

THE GREAT HACKNEX, JUBILEE CHIEF,


## EDITORIAL

## Horse and Sheep Breeding.

"Hörses and sheep have fallen into neglect," avors our readers with some thoughtful and prac tical observations as the result of a recent farmeri institute tour through a portion of the Province of nta A visitor at the late Canadian Horse Show of saddle hores and the magniticent cavalcade varied exhibition of driving more attractive and both of the English and Amorican and equipages disposed to discredit the former part of Mr . Mc Neill's statement were it not known to be the fact especially as it relates to draft horse breeding would also be gathered from the preponder ferred th. But equines at the show re has strongly $h$ wiee the current of popular favo from the well-to-do civilian clasection-the demand animals keeping clearly ahead of the suly chice weil not to forget how constant and substantial is the call for the heavy draft. Years ago, with the advent of the steam engine, the extinction of the horse was predicted more confidently than to-day but the railway only created work for him ; nor is there yet any more real prospect of his displace. creased enoanan horse shipments to England in General, Lord Aberdeen, in opening the Governorronto, took an optimistic view of the fure horse breeding, remarking that in the motherland would always be found a profitable market for good horses. We doubtiff there is really any more salable stock to-day than good heavy horses; we emphasize weik because that is perhaps more loualy called for than any other essential. ReOntario to Manitoba and the of shipments from farmers now realize that during the three or four years past they have, shortsightedly, allowed the industry to " fall into neglect.
The bicycle and the electric car have dealt blow to the "general purpose" nag, but our safe plan of operations is not to rush pell mell out of horse breeding, but, rather, to breed with greater discrimination both in the choice of mares and mating, and then giving the progeny such an upharness, heavy or light, or the saddle. Somer the ago officers from England visited Canada on the lookout for suitable cavalry remounts, but they were not to be found here in sufficient supply. W have improved a bit in that direction since, but than they have been in Canada are now lowe glad to notice a distinct many years, and we are interest in that direction, which we hope tal of characterized with steadiness of purpose. ble horse is not produced in a hurry, and it will be several years before any material addition can be nade to the stock of the country. The greates
 be the securin
various types.
few words now wit egard to sheep, whic is travels Mr. McNeill has also found fallen int nd the ravages of When we deliberately think pror thably be blamed eristics that commend the peaceful sheep torac best care on the farm, we must certainly dopu he occasion of such a statement. As good an athority (if we need to quote authorities) as Prof ohn Wrighton, himself a thoroughly practica the early-maturing Hampshire, obsencres that for whole world produces sheep, but the whole world, ith its steadily incep, buc whe whole world, hem -fleece and all. The extepsiation, consume ing, he points out, keeps up the price of eprarm heep breeding stimulates the trade in rams, and ural vicissitudes often decimate flocks so that years are required to recover lost ground. Lately we notice that milions have actually been dying from he effects of drought on the Australian plains. Sheep are not to be increased by simply "writing Climatic fluctuations and epidemics them down. do with the sheep population than the effusions to literary agriculturists. Sheep are in themselve profitable. What stock are so easily cared for subsist on so little, and give so good returns there-
for? Two crops a year they yield us. These columns have borne testimony from time to time
to the satisfactory condition of the British sheep ural depression going up he has not been a contributor. The unassuming sheep has helped its owner Wr withstand the evil times. "Why," asks Prof. Wrighton, "are sheep profitable?" and he answers
his own question: "It is because the price of his own question: "It is because the price of
mutton always rules higher than the price of beef, mution always rules higher than the price of beef,
while the wool at least pays for the labor expended while the wool at least pays for the labor expended
on the flock. Again, sheep make better use of their food than cattle. They benefit light, arable lands in a two-fold sense; first, by manuing, and secondly, by consolidating it."
There is no question about the natural adapta bility of Canada for sheep husbandry. The winnings of Canadian flocks at the Columbian Exhibiion and the phenomenal sweep made by Canadian Show last fall will not Madison Square Garden vears United States breeders forgotten. For main supply of breeding stock from the healthy high-class flocks of Canada. The remarkably varied soil, climate, and foods of the Dominion al suggest variety in breeds used and in management, and our nearness to great markets, in contrast
with New Zealand and Australia, all suggest the possibility of greatly extending the scope of our sheep breeding operations. Last season witnessed incretly improved price for wool and an immense land, the numbers being 217,788 in sheep to Eng with 139,763 in 1894. In England the outlook for wool is that prices for some time to come will rang better than the average of the past ten years Breeding stocks were sold down very low the past are positively bucyant (for the hone, which, if not prices have not yet returned) is at days of high put it mildly, one of steady security and wel deserving of the very best attention instead neglect.

## A Famous Stud.

The famous stud of Robert Beith \& Co., situated at Bowmanvilie, Ont., has been before the public a great number of years, but lately it has been more noted for its world-renowned Hackneys.
Our frontispiece represents the famous Jubile he came tho has been winning first prizes ever since tingly crowning his honor-roll of triumphs by capturing first for Hackney stallion and three of his progeny in foronto at the Canadian Horse potency as stock ago, demonstrating hi Jubilee Chief was bred
Grange Gate, Helmsley, Yorks. Martin, Scoreby and having for his sire Pilot is3, his dis dam being
Queen of the Forest by the cele hrat Queen of the Forest by the celebrated stallion,
Firea way ( (Grififth's).
He is a beautiful dark velvet brown of grand conformation, great style and
action. He is proving a wonderful sire, and in the action. He 1s proving a wonderfuls sire, and in the
show ring is hard to surpass, having to his credit previous to 1896, first at Toronto Industrial, 18911
1892, 1893; first at spring stallion show, 1893, ; irs and world's championship at Chicago, 1893 ; frirst in
Toronto on three occasions with three of his get Toronto on three occasions with three of his get,
the last one of which was at the recent Canadian Horse Show.
In Mr. Beith's stud may also be seen a number
of other grand specimens of the Hackney breed.
 horse of beautiful mold, a dark brown in coloe, and and
possessing good action, like his sire. Lord Rose berry's winnings were second as a three-year-old at the horse show at Toronto in the spring of 1895 ,
third at Toronto in the fall of 1890, also second as a
wo-vearold two-yea
The four-year-old stallion, Banquo, also by Jubi-
ee Chief, and from Mona's Quen, is a handsome rown of superb form and action, with a flash and yle about him that will always find him ready
admers and make him a favorite. His winning are second at Toronto as a foll and. firist at allning lead
ing Canadian fairs since (except at the late show ing Canadian fairs since (except at the late show,
when he came $\begin{aligned} & \text { second), also champion at Toronto }\end{aligned}$ spring fair in 1888 and second as ypearling and first as a two-year-old at the great New York show.
The two-year-old fill, Jessica, is a particularly The two year-old filly, Jessica, is a particularly
handsome mare, also sired by Jubilee Chief and foaled by Monas. Queen. Her conformation is
fifficult to fault and her knee and heck difficult to fault and her knee and hock action
ould be hard to surpass. She has carried off the ould be hard to surpass. She has carried off the
frrst honors wherever shown and won the sweep. frst honors wherever shown and won the sweep-
stakes prizat at Toronto Fair last spine
competition with two and three .lear-ollds. above individuals would indicate thear-oras. bred.
ing and transmitting powers of the sire, Jubilee
Chief Chief.
Other choice productions of the stud are Port a beautiful chestrut yearling filly out of imported
Florence and by the beautiful stalloun, ottawa, sola
at a long price from the stud to $F$. C

Attica, N. Y., where, unfortunately, he died some
time ago, as mentioned in the ADVOCATE. The breeding mares include some grand individ uals, such as Mona's Queen, by Lord Derwent 2nd
by Denmark, a handsome chestnut and by Denmark, a handsome chestnut and the dam of
Jessica and Banquo. Lady Aberdeen Jessica and Banquo. Lady Aberden, also by
Lord Derwent 2nd, was a winner of second as a three-year-old at Chicago, and first at Torontio and Detroit the same year, she and her mate,
Mona's Queen, always carrying first whans
wherever show, al ways carrying first and second
to wherever siown. Mmported Forence, a half-sister
to Banquo, is producing some grand stock, and is one of the valued members of the stud. The grand
mare, Winnifred (imp.), sold to F . Steven
 record as a winner; a foal of herrs and has arst at frand A careful perusal of the report a the Canadian HorseShow, published in this issue, will show that this stud carried away a number of very good prizes in hese kenest sort of competition. In old Clydesdale colt, Locksley, succeeded in winning irstin good company. He is a solidly built bay with], and got by Sir Walter (imp.) [1131].
[ 1 .
What Induced Tle to Begin Underdraining --
Profits from Tile Draining.
Three thing induced me to begin underdraining:
A sense of need ; (2) unfairness of others; ; and (3) increase of knowledge. from districts better handled than my land was handled a few years ago told me in a kindly manwere capababo of producing. I had not been satisfied with returns from my seeding and
Every new comment by inge came to my farm made me more suspicious that I was wanting in some of the first principles of
successful farming. I wanted to know the better way, and I came to rejoice over the promise to him who seeks along agricultural lines as well as others. Weeds, thistles, cotton, bleached blades, thin yields, unrewarding threshings for a number of
yearss, set me out to inquire why these things? years, set me out to inquire why these things? I
plowed carefully, I put in clean seed, I attended
to to my work, but things were not turning out wedl
I had begun to farm like as a man to build at the I had begun to farm like as a man to build at the
chimney instead of at the foundation. By a series of leadings, which at tpace woull not potion. By a series
olain here, I came to realize that drait me to ex-
ond plain here, I came to realize that drainage is the
foundation of all successful farming. I began on neunation of a lin successfur farming. Tbegan on ew lines, and from the year of the new beginang
until to-day 1 have delighted in my calling, and, without egotism, I counted myselfi a prosperous
farmer. All land may not require the exact treatarmer. All land may not require the exact treat-
ment mine does, but I declare, with a knowledge ment mine does, but declare, with a knowledge
that I prize, that underdraining constitutes the most important line of thought in agriculture in rom an understanding of farming operations in
fromity and Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia particulariy, that the main cause of nine-tenths of
the unprofitable farming in these Provinces is due he unprofitable farming in th.
2. The unfairness of others. was a factor in setting me out on a better way with my farm operations. 1 heard not a few, who were working on
the old lines, blaming the Almighty for wet feldas, emptring clouds, and poor harvests; others laid
the blame at the door of the Gover Che blame at the door of the Goversment. Some;
times the "Grits" got it, sometimes the ". "Thes the "Grits" got it, sometimes the "Tories," can't make things pay in it by farming, and l'm
going to the States." He did not go, however. He
was dissuaded fres "They cultivat from the change by hearing me say, "hey cultivate oysters under water, but not wheat
and potatoes." Here is one who would sell his
farm if farm if he could and try the city; and there
was another and
speculate in cattle. I wrould quit the soil and speculate in cattle. I writhe at blames cast upon
Good. I I islike to hear the Government charged
with ill belo with ills belonging to other men. I think Canga, Can,
all in all, the best country on this planet. I prefer ali in all, the best country on this planet. I prefer
the country to the city, and $I$ honor the world's
oldest occupation on oldest occupation of of agricind Iture morer the world's
speculating of modern the opinion years ago in these respects as $I$ am to-day;
hence, when some of go elsewhere and do otherwise, in days planning to was being taken along a better way. Things were
brightening up with me, because I was coming to
apprecial I workeciatefoundation the principiples. Whileothers raved came on; I rejoiced as I let it offt, and rejoicing arned to better profit than cursing.
3. Increase of knowled ge an enthusiast in underge on my part makes me
publishers of the best farm papers, to anks to the
the colleges, to men of common sanerse who talk agricultural inStutues, to those who use the pen to give others
valuatlo information on the science and art of suc-
cessful farming, for what they have done. I Iam ndebted to them. what they have done. I am
have gone from home to
tet knowledge for farm


are underdrained; (4th) that the fertility nature has put in rain rom the surface soil to the tile bed : ( 5 th) that the fertility which is in the atmosphere works down through the pores made the siil ; ( (Vth) that underdraining prevents loss of fertility; (lthds are preventives against blight and rust; (8th) that minimum by underdraining ; (9th) that redic drained and well tilled ground resistst the heat of summer better than undrained land; (10th) that the season of tillage is leng thened on drained land
as compared with undrained ; (1th) that the underground pasturage for the roots of plants and trees to feed upon is enormously enlarged by underdrainage, and. In these closing sentences about profts I underscore the word tile in tile drainir,
day. before tiles were manufactured, or were so day, before tiles were manufactured or were so
costly that but few would invest in them, stones, costly that ent., served ao purpose.. I would not think
 my judgment, it will be but a matter of time until
the drains would have to be re-dug and the bottoms the drains would have Ro bre rede best and cheapest replaced. for underdraining. The profits from tile draining are certain, other conditions on the farm being up to the mark, and are reaped along these
lines : (1) Pleasure. Farming on prepared soil is no longer a drudgery, but a delight. (2) Encourage-
One good thing paves the way for another. ne mit. One god thing paves the way for another.
mained soil encourages better tillage; tillage opens the way for proftits from the manure heap; clover asks for admission, and with admission comes a boon. (3) Money making. If a man is in debt on is herewith given that it pays to go further into is bet to buy tools and tiles to underdrain for the quickest way to get out of debt, and thus further investment for a man with a farm needing drainage is the investment in drainage implements, round tiles, and instruction. Apery dollar invested in a welllaid underdrain, comes invariably an interest at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, and often more.

The Judgment of Journalists.
A FLATtERING RECEpTION ACCORDED
GLORY" BY THE PRESS.
The leading public journals of the Dominion and U.S. refer in the highest terms to our new premium picture, which any present subscriber can secure by sending in only one new yearly subscriber equally good :-

Bin lescon in breeding
A very decided service has been rendered the
horse breeding interests of the Dominion by the horse breeding interests of the Dominion by the nipeg, Man., in issuing a magnificent new premium engraving, a copy of which we have received from
the publishers, the Wm. Weld Co. It is fittingly styled "Canada"s Glory," and includes eleven of
the finest light horses on the Continent. The four great breeds-Thoroughbred, Hackney. Standard bred, and Coach-are all represented; the individ
uals depicted being from Nova Scotia, in the East to the far Northwest. It should be even a more popular picture with the masses than its old com-
panion piece, "Canada's Pride," which the "Advocate issued a few years ago. It should be in the and town, because wherever it goes it will not only be an ornament, but a real educator of the popular
taste in that direction, and in these days farmer and others cannot devote too much attention to high ideals in breed
Globe, Toronto, Ont.
valuable picture.
With the general introduction of electricity fo street car propulsion; the use of kicycles on a pro
digious scale, by every sort of people, and the invention of horseless carriages, fears had arisen that the usefulness of the horse had waned, and th business of producing these animals would cease to
be protitable. No such result has happened; first-
class horses of nearly every breed are found to be class horses of nearly every breed are found to be in as much demand as ever, at high prices. In fact,
the market for light horses fit for saddle and har ness is as good now as it ever was. That the horse hthographic picture just issued by the "Farmer's Advocate," giving portraits of no less than eleven
of the finest light horses on the Continent. It is a Companion picture to the one issued by the William Weld Company several years ago, and is
inches in size.-London (Ont.) Free Press.

A STUDY IN HORSE PORTRAITURE.
Rumors of the coming "horseless age" have vidently not disturbed the "Farmer's Advocate,
London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., in the "even
nor of its way." That enterprising old farmers nd beeders' journal has just issued a new light $Y$ the most ambitious effort in that direction we
ve yet noticed. It is awarded for obtaining new :1scribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." We bee
ve that the outlook for good horses, such as this
group portrays, is rapidy improving, and the
"Advocate"
people very happily discerned the signs of the times, and their eiffort to properly signc of the times, and thie for efort to properily horses will assuredly be appreciatedd by breeders,
both of America and the Old Countiy. The longer we study this beautiful engraving the more we see
in it to admire, and no doubt it will soon adorn the in it to admire, and no doubt it twill soon adorn the
walls of many homes
where art and the horee are

## a Work of art.

The "Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont., and Horse Show of 1896 by issuing a companion piece to its much-admired drast horse premium group, "Canada's Pride", issued some years ago. The
production is fittingly named "Canada's Glory," as it portrays an artistically arranged group of the
Inest individuals of the noblest race of animals extant. The design and the perspective of the
picture and the life-likeness of the superb light porses portrayed are worthy of the very highest commendation. We recommend it as a piece of
high-class art in animal portraiture, suitable alike high-class art in animal portraiture, suitabie anile
for the adornment of the walls of the dining-room, sitting-room, or drawingroom. One cannot study a picture of this ort without teing more strongly
impressed than before with the nobleness of the impressed than beefo the thought that the gasoline
equine race while equine race, whie the though beomes the ofli
motor will lisolace the hors
absurdities. $\rightarrow$ Rider and Driver, New York.

## une geuvre d'art.

Le "' Farmer's Advocate," journal agricole publie
London, Ont., et Winnipeg, Man., vient de publier une magnifque gravure, représentant un groupe des chevaux qui ont obtenu les premieres recom
penses $\grave{2}$ ' 'exposition chevaline tonue, 1 'ete dernier a Toronto. Cette gravure mesure trois pieds sur
Teux to a pour titre: "Les gloires canadiennes " deux et a pour titre : Les ger gires canaden
elle est d'un fini parfait, et fait honneur in notre elle entre, ('est ne prime qui vaut la peine
conservé-Le Cultivateur, Montreal, Que.

## canadas glory.

Under this title, the "Farmer's Advocate", of magnificent engraving, the subject matter o
 more appropriate picture for the home of an agriculturist could well be imagined, though the iir trinsic merit of this partuchar post refined of draw-
ably qualifies it to adorn the mon ingrooms. It is in itself an education in horseflesh and a noble example of what mat bur accompian live
by the energy and enterprise of our by the energa and ancul publications, among which
stock and arritur
the "Farmers Advocate" justly occupies a prominent position. [Then follows a list of the horse ortrayedi. W Weld Co.-the publishers of the "Ad-ocate"- formerly issued a dratt horse picture, an itiled "Canada showe hower, that " C Canada's Glory, designed as a companion piece, indicates an unmis takable advance in artistic workmanship, and will, we think, prove more generally
Free Press, Nanaimo; B. C.

Word from One of Manitoba's Successful Farmers.
Valuable testimony was contributed to the Winnipeg Immigration Convention by Mr. Thos. Sissons, of Portage la Prairie; an unassumingt, upright, honevher his personality is best known. as might be expected, Mr. Sissons has been a As might be expeut student of his own businessfarming. He gave first a most interesting account of his departure from Western Ontario, in August, 1871, and his trip by rail to St. Paul, Minn,., and thence
wagon northward to Portage la Praire, which they wagon northward to bertagt. "We secured," he went on to say, "a few hundred a arese of land, work, preparing for the coming years by getting
out logs for house, stables, and grauary, fencing and firewood. The following summer we began to im. prove our farm, feeling our way, takia warrant. No at a time, asf ort to repent of, but a gradual adding to, a comfortable home being our ambition, and am happy to say that
"I remember when I thought, 'Oh, if I can only ortune will be made." Well, I I soon had my wish
on the fise in the frirst respect, but did did nave realize it. The fact is last year I raised 10,000 bushels of wheat,
and still am not everwhelmed with the thought of my greatness; but I am truly thankful to the
Giver of all good for a bountiful supply of all needulu things. to claim the position of a successful? farmer?
What has your success amounted to? Well. What has your success artage and succeeded in
when earived at the Por
realizing our goods and chattele from the Transport Company, being taxed some 84 to \$o ser per 100 pounds,
and payng our living for the first year, we had
nery litile money left. Now we make the moded and paying our living for the first year, we had
very little money left. Now we make the modest
claim of assets to the value of forty or forty-five
thousand dollars, as "Landed estate, without encumbrance, $\$ 20,000$. house, and sheds, 10,000 .
house, anck and implements, $\$ 4,000$ to $\$ 50,000$.
"Other stocks and securitities, \$8,000 to $\$ 10,000$
". ur liabilities love to God and all mankind "Some may, ask, 'To what cause do you attribute your success? My Maswer is, to no one cause, but
to many. Some of these causes are as follows: A to many. Some of these causes are as foilows: A
good country, a rich and productive soil, aceareful good country, , rich and prod calling in life. And
attention to
one
ousiness or this latter has been my salvation in times of diss
couragement. If I don't know how to farm, I dontt couragement. If I dont know how
know how to do anything elee, so 1 must stick to the farm. A careful adherence to the principle, 'pay as you go.' A carreful abtention to the houig
and handling of all valuabe machinery and implements. To plowing and working my farm in
the very best way could. To rasing our own potatoes and vegetables, and having sote to seil.
To producing our own butter, and having some to To producing our own butter, and having some nd
sell To raising our own befl and pork; and
To raising our poultry, and having some to sell. To raisisg our
own wheat, oats, and barley, and having some to sell. To raising our own horses, and having some
to sell. To raising our own hav, and havig to sell. To threshing our own grain, and that of some of our neighbors. To crushing our own cattle and economy in all things. And last, but by wo means least, to the fact of having gained the affee-
 and sorr
health.
ou will probably say my case is an exceptional
Ido not think $s$; there are many who have one. I do not think so; there are many who have
done as well, and even better than I. All my sucdose comes within the ordinary poosibilitioes of an ordinary man. Certainy, we have ail to aidit the
fact of a graat many failures, the causes of which
Some of them may be cited as are nume
ollows:
Some men cannot endure prosperity and bountiful crops, but run wildy into ail manner of exthe country for that?
"Many come to this as to every new country, who have can gather a fortune here without persistent of the and they likewise fail. But this is no fault. of the country.
Again, carelessness is a fruitful cause of failure. mplements as if the present were the nly time they would be require. Ass aside to rust and be broken in various ways, and when next wanted they have to waste valuable time and money in cleaning and
mending them. The same with binders; ;hey are
 eleven months of the year after being uase
than one month, thus reducing the longevity of the machine, and rendering it unftit for successful work. all winter to rot or be trampled and broken by stock. Sleighs stand out all summer, where sur
 bucket, reducing ith is failure. But su
no fault can be laid to the country. from the Old Country, who have had no oxperience
in farming, but who are promised help from their in farming, but who are promised
friends as soon as they are suffiently taught to friends as soon air own. They come here and en-
start farms of their own gare with a farmer for one year, for little more
than their board and instruction in farminig;' but than their board and instruction in farminnt; but
the farmer soon finds he requires many additions to the farmer soon finds he requires many adacisosis. his previousiy simple and undrese, another cook, a
He will require an etre lane
bootlick a barber, etc., etc. In a few months he
 than he does himself, and that it it in At the end of
but a good time, he is looking after At the year the young man sen a glowink account or
the art of farming, and gets money to get him up in
the business, and now he believes that perfect success the business, and now he believes that pertect success
is just at his flinger-ends and he has nothing to do is justat his tinger-ends and he has nothing to do
but grasp it. But can you wonder if this bubble but rrasp it. he gets any closer to it t
"And now, a word of advice to young men and
others who have come, or are about to come, to this country. Don't be in too great a hurry to make cortung. Remember Rome was not built in a day. Be cautious, industrious, ready to receive advice
from those who have had experience. Dont be from those who have had experience. toont be
easily dibocouraged at reverses, but keep steadily on,
with a fixed purpose in mind. Avoid, as much as easily discouraged atree purpes in mind. Avoid, as much as
with alx
possible, the evil of running into debt. Learn, at whatever sacrifice, to bring down your wants to your means. Be honest and straightiforward in an
your dealings, and your efforts will be crowned with success."
In handling colts, kindness is essential. It is orten good policy to keep in front of a colt that is
not t toroughly broken and is not used to handin.
To Too much freedom with the hind legs often ruins í
colt, and sometimes the owner as well, if he is in range. It is only the naturaily vicious colt that
canot be subdued by kindness, and if this will not cannot be subdued by kindness, and if thi
in making the first spraying with copper sulphate just before the leaves open.
For the oyster-shell bark--louse, use the kerosene
emulsion. Watch the trees the last of May or the emulsion. Watch the trees the last of May or the
first of June, and spray when the young lice are frst of June, and spra
moving, which they do
this season of the year
Only a few farmers appreciate the necessity of spraying for scab whether the tree is bearing on
not. This fungus so injures the vitality of the leaf not. This fungus so injures the vitality of the eaf
that the vigor of the tree is seriously impaired,
much to the detriment of succeeding crops. It is much to the detriment of succeeding crops. It is
safe to ssy that no part of the farm yields greater safe to say that no part of the farm
profits than the well-kept orchard.
was discussed at several meetings and opposed by
only one person. Mr. A. Elliot, of Galt, though was one person. Mr. A. Elliot, of Galt, though
only on
formerly opposed to dehorning, now believed that dehorning doubled the value of a three-yeartory
heifer. Either the saw or clipper gave satisfactory results, though the saw is preferred on very hard or heavy horns. Caustic potash on the germs of
calves horns was not efficient, nor were the effects calves horns was not efficient, nor were the effects
so good if the horns are removed before the second
sunt.
bun
[Note -This last
perienced men.-ED.]
Dehorning is now.] at from ten to fifteen cents per head where there are a number to be done at once.

Mr. Slater, of Galt, in dealing with the causes of agriculturar depression, said that farmers were too
conservative in adopting methods. He cited as an conservative in adopting methods. He cited as an
example the growing of grain as compared with example the growing of grain as compared with
dairying and corn growing. He grew one acre of dairy, fed it to cows, getting. He grew one acre of neighbor grew 45 acres of grain, and the gross
return was $\$ 250$, which, after expenses were paid, return was $\$ 250$, which, after expenses were paid,
did not leave him a cent for his labor. Another cause for the depression was the cultivating of too many acre for the help and capital employed. One
acre of potatoes gave him in ordinary years as acre of potatoes gave him in ordinary years as
much profit as ten acres of grain. Many farmers could buy certain things at less than it cost them
to produce them. to produce them.

> clover.

In discussing the clover question, Mr. A. Mar-
shall, of Puslinch, found it profitable to cow clover with fall rye in the spring and pasture it off
in the summer. in the summer. The year 1895 appears to have
been very unfavorable for getting $a$ "catch" of been very unfavorable for getting a "catch of
clover. The best results were obtained by those who plowed deep in the fall, worked the ground lightly in the spring and sowed the clover seed with he spring grain. Some were successfut in getting a
stand by harrowing fall wheat lightly, as early as
possible, and sowing the clover seed on this and possible, and sowing the clover seed on this and
rolling it.
Mr. H. Stickle grew fall wheat and clover alterMr. H. Stickle grew fall wheat and clover atter-
nately for sixteen years on the same field and the
crops were better now than ever. The writer grew, crops were better now than ever. The writer grew,
in 1895, 148 bushels of corn (ears) per acre on a in 1895,148 bushels of corn (ears) per acre on a
field that has been cropped probably 25 years with-
out manure. The rotation of late years has been field that has been crop
out manure. The rota.
corn, oats, and clover.

## buiding concrete

as a building material has been used with great
success by a large number of farmers. Old barns are being raised seven or eight feet and a concrete foundation placed under them, forming a splen-
did frost-proof stable. Dairymen speak in the highest terms of the concrete floors. They are not only cheaper then wood, but are entirely free from
the bad odors and filth inseparable from that mathe bad odors and filth inseparable from that ma-
terial. Mr. Bettschen, New Hamburg, found he could make a great saving in using concrete, in
buing able to do all the work with ordinary farm buing able to do all the work with ordinary farm
help. The material costs less than stone or brick,
A. McNeILL.

Another Round Silo-- How Built. A round silo, 20 feet deep and 16 feet in diameter,
nade of planks ( $10 \times 2$ inches), dressed on outside and sized, inside left unplaned, was erected on the and sized, inm of Mr. Nelson Sage, Nilestown. Ont,
dairy farm
in one day last summer, at a cost of about $\$ 65.00$. Two thousand feet of lumber were used. The staves are held in position by seven -inch round
iron bands with a long thread on the end of each, which are run through two iron block castings (2x x 4) with two paraned hotes through them. The bands
can be slackened or tightened with nuts as required. They are in two parts, $25 \mathrm{ft.each}$, with \& ends. Before
filling (corn being run through an ensilage cutter filling (corn being run through an ensilage cutter too tight, however, and when the ensilage began to
settle, and the boards swelling, several bands lust settle, and the boards swelling, several bands hurst
and had to be replaced and the others slackened. In the spring, after being emptied, the bands can he
tightened, as the staves will naturally shrink ia gooi deal during summer.
outside only and cover
outside only and cov
stands out of doors,
door. On one side
door. On one side
window, and, down
about
about 3 feet high and
latter opening is use
latter opening is used
opposite side, about ${ }^{6}$
another door about thr
two boards. This one and
opposite are used for taking

In building, a perfect circle was first struck, using spaded out inside 2 or 3 inches deep so that th bottom of planks would rest against the outer edge
of the trench. Four posts or scantlings, 12 feet of the trench. up on opposite sides, and the bottom
high, were set uands placed in position, notches being
and top iron band and top iron bands placed in position, notches being
cut into the posts and the bands securely fastened cut into the posts and the bands securely fastened A plank was nest from the ground inside. Each
post, and brace from
plank as set up was toe-nailed to the one beside it plank as set up was toe-nailed to the one beside it
and braced. The brace consisted of a 16 . ft. fence and braced. The brace consisted of a $16 . \mathrm{ft}$. fence center. The planks were also braced from outside.
The long thread on the bands allowed enough The long thread on the bands allowed enough
"play" to work the planks in without ripping one "play" to
The writer examined this silo a short time ago and found it fed out to 5 or 6 feet of ensilage, which
had been kept perfectly right to the boands. N had been kept perfecty right to the boaids. No
trouble from frost was reported, except a little near
the north door. Good results accrued from form the north door. Good results accrued from feeding the ensilage, the cows milking extra well on it. A
city trade is supplied from this farm city trade is supplied from this farm. So satis
factory were the results that another round silo
will be built this season on the adjoining will be built this season on the adjoining dairy
farm of Mr. W. Sage.

## Winter Feeding Swine.

To secure strong, thrifty offspring we must keep our breeding stock in a healthy condition. It is
almost impossible to do this with the conditions to almost impossible much of our stack are subjected to in this country, namely, the lack of succulence and variety
in the food supplied, the want of sufficient exercise in the food supplied, the want of sufficient exercise,
and in too many cases filthy surroundings. We are feeding, this winter, a quantity of sugar beets and mangels. These the pigs seem to relish im-
mensely. We have also erected a boiler which I mensely. We have also erected a boiler which
find a great advantage for preparing the food in a palatableat shape. The tank is made of heavy galvanized iron. Size, four feet long, two feet wide,
and two and one-half feet deep. This tank is built
 into a brick work furnace, having a return flue, as
shown in the sketch. A sheet of iron is set in the
brickwork about an inch below the bottom of the brickwork about an inch below the bottom of the
tank, and effectually prevents the contents from tank, and effectually prevents the contents from
scorching on the bottom. The return flue also scorching on the bottom. The return fue also
seems to prevent all danger of fire from escaping
sparks. the tank extends about a foot above the top of brickwork. -Edrror.] The way we have bee
using it is to put in about three bags of rootspotatoes or turnips--with one and one-half barrels of water, and one or two handfuls of salt. After and cover over tightly. No more fire is required, and cover over tighty
as it ats on the principle of a brick oven. It will
cook thoroughly and keep warm for 48 hours if
In feeding, we dip out enough into a barrel and add sufficient water or milk to make it quite sloppy, and feed while warm. I feed three times a day, all
they will eat up clean, extending the time between they will eat up clean, extending the time between
feeds as far as possible, feeding in the morning at seven, again at two p. m., and in the evening at
eight, and I am well pleased with the way they are doing.

Sweet Corn
Sir,-That sweet corn may be had ready for
stock feeding at least two to three weeks earlier than dent or flint varieties, and costs only earout fifty to seventy-five cents more for the seed per Canadian farmers should take more and adantage.
Perry's Hybrid, Stowell's Evergreen, Early Minnesuta, and the Cory are excellent varieties. Crosby's Fourly Sugar is also good. None beat the Cory for
Farliness. Sweet corns are worth more, pound for Parliness. Sweet corns are worth more, pound for
pound, than dent or flint varieties. We speak of
OBSERYER.

Thers is more than the proverbial grain of truth
the :Her: We let our timber rot and buy fencing. - - angs and buy hogs. We we let our manure ags and buy hogs. We let our manure
and buy fertilizers. We grow weeds
We catch cent tables and brooms. We catch 5 cent
We build schoolhouses and send $\because \quad$ off to be educated. And, lastly, we
:ith with a $\$ \$ 0$ gun and a $\$ 10$ dog to

Hiffinile

The best varieties of apples came up for discusGreening, Northern Spy, Russets, and Ben Davis Mr. McKenzie, of Sarawar Township, said that the Ben Davis gave him more mand
variety he grew. Mr. Brown, of Owen sound, experd. The cultivated portion yielded in proportion to the culture
while the part in sod was companatively barren. Spraying is becoming much more common, and where caresully done proves of great bene cost is about five dollars per acre, and the net gain in most seasons is not less than fifty dol-
lars, so that a spraying outfit is one of the best investments that an apple grower can make. To kill the bud moth now prevalent in several

the leadina agricultural journal in THE DOMTNION.
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## COINTHINTS








GARDEN $\begin{gathered}189 \text {-Injurious Insects-No. 1. } 190-C l o t h e s ~ M o t h s . ~\end{gathered}$
190 Setting Out an Orchard.

${ }^{1010 \text { Poultry }}$ House
Qusilios Avi Ans wrs:
$191-$ eterinary Misceilaneous.

FA Anit - Transterrint the Colons.




How to Get the Picture

## A copy of our new premium engraving, "'ana-

 da's Glory," should adorn the walls of every agri judges in America, commending it in the very highest terms, appeared in our last issue, and in the present we give a few selections expressing the judgment of the press upon it. "A great picture, in :anception, design, and execution, is the universa We have a supply now ready for sending trong tubes. Any present reader of theTe may obtain a copy simply by sending us g 81) the name of one new subscriber
easily be done in every neighborhood. A 'ments' effort will secure what will afford and satisfaction for a lifetime. We have part ; we ask our readers to do theirs.

The Canadian Horse Show of 1896 The second annual Canadian Horse Show, formally inaugurated amid great eclat by the was brought to a termination on the night of Saturday, April 18th, after four days of liberal patronage and pleasing entertainment. Toronto swelldom was out in full force. The extra day over last year's show gave the judges, in most cases,
plenty of time to decide where the respective plenty of time to decide where the respective
ribbons should be placed. It also provided ample

time for visitors to obtain comfortable seats in convenient locations without being crushed by
inconsiderate crowds. Each day the afternoon and evening audiences were surprisingly large when seats are taken into consideration. The morning attendances were not large, owing to the fact that to Toronto's citizens, being, in most cases, young stock and hreeding animals, shown on the halter. The rural attendance was not large, owing to the vented many from leaving the farm unless called hy special business. This is to be regretted, however, as the exhibits were capable of teaching many and for which fancy prices are paid.
Judges - E. W. Waggard, V. S., Kentucky
The section for stallions foaled previous to The noted world-beater, Mikado (portrayed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for April 1st), exhibited by
Robert Davies, Toronto, attracted the attention of Robert Davies,
the judges and visitors from the first.
His extraordinary quality, together with his useful size and gracefulness, placed (Woodstock) Wyndham in 2nd place. Woodstock) Wyndham in 2nd place.
He, too, has much to commend him as a
first-class stock horse. first-class stock horse. A strong, hand-
some, and breedy horse. Tyrone, exhibited by T. H. Hassard, V. S., Millbrook by Alex. Holmes' (Beachville) Pillarist, a very racy
black. Rōbt. Davies' Parisian-a smallish horse but a getter of speedy ones-was the highly commended contestant. Just two colts came out to be judged in the class for stallions foaled subsequent
too or on Jan. 1st, 1893. They were Cinders by Cheviot, exhibited by John O'Neil, Toronto, and Disturbance 3rd by Morion, shown by John Dyment, Orkney. The former, a dark bay, a judge being so nearly equal in general excellence. The red badge was ultimately placed upon the Toronto cole breed of saddle starses qualified to improve seven strong. The old $\begin{aligned} & \text { winner. Wylie Buckles, } \\ & \text { owned }\end{aligned}$ owned by Quinn Bros., Brampton, was considered to be worthy of lst place. He is a handsome, powerful horse with a grand set of cordy limbs. a great showing and captured 2nd place. He, too has size, beauty, and good action, Wm. Hendrie,
Hamilton, showed Semper Rex, a hion Hamilton, showed Semper Rex, a horse of much
character and snap. Such good horses as Monot ony, St. James, and others were left out. The
tug-of-war for sweepstakes brought Hy-of-war for sweepstakes brought Mikado and
Wiley Buckles face to face, but the judge did Wiley Buckles face to face, but the judge did not coveted position. The spectators thought no less
of Wilev, however, as he made a worthy reserve number, A number of three-year-old grade fillies and geldings showed the get of Rob,t. Davies'
Chicken to good advantage. A son of Dennison Julge R.P. SRItiakricker, Springfield, Ill.
Perhaps the tess said about this section the
of a prize could not be found. A very fine-looking
German Coach horse, had he been sound, would German Coach horse, had he been sound, would pronounced him a roarer and also possessing a
curb, which disqualified him at both ends. He is curb, which disqualified him at both ends. His opponent would have been more correctly placed in the roadster class, on account of his size. Carriage or Coach sallions three years old and under were repre
ented by Prince George, shown by W. C. Brown,
Meat sented by Prince George, shown by W. C. Brown,
Meadowvale. He is a large, breedy animal, with a deal of action. standard bred.
Judges-Jacob Erratt, Ottawa; C. E. Elliott, V S., St. Catharines. dozen were forward. Some of the best movers a combination of size, beauty, and speed was also present in Altoneer, shown by Edmend Taylor, Toronto, and Although the first named received the red badge, our choice was the Brampton exhibit, possessing more freedom of action, while his gen-
eral make-up was quite up to the other horse. The 3rd prize horse was. Harold Hamilton, a rather sweet bay shown by T. Boyes, Churchill, Ont Colts three years old and under were just two strong, a two and a three-year-otd. Tudge, as th both good colts and Were hard, shown by Hugh
older, Uncle Bob, by Wildberriest
Smith, Claude, is a perfect beauty, with promise of Smith, Claude, is a perfect beauty, with promise o
speed, but his rather diminutive size scored agains him as a stock horse. The other colt, Charity Bell, by Liberty Bell, owned by Harry Webb, Toronto, and is nicely gaited. Should the two horses meet and good form in a couple of years, the reverse judgment may be expected. Two-year-old Stand mares. Pindus, by Wild brino, exhibited by Thos. Hodgson, V.S., Toronto, was justly placed 1st. Liberty Bell, was placed next in order. Standardbred mare any age had five entries of various ages. A superb mature mare, Bell Howard, owned by she was not registered. She would have been an easy winner had she been eligible. Harry Webb's Amina, by Bermuda, a three-year-old bay mare Wiltonwood, by Wilton, the reserve number.
hackneys.

Judge-R. P. Sterricker. pants at the Canadian Horse Show. The beautiful conformation, the graceful action, of the various nary intelingence and enusiastic bursts of applause upon several occasions. In the class for stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1895, over 15 hands 2 inches, just one new comer was present among a six-year-old horse bred in Ireland, and imported
by Graham Bros., Claremont, last year. One turn
$\qquad$
among the others. He is a strong, compact horse, Roseberry II. shown by Robt. Bieith \& Oo, Bowwithout doing anything far astray. He is a graceful horse, well put up, and goes fairly well. A little more schoing woold not be lost on him.
"Stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1893, not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches," brought out a
half-dozen entries.
Here again a stranger met the approval of the judge-we refer to imported MoorIrving, Winchesester, Ont. He is a very catchy horse while in motion,
going very high and pepitor His closest com-
petior was the well and petitor was the well and
favoraly known Banquo (Beith's),who might at the top had his manners been as good as
formerly. His going is A. G. Bowker, of WoodAtock, had his hlock hlock
Shah in this contest. Shah in this contest. smooth horse, but might
have more smap than he exhibits. TheDeer Park
Three-year-olds were
 thorpe Performer and Hillhurst Farm, and Rosseau Performer,
from Crossley's stud.

The first award went to
Barthorpe Performer, a free-going, well-furnished most flashy showing, but hes works cott rather hard for the amount of ground he covers. He is a handsome
colt, and a real Hackney. The third colt is a very coti, and a real Hackney, the third colt is a very
strong, carriage built feliow, pretty safe to cross with fine, snappy mares.
The same studs were represented in two-yearolds by the same number of entries as ilithe from Hillhurst, scored list and 2ad. They are much alike in conformation and action. The so
works is a sweet colt with snappy action.
Hackney mares, three years old and under, had Jessica is no stranger to the Robt. Beith \& Co.'s always been a winner, and is likely to remain at the top until something very extraordinary meets her dam, Mona's Queen. She has enough size and plenty of snap and dash for the most fastidious wheels than horkings flashed more like brilliant
 have to advantage, but her fine sweetness and fair action commended her to second place. H. N. Orossleg's Victoria and Birdie, by Fireworks, are a
sweet pair of yearling fillies, with nice action. They were placed 3rd and 4th.
The call for Hackney stallions with three of their get brought forward hree beautiful quarhad an easy victory. The head of the stud never appeared better, nor went more boldly and gracefully, than upon this occasion, while Banquo, Lord pleasing a demonstrative audience. A. G. Ramsay's Courier, with Miss Courier, Vermont, and
Triby, were all nicely mannered and show. They Trilby, were all nicely mannered and showy. They were Victoria, Birdie, and Firieball. Whether they were correctly placed or not there is some room for doubt; perhaps the
to please the judge.
HARNRss
High steppers, not under 15 hands sired by a
Hackney stallion, were a cobby, bang-tailed lot of eight, all driven to carts with heavy harness. H. Nrossley's noted mare, Athorpe Duchess, por-
trayed in our April 15th iesue, was considered good enough to win. Her high quality and handsome
action was closely resembled in some of the other action was closely resembed in in some of the other
competitors. A flashy, fine appearing chestnut
 don Ont., was placed 2nd, and a wonderfull
stylish brown gelding, shown by Mr. T. S. Weld stylish brown gelding, shown by Mr .T. S. Weld,
London, came next in order. John Holderness's Cherry' Ripe was placed 4th, and Beith \& Co.'s Mon's Queen 5th.
inch and not exceeding 15 hands, had 10 competiinch and not exceeding (t) hands, had 10 competi-
tors present. They were judged brson Moulton,
Batavia, N. Y.: R. P. Sterricker, and F. Batavia, N. Y.; R. R. P. Sterricker, and F. F. C. Underhill, Long Island who judged all the following harness classes osf the light-legged breeds. The
class now in question exhibited a deal of the Hackney characteristics, being tstrong. low down, and
cobby in action. The 1 st and 2 nd awards were cobby in action. The 1 st and 2nd awards were
secured by Shelah and Patriot, both owned by Mr. S. S. Howland, Mt. Morris, N., Y. We may mention just here that Mr. Howland's stables are under
the able management of Dr. Greenside, formerly the able management of Dr. Greenside, formerly Professor or Coterine. Shelahis is a sweet little bay
Agricultural Colloren
mare with a great amount of action, and has snap


15 hands, and is a. real cob. A Alack mare, Jessie
A. shown by w. A. Lawronc, Milton, the rd
winner, is a very breedy beast, rather fine in the whner, is a very bre
bone, hiph and rapid.
Mr. T. s. Weld's
Mr. T. S. Weld' Conceit, a strong gelding, 15.1
hands, put up a very dashing show and captured hands, put up a very dashing show and capture
the Highly Commended ribbon. He is a handsome horse, of the kind now in demand.
The mare or gelding class, between 15.1 and 15.3 ,
contained a long string of bobtails. When such a
mare as Althorpe Duchess came no higher than 4th
place, it goes without saying that the class con-

tained some extra fine ones. Here again a couple secured 1st and 2nd. They are both brown geld ings, of the strong, cobby type. The better, Puri
tan, is a bit more light and airy in his manner on going, but they are both Al for their purpose. A very proud bay, gelding, Quero, exhibited by A. R,
Curzon, Guelph, was placed 3rd. He has a deal ot Curzon, Guelph, was placed 3rd. He has a deal of
snap and dash about him, but carried hardly enough middle to be a wearer.
15.3 and was a fine display of mares and geldings 15.3 and oner, shown to dog carts, etc. The judges
soon sent all but half a dozen out of the ring, all of which were of a most desirable type. Toronto Horse Exchange socred here with a bipe. handsone
bay gelding over 16 hands. Howland again came bay gelding over 16 hands. Howland again came
in 2nd with a fast, high-acting chestnut 16 hands high. The 3rd went to Cid, a noble brown gelding shown by Robt. Beith \& Co.
Pairs of horses over 141
Pairs of horses over 4.1 and not exceeding 15.1
had just five competing teams. Beith \& Co.
 the crowd, as they mated were the wavorites with
seemed to lack nothing. They were, well, and

placed after a pair of six-year-old geldings shown
by D. T. Lowes, Brampton, that were very and good actors, but not large enough. Mrs. J. H. Sovers but poorly matched.
mairs between 15.1 and 15.3 were strong in dence, there being 10 entries present. Howland's
Adonis and Patriot, already ment hardly be beaten in any show ring. The sin alike, highly e educated and sensationa ytere inst
Dallas and Dalson, shown by D. T. Lowes. 1marim. ton, are high-class horses and well mated. TP.
Weld's Conceit and Confidence carrind and banged tails to perfec
left nothing to be desired.

Pairs of horses 15.3 and over had 16 entries, and
Geo. Gooderham, Toronto, won lst on a bay pair of seven-year-olds, well matched showy and useful. Howland's pair of six--year-old
geldings, 16 hands, came 2nd, and D. T. Lowes 3rd geldings, 16 hands, came and, sort n a black and bay orbàs our dealing with vaions classes of turnouts, tandems, four-in-hands, unicorn teams, etc. It will suffice to say that many of the horses already mentioned made up a number of hem, and that the different events displayed ${ }^{\text {a }}$. deal of horsemanssip and wealth. The four-in-
hands hitched to coaches and drags were lined with great skill.
roadsters
Judges-Jacob Erratt, Ottawa ; Chas. Elliott, St. Catharines, for standard or non-standard, were This class, for standard or non-standard, were
shown with long, flowing tails, and, indeed, made a spetty contrast to the class after class having amputated coccogeal vertebre. The mare or gelding
section had 15 entries, more than half of which section had is entries, more than haif of which
may be termed useful' and handsome road horses
 manners, and hock and knee action. The numbers
drawn by the judges were great beauties, breedy drawn by the judges were great beauties, breedy
and active. The lst prize was awarded to $a$ sixane active. heare th. prize was awarded to a silv Edmund Taylor, Toronto. She was followed by seven-year--lal mare of C. A. Burns, Toronto, that
would have matched her well. J. J. Burns, Toronto, won 3 rd on a rangy chestnut gelding that any horseman would admire. A very pretty, nicegoing four- year-old black mare, 15.1, Shown by H.
Cargill \& Son, Cargill, Ont., seemed worthy of a better place than 4th, had she a trifle more size. Pairs of roadsters were few but nicic, as just three entries were present. A pair belonging to
C. A. Burns, Toronto, were given list position, which action had not the sympathy of the specta.
tors outside the ring. While they had more substance than either of their opponents, they were longer backed and plainer. The two pairs of very
handsome blacks shown by H . Oargill \& Son were as much alike as peas in a pod, and they traveled fast and gracefully. Owing to the fact that they citement, they appeared a trifle high-strung but they kept their feet well and pleased the audience beyond measure
made up arious classes of saddlers, hunters, etc., The Thoroughbred type was most in evidence especially in the hunter classes. There were, however, a few prize winners of Hackney breeding. We would like to have seen far more of our farm-
er friends present to see the sort to breed for er friends present to see the sort to breed for
the hunter market. The prize winners were invariably strong weight-carriers, with good action and
very breedy.
 nd hanged tails to perrection, while theit wetron

The Clydesdale CLYDEsDales.
Trand display made my might well feel proud of the We think we are safe in writing that never has ich a collection been seen writing that nether at a Canadian hist. As it was, the two at head of the class were atstanding winners, but with Messrs. Sorby's here , fout and well as we understand him to bee here would have been great excitement as to the were well reeceived. In writing \& report it can only be a superficial
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { from without the ring, and as the horses were } & \text { Tandems }-1 \text {, Toronto Horse Exchange; 2, S. s. Howland } \\ \text { tabled all over town, it was impossible to find and }\end{array}$
 ur readers who coul not enjoy the treat of see ing them, a fullir description, as there were several
the
the orits merits. ary 1,1893, Graham Bros. won with The Royal Stand ard, imported last year. He is a big horrse with otst of quality. He catches the eye at first glance, and
when one tries to find out his faults his merits grow upon one Mr. Robt. Davies' Prince of Quality was nd; he is well namad. This is one of the hand oll that the veriest crank can say is," "He is a little acking in substance," He was very fit, and seems o have thickened since last year. Third went to Erskine McGregor, rour-year-our, exhied by N very fat, and has a short, thick neck, good legs and eet, looks like a wearer, but lacks quality. The and with his short, thick neck and pudgy frame ocked more like an improved Beigian than a Clyde. Fourth, J. Davidson's Lewie, looks well, and is generally a good horse. He has made great
mprovement since last year. T. Evans 5 th with Craichmore Darnley, a son of that ilk, who also showed another good one, Uamvar.
In three-year-old class nothing especial was to
the front. R. Beith 1st with Locksley, N. $\mathbf{P}$.
R. the front. with a very moderate one, and John Vipond 3rd.
The next class, two-y $\epsilon$ arold, contained much better metal ; the winner, King's Owr, bied and
exhibited by R. Davies, is a grand colv, very for xard. There ss in him the the miang of angreary horse,
if he is not thought too much of and overdone. if he is not thought too much of and overdone Grom a Lord Erokine mare, that looksk like weering, from his conformation and breeding he ought to
make his mark. Third, N.P.Clark; was completely nake his mark. Third, N.P.Clark; was completely
auteclassed. Fourth, Alex. Doherty; neat buteto ounal.
In Canadian-bred class five faced the judge, who
In by Job White ; 2nd to Capt. Willie, a much more typical Clyde; 3rd, Alex. Holmes' Kingeraft, on the light side.
The next class, Canadian-bred or imported mares, dished up a hot lot for Mr. Ness, R. Davies
won list with that grand mare, Nellie, by Lord Lynenoch; she is a big one, but her sweetness
dwarfs her size. Second to Pride of Thorncliffe, a dwarfs her size. Second to Pride of Thorncliffe, ad
grand mare that had a great many friends around grand mare that had a great many friends around cognosconti if she turned down herelleor competitor
next time they meet. Third to Graham Bros on next time they meet. Third to Graham Bros. on son suaceeded in yetting tith with Boydston Lass
II. Fifth, R. Davies with Candour. Empress, exsil sifth, R. Davies with Candour. Emprespess ex-
IIbited
hib hibited by Wm. Hendrie, Toronto, was yut.
good pattern, as was . . Davies Young Lill.
iswer was won by Geo. Moore with a rattling good pair of geldings, perhaps
taste, but they wen deserved the 1st.
Wm. Hendrie 2nd on
a well-matchea, grand pair of yeldgrand pair of yelad
ings. Graham Bros. Mgs. grad medal for
won goll
best stallion any age with The
Standard.
shires.
Judges-R. Gibso
and J . YCompared withthe
Clyde exhibit Shire Clyde exhibit, Shire made both in quality and numbers. 1 aged class, Pride o
Hatield won.
He a powerful horse
with good middle, lacking quality a 2 ndwassecon
 Crossley), w much good ends,but might have better middile. He shows plenty of
quality.
Unfortuqualit y. Unfortuwith a big mare, Lizzie, won premier position, also
3rd with Belle.
H. N. Crossley was 2nd 3rd with Belle. H. N. Crossiey was 2 2nd with Rosseau Pearl, and Wm. Hencrie, Hanilion,
with Midnight, a monster black mare, somewhat plain.



Stock Breeders' Meetings.
the dominion cattle breeders.
The fifth annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle reeders Association wasil 17th, when many sub-
oronto, on Friday, April mportance to the country were discussed. The meeting was fairly well attended, but there was in apparent lack of interest on the part of representa-
tives of the several breeds other than Shorthorne ives of the sevalisesed by many of the most which were represented by man
prominent breeders of the country.


Tin the boeno of
 Stratford, the chair
wasablyocupupeoby
Mr. John L. Hobson, Mr. John I. Hobebon,
if Mosboro, Ont
Ont The annuan, ond nes the President was hand, and, by request
Dr. Mills, President f the O. A. C.. gave an able and interest-
ing adress ont
purposes and the work of the Association since its organi-
zation; also tonching regulations eqranting
rexitiog
between and the G nite bargo on Oanedian
 made bygment waill wis
the $\$ 1,500$. Mrant to



prize list not mentioned in refort
 he Aemo grant to
${ }^{180}$ pounds-1, Geo. A, Carrnthers, Toronto ; 2 , Geo. W. Boarl







 Ma. 2 Ior joblding sing lo to dilivery wagon -1 , Harry web


Toronto amateur
Peters, Toronto. the Provincial Government; and the ideatoo hold ng an annual exhibition of fat stock and dairy cattle west till Canadian herged books were recognized by he United States, and the quarantine regulation by H. J. Hill, Manager of the Induastrial Exzhbition Toronto, in regard to the establishment of a live can Republics. Mr. Hill's suggestion was that the Dominion or other government should invite thees Republics to send competent representatives to pen talwo or three week examine the stock of the country and report thereon totheir governments and it was suggested that bettor spent what was now wanted wan outlet for the products of the cattle breeding industry. In the discussion which followed it wae Rointed out taat bred stock, both in numbers and prices, and thai Canada might receive a fair share or their patron hge if the proper means were employed the of diriect teamship communication would prove a seriou handicap to such a trade
w. Hodson Secretart was then read by Mr. $\mathbf{F}$ remarks an earnest appeal was made to the cattle breeders of the country to unite with the Associa A hearty vote of thanks was next tendered to the press of Canada for their assistance in promotin the interest of breeders and the Association ham, read an interesting paper (prepared by Mr . Johnston) on the subject of Transportation, dea ing with freight rates levied by the railways, the necessity of bectur feed better and more accommodating agents at stations,
as several shippers have ample reason for complaint as several shippers have ampl
against many station agente.
against many station agente.
The Hon. John Dryden then addressed the meet ing, discussing a few of the most important matter brought forward in his usual clear and concise
manner. The unfairness of charging three times as much for bulls from one to two years old as for athose under that age was also brought up and discussed by members, resulting in a resolution being passed that an estimate of 3,000 pounds wa
the opinion excessive for a bull between one and two years old. Quarantine Regulations.-Mr. John I. Hobson present quarantine regulations, dealing, with the
scheduling of cattle by Great Britain, the disease existing among cattle in the several countries, and also touched upon the quarantine between Canada and the United States, and also between England and Canada, which should now be done eway with,
not only for our benefit in selling, but in securing not only for our benefit in ienting,
new breeding stock from time to time
This paper brought out an interesting discussion esolution, introduced by Mr. Arthur Johnston: gainst the Asbociation wish to enter their protesi against the publication that pleuro-pneumonia exists
ties of Great Britain that
among cattle in this country, which statement is ais coaney, allough our Goverament have fre ation of the matter, while we know that the sai disease does not exist and never has existed in this It
It was considered an unfriendly act on the pand had Gaeat Britain to take her present course, have found good reasons for scheduling British

Hon. Mr. Dryden protested against the action of
thon. Hr. Dryden protes hey siaid our catitle ha now they claim our horses have the glanders. Some why the Canadian breeders
wanted access to the mar kets of the United Statese but everyone present knew
that they could not sell pure brey Shorthorn bull within ten miles of their
hotines, but that the Ain
erican buyers would take erican buyers would take
all they had. If the huar-
antine was abolished it antine was abolished it
would be bettor for ail
concerned; that is, sol long sas there was no disease. power to impone the quarany time break out ouse at
Mr. Russell, Richmond Hill, was asloo strongly in

Amercars, he haid, The wanted all the pure-bred
Shorthorn cattle they had, and more pand Shorthorn, cattle they had, and more. Canarian
breeders would be greatly benefited by an interchange of stock.
Mr. J. . S. Snell, of Snelgrove, Ont., contributed a few well-chosen remarks on the queestion of quar G. Hanmer, of Mt. Vernon, read an interesting and praictical paper on the quanrantine regulations and railload ratese as they effect the sheep and swine
interests showing the disaivantages and trouble interests, showing the disadvantages and trouble ont system, with railroads and agents, and suggest ad that the quarantine between England and Can The speaker
present speaker went on to show that under the ifty miles, would cost $\$ 18.40$, while if it were
allowed to pen those shheep in one end of a car and allowed to pen those sheep in one end of a car and
ship at a single first-class rate, the cost would be sip ata single first-class rate, the cost woul be be
only $\$ 5.72$ and that the railway company would With regard to the $q$
Hanmer claimed that he saw of qu reason why it shoumer be mainatained, as it was reasoses why it it that Canadian cattte would we admitted without an endeavor should be made to cultivate a more extensive trade with our neighbors across the line At this stage of the proceedings Lieutenant
Governor Kirkpatrick entered the room and was received with applause. He said that he felt a great interest in the Cattle Breeders Association, or he belie adding to the prinerity of the Domis on. He complimented the Minister of Agriculture Hon. Mr. Dryden, for the work he had done towards educating the farmers in the Province
In conclusion, His Honor wished for the A ssociation even agreater scope of usefulness. On motion of
Prof. Mills, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to His Honor, who then withdrew.
Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford; President Hobson, Mosboro; Vice-President-J. C. Snell, Snesgrove ; Secretary - F. W. Wodson, Guelph Directors- Shorthorns, Arthur Johnston, Green-
wood; Herefords, Alfred Stone, Guelph; Polled Angus, James Bowman, Guelph, Galloways, D. McCorae, Guelph ; Ayrahires, Wm. Ballantyne,
Stratford; Holsteins, G. W. Clemons, St. George Jerseys and Guernseys. Capt. Rolph, Markham Jerseys and Guerrseys Capt,
Devons, J. W. Ruda, Eden Mills.
Ontario Agricultural College Representative-
G. E. Day, B. S. A., Guelph. elected-Quebec, H.D. Smith, Compton; Manitore, John E. Smith, Brandon; N. W. T. and British Columbia, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Nova Scotia, Brunswick, Julius Inches, Fredericton ; P. E. I. I., F. G. Bovier, Georgetown.
clydesdale breeders meet.
A general meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Assoider the suggested amalgamation of the American and Canadian Clydesdale Stud Books. t was understood that a previous meeting was to have taken place between a committee from the
Canadian Association and the Secretary and President of the American Association, who were to have attended the Canadian Horse Show, but they
being in England, the meeting could not
take place. A letter was read from Mr. Robert

Miller, Brougham, Vice-President of the American
Association, stating the terms upon which they ould amaigamate. After considerabie discussion
 nore popular system of membership, bed
dea of amalgamation could be entertained.
DOMINION HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. no glanders in canada.
At a meeting of the Dominion Horse Beeeders'
Association, held in the Armories, Toronto, April 18th inst., with President R. Davies in the chair
$\bigcirc$

ociation of horse breeders for the Dominion desire to place on record the fact that glanders is their own knowledge, also from the assurance of Dr. Andrew Smith, Principal of the Ontario Veteriexported suffering from that disease." It was also resolved that the Hon. Dr. Montague, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, be requested to
take such steps as may best protect our export take such step
trade in horses.

## Our Scottish Letter.

Since last writing little has transpired on this side of the Atlantic to interest, in a special way,
Canadian farmers. There have been no events in the agricultural world of a startling nature, and, Diseases Bill, differences of opinion amongst farmers have been but rare. The opponents of the of uncompromising hostility, and are endeavoring to go one better than the advocates of compulsory slaughter on this side : they are agitating for com-
pulsory slaughter on the other side, and a for pulsory slaughter on the other side, and a foreign
dead meat trade and nothing else.
 umer is getting very little benefit from the con- the property of the Earl of Caledon, was cham normally low price of fat cattle. The butcher has Angus bull, Mick III., owned by Mr Mr Aberdeen uined with over competition, and it is said not Talbotstown. This gentleman owns one of the ome of them acknowledge making a clear profit of best herds in Ireland, and at the Royal last yea bullock they kill and sell. Those who know somy holds the supremacy in the Emerald Isle, although thing of the trade admit that a profit of at least £5., The most successful exhibitor of Galloways at present prices. $\quad$ Castle Douglas was Mr. John Cunningham, Dur Another point in connection with cattle feeding ners, and the championship of the breed was conweight and not per head. To an American or hamhill. Another-y successful exhibitor of the
Canadian farmer it will doubtless appear absurd ancient blackskins was Mr. W. Parkin-Moore, of record. Next week there is a sale at Pro-
fessor McCallis, and
in the end of in the end of the
week the famous
Keir stud, of worldKeer stud, of world-
wide renown, will be wide renown, will be
dispersed. The Pro fessor's are grand big, strong, sound
horses and the Keir
lot includes thetribes lot includes the tribes
of Samson 741, Prince
of Wales 673, and of Wales 673, an
Darnley 222 , as wel as Lochfergus Cham-
pion 449, in possibly pion 449, in possibr
greater n ber
than any other stud at the present day. tantshowshave been held this week a
Dublin, Castle Doug las, and Kilmarnoc strong point of th first, Galloways o the second, an chires of the third,
An Aberdeens hire An Abel, Sign of Riche

Whitehall, a Cumberland gentleman who is a
enthusiast in stock breeding. He owns a splendid unbeaten two-year-ola bull, hold his own this seaso again. The supremacy of the Burnhouses herd of Ayrshires remained unchailenged at Kin marnock, ite of his father's herd. The champion bull was Mr. Reid's Royal Kyle, from Bonshaw, Stewarton. In the Clydesdale esection the Marquis of Londonside with the two-year-old filly, Kite, and in the male section, Mr. Kilpatrick's noted Prince of Kyle best family group of yearling Clyd desdales Macgregor Douglas was won by Mr. Montgomery's Macgregor
1487, and at Kilmarrock by the Messrs. Mont-
 A Mutton Test.
Sirs, - The recent sale, at the Chicago Stock
ards, of lambs from the Iowa Experiment Station, hat were fed for test purposes, the prime object being to ascertain what breed or sheep is the most
desirable to feed for mutton purposes. fully justifies he claims of Southdown superioirity, sa may be een by the following table : there being from 9 to
5 lambs of each breed, all of the same age, and all were fed the same :


A study of these figures shows that the South
Merino $-123+95=218$ pounds, at $\$ 4.75$ $\$ 4.25=\$ 9.00$-will average 109 poonds, at $\$ 4.50$, an average of less weight and greater price chan any ther combination that ean be mation
This showing, taken in connection with the wellthe Southdown, indicates in the clearest possible
manner that the breed for muttonizing the Merino manner that the breed for muttonizing the Merino
and common sheep of the country is the South-

Secretary Southdown Breed
Springfield, Ill., April 20, 1890.

## Kill the Ticks.

Thefarmer whogoestohissheep pen, day afterday, and sees sheep ticks crawling about upon the young
lambe, and does nothing to relieve them, stamps himseif as a bringer of hard times to his own door tenderand convenient feedinggroundupon thelambs. While old sheep can withstand a moderate amoun of worrying by vermin, the growth of young lambs While dipping is altogether the most effective remedy, a more convenient method to adopt unt
the flock is shorn is to part the wool of the lambs the flock is shorn is to part the wool of the lambs and dust in insect powder (pyrethrum) or helebore. The former is more safe and more agreeable to apply. This will take only in the hurry of seeding will pay well for doing, even in the hurry of seeding
time. Every flock should be carefully dipped soon time. Every flock

The Boston Horse Show.
The great Boston Horse Show, which lasted from socially, beyond the most sanguine expectation. From an equine point of view, the show indicated a wonderfully improved condition since the irst
show was held in New York some twelve or more years ago. While the Yonstrous Mechanicer Pavil
ion was acked daa after day with chiefly Bostonion was packed day after day with chiefly Boosonians, the contestants in the ring came from fors and
near. While Boston stables contributed horses in almost every section, New York horses carried awoy a deal of the premium money. Mr. S. S. .
Howland, Mt. Morris, N. Y., whose horses figured Howland, Mt. Morris, N. Y., whose horses figured
so prominently in the recent Canadian Horse Show,
 Boston. The entries in some of the sections num bered away up about 40 , the larger proportion of
which would have been considered prize winners a few years ago.

Hamilton Horse Show.
Hamilton is falling into rank in the matter of was held on Saturday, April 1ith-a rainy, raw and gusty day. Notwithstanding the unpropiccoss. In the afternoon the attendance was fair, and in the evening it was good. Great praise is due the manthere being not a single hitch through the whole proceedings. The programme was well arranged and the quality of the large number of entries was
of a high order. The promoters will doubtless be of a high order. The promoters will doubtiess be scale next year.
Clydesdale sales have been doing well in the
Old Country. Our Scottish letter mentions the Old Country. Our Scottish letter mentions the
sale of one mare for 450 guineas and her yearling
foal for $£ 200$.

THE HELPING HAND


Dog Power.
Thos. Martindale, Haldimand Co., Ont.:-"I nolose you a sketch and description of a dog tree. Take four $2 \times 2$ oak posts, 4 feet long; put on
with 2 -inch screws the lower side-boards on the outside, and the upper ones on the inside of posts. Then make tread frame of $2 \times 2$ oak, bolting front end to frame $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet from the bottom, leaving the
hind end loose so that you can raise or lower with pins. Then get a wheel about 20 inches in diameter (I use an old cutting-box wheel). Drill a hole 7 inches from center, and put a bolt through to
attach a lever. Make two front pulleys, 8 inches in attach a lever. Make two front pulleys, , the shaft
diameter, with good flanges. Then run the shat through, the two front pulleys and the drive wheel, and fasten it to the front of the frame. For tread
use two 2 -inch straps fastened by small wrought use two 2 -inch straps fastened by small wrought
nails to slats 12 inches long by $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The cut explains the rest.

" Make a doubletree 6 feet long, and attach to ither end of it a whiffietree 3 feet 2 inches long.
Put common heoks on the long ends and a pulley on each of the short ends, putting a chain about a foot long, having a hook at either end, through
them, to which the traces are to be attached. It will be noticed that the clevis is attachad to single whiffletree, one foot from the inside end.
$\overline{\text { Dog Power. }}$


John B. Craig, Lambton Co., Ont.:-"In your tion of a dog power for churning, etc. One of my neighbors has as to pump water for the stock. To churn, one like it, make a wheel frame (Fig. 1), eight feet in diameter, of $2 x 4$-in. scantling, with 1 -in. ho in center. This outer with inch boards and light cleat nailed on about 6 or 8 inches apart. On the unde side of the frame, about 2 ft from center, nail this place a flat, circular rack, which, with a sma cog wheel to match, could be got at any good
foundry. By using a number of notched blocks (b, Fig. 1) instead of cog rack, this power would work power. Next make a cross (Fig. 2) of $3 \times 4$-in. stuft with 8 in . uprights of $2 \times 4 \mathrm{in}$. at $A$ and $B$, and one in top ends to support the large wheel, which is fastened to the center upright by a bolt, so that it revolves freely. The shat $B$, ending in a crank (or across uprights A and B, ending in. The whole
pulley) for driving churn or pump. The
machine is held in an inclined position by legs of puley, for diving an inclined position by legs of
machine is held in the long center piece and a long
board nailed to the board nailed to cross piece."
Feed Box for Colts in the Field or Yard $\underset{\text { J. D. MCGREGOR, of }}{\text { Jondon, Man.: - "The }}$ accompanying cut rep
resents the sort of feed box used by many breed-
ers of draft horses in England. It can be nade six-sided or stand
against a fence if only
olts are to be fed fro
colts are to be fed from
Feed Box.
it. There is very little $\quad$ danger of colts kicking one another when it is used.


Jos. E. Gould, Ontario Co.--" I notice in the ood; but as I like to have my rows perfectly straight, I prefer to have a boy to lead one horse nd a man to handle the marker. Above is a machine used by me for three years, and was made in
half an hour out of an inch board, 6 inches wide, 14 feet long, and one $2 \times 4$-inch scantling, 12 feet. Cut scantling 2 feet long and slope front ends; divide space (I prefer 40 inches between rows) nairough the board into the runners, Take, a pair of buggy shafts and fasten with wire. Fasten an
old plow handle at each end, as in Fig. 2 , to guide old plow handle at each end, as in Fig. 2 , to grun
the marker. Hang a cow chin behind each run
ner so as to mark if any runner should not touch ner so as to mark if any runner should not touch
the ground. Boy leads the horse, man keeps the the ground. Boy leads the horse, man keeps the runner in occur he straightens it as he goes along. It is cheap, quickly made, and the marks can be mad much straighter than

To Prevent a Cow from Kicking Mr. J. W. OLARK, Brant Oo., Ont., recommenful, that a half-inch rope drawn tightly around useful, that a hair-
a kicking cow front of the udder and hips
will prevent her from giving any further trouble will prevent her from giving any further trouble
with her feet so long as it remains on. It answers a, good purvose, ssiys Mr. Olark, in ". breaking in heifers are reared and handled as they ought to be fewer kicking cows.

## ENTOMOLOGY.

Injurious Insects $\mathbf{- \infty}$ No. I.

## (BY JAS. FLETCEER, DOM. ENTOMOLOGIBT, OTTAWA.)

 PRING WORK.Year by year, as the season for spring work mes round, wise farm necesalt, when makis and cultivation of their crops, to make suitable provision for the prevention of loss from the attacks of injurious nsects and fungous diseases. No one can afford to neglect this matter. The stuay of the lives of injurious and beneficial insects has enabled those who have carried on these investigations the habite mulate of the kinds which are likely in an ordinary fason to come before the notice of any farmer in Canada, that practical remedies are. known by which injury can in all cases be lessened and in many instances avoided altogether. Among the most practical remedies we find many which are of preventive nature, and where active measures, such as the use of poisons, are necessary, there are of insects which should be known by all who may require to use them. For all insects which have mandibles or jaws with which they bite their food, Paris green is a useful and effective material of wide application. For those insects, on the other hand, which have, instead of jaws, a tube-like
mouth. by means of which they suck up their nourishment in a lifuid form, some application is necessary which wil till by merely coming into stances belonging to this class of remedies. The quassia ; the standard remedy, however, for suck ing insects is what is known as the kerosene emul sion-made of soap, coal oil, and shate tion in the strength of one pound Paris green
one pound fresh lime, and 200 gallons of Moreover, this mixture is strong enough to de stroy any insects which may eat foliage upon what Paris green wrayed. It may be well to state powder, too, is very heavy and will only remain in suspension for a short time; therefore any mixture containing it must be kept constantly stirred or
the poison will stick to the bottom, when the upper part of the mixture will be too weak and that at
the bottom will be so strong that it may injure the bottom will be so stron
foliage to which it is applied.
Spraying for insect enemies and fungous dis-
eases is now universally recognized by progressive eases is now universaly recognized by progressive
fruit-growers in Canada to be a necessary part of fruit-growers in Canada to Be a necessary part os
their annual operations. Remarkable success has their annual operations. Remarkable success has
attended the adoption of spraying as a regular
orchard practice by many growere and great gain
has resulted in both the guantity and the gin improved quality of the crop reaped. It is certain that daring the past season the number of fruit was before This was larargy deater to the efforts
 the nature of the iniouries Mhit proventimg them the year that thè farmer should decide whether he can afford to do without Which is iable to to attacked by insects, or or if he tishes to trow potatoese free of potatoct rot, it eer ing pump witha a pron pay him to procure a spray.


 ant
fex.". The New York plumscale ("Lecanium cerasi there have been plome orred during estern ontario thrree years, shining, darik brow, hemiepherical
 by one-eighth of an inch wide and one-twelttho
 ticulariy along the lower sides All of theese pecimay aleo be seen larig, numberan of minute, fatat
 and, ingerting their tinn beakk through whe berive
will suck out the ilife of the tree they will
brow rapidily until the mididole of Mage, soon ather which young hatch about the end of June saderem The on to thal leaves, where they remain until autumn. to the two mbere the St the owizs, where they pass the winter. In the injurious, and although up to the preenent it is is not known that hasa done very serious damage in the loss is considerable and that the pest is becoming more numerous. From experiments carried Out inateummer at Queenston and Grimbsy (Ont), remedy. This is made according to the orrininary formula, which is as follows: Kerosene (roal oill), two gallonsj rain water, one gallon; soap, one-haif pound. Boin the goap in the water till ill is is
 asyringe or force pump for five minuted when it sion be perfect it will adhere to the surface of glase withont oiliness, As is it cools it thickens into a jelly like mass. This gives the stock emulsion,
which for this pest $m$ must be diluted with four $t$ times its measure of warm water beefore using.
 make eitteen gallons of wain. Scale insectis breathe through smal opening along thirir sides ${ }^{\text {The }}$ stopping up theose breathing pores. spraved at once, before the bud buin burted should be spove mixture.' Care must be taken in directing the spray. Remember that most of the scales are on the small branches, but there are also thousands Thus, to hit all, the spray must be directed from beneath the tree and every part of it drenched. The best time to spray is inow, with the stock rocted above; but if this cannot be done, for any reason, before the buds burst, there is another opportunity when good work can be done, vizz, in
thiel last days of June, when the young scales hatch.

## Clothes Moths.

There are fow who have not been annoped by have not already been taken to protect winter
 by small white caterpillars, which hatch from eggs

 not, as some suppose by the large moths which fif
around lamps at $n$ night when the windows are left Open. The caterpiliar can only orivinate from eggs
laid $b y$ y the mothe and only feed upon animal subl tances like wool, hair, feathers, etc. Paper is

 injury if they are put away before the moths appear. Should there be any doubt on this latter point the articles should be brushed or beaten well are only partially effective, acting as deterrents to $t_{0}$ eeep the moths from laying their eggs near where thees subtances are, they will not kill the insects the eggs have been already liad. Any one can
make $a$ moth-proof box
as ad adised above; any old max will answer, and newspapers and paste can
always be obtained.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD

Setting Out an Orchard. I propose to explain, in connection with the ac-
companying diagram, an easy, simple and accurate
way of marking out the ground and planting the
rees without putting any stakes where trees are be planted or removing any while planting. The
stakes not only show where to dig the holes, but when the planting is to be done, the same stake indicate the precise place where the trees are to be planted, always sighting by the stakes only in set all the stakes will be standing when the last tree is planted, showing the accuracy of the work done. ground to be planted; the dots are stakes by means of which the location of each tree can readily be found without any measurements; but none of them stand where trees are toke planted.
The ground being properly prepared for on hundred trees, provide sixty laths as very suitable stakes-light, straight, and of proper length-lay them on the ground or a board and whitewash on which they can readily be seen at a distance, and distinguished from any other stake or object. Let two men with a tape line start at the corner of the
ground at $D$, and measure 25 feet along the east side to 1 , and then set a stake; thence measure to 2 forty feet, setting a stake, and continue to 10 , put ling a stake every 40 feet 0 , setting all stakes as perpendicular as possible,
Then with ten stake
the same distance toward A, sticking a stake firs those on the east side. And on the correspond with in the same manner, stick ten stakes 40 feet apart along the north and south bounds of the orchard planted, being particular that no trees are to be planted nearer than 25 feet to the fences surround ng the orchard, for the reason that when the trees become large, as much as 25 feet of space will be to pass in spraying the trees properly, and to place adders about the trees for gathering the fruit. at proper distances, the tape line is no ground needed, as the cross intermediate rows of longer are to be set by sight. Now let one man take ten
of the white-top stakes and go about to E (at bottom of cut-E at right indicates point of comof D, and sight the man at Epe firststakely where to
stick a stake in line with the stick a stake in line with the two stakes, on
opposite sides of the ground; then move north pposite sides of the ground; then move north-
ward to 2, and stick a stake between 2 and 2 ; and thus continue from south to north and from east to weld, being careful not to place either of these intermediate rows where a row of trees is to be planted. These rows need not be straight, but With the stakes thus placed, a person moving nywhere about the ground to be planted, can stakes in two directions at right angles, precisely tanding at either to be planted. Thus a person nust stand, and at either of those points will see right angles; and so of every point where a tree is to be planted. If men are to be employed to dig he holes who are not capable of setting a stake in are such men), let some one who can do so go
through the field, and with point of stake or other hing, mark where the holes are to be dug. Where the trees are to be planted. Any number of men can go on with the work of digging the holes
and planting in any part of the orchard without and planting in any part of the orchard without reference to any other trees in any other part
The writer has planted about 150 acres of apple an
100 acres of peach orchard on this plan, and urners of peach orchar
urnished many parties bri
or planting; has planted
nches in diameter set up in the
every tree from view, looking fro
T. $G$. Y. in Country Gentlemon

## DAIRY.

From a F.sruers' Tostututa papar ropoprod by S. P. Brom, In these years of keen competition-and that keenness ever steadily increasing-this seems to be
one of those industries which offers the quickest and best returns to the farmers, who parcicipate
therein. While it vields good returns, it therein. While it yields good returns, it does not
mpoverish the lands frc.n which the products ot marketed, but, on the contrary, enriches them, if properly managed. Some one says: "We are held down by over.
production now," No! We are held down with
an excess of dairy and other products which cost more than the consumer is willing to pay, and a great percentage of which is a great detriment to
the producer and the reputation of Canada, because of being quite inferior or far from prime articles. It is of this that our over-production consists.
Even in the hard times of the past few years really prime articles of any class are quickly years really prime articles of any class are quickly picked up at
a handsome profit to the producer ; hence, I say, we need to intensify our operations. How shall we


I think I shall not exaggerate the facts when I
claim that fully 20 per cent. of the cows in the country now are existing and producing what dairy products they do yield at a dead loss to their
owners. This being a fact, the first step to take is to get rid of these cows at once. If they will pay or feeding send them to the shambles as quickly as possible; if they won't pay that way, take off the
hide, feed the flesh to the pigs and chickens and make fertilizers of the bones; but get that sort of a cow out of the dairy herd. Do so as soon as she ceases to make a profit for you in some way.
Keep no cows whose milk will not produ
Keep no cows whote milk will not produce in a
year 250 lbs. of butter, which means about 6,000 bs. of 4 per cent. milk, or a corresponding increase nuantity as the quality decreases. Every herd back from making the record of profit for the owner that it should. While he may be showing profit on the whole, still he may be losing money make just the difference between profit and loss; the loss being not only in the feed and care bestowed upon this poor one, but also in robbing the
good cows of so much good and valuable material cood cows of so much good and valuable material
rom which they would make a profit to their owner.
Again Again, we must utilize every available means to increase the production of forage and grain crops
per acre, which are most valuable, either as food or the production of the best milk or to exchange In that which promises to give even better results. hose good cows we have retained, it is necessary that we should house our cows during the day in the hot, dry, fly season. I believe every one is willing
to admit that pasturing is a very expensive way of ceding cows. There is no doubt that milking cows hoised in well-ventilated stables, screened and darkened during this season, with, but one feed a
day of green fodder, will yield more profit on less acreage than if pastured. When they are put in to milk-which they shoud be-in the morning, there and when coming to dinner the having them in, on a load of fodder is very little if $a$ man calculates his work for it. By this method, the land which produces the early forage crops is always cleared fast-growing crop. This will almost or quite double the crop grown on the acreage under early
forage crops. orage crops.

More About Lucern Growing.
SIR,-Owing to numerous inquiries regarding able paper, of relating my experience with it was one of the first in this section to try lucern About six years ago I sowed three acres as an ex
periment, with good results. Being beside a public road, I have been besieged with inquiries as to what it was and how to cultivate? It was green when al dry seasons. As a soiling up during the past very dry seasons. As a soiling crop I find it excellent
furnishing an abundance of very nutritious food have fed eight to ten cows, besides four work horses, from the time it was large enough to cut
(about June 15th) till it was fit for hay, and then cut three tons of good hay from a little over two acres, the balance of.three acres being fenced off for hogs. Just here let me say hogs should be changed the vitality of the will eat it so close as to weake recover. It makes the finest hay I I ever fed for at all
stock, there being no waste whatever if properly
cured. How I seeded: I sowed the seed with oats at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre e barley prederred, and 20 lbs.
per acre), lightly harrowed after sowing. Sow atter danger of frost is oved after sowing. Sow
when young. Sow on tender drained, as water lying good, rich, mellow in soil well
it, as the crowns are aboner will kill


 af the hlom is out; do not let it get too dry

May 1, 1896
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
191
ery apt to heat in mow if put in too green. Here Do put in plenty of seed; have ground in good he best hay you ever fed.
the best thasture first season, as tramping injures
Don't young prants; don't pasture too late in the fall on
 season, also for cows when breeding. I have had o diffuculty in getting my cows in cars whive had a
ng it, though some of the neighbors grat amount of trouble.
"Dunedin Farm," Kent Co., Ont.

Small Size Factory Cheese.
In our report of the Ontario Agricultural and
Experimental Union, held in Guelph, December Experimetion was made of the successful experience of Mr. J. F. Beam, of Black Oreek, Ont., in manufacturing and disposing of smaill cheese for patrons use
urged in thease columns that more attention should
be pid to local cheese consumption and the making be paid to local c
of fancy brands.
The practice of making small cheese was commenced by pressing the doinily remnants of curds into smail-sized hoops. the frrst. In frect, the demand
was very goo from was very good roml
could not be supplied for the cheese of ten inches
in diameter weighing $t$ welve to twenty pounds in diameter weighing twelve to twentry pounds nearly all made request for the small size cheese Some were made for special order, ten pounds and under. The more small cheese went out of the factory, the stronger became the demand
from patrons, other farmers, and also from townspeople.
peoppe. a a season or two of this increasing demand,
Mr. Beam decided to try and supply it. A number Mr. Beam decided to try and supply it. for number pose Such hoope can be made of galvanized pron
bany good, carefult tinsmith, and should be six or by any good, carefur tinsmith, and should be six or
eight inches in diameter, and eight to twelve inches deep. But they must be very true to work well. In such hoops, cheese can by made or three, five, seven or ten pounds each, more or less, as desired.
They are bandaged, and made in every way the same as the large cheese.
The best curds should always be taken for such
small cheese. Gaseous curds or poorly made cheese small cheese. Gaseous curds or poorly made
will soon ruin the reputation of any cheese. Some patrons prefer a moist, , oftr cheese, which can be obtained by salting lightly and using an extra quantity of rennet, and by hastening Mine
curd into the press Mr. Beam of the opinion
that many factories throughout the land may in curd into the press. Mr. Beaur the land may in
that many factories throughout the lat
this way increase their income by adding asmall this way increase their income by adding as small
choese department and making wat has been choese department and making what gaod-sized
called "truckle cheese." Farners with got herds can make up their own milk product by this
plan, and dispose of $i t$ all in the locall market, generally at a price considerably above the regular export rate. The home consum.

## POULTRY.

Poultry House.


Fi. $\lambda$.


At a farmers' institute meeting in Thorndale,
 an important, consideration in locating a house.
For 100 hens, it should be 15 by 40 feet, having a $3 . \mathrm{ft}$. For 100 hens, it should be 15 by 40 feet, far eang hen hen,
 should be divided into three compartments, as
about 33 hens is all that should be in one flock. Build the house facing the south; five feet high on south side and six at north. One-third of the south side should be glass, doubled in winter, and shaded
in summer. In building, put on an inside and in summer. on building, put on an inside and outside coat of tar-paper and line the roof with
heavy building paper to avoid sudden changes of
inside temperature."

Figs. I. and II. (re-engraved from " Low Cost
Poultry Houses," by Darrow), represent $a$ house Poultry Houses," by Darrow), represent a house
$38 \times 10$ feet, eight feet high in front and six feet in the rear. $1-1$ represents a platiorm over which
the roosts are placed. Over the platform, beneath which are the nests, nail-kegs, with one side out, will answer, or whatever else is thought better. ${ }^{\text {etc }}$ In building the house use either $2 \times 4$ or $3 \times 4$ scantlumber will answer for siding and roof-sheeting. The cracks should be battoned with 1x3, and the
roof should be covered with standard roofing paper properly cleated and given two coats roofing paint. to will be necessary to line the house with common lumber, covered with tarred paper, fastened on
with building laths.
The platform should
be with building laths. The platform sound be about m feet hagh dor 1 foet high and 7 feet long,
formake
hrough which to get the ege from nests. The to through which to get the egg from nests. The toil
of platform should be on hinges, so as to be easily raised out of the way when it it is ne necossary to
worm clean behind it. No war when explanation is is necessary, as the figures are self-explanatory:
We would recommend that all pouit face the south and have copious yards attached. It is well to plant one or two fruit trees in a poultry yard, as, they. will furnish shade in summer, and
the insects which visit the trees will be destroyed by the hens if they come within reach. The writer has seen plum trees in a poultry-yara so heavily aden that it was necessary to prop very man
he large limbs to save them from breaking.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## Veterinary

 Enquirer, Wellington Co., Ont:-" "1. I have a was badiy lacerated from the hock down to the oof, about a year ago. The hair has grown over.nut there are large scars left, and the leg is considerably swelled. Can the swelling be removed, also the scars:
heep? What is the cause bf grub in the head, in
cured? 1.
esuit of wounds, but most of the swelling cas , the resuts
constant applicication of dry flannel bandagesea every
night. The bandage should be four yards long and our inches wide.
2. This disease is very common in some flocksamong flockmasters as sturdy, gid, turnside, grub in the head, hydatid in brain. We have heard a great many descriptions This disease is dependent upon the presence of the hydatid form of parasites Known as the Coenuris
 puscles, gain entrance to the circuation and and
their way to the brain of the sheep, producing that herm of iseane hess known by the name of sturdy. The symptoms are well-known as turnside-that is, turning round according to the side affected. 1 hy
hatid or worm is situated on the left side of the hydatid or worm
the brain, the animal will turn to the right; if on the right hemisphere of the brain, the animal will turn to the left. The earlier symptoms are a dull, moping appearance, ;he sheep separating from the
flock, wandaring, and blue appearancoo the eye; partial or totail blindness; ears slightly lopyed.
The sheep appears unsteady in its walk: will some The sheep appears unstead fall down; at others
times stop suddenly and form gimes sacrops the field, or constantly move round in
acircle one direction, and then in the other, we conclude that there is a hydatid in each hemisphere. haps the best-it is certrainly the simplest-mode of tieatment consists in ineing for a soft place on the
skull puncturing with a trocar and canula, withskull, puncturing with a , rocar and an cane of cotton wool and bandage complete a cure.
Prevention.-It is surprising what a number of
entozo or worms infest the dog. It is also remark able what a number of creatures are destined to play the part of intermediary bearer of the canine It would occupy too much space to describe the lif would occupy this parasite, but in order to make it partially known we will give the cycle of its life. The dog eats a sheeps brain containing a single tapeworms in the bowels of the dog, which are becomes a grub in the head. The dog plays the part of intermediary host to the larval form. To the sheep to fresh pasture and salt the infected one
Dr. WM. MoLE., M. R. C. V. S., Toronto Note.-Our correspondent possibly refers to the
heep bottly (Estrus Ovis), which belongs to the same order as the horse botfly. It appearrs in May, june, and July, and becomes ants its eggs on the inner margin of the nostril, when they soon hatch and at once proceed to crawl up the nose until they

become lodged, but during the passage up and
lown the nostril they give great annoyance to the heep. Occasionally the presence of a great number odged in a sheep's forehead will set ut ineam rub in the head.
A preventive measure is to smear the sheep's' hem access to loose earth into which they can rub curative measure is to borre summer montins. nject warm soft water containing a eaw drops of
carbolic acid or turpentine. This will pass down nd out of the nostril, carrying the grubs with it.EDTror.]
drinking immoder
Reply to "Farmer," P. E. I.:-As before exressed, we are doubtrul ir so young Do you know if
ers from disease of the kidneye. Do he has been injured in any way-suader
tep, or from the feet sinking into holes on ice, etc? The syptom must be looked upon as indicative of ome disease, the true nature of which we must try or find oust send us a sample, say about two ounces, securely
packed and sealed in a bottle, to the office of this paper or direct to me, we will then test and re-

Dr. Wm. Mole, V. S.
Wblungton Co.:-"We have two cows with amps on their jaws: the one on the upper jaw, under be cured in any way?"
[The disease is generally described amongst
farmers and drovers as big jaw or lump jaw; the farmers and drovers as big Jaw or lump jaw; the
cientific name is as above. We gave a lengthy soescription of this diieseas a fow monthe ago. Treal dent consists of first clearing out the boweld ministration of two-dram doses of iodide of potassium. In about six weeks you may expeet
see partial recovery.
DR. WM. MoLs, warts on teat.
J. B. C.,Lambton Co.:-" I have a heifer, coming
in this month, which has a lump of hard false in this month, which one of her teats as big as growtinut about the eolor and texture of the cas
hers on a horse's leg. What would be the best lers on a horse's leg. What would be he best way
to remove it? It is not sore, but would interfere to remove it?
with milking.
[These may be caused by any irritation, and when present in large numbers are unsightly and interfere with the process on mand afterwards the
best removed by the knife; and best remove by the actual catory will stop the hemorrhage. Another method is to remove with
sharp pair of clipping scissors and touch the parte sharp pair of cilipping scisbors ane daily application
with a stick of lunar cuastic. The of castor oil will in time remove them. $\begin{gathered}\text { D. WM. Mowe, } \\ \text { D. S. }\end{gathered}$ surgical
U. B. Thompson, Oumberland Oo., Nova Scotia the replacement been very carefullymade by a qualified veterinary surgen, have followed the peration, but at thik late date.
chance of growth takink place.]

## Miscellaneous.

ILE AND BUTTER Records.
Crata Mros., Portage la Prairie, Man.- "We Dould esteem it a favor if you would pubinh in the y the following breeds: Jersey, Ayrshire, Short-[Jersey.-From J. Hereford."
he American Jersey Cottle Club, we, have received the following: "The Olub does, not keep records of milk as such, but only inciaengatest milk record made. Wo keep no records of tests for shorter
periods than seven days ; teests for short periods, as periods than Beven days; testst for


 owner, Andrew Banks, Baltimore, Ma. Mary Ann
of St. Lambert $9770-$ Milk, 251 lb .0 , hutter, 38 ibs. ${ }^{22}$. . zs . ; owner, , E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont. Can. Little Goldie $38871-$ Mill, 251 lbes. 5 ozs, ; butter, 34 Libs. 8 y ozs.
ville, Ala.
" Highest yields for one year (private tents):
ignal's Lily Flagg $31035-$ Milk, 11,339 lbs.; butter, 1,077 bs. ${ }^{\text {t Ozs.; owner, }}$, Samuel H. Moore, Huntsville, Ala. Bisson's Belle 31144 -Milk, 8.412 libs. 7 ors.; Farm, Columbia, Tenn."
Ayrshire.- From the American Ayrshire Breedfollowing records for 355 consecutive aays milking
 ibs.; Manton Queen 4th (6100), 12,1621 lbs. All the
above were owned by Edward Brown Providence. R . Alice Douglas (4338). owned by d. A. Filetcher


THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
May 1, 1800

305 consecutive days. The foilowing butter records
are allo recorded in the same report: Juniper 4th
and (t578) produced in 7 days thine report: Juniper 4th Brandon, Vt, produced in 7 days 18.6 . Wounds
 (10338); 409 Ibs.; Lovely ( 9598 ), 448 libs.; and Rena re therthorn. - The following shorthorn records Nora gave in 1 day 40 1bse 9 ozz, of mililt, producing 11 lb. 111 ozs. of butter. In 90 days she grave e3 389
 she gave 5 Ilibs of milk, containing 2 lbs. 1 oz. sian recoras are taken fro Register, and seant us by its Superintendent, Mr. S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. P.:
1 day, 1127.16 lbs .; 1 mo
 B. Whipple, Cuba, N. Y. Princess of Wayne, 2H.
 N. Yutter Records.-Pauline Paul, 852 H . R.-Rec-
 Olothilide 2 nd, 156 H . R. R. Record: 00 days, 3207.64
 lbs; Owned by Enrich \& White, Colorado Springs,
Coi: Lady Baker, 45 H. R.
Beecord: 7 days, Iowa Citis,; Iawned by Thomas B. Wales, then of Boston, Mass. De Kol 2nd
Iow
 mths. 27 dys.); owned by J. B. Dutcher \& Son,
Pawling, N. Y.
S. seond owner, Henry Stevens \& Sons, Lacona, N. Y. Yare that any Hereford records ave been kept.]
tattooing sherp's ears-shekp books David GatoN, Simcoe Oo.. Ont.: "، Would you tattooing sheep is performed? Is it a good mark? We the cron thable nedide be se secured, and what would这 the probable cost? 2. Where can some really Burch \& Co., 178 Michigan St., Chicago. It is built in the form of nippers, having letters or figures, The letters are half an inch square and cut out or ing with the tattoo oill; punch the ears and rub the nger. The the purkercures with the thumb and gures, $\$ 2.00$; extrar letters or fighres, each 35 cents ne oit per bottle, marks 500 ears, 50 cents. 2 bandry is Vinton \& Co.'s Live Stock Hand Book, a
bend reatise on sheep breeds and management, a notice ATE. Another Manual, issued by the Orange, Judd Coi, New York. E Either of
through this office.]
spring wheat along with fall wheat. G. W.. Anderson, Prince Edward Co., Ont.:ing spring wheat in a piece of fall wheat, and what ready sown this spring?
he above inquiry would in question bears a partially winter-killed crop o wise to sow spring wheat undersuch circumstances f there is any fall wheat living it would be ripe We have never known a crop of spring wheat to amount to anything sown where fall wheat haa oats or barley among the thin wheat and thus se ure a f feed crop. If the alsike has not sprouted harrowing would do it no harm, but if showing
through the ground it would likely destroy it.]
CRIMSON CLover.

John Le D., Grey Co., Ont.:-" I write you in reI I understand that seed sown this spring wil the hay, and is it good for all kinds of stock: also, is it of any benefit to the soil or does it impoverish clay soil, and how much per acre is an average,
crop? ""Crimson" or "scarlet" clover was tested Provine by the Ontario Agricultural and Experioperative work go ot show that in some sections
crimson clover did well, while in others it was crimson clover did well, while in others it was a
failure. The average height of the crop was 11.1 inches, and the average yjeld of green crop per crimson clover in the sprigg, at the Ontario Agricultural College, an aver.ge of about 11 1-10 tons of hay per acre was obtaing. when the seeding took
place in April, May or ery early in June, the plants bloomed during the same season, after which they
immediately died. Ten and fifteen pounds of seed immediately died. Ten and fifteen pounds of seed
per acre have produced about equally good results.
The fact that crimson clover and other leguminous
crops of a similar nature are able to make use o
the free nitrogen of the atmosphere is of grea importance, not only in the enrichment of the soi by the addition of this expensive element of plan
food, but also in the production of animal food of high nutritive qualilites, owing to the large amount
of nitrogen in its compsition. The hay is als of nitrogen in its composition. The hay is als
very palatable when well cured.1 Gunt Yelow
R. S. T. Welling on Co AERERS know, through ADvocate, if if yellow mangelsLong Red. In Intermediate-are as good keepers as for the first time, three to four feet thick in pit, and put in ventilators, three-inch pipe, every eight or ten apparently heated ; yet odd red mangels which were mixed with them were sound and good. like turnips do ; is that generally true?
[Members of our stafit have grown and pitted
Yellow Intermediate mangels and Long Reds sid
by side and have never noticed any difers keeping quality. We would suppose the trouble lay either in too much ventilation, permitting freezing, or a touch of frost before being covered in
the fall. Mangels will not stand frost like turnips neither will they heat nearly as readily in the pit. When they are pitted perfeetly dry and given
good covering of straw beneath the earth. very jood covering of straw beneath the earth, ver
ittle trouble is likely to arise, even though littl
vent ventilation is given.
buckwheat as green manure.
Jos. N. REID, Wellington Oo, Ont.:- "I have
not enough manure to cover a field I I had intended putting in rootan, potatoes, etc. How would it do $t$.
sow buck The soil is gravelly loam, gravel bottom, in ver good state or cultivation.
plowed down would not and a crop of buckwhea In fact, we are following that very plan on one of our own fields this season, except that we will use
rape for plowing down.
Unike the legumes
 to the soil, but appropriate plant food that might
possibly be lost by leaching etc. Such crops also possibly be lost by leaching, etc. Such crops also
smother weeds, and greatly $i m p r o v e ~ t h e ~ m e c h a n i c a l ~$ condition of the soil when plowed down. They
also add also add hu
moisture.]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { brreding cratr. }
\end{aligned}
$$

R. D. Nodwell, Wellington Co., Ont.:-" Would you be kind enough to give a cut and measurement,
of a breeding crate for small sows and large boar?


IA breeding crate in which to place sows while being served is almost indispensable, and will be be
found to save time and trouble as well as to faciliar, for that matter, sows of any arg small sows, breeding crate is built the same as as shipizize . A
with the top left off, and open at the rear end. It with the top left off, and open al the rear end. It
should be four feet ten inches long, two feet wide and two feet nine inches high. The corner posts had better be two by four, and the side boords six
or eight inches wide. The front is closely or eight inches wide. The front is closely boarded,
and slats are nailed on the inside of the side boards at intervals of sad six inches, near the front end,
into which a false tront is nto which a false front is slid down from the top or keepers are box for smail sows. Two iron staples extending an inch and a half behind the posts, hrough which staples a four-inch slat is run, th eep the sow from backing out. This should' be has shown this slat too thick.) A platform behtist the crate, for the boar to stand upon, is essential in in most cases, irrespective of the size of the sod, This spatform may bee of two by four scantling,
with boards across the the with boards across them, ano ince slaurs scantling,
prevent slipping of the boar's feet. If if it these to prevent sipping of the boar's feet. If it is required
to be higher it can easily be raised by putting pieces under it. can easily be raised by putting
phe boar (shown for the front feet of the boar (shown above the box, a and allos by dotted
lines), to sustain the weight to the relief of the sow lines), to sustain the weight to the relief of the eow,
is one of the most important parts of the box. In its construction, a piece of strong, tough wo. In is
used, two by two inches, and two feet eight inche long. Round it, at the rear end, to fit into holes ins at intervals of say four inches. The front end the strip should be left square, and fitted into square staple which goes through the middile side
board at the distance of two feet eight inches the rear post, and is secured by nuts on the outsi
of the board. On the top of the you nail a six-inch board, say ahout four inches
shorter than the strip, leaving the strip extending
beyond the board at both ends. This board is the
foot rest and also prevents the sow from mor or trest and also prevents the sow from moving
sideways, if it is a small sow. If it is a large sow, rests, which gives six inches morn down the side
 the rounded end of the strip, and then change the suare of the front end so as to let the shelf fall ods, are handiest for this, since they need wrench. This scrate should stand in a corner of the pig pen, and a short hurdle is handy to guide the
sow into the box.
J. SNELL.
chicory culture.
JoHN Lockie, Lambton Co, Ont: - "I would
ike to know how to grow chicory; also tell me Wheat [Chicory is a perennial plant (Cichorium In. naturalized in America, with heads of large, bright buee flowers and dandelion-like root. The ground is prepared somewhat similar to that for carrots or
urnips, and the cultivation is much the About four pounds of seed per acre is required. it looks like parships when growing and after it is harvested. When grown, the roots are cut into
thin slices and kiln-dried until free from water. It is then roasted and ground, bring used as a substí ute or in adulterating coffee. Green roots are said to解 $\$ 200$. It has been $\$$ prown in and dried, as much xtent for some years. We believe nearly $10,000,000$ pounds are imported into the United States yearly,
though in one State as much as 400 acres are de hough in one State as much as 400 acres are de rown in Belgium, yielding some 80,000 tons of ried roots.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Toronto Markets.
Although the quality of the catue on offer have somewhat
mproved, prices did not advance. There

 isposed of their cattle at A Hoss, Some of the catithe roveraid


















 ers Thessed Hoons St to. per lo. stags, 20. to 2 2to. per ib. Far
















Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago (BY OUR Bprounl correspondinv.)
Top prioes for different grades of live stock, with com1500 CATMLIE.

Calve.......
Texas siours.
Texas $\mathbf{~ C . ~ \& ~} \mathbf{B}$.

The cattle market is the lowest on record for good ported heavy cattle. When train loads of good, thick, fat
export cattle can be made up at about
ost.75, it 1 tooks as cattie were getting pretty nearly to the dirt cheap" point.
 ill come along in the proow and then
 bound to be large.
 yeare, an, month this year.

 Thousands of fat, corn- fed catttleare being turned out upon
 prospects for hoo pricess mending are not very bright; there
are too many piga and too much corn in the community

 and $\$ 5.05$ for a series of 18 years. Thus, it will be seen that
sheop prices are extremely low, and yet feed is so low that
feed sheep prices are extremely low, and yet foed is so low that
feeders are stil able to make althe money
Soevere
 A Colorado cattliman expressed the oninion that the light
shipmentor oattle from that Stite was de to home consump-
tion, which has not been so large in ten years.

## Montreal Markets.

Cattle. -This market has beenkmore or less "jumpy" for a
number of days back-now up, now down; the difference in price, however. never varying beyond a tc. per lib. either way being helped out by any demand from exporters, gives the
butconer rathor the better of the drover. A few oattie on each
market might be picked up that would be nuitable for export bucher raiher the petce or the drover. A Aew oatte on each



 shade hiigher for anything very choice, the outside
figure being for yearling lambs. Spring lambs are not
 Calves. - Receipts are heavy, 1,000 to 1,500 per week
being brought into the market. The buik of them are
 \$10 each, although numbers are sold below this range
and occasionally above it, but the latter is for anything
very nice. very nice. Hogs.-The past week's local market has been
a firive thong one. due to the shorter supplies; but
littie ohange has been made in contracts from Western little ohange has been made in contracts from Western
shipper. A Iot of 300 mided packers at the Montreal
Stock Yards on


 4. For No. 1 quotations now being for both light and heary
 The British Markets. Since our last report a alight reeffect way of of orced colearance, which has had a beneficial American cattle continue haedier than the demana calls for

 due to the fact that shippers cannot aftord to pay the price
farmerr are asking for their cattle, under the existing con-
dition of the British markets; consequently little hag been
it done along this line. Rater arequoted at to shilling per heead
but unlosg more cattle are forthcoming this will be dropped
somewhat. Hay remains unchanged. Provisions. Trallow in Liverpool was 3d. lower, and light
bacon 6d. Pork closed 50 s ; lard, 28 s .; bacon, 25 s . 6 d . to 26s.;
and tallow, 19s.

About 200 head were disposed of at Grand's Repository
during the last two days of the Horse Show in Toronto. The during the last two days of the Horse Show in Toronto. The
following well-known breedera are among the consignors:
Messrs. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. H. N. Crossley, roosseau, Ont.; Quinn Bros., Brampton, Ont.; H. Cargill \& Son,

Cargill, Ont; J. D. Graham \& Co., Toronto; and J. Silver,




## APIARY

Transferring the Colony
If colonies have been purchased in box hives, they should be transferred to the frame hive as


Fig. I.-Driving the Bees from the Box to the Frame Hive. Early in the season it is not a difficult matter to
drive bees from their combs, cut out the latter and fit them into their frames. If the combs thus frames, the bees, under whose care they should be placed at once, will fasten them securely in a few of procedure. Towards the middle of a pleasan day, about the end of April or 1st of May, blow the bees have heen given a few minutes to fill up with honey, invert the hive and place over the open end the frame hive. By rapping continuously fo some minutes on the hive, the bees will be impelle thus vacated may then be taken into a closed room and one side pried off, to facilitate the removal o placed meanwhile on cone spot originally occupied by the box hive, the bees being allowed to go in and out without restraint, only two precaution
being necessary, namely, to shade the box wel and provide for ventilation by propping it up from the top.


Fig. II.-Transferred Comb.
In filling the frames with combs, cut from a box most sealed worker brood in them, and so cut that the frame will fit over them snugly, taking pains s
far as possible to have the comb placed in the frame in the same position as it was built. Th comb, if not heavy, can be held in place temporaril
by slender wire nails, pushed through holes punche by slender wide and top bars. In many instances the comb when pressed into the frame will seem so firm as not to need nails or sticks, but in the hea will cluster on it to repair the cut edges and fasten them to the bars, unsupported combs are very ap the strips as shown at Fig. II. should always be used.-Frank Benton, M.S., in Honey Bee Manual issued by the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.
Nothing is better for a stallion during the stud season than good clean oats-plenty of them-and
the best of timothy hay one year old. A hot bran mash should be given once a week-on Saturday night if your horse is to be idle until Monday. A handua of Glauners weeks will be found bedeficia in keeping the blood cool. This treatment should be followed until you can cut fresh grass. You Too much grass must not be given; a litt
three times a week will do the horse good.


A BICYCLE THIEF.

## by luge sharp.

Atat oarmin nownaganoy hat olegraphod abroat hao roport
 Cofling the mopture me.







 hing ais tho






 Theom inmo.inily hion







 pakt any outiou notid has






























THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
May 1, 1888

A man's influence lives forever. He diess is
buried, and goes to his reward ; but his infuence but left behind to work, and it will build up or wreck
 it is good or bad. "Gather up my influence and
bury ${ }^{\text {It }}$ with me" were the dying words of f a wrecked young man to his weeping friends. How his re-
 hearts with a deeper agony! How impossibe tod
comply with the request !
By living as he had hil comply with the request Ry ky ing as hic ouly the Ominotert could annihiliate-and God doed not amnihiliate

This Let Me Do


Tiot tosom oatrikg hear
To sonad haapon.bor ray

Diateot truth moro coarr


Thuis nat mearo mododay.
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

 Boin











corret. cons.
The Allison Four.
There were no boys in the Allison family. To be sure, there was Tim, the hired man, or boy, you
might call him, but there were no "own boys," might call him, but there were no "own boys,"
as Bernice used to say. Still, Farmer Allison never complained, for he was very proud of his four First came Maud and Mabel, the twins, who
were 13; then Bernice and Blanche, the twins, who were It was a lovely June evening and the Allisons were holding a family council on the front veran da. Auntie May was with them. She was a
widow-wealthy and childless. She spent much of widow-wealthy and chidisess. She spent much o be only a two days' visit, as she was on her way westo the suth the busy city-help in the kitchen.
associate wrent
Honest Gretchen had served them faithfully for Honest Gretchen had served them faithfully for many years, but the day before
to the side of her sick mother.
"Gretchen will return as soon as her mother
recovers,"Mrs. Allison was explaining to Mrs recovers," Mrs. Allison was explaining to Mrs.
Taylor, "، and, after her devotion to us, 1 must keep the place for her, which, as it is vacation, I helieve
I can do easily, with the help of my girls. "'Let me see," said papa, immediately closing
one eye, "two thirteens are twent v -six, thirit. one eye, "two thirteens are twenty-six, thiriy-
seven, forty-eight. Why, May, theres forty-eight seven, forty-eight. Why, lay, theres forty-eight
years among them, and that is more that heir
mother's age. I don't think lwill have lo lok for another girl.
Auntie May caressed the head of Blume, wh
sat near her. "Girlies," slip aic "T sat near her. "Girlies," s.
women knowing how to
want each one of you to select some task-some-
thing that will really help your mother-and do it each day. I am coming back in six weeks, and the prettiest pony I can find in the city.
pretwiest pal pony?"
"A reantie!"
"You darling Auntie!"
"Oh! oh! oh!"
These exclamations and a series of rapturous hugs followed Mrs. Taylor's remarks do the task only. You must assist in the are to work besides, but this particular task is never to be neglected. But come, my blossoms, if we sit up
any longer we will have no appetite for the any longer we will have no appetite for the
mother's graham gems in the morning.". And Mrs. Taylor, after a shower of good-night kisses, went ap to her room.
The next morning Mrs. Taylor started on her
journey, and the following afternoon Mrs. Allison journey, and the following afternoon Mrs. Allison two and three to considering the plans of her
daughters. They were all sitting in solemn state daughters. They were all sitting in solemn state
when she entered the room, but at a signal from when she entered the room, be ceremonious, they rose and stood in line.
"Mabel, you speak first," said their mother.
Mabel drew a quick breath. "The ironing," was all she said.
"She tries to be tragical," Whispered Blanche. Mabel shook her finger at her sister and went on. "You said, mamma, that was one thing you
dreaded. Of course, I cannot do up papa's shirts and there are some other things I wouldn't like to try-Maud's and my embroidered white dresses for but everything I can iron I will, every week." Mamma smiled. "That is a good beginning and will help me wonderfully. Now, Maud. "I was so afraid Mabel would take it, but she
didn't," began Maud, "and I'll always remember them." "But what is the 'it' and 'them'?" asked Ber aice. CCake box and cooky jar," was Maud's laconic
eply. "Yes, mamma, I will see that they are reply. "Yes, "If you are willing to take such a responsibility Allison. "That is what I want to do," declared Maud, "ather loftily. little bees," said mamma, "what have you chosen?" all over the house, and I'll try to dust the inside places as well as the outside ones She was rewarded with a loving smile, and then all turned to Bernice. "Tirl knelt at her mother's side. "You know how we all hate to wash that great stock of pans and al the pails twire every day. I didn't want to tak hem, but I couldn't get them out of mind, so I jus
had to." "My daughters, you have all planned well.
trust I shall be able to give Aunt May a good report of each one. Now we will take our sewing out on ter from 'Joe's Boys.'
(TO bE CONTINUKD.)

## Modern Grandmothers.

You yonder where they've gone to, those grandmothers of With such quaint old nursery jingles that we always oried for With their spectacles and aprons and their ruffled muslin And caps, ${ }^{\text {cair }}$ puffis of snowy hair and their broad, enticing lap8? ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Why, they've gone, dear, with the children of those old and
When lititide ones were little ones, in thoughts and acts and When everything was different and simpler lives were led.
Those days are gone "the times have ohanged"; with that the whole is sala.
The gravis the "modern child" must crimp and talk and If ress;
If not. Ifear the modern child might love hor grandma less,
For lads and lasses of these days are critical, I ween,
With For lads and lasses of these days are critical, I ween,-
With a grandma of "ye olden time" they wouldn't once be
seen.


I Wouldn't be Cross
I wouldn't be cross, dear, it its never worth while;
Disarm the vexation by wearing a smile.
Lut hap a disaster, a trouble, a loss,
I wouldn't be cross, dear, with people at home,
They love you so fondly, whatever may come. You maye yount on thdy, whatever may come., Oh, loyalll true in a brotherly band
So, since the fine gold far erceodeth the dross,
ITouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be oross.
 his kind ness to give them good cherer as they pass,
To clear out the lint-thenes and plant the sott grass.
and

Xo bitterness sweetens, no sharpness may heal
The wound which the soul is too proud to reveal.


UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT
My Dear Nephews and Nieces,-
"Taking the year together, my dear
says the old song, and very true words they are,
Gone are "the uncertain pleasures of an April day," Gone are "the uncertain pleasures of an April day," those self--same pleasures appreciated all the more
for their very uncertainty, and now there is no for thei

Waiting for the quiet rambles,
Where the fragramb hawthorn brambles
With the woodbine alternating
Scent the dewy way Scent the dewy way
or dear old May, with her wealth of fair wild blossoms, is here. In the gardens the crocus and each seems to vie with the other in making beauti-
ful its surroundings. The plum trees are bowers of ful its surroundings. The pium trees are bowers of ing, creeping every where."
On every side we see countless things that make us give an emphatic affirmative to the
uestion so often heard, "Is life worth living?" With so many blessings surrounding us, who an doubt it! Only those persons who misuse wise. Attracted this morning by the singing of a little bird, I stood for some moments watching him. He was perched upon a low branch of a lilac bush, singing his clear, sweet matin-song; then up some tune ; up and up from spray to spray, singing as he went, till at last he reached the topmost twig,
and then my tiny songster burst forth into a glorious morning an them, his little throat swelling and his small body quivering, as if the very joy of existence so flied his heart that the farcely from his lofty perch, his bright little eyes searching for tidbits of fast was secured, and then up again he flew and once more the joyous song gladdened my ears. He was only a common, insignificant-lookcheerfully performed the work which God sent him here to do, making the world seem brighter and f so tiny a creature can add to the happiness of the world, how much more should we do, who are so fellow-creatures? I think we cannot do better than follow the example of that hittle bird-keep going upward, singing as we go, and
doing our duty, whatever it may be:
" Never looking beyond us,
Out of our lithe sphere,
If we oull
God would an ther
would not leave us here,
Dearie me, I wonder if that little ord was conscious of the long train uncle's mind!
Other songs are greeting my ear
ust now, for the curtains of night just now, closely drawn and the morning songsters are hushed, but the chater of a rippling steam near by, and
he many-toned chorus of the frog's the many-toned chorus of the frog's
band, make a melody not lacking in charms.
I believe one of my boys wants
to know if Uncle Tom" is still
wo little girle and their pony at the toronto horge bhow.

 highest gratefulness to the other sense most closely
The finalis form the name of a place where il igrows
CuARA ROBINson. The first letter in ${ }^{5-A N}$ Acrostio, eanswer. in this puzzle, greet
Lach night across the Dardanellee, Nor breatane, , waw his sove to greet;
Nove his strength dit dire
epaired and buoved by loves hot fire ;
Repaired and baoyed by loves hot fire;
Eingulfed at last by storm was loot.

5567 belongs to earth.


 Lime on your birtitigh Columbial hope you will have a goo
bay on ocoast of Newfoundland Maine) Suays she wiil be up on
bund and will stay awhil
 ere also. I I am ooing to pat a, tent up at the river, at th
(cape on the south-west of England). Father has just bough

 Brunswick) and (coonty in New Brunswick) are going to
(strait between Prine Eqward Ifland and Now Bruns wiok
(sound


Your sincere cous
,
 nights.
interested in the Puzzle Department." InterestedI should say I am! Not only in the puzzle work, bu also in the life-work of all who have been, are or
will be members of his happy family. The hand that pens these lines may one day have to leave it pleasant task to someone younger, but whenever o wherever he hears of the success of any of his boy
or girls, a thrill of pride and pleasure will fill the or girls, a thrill of pride and pleasure
heart of
Your loving
Uncle

8-Char ade.
Now that I am apzzer too,
With pride I almost burst I offer this charade to you To find where I am FIRst.
Sccond the letters count, I vow
When you have found the word;
I don't ask you to count them now, I donen anke yourto oount them word ;
For that would be absurd.
To sing a thrip and clap the hand
For me is far from moet. I join your happy little band
To swell its scant com

Answers to April ist Puzzles
 What applied to them?
When walk king along our country road
One hot and sultry dey An old and well-respected friend A moty othor the waing $i$ asked my friend
If he had abundance of joys If he had abundanceo of joys.
As he the same aplies them
As to the father of my boys.
As to the father of my boys.
m. W. Banks. 2-Enigua.
irls name.
My First is a girl's name.
My ircond is a plant.
My THIRD is a portion of wh
MV THIRD is a plartion of what means " basket."
My FOUTR is the prevailing fashion.
My whole is a young lady.
3 -PuzzLe.
When 4 was walking 21 the 456
32 thers went the hutitult 12336
Whose 3216 was 8 o 1456 and free
The 456 was so 1456 and smooth
That we thought twas 123 , 566 , but glass,
And for 2561 out rives we didnt
For any other laddie or lase.
And for 215641 our lives we did.
For any other laddiio or lase.
So we just went 4132 our fun,
So we just went 4132 our fun,
And we dind
TOTA the time


Care of Consumptives.
We read a great deal about the sickroom and about whose care little is heard. I refer to con-
sumptives-those poor beings who sumptives-those poor beings who move about
among us like shadows, cheerful in their non-belief, and dumb in fits of melancholy.
Medicine is considered the proper thing for them,
medicine, fresh air and good food ; but let me say medicine, fresh air and goo mood; ; but let me say
that while these are good, more especially the last that whire is something else which must go with
them to obtain the best results. them to obtain the best results.
Good nursing is as desirable
Good nursing is as desirable in cases of this kind as in any other, but that fact is seldom realized.
We see the sick one sitting for hours in the warm
he used to be so active! We wonder, yet hardly
expect it, for he has sat that way so long that we expect it, for he has sat that way so long that we
have grown used to it, as we have to his poor have grown used to it, as we have to his poor
appetite, his complainings of pains and his restless
nights.
The consumptive's room should be the sunniest and airiest room in the house; the furnishings
should be plain, with as little of drapery and wool shouret as possible. If the patient uses a caspidor
cart
in his room he should (being able) take care of it in his room he should (being able) take care of it day. A little water should be kept in it with a few drops of carbolic acid. When out of doors, about
the yard, or on the street, Japanese handkerchiefs the yard, or on the street, Japanese han therchiefs
should be used ; then, when he returns to his room shour be used; then, when he returns to his room
they can be burned-this is not only for the good of those about him, but his own as well, for it is
acknowledged by the best authorities that many acknowledged by the best authorities that many
consumptives would recover if they did not retake the disease through their own carelessness.
Good food and plenty of it is of the most impor-
tance in treating this disease. Provide eggs, as tance in treating this disease. Provide eggs, as be perfectly fresh, and, if taken raw, directly from the shell, are best and most beneficial, because most easily digested. Beef in all ways, but especially
rare, roasted or broiled and in soup, is in order. Mutton is the next best; pork should be avoided. Cream, if it can be taken, is preferable to codliver
oil. Pastry should be shunned as of little use. The great point is not to eat a large quantity of everyching or anything, but only such a quantity as the stomach can take care of, and it should be of the most easily digested and most nutritious food, figs
For fruit, grapes are the best, followed by
(n fast), and dates. The value or grapes can hardly be over-estimated. Onions, in the vegetable line, if
the stomach will allow, are excellent, also tomatoes and
 best. This kind made into a thick
batter by adding water and a little
salt, rolled as thin as a wa salt, rolled as thin as a wafer, and
baked thoroughly, is easily digested and very nutritious.
Don't think, when you have fed
your invalid, and farnished him oom, you have furnished him a dc. You must try to keep him be that if left to his own thought all dayide from this, there is a further duty of the highest importance to the welfare of your patient. The
temperature of his room should be temperature of his room should be
kept not lower than fifty-ifvedegree kepting the night and as near seven-
dy degrees as possible during the ty degrees as possible during the
day. He should have a warm room to dress in. Before dressing he
should bathe his chest in alcohol,
rubbing thorought in rubbing thoroughly. Some one
ought, also, to rub his back in the same way, During this time he eips will relieve his cough and, which will relieve his cough and prepare
his stomach for breakfast. A few
drops of listerine in this water is Abeneficial.
About
About two o'clock he should be for this not only strengthens but,
rests him, and allows him to breathe rests him, and allows himgto breathe freer and deeper. It also keeps the
lameness from the chest, and is a preventive against taking cold. At night, on going to bed, he should take in a pint of hot water, add a little alcohol, use this as quickly and thoroughly as possible, then rub
with a coarse towel until in a glow. Then he should with a coarse towel until in aglow. Then he should composed of three parts sweet oil to one of ammo
nia. Shake it well before using. After this treat ment, let him have a glass of pure, cool water, and ous thing in his case.
Half a dozen times during the day, while sitting or stand, deep breaths as possible, filling his tung as long, deep breaths as possible, filling his lung
with new air.
WALTER M. HAZELTINE.

## Treatment for Catarrh

In the first place you need an atomizer if you are in eame. Ask your druggist for the best, or, better yet, have your physician recommend one. Then get two ounces of listerine and two ounces of Do
bell's solution, and put in a bottle together. When bell's solution, and put in a bottle together. When
you wish to use it take two teaspoonfuls of the you wish to use tablespoonfuls of warm water, and use it thorough
ly in each nostril four or five times. If the throat Iy in each nostril four or five times. If the throat
is inflamed sprav that also, using the tip which comes purposely for the throat. The relief will be great. This should be used night and morning. I
vonder if all know what a valuable remedy listerine is? It is excellent for the teeth, and also to use as gargle for sore throat, or in catarrhal affections. For a gargle take one teaspoonful of listerine to six
easpoonfuls of warm water. If you cannot afford an atomizer pour the mixture into the palm of your hand and snuff it so that it will pass through the
nostrils into the throat. Don't swallow it.-Marion.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
May 1, 1800

A Day at Maple Shade. April smanitio mad juet swopt amay tho smowit tom tho broad, roliting flalad of "Mapple shawa, "bringing into view the new "clover an aree of winter wheat as the writer has seen anthor whine wheat Aproanhing the farm Which ombraose 116 arrees from Nyrle Sta





















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 Lomion Richmond Stre Ontario.

## Peeling


WATEROUS, ${ }^{\text {brantford }}$

 his dam being one or tha Aneato daisigmout

















## STOCK OOSSIP.






 Mr. Edgar Sillox, Shedden, writeo: "MI


 from
from
there
bert
ham ancow,
in th.
iner."
ner
Sis,-MI this country experience in shaeep breeding fing
 the resi feeding for mutton. Have alao
number out on sharer












Tuberculosis in the Milk. The Iowa State Veterinary Department hes
cond ducted an exhaustive series of experiments Co dearmane whether tubercuiosisin in attiol
 and calivers from healthy come fed on milit
from diseased ones contract the disease. itit determined that, the disease is trangmittod mitted to persons and well as cathene if tho dies


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bottom prices. Correspondence oilicited.
4.f-om K. KRA Lancaster, Ontario WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM, by the late Wm. Dogilas, has for sale a num ber of grand young Shorthorns, of both sexes
aliso the old stock bull, Baron. Evenlod

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| Caledonia, Ont. |

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 steen for Sale. C. M. Smanows, Ivan P.O., Ont 1-1- - -om Jamiss Quiris, Dolaware, Ont:



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 Four Bull Calves of finest Booth breeding
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Heviers.
$5-\mathrm{y}$-om
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old, due to lamb in March ; 15 ram three years
an owe

 W.C.Pottlt, Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., C.T.R.
 Of DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS. $\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{OR} \text { SA LEE-Several Heifers, got by the }}$ by imported General mooth, and rom Al dairy
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Belvoir Stock Farm One Yearling | One Shetland Shorthorn $\begin{gathered}\text { Pony, ivears }\end{gathered}$ While too memeer nide bilide the Cet in the Swim. Richard Gibson, 51.0 m

For. Shorthorns
mill ane foonthe old Bull; Hoiterry giving




 Glenburn Stock Farm. | Threo young Short |
| :--- |
| horn bills |
| Berkshire bonserserai |

 yearriing sion.

John Racey, | John Racey, Jr., |
| :---: |
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