of the West would naturally lead one to conclude that they are a hardy, profitable breed, and to wonder why it is that they have not been adopted more generally in this country. The Fargo herd is located at Fargo, a few miles south of Chatham, Ont., and was first established some five years ago by the genial and enterprising proprietor, Mr. Oliver Drury. We were well pleased with the herd throughout, the stock being lengthy and large, yet still retaining a smoothness and finish so hard to retain in conjunction with size. Importations have been added to the herd from time to time, and things of the kind of the herd proclaim good judgment in selection and mating. The imported boar, Black Joe 708, heads the herd a splendid animal about a year old, of good length, deep sides, a level back, with well-sprung ribs and fleshy hams. He has good strong bone, and is siring some exceptionally fine young pigs, a number of which were seen, from one to three months old, from imported and home-bred sows. This boar was personally selected by Mr. Drury at Hamilton Fair, Ohio, among some thirty head, from the herd of the well-known Poland breeder, R. P. Benham, Tippencanoe City, Ohio, his sire being Hadley's J. P. T. 329/90; dam, Lida 8678/89. The breeding sows are large and smooth, and number some twelve or fifteen head, of which some of the best are: Lady Benham 861, an imported sow by Onward Wilkes, 27645/0. A very fine litter of pigs from this sow by (imp.) Black Joe was seen a strong-boned, growthy lot of No. 1 quality. Ohio Maid 865, another imported sow bred by Wm. Lanka, Troy, Ohio, by Hadley's O. U. T. 32669/0, dam, Nancy Wilkes 8714/0, a very large, smooth sow that would fit up well for the show ring. We noticed in another yard two very fine yearling sows, May Queen and Fargo Beauty, due to farrow soon, by imp. Black Joe. Mr. Drury informed us that it was his intention to import again this season, and although he does not fit for the large exhibitions himself, his stock is purchased for that purpose by other breeders. Mr. Drury is also a breeder of Shire horses, some six head of fine registered bred mares being kept and regularly bred; also a couple of stallions, and a number of colts coming on from one to three years old, and this season's foals. More recently a small flock of Shropshire hogs have been added to the list of his herd in the farm, which will without doubt be a very satisfactory investment.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.:—"My Chester whites are in fine, healthy form; all the young pigs are from prize-winners in the best of company, and are just as promising as their predecessors were. The Dorset sheep are not in high flesh, but they are thrifty, and have commenced dropping their second crop of lambs this year; if any reader doubts this I would like to have him come to see for himself."

Owing to changes in their business, H. Cooke & Co., Orillia, advertise in this issue the balance of their Jersey stock for sale. This will give our readers an opportunity of obtaining a couple of prize-winning cows and two fine yearling bulls at a bargain. These bulls are from the stock bred by Jno. I. Gordon, of Mercier, and Asa A. Weimar, of Lebanon, Pa., and will be a most desirable addition to any herd. Write them for particulars.

MR. CRUICKSHANK'S DEATH.

Hon. John Dryden, Toronto, writes us as follows: "Your notice of the death of the late Mr. Cruickshank was the first I had seen. He has lived to a good old age, and considerably longer than I had expected, judging from the state of his health some years ago. So far as I know he was an active farmer to the last, and after the disposal of his herd of Short-horns he still remained as interested as ever in watching the markets for fat stock, feeding on his own farm a considerable number of sheep and cattle, and seemed to be as pleased as ever when he made a successful venture." [In addition to what we published in our June 15th issue, we might add that during the winter we received a note from the old gentleman, accompanied by his photo, from which our engraving of him was prepared. To our young breeders, one and all, we commend the example and character of the late Mr. Cruickshank as one worthy of emulation.]

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Some six miles east of Guelph, near Eden Mills, is Fairview Stock Farm, the fine property of Wm. J. Rudd. On an elevation overlooking the farm are the buildings: a substantial stone dwelling, and fine, large, basement barns, with well-fitted stabling. On this farm are to be seen one of the finest herds of Devon cattle in the Province, numbering some fifty odd head, of grand quality and good size. The herd was first established in 1896, and in purchasing bulls to head the herd they have been selected with a view of mating to the best advantage so as to produce an ideal Devon, and as a result the herd has been brought up to a high standard of excellence. Representatives from this herd have been shown at Toronto and other leading exhibitions for many years, always winning the lion's share of the awards. At the head of the herd is Tom, a two-year-old, tracing to imported stock on both sides,—by Prince James [953], dam Rosedale [746],—a very handsome bull, which will be on exhibition at Toronto this fall. In the adjoining stalls were several fine young bulls, one and two years old, handsome, sleek-coated fellows and well worth special mention. Among the cows were particularly well-pleased with Beauty 2nd [1032], purchased at the Ontario Experimental Farm, by Duke 947, dam Beauty [800]. Beauty 2nd is a beautiful cow that took 2nd in her class as a three-year-old at Chicago, and also won 2nd in the general purpose sweepstakes ring. Ruby [1018] is another grand cow that won 3rd as a two-year-old at Chicago, by the grand bull Young Ensign [925], dam Graceful [916]. Fanny 3rd [2635], by Billy [928], dam Fanny [985], a beautiful two-year-old, that stood first in her class as a calf at the Columbian, 2nd in sweepstakes ring, was one of the 2nd prize young heifers, and was one in the herd of cow and four of her produce which won 2nd. Beauty 3rd [1032] is a finely-modelled young heifer that stood 3rd at the World's Fair, sired by Billy. This bull was shown by Mr. Rudd at the Columbian, and for which he refused the neat sum of \$200 before going to Chicago. He is the sire of most of the young stock, and was good enough to win 1st place in his class at Chicago, and headed the 2nd prize aged herd, was 2nd in the produce of a cow and 2nd in the get of a bull. A good three-year-old bull, Captain, owned by Mr. Rudd, stood 3rd at Chicago. A number of fine young heifers and calves were seen. Those shown by Mr. Rudd at Chicago won 2nd in aged herd and 2nd in young herd. He has lately purchased five heifers, sired by Job [885], a son of the noted Cobourg Rose that won so many dairy tests, and was once said by Prof. Robertson to be the best dairy cow in America. The herd is in a nice thriving condition, and Mr. Rudd claims them to be a first-class general purpose breed, and he speaks from the actual experience of some 35 years.

Cotswolds.—A large flock of No. 1 Cotswolds make a part of the stock kept at Fairview Farm. The flock was originally founded by a purchase from Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, and are descended from imported stock. The flock now comprises over seventy-five head of first-class quality and good size, mostly shearing and two-shear ewes and a few good shearing rams. The present lamb crop give evidence of turning out a good lot. As Mr. Rudd has a large herd of Devons to which he intends to give special attention, he has determined to dispose of the majority of his Cotswolds, and will probably in the future only keep a small flock of the Suffolk breed which he has lately invested in, consequently he is offering a carload of good shearing ewes and rams and a few two-shear ewes, which will go at hand times prices.

Suffolks.—This breed has just lately been established at Fairview and, as yet, only consist of some twelve head, the ewes being imported, purchased from Mr. Cockburn, of Aberfoyle.

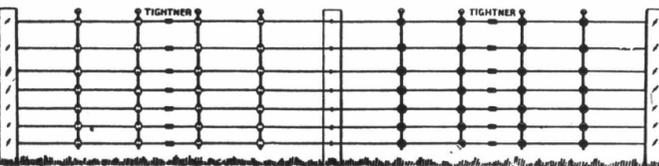
A few good Berkshires are also kept on the farm, of George Green's (Fairview) breeding. We noticed one good sow suckling a litter of five youngsters by an imported boar, and a sow of Mr. Green's breeding. Those desiring good general purpose fowl can also get their wants supplied in this line, as Mr. Rudd keeps a good flock of Plymouth Rocks.

Crisp Pastry

Free from all the disagreeable greasy effects that result from the use of lard will be had, if **Cottolene** is used. Fish and cakes fried in it are simply delicious because it adds flavor to them that cannot possibly be obtained from the use of any other frying material. Get the genuine **Cottolene**, as there are numerous questionable imitations. The trade mark shown here is on each package. Sold in one, three and five pound tins. Made only by



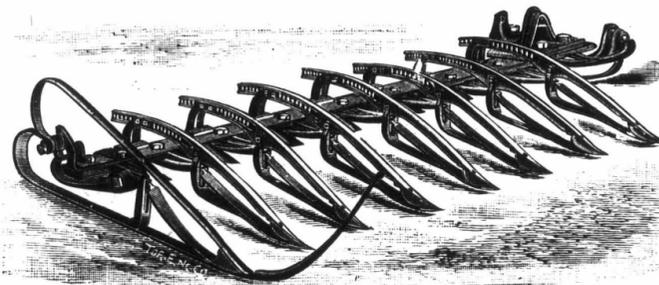
The
N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.



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

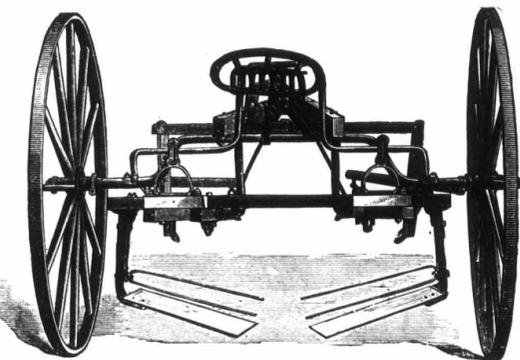
Wire Fence, which is claimed by some to be second to none, the lateral wire of which, as well as the upright stay, being crimped at joints. Our agents build either on premises. Agents wanted everywhere in Canada, to whom sole territory will be allotted. County and Township Rights for sale. Our Gas Pipe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

The RICHMOND PEA HARVESTER



MANUFACTURED BY
The **WORTMAN & WARD MANUFACTURING CO.,** London, Ontario.
The most complete Pea Harvester made. Sent to farmers on trial, and sold entirely on its merits. Guaranteed to save more than the price of it in labor. Hundreds in use, and all giving entire satisfaction. Send for circular and prices, and don't buy until you have examined and tested it.
THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO., 8-d-om **LONDON, ONTARIO.**

NEW AMERICAN WITH BEAN HARVESTER ATTACHMENT.



The Bean Harvester is an attachment which is easily put on to the New American Harrow and Cultivator after removing the sections. It pulls two rows of beans at once, leaving them in a perfect windrow, and harvesting from 12 to 18 acres in a day. This machine is indispensable to bean-growers, and is highly recommended by all who have seen it. As a harrow its work is perfect; the teeth have reversible points and can be locked down or allowed to float. As a cultivator the New American has no equal; it cultivates perfectly all crops planted in rows and with the Extension Arms two rows of beans can be cultivated at once. We sell the New American, either as a cultivator or bean harvester. If you have one of the machines you can obtain the attachments for making the other at a small expense.

Knives can be Locked in any Desired Position.
AMERICAN HARROW CO.,
Detroit, Michigan, or Windsor, Ontario.
13-b-o

CHEAPER THAN HOMESTEADING.

320 acres, in Municipality of Clanwilliam, Manitoba; E. 1/4 16, 17, 17 W. Splendid for stock: plenty of hay, timber, and good water; about 17 miles north-east of Minnedosa, Man.
Buildings thereon cost about \$2,000.
Possession at any time will be granted: \$1,000 cash will purchase this improved farm. May consider any offer with different payment. Apply to
9-1-f-om **ALEX. STEWART, Minnedosa, Man.**

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

MODEL BERKSHIRE HERD

D. A. GRAHAM
PARKHILL, ONT.
I am prepared to book orders for spring pigs from prize winners & imp. stock. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices moderate. Can also book orders for W. & B. P. Rocks, W. and S. L. Wyandottes and Bronze Turkey Eggs. 3/4 miles from Parkhill Station, G. T. R.
17-1-y-om

FOR SALE.—A very choice, well-bred lot of Berkshire Pigs now ready to ship. Can supply pairs not akin. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. **JNO. RACEY, JR.,** Glenburn Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que.
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ENTERPRISE STOCK FARM.

FOR SALE.—Large English Berkshire and Poland-China Swine. I am prepared to supply young stock of the above, either sex, any age. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices moderate. Correspondence solicited.
11-1-y-o
E. CAVERLEY, Sine P. O., Ont.

NORMAN BLAIN,
Cold Spring Farm, St. GEORGE.

CHOICE TAMWORTHS.
Young stock for sale of both sex, from four or five months old. Orders booked for April and May pigs. Prices moderate. Correspondence solicited.
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O. I. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Stock for sale. All stock registered. Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, eggs \$1.50. Partridge and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Silver Gray Dorkings, Golden, Silver, and White Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, American Dominiques, Black Red and Black Summatras, and Indian and Pit Games, eggs, \$1 per 13. Will mix sittings if desired, also a few pairs of Wild Turkeys for sale. **G. BENNETT & PARDO,** Charing Cross, Ont.
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E. D. GEORGE

PUTNAM, ONT.
Importer and Breeder of
Ohio Improved Chester White Swine
The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices.
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CHESTER WHITE AND TAMWORTH SWINE

From imported stock for sale, having 75 head from eight to ten weeks old now ready to ship. Send for prices. **H. GEORGE & SONS,** Middlesex County, Crampton, Ontario.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF IMPROVED Chester White Swine or Dorset Horn Sheep of first-class quality, at rock-bottom prices, write to

R. H. HARDING, Importer and Breeder, 20-y-om Maplevue Farm, THORNDALE, ONT.
SWEETSTAKE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE AND DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.



The Ontario Central Herd won more first prizes, and contained more imported stock, than all herds of same breed exhibited at Toronto and Ottawa in 1894. Won both sweepstakes for best C. W. and D. J. herd in Toronto, and diploma at Ottawa; also eight firsts out of ten in Toronto. Choice young stock for sale. Write for price list. We also offer the first prize yearling Guernsey bull of Toronto, Belleville, and Ottawa. One choice Ayrshire and one Jersey bull calf. Test of dam, 8 20. Write for description and price.
7-y-om
Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, Ont.

Summit Farm Herd of Duroc-Jersey Swine.

I have young stock for sale, bred from imp. stock. Both sexes, from two to nine months old. Including a few choice young sows in farrow.
Prices to suit the times. **F. W. TERHUNE,** 3-1-y-om **Box 690, BRANTFORD.**

PIONEER HERD.—**DUROC-JERSEY** Swine. Oldest herd in Canada. Careful breeding. Only good pigs shipped. Write. **PETER LAMARSH,** 5-1-y-om **Wheatley, Ont.**

JOHN L. LENTON, Park Farm, Oshawa, Ont. sells Bone Cutters and Pure-bred Poultry of the best quality at low prices. Send to him for catalogues, etc.
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Binder Twine

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"BLUE RIBBON" and "RED CAP" Binder Twine.
Are now shipping to every Town in Ontario
and the Northwest.

Ask your dealer for these first-class brands,
and do not accept the inferior grades
which may be offered.

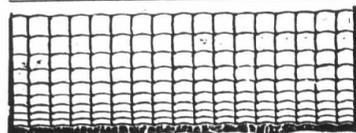
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BUTTER AND CHEESE, SALT
IS THE ONE THING THAT YOU
CANNOT ECONOMIZE ON.
NOTHING BUT THE BEST IS
GOOD ENOUGH, AND THE
BEST IS THE WINDSOR SALT.
EVERY FIRST-CLASS DEALER
KEEPS IT.

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MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Without a shadow of fear Farmer Trusty
ran his traction engine on the bridge. The
builder proved it safe by figures, thus: four
stringers across the ditch carry 1,500 pounds
each, fourteen planks 500 pounds each, equal
to 13,000 pounds. While the coroner sat on
Trusty's remains, the builder skipped out.
Maybe "figures won't lie," but they are some-
times juggled by ignorant or unprincipled men.
Remember, when figuring on fences, that the
cross wires or pickets, like bridge planks, add
nothing to the strength, and the "stringers"
of the Page are doubly strong.

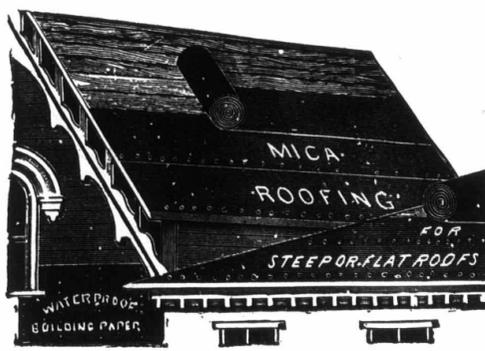
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PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONTARIO, Ltd.,
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc.
First-class stock. Leading Varieties; true to
name. Also 100 bushels Joannette Seed Oats.
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Use Mica Paint
To Repair Leaky Roofs.
Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with
it will last twice as long.

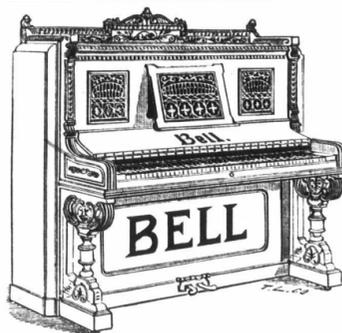


Use Mica Roofing
on all your buildings.
It is cheaper than Shingles.
Water Proof and Fire Proof.

RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.

It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet each, 40 feet long by 32 inches wide, making a light,
durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid
by ordinary workmen. One man can lay from five to ten square in a day, which brings the
cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers
who buy our Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.,
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BELL PIANOS
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SUPERIOR IN
Tone, Quality,
Construction
and Finish.

Full description to be found in our Catalogues.
Mailed free on application to

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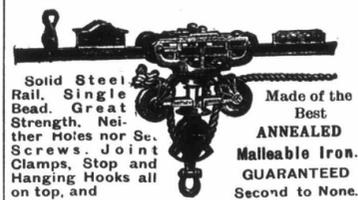
Guelph, Ontario.

OVER **75,000** OF OUR
INSTRUMENTS NOW IN USE.

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THE HAYMAKER SINGLE RAIL CARRIER

TRUE AS STEEL—NOTHING BETTER.



Perfectly Adjustable.

IT IS MADE FOR
EITHER STEEL or WOOD TRACK

Are you going to get a WINDMILL? If so,
you want THE BEST. We have them.

THE GEM!!!—Solid steel wheel and tower,
graphite bearings that require no oiling. Either
painted or galvanized. Excels all others.

THE CANADIAN AIR-MOTOR!!!—Solid steel
wheel and tower. The best Mill for the
money in Canada.

THE HALLIDAY STANDARD!—The best sec-
tional wooden wheel ever built. Has been a
complete success for 30 years.

Give us a chance to figure on your outfit.
Estimates cheerfully furnished. Catalogues
fully describing our Windmills, Horse Hay
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ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.

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trees brought to the fullest
maturity, capable of with-
standing the severest cold.
Having one hundred acres
in fruit, from which cuttings,
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I can safely guarantee the
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equal, if not superior, to any
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vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are
now growing and for sale. All the leading
sorts of both old and new varieties deemed
worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on
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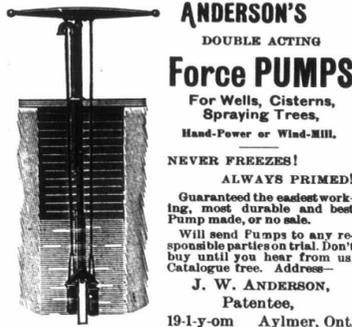
13-1f-om **E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

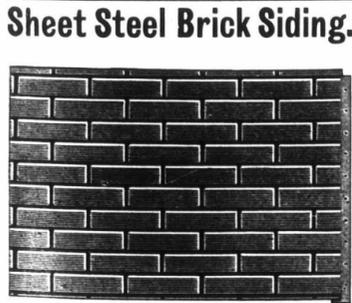
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Ask your dealer in town for
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CARBONATE OF COPPER FUNGICIDE
It is ready for use by adding water, and will destroy
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STEEL WIND-MILLS
GALVANIZED
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Galvanized Towers and Wheels
The Best in America.
IDEAL SPRAY PUMP,
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The Ideal Power Mill,
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DOUBLE ACTING
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NEVER FREEZES!
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Guaranteed the easiest work-
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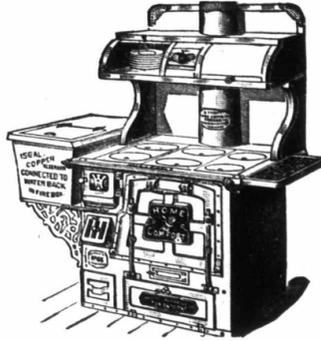


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Office and Works: OSHAWA, ONTARIO.
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- THREE GOLD
and ONE SILVER MEDAL
THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and
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- DIPLOMA
ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
At Montgomery, 1888.
- AWARD
Chattahoochee Valley Exposition,
Columbus, Ga., 1888.
- HIGHEST AWARDS
25th ANNUAL F.
ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL
ASSOCIATION, 1889.
- SIX
HIGHEST AWARDS
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
CHICAGO, 1893.
- HIGHEST AWARDS
WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION,
LONDON, CAN. 1893.
- SIX GOLD MEDALS
MIDWINTER FAIR,
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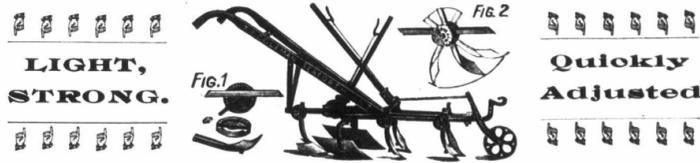
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own wagons at one uniform price
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Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT
STEEL and will LAST A LIFETIME
if properly used.

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ABOVE HONORS WERE
RECEIVED BY **WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF
Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.
OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND FACTORIES,
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Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS MO., U. S. A.
Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.
7-y-om

The MODEL SCUFFLER!



LIGHT,
STRONG.
Quickly
Adjusted
We aim to make an implement which will adjust itself to all the varying
conditions of soil in the quickest possible manner, and with the least manipu-
lation. We accomplish this by our new patented SHANK FASTENER OR
CLAMP. The change is made by loosening one nut half a turn, by which operation
the point can be shifted to any conceivable position. This Scuffler is, what many
of our customers have already called it, "A WORLD BEATER." It is strong,
durable, and of the best material and workmanship. If your local agent does
not supply you, write direct to the estate of
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5-om

CENTRAL PRISON PURE MANILLA BINDER TWINE

None genuine first quality Pure Manilla Central Prison Twine
unless bearing Central Prison tag.
Each bale (12 balls) weighs 50 lbs. net weight of Twine, yielding
600 to 650 feet per pound. It will bind more grain for less money
than any other Twine in the market. PRICE, 7 1-4 cents, freight
paid to nearest station, in lots of not less than 100 pounds. Cash to
accompany order. Special price for car lots. Correspondence solicited.

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Use:- Queenston:- Cement

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

Write for Prices and Particulars. When parties use our goods, when
necessary we will send a skilled man, at our own cost, to give instructions
how to build. FARMERS can thus build their walls and save half the cost.

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THOROLD, ONT.
13-y-o

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.:—"Since
last writing, we have sold to Alexander Fraser,
of Westmeath, Ont., the two-year-old bull
Rockland Chief; to Michael Moran, Annprior,
Que., the yearling bull Premier Knight; and
to Alexander Lumsden, Ottawa, the yearling
bull Grand Marshall. We have just one year-
ling left. Our cows are doing well and all in
good condition on the grass. Our bull calves
are decidedly the best lot we have ever had at
this time of the year, and will certainly be a
good lot to offer the next season."

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COTSWOLDS.
Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., Sec-
Treas. American Cotswold Record, writes us
as follows:—"Please mention in your journal
that the American Cotswold Association offer
the following cash premiums at the Toronto
Exposition, 1895:—For best flock Cotswolds
bred by exhibitor and registered in American
Cotswold Registry, consisting of one ram any
age, two yearling ewes, and two ewe lambs—
1st premium \$20.00; 2nd premium, \$10.00
SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES AND
IMPROVED YORKSHIRES AT BOW-FRONT
STOCK FARM.

The writer had the pleasure a short time
since of call on Mr. W. R. Bowman, Mt.
Forest, and inspecting the stock at Bow-front.
Mr. Bowman, although a breeder of few years'
experience as yet, is doing credit to the pro-
fession; and being a young man of enterprise
and push, we predict for him a successful
future. The Shorthorns are a useful lot, being
bred and kept because of their general purpose
utility. Good Luck—19379—, by Squire Ingram,
is a roan, rising two years old; a lengthy, deep
animal that promises to make a very useful
one of the good cows of the herd is
Prudence, a very large, straight cow, bred by
Robert Kennilworth, Ont., by Major De
Winton, dam Duchess of Waraby. This cow
has proved herself a good breeder, judging
from some specimens of her production. One
of the daughters of this cow, Lady Osborne
—18932—, by Lord's Duke, a fine roan, and Queen
of Mt. Forest, another daughter by Harbinger
—9387—, abull bred by E. Jeffs, Bondhead, Ont.,
are good ones—the good traits of the mother
being reproduced in the daughters. Cecilia
—19362—, by Eclipse (imp.), dam Clara 4th (imp.)
and Vain Duchess (imp.)—5218—, bred by A. F.
Norton, Aberdeen, Scotland, are
capital females; the young stock being evi-
dence of their good breeding qualities.

Shropshires.—The Shropshire flock as yet is
not large, but among the number were some
very good specimens; the breeding ewes being
from the flocks of Jas. Phil, Hespeler; Isaac
Johnston and John Campbell, Woodville.
Swine.—The Berkshires are of the Ontario
Experimental Farm, Guelph, and R. Rivers &
Son's breeding; the young stock being from
boars of Mr. Snell's breeding. The Yorkshires
are from imported stock. Therefore, Mr. Bow-
man is prepared to supply a variety of stock of
good lines of breeding.

CLYDESDALES, TAMWORTHS AND SHROPSHIRE

AT CLYDESDALE FARM.

Clydesdale Farm, the fine 200-acre property
of Mr. John Bell, Amber P. O., is situated
some four or five miles from Agincourt, on the
C. P. R. and G. T. R., in a choice agricultural
district. The handling and breeding of Clydes-
dale horses and Tamworth swine is made a
speciality by Mr. Bell, who is the owner of the
following Clydesdale stallions: The first shown
us was the Grand City, an imported horse, and
one of the most noted prize-winners in the
country, never having been beaten where
shown, except at the Royal, England; having
won first money at all the other leading fairs
in Great Britain, and also won many laurels at
Toronto and other leading fairs in Canada.
He is a horse of grand conformation, style and
action, and has proved himself a grand getter.
Vanguard (imp.) is a model Clydesdale stallion
and has proved himself a very successful
breeder. He is a beautiful bay, and has also
made a conspicuous record in the show ring.
Mr. Bell bought Vanguard from Mr. Conroy,
Aylmer, P. Q., who purchased him at a cost of
\$2,000 when one year and eight months old.
Blythe Prince, a dark bay, imported by T. W.
Evans, of Yelverton, is a young stallion that
has given a good account of himself as a
breeder so far. This horse was not at home at
the time of our visit, but Mr. Bell assured us
he is first-class in every respect. The mares
have proved themselves of the right sort, and
among the colts we saw a very fine, richly-
bred bay filly, Lady Amber, by Mr. Evans'
Crichmore Darnley (5667), dam Lady Erdley
by the Grand City. This is a very promising
filly that has in her veins twice the blood of
such noted sires as Prince of Wales, Old Times,
Old Farmer; also the blood of Darnley, Boyd-
ston Boy, Druid, Lord Erskine and the Granite
City.

The Tamworth herd numbers something
over one hundred heads, of all ages and both
sex; several of the sows being imported and
excellent breeders. Good young pigs from two
to four months old were seen from these sows.
Mr. Bell was a pioneer in introducing the
Tamworths into the country, and his stock is
distributed throughout the Dominion and the
United States, and are generally conceded to
be of a model type. Amber Rodman (319), a
very even, lengthy yearling boar, heads the
herd, and is throwing some very good stock.
The sow Middleton Mimulus 13 (imp. by Grant
& Co.) is a very large, even sow and a wonder-
fully good breeder. Amber June 15 is another
very large, useful sow. She has a good show-
ing record, having won 1st at Toronto and
other leading fairs. At the time of our visit a
few young pigs of this spring's litter were still
left from this sow, by Birmingham Duke.
Roselind (22), a sow bred at the O. A. C., and
Amber Topsy (262), are good representatives of
the breed. The younger pigs are mostly by
Birmingham Duke and Amber Rodman, and
from the above sows and many other good
ones well worthy of mention. Dorchester Hero,
a young boar of much merit, purchased from
Mr. W. L. Owell, Belmont, is being used on
some of the sows this season, and good results
are expected. A very good flock of Shropshire
sheep (imported and home-bred), of good
quality, large, and well-covered. A few good
dairy Shorthorns also form a profitable adjunct
to this breeding establishment.

The West of 1895

CANADA'S SPLENDID HERITAGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION

(Under the supervision of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh)

TO BE OPENED AT

REGINA

By His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen.

Commencing

July 29th

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Aug. 7th, 1895

\$19,000

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Come from the East and see for Yourself.

Come from the West and support the 1st Exhibition.

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CHEAP FARES, CHEAP LIVING, CHEAP ENTRIES—but everything First-Class.

SEVEN BANDS OF MUSIC.

SEE PRIZE LIST AND ATTRACTION PROGRAMME.

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Successful Farmers Use **FREEMAN'S High Grade Bone Fertilizers**

They produce large crops of wheat of superior quality. Try our Fertilizer for FALL WHEAT, which is especially manufactured for that class of crops. Terms easy. Prices low.

Having used your Sure Growth Fertilizer for the past three seasons, it is with pleasure I recommend its use to others. I commenced with one ton the first season, and two years ago purchased from you two tons, and last season two and one-half tons. Always use it on fall wheat at the rate of about 200 pounds per acre, and am fully convinced I had at least one-third larger yield and finer sample than where no Fertilizer was used. Thanking you for your prompt delivery, I remain,

(Signed) RICHARD SELDON,
15-y-o Township Clerk, North Oxford.
THE W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

An Authority Says:—"Eighty per cent. of all the Baking Powders sold are Alum Powders."

Such being the case, purchasers should bear in mind that

MCLAREN'S GENUINE **COOK'S FRIEND**

is guaranteed free from that and all other injurious ingredients. Proprietor's name and Trade Mark on every package.

A PLEASANT TONIC

Which will strengthen unnerved tired people and invalids, and quickly restore their appetites, is

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal. Beware of Imitations.

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

POTATO DIGGER SOIL SIFTED FROM POTATOES WITH QUICK MOVING PRONGS. FREE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST. ALEX. WILKIN, MFR. LONDON, ONT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL **SOFA - CHAIR - AND - BED - SPRINGS** A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. WM. CURRIE. 7-y-o F. P. CURRIE.

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Quotes Pure Paris Green, in one-pound packages, at 20c. a pound; in 50-pound lots, 18c. Extra Standard Granulated Sugar, \$4.50; Monarch Flour, \$5.00 per barrel, f.o.b.; Orient Flour, \$3.50, f.o.b. A full supply of all kinds of Harvest Tools at wholesale prices. Write for our Spring Catalogue; mailed free on application.

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The Improved **KNITTER** Family.....

Will knit 15 pairs of socks a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. **SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.** This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Price, \$8.00. Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ont.