

# THE GREAT HACKNEY, JUBILEE CHIEF,

WINNER OF 1ST PRIZE IN CLASS FOR "STALLION AND THREE OF HIS GET," CANADIAN HORSE SHOW OF 1849. THE PROPERTY OF R. BEITH & CO., BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

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# EDITORIAL.

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## Horse and Sheep Breeding.

"Horses and sheep have fallen into neglect," writes Mr. A. McNeill, who, in another column, favors our readers with some thoughtful and practical observations as the result of a recent farmers' institute tour through a portion of the Province of Ontario: A visitor at the late Canadian Horse Show in Toronto, witnessing the magnificent cavalcades of saddle horses, and the still more attractive and varied exhibition of driving horses and equipages, both of the English and American type, might be 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. This would also be gathered from the preponderance of the lighter type of equines at the show referred to. But while the current of popular favor has strongly been set in that direction—the demand from the well-to-do civilian classes for really choice animals keeping clearly ahead of the supply—it is well 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. ment. Canadian horse shipments to England increased enormously last year, and the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, in opening the show at Toronto, took an optimistic view of the future of horse breeding, remarking that in the motherland would always be found a profitable market for good horses. We doubt if there is really any more salable stock to-day than good heavy horses; we emphasize weight because that is perhaps more loudly called for than any other essential. Recently there was also a revival of shipments from Ontario to Manitoba and the Northwest, where 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 a 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 upbringing as will properly prepare them for the harness, heavy or light, or the saddle. Some years ago officers from England visited Canada on the lookout for suitable cavalry remounts, but they were not to be found here in sufficient supply. We have improved a bit in that direction since, but horse stocks generally in Canada are now lower than they have been for many years, and we are glad to notice a distinct and intelligent revival of interest in that direction, which we hope to see characterized with steadiness of purpose. A salable horse is not produced in a hurry, and it will be several years before any material addition can be made to the stock of the country. The greatest obstacle for some time to come will, we apprehend, be the securing of suitable brood mares of the various types.

to the satisfactory condition of the British sheep breeder during past years. To the wail of agricultural depression going up he has not been a contributor. The unassuming sheep has helped its owner to withstand the evil times. "Why," asks Prof. Wrighton, "are sheep profitable?" and he answers his own question: "It is because the price of mutton always rules higher than the price of beef, 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 manuring, and, econdly, by consolidating it."

There is no question about the natural adaptability of Canada for sheep husbandry. The winnings of Canadian flocks at the Columbian Exhibition and the phenomenal sweep made by Canadian fat sheep at the great Madison Square Garden Show last fall will not soon be forgotten. For years United States breeders have drawn their main supply of breeding stock from the healthy, high-class flocks of Canada. The remarkably varied soil, climate, and foods of the Dominion all 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 a slightly improved price for wool and an immense increase in the exports of Canadian sheep to England, the numbers being 217,768 in 1895 as compared with 139,763 in 1894. In England the outlook for wool is that prices for some time to come will range better than the average of the past ten years. Breeding stocks were sold down very low the past season in Canada, and in no department of breeding is there a more hopeful tone, which, if not positively bucyant (for the halcyon days of high prices have not yet returned), is at all events, to put it mildly, one of steady security and well deserving of the very best attention instead of neglect.

## A Famous Stud.

The famous stud of Robert Beith & Co., situated at Bowmanville, Ont., has been before the public as the home of the highest class of Clydesdales for great number of years, but lately it has been more noted for its world-renowned Hackneys.

Our frontispiece represents the famous Jubilee Chief, who has been winning first prizes ever since he came to this country, some five years ago, fittingly crowning his honor-roll of triumphs by capturing first for Hackney stallion and three of his progeny in Toronto at the Canadian Horse Show a fortnight ago, thus demonstrating his potency as a stock getter.

Jubilee Chief was bred by Wm. Martin, Scoreby Grange Gate, Helmsley, Yorks., Eng.; foaled 1887, and having for his sire Pilot 1323, his dam being Queen of the Forest by the celebrated stallion, Fireaway (Griffith's). He is a beautiful dark velvetbrown of grand conformation, great style and action. He is proving a wonderful sire, and in the show ring is hard to surpass, having to his credit, show ring is naru to surpass, naving to his creant, previous to 1896, first at Toronto Industrial, 1891, 1892, 1893; first at spring stallion show, 1893; first and world's championship at Chicago, 1893; first in 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. Lord Roseberry, by Jubilee Chief, dam Florence, is a horse of beautiful mold, a dark brown in color, 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 1895, also second as a two-year-old same place, and fourth at the recent show The four-year-old stallion, Banquo, also by Jubilee Chief, and from Mona's Queen, is a handsome brown of superb form and action, with a flash and style about him that will always find him ready admirers and make him a favorite. His winnings are second at Toronto as a foal and first at all lead ing Canadian fairs since (except at the late show, when he came second), also champion at Toronto spring fair in 1885 and second as yearling and first spring fair in 1000 and second as yearing and first as a two-year-old at the great New York show. The two-year-old filly, Jessica, is a particularly handsome mare, also sired by Jubilee Chief and foaled by Mona's Queen. Her conformation is difficult to fault and her knee and hock action would be hard to surpass. She has carried off the would be hard to surpass. She has carried on the first honors wherever shown and won the sweep-stakes prize at the Toronto Fair last spring, in with two and three year-olds. The competition with two and three year-olds. The above individuals would indicate the grand breeding and transmitting powers of the sire, Jubilee Chief.

Attica, N. Y., where, unfortunately, he died some time ago, as mentioned in the ADVOCATE.

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The breeding mares include some grand individuals, such as Mona's Queen, by Lord Derwent 2nd, by Denmark, a handsome chestnut and the dam of Jessica and Banquo. Lady Aberdeen, also by Lord Derwent 2nd, was a winner of second money as a three-year-old at Chicago, and first at Toronto and Detroit the same year; she and her mate, Mona's Queen, always carrying first and second Mona's Queen, always carrying first and second wherever shown. Imported Florence, 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. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y., won first and championship at the Chicago World's Fair, and has a grand record as a winner; a foal of hers won first at Phila dalphic last summarized of the second delphia last summer with competition of the keenest.

A careful perusal of the report and prize list of the Canadian Horse Show, published in this issue, will show that this stud carried away a number of very good prizes in the keenest sort of competition. In addition to those mentioned above, the three-yearold Clydesdale colt, Locksley, succeeded in winning first in good company. He is a solidly built bay with four white feet. He is out of imported Maria [977], and got by Sir Walter (imp.) [1131].

## What Induced Me to Begin Underdraining--Profits from Tile Draining.

BY R. G. SCOTT.

Three thing induced me to begin underdraining: A sense of need; (2) unfairness of others; and increase of knowledge.

1. I have a good farm of 150 acres. Visitors from districts better handled than my land was handled a few years ago told me in a kindly manner that I was not getting from my fields what they were capable of producing. I had not been satis-fied with returns from my seeding and tillage. Every new comment by intelligent friends who 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 Weens set me out to inquire whet there there of years, set me out to inquire why these things? I plowed carefully, I put in clean seed, I attended to my work, but things were not turning out well. 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 space will not permit me to ex-plain here, I came to realize that drainage is the foundation of all successful farming. I began on new lines, and from the year of the new beginning until to-day I have delighted in my calling, and, without egotism, I counted myself a prosperous farmer. All land may not require the exact treatment mine does, but I declare, with a knowledge that I prize, that underdraining constitutes the most important line of thought in agriculture in the Dominion to-day, and I emphatically assert, from an understanding of farming operations in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia particularly, that the main cause of nine-tenths of the unprofitable farming in these Provinces is due to the want of the underdrain.

2. The unfairness of others was a factor in set-2. The unfarmess of others was a factor in set-ting me out on a better way with my farm oper-ations. I heard not a few, who were working on the old lines, blaming the Almighty for wet fields, emptying clouds, and poor harvests; others laid the blame at the door of the Government. Some-times the "Grits" got it, sometimes the "Tories." "This infernal Canada," said a friend of mine; "I can't make things pay in it he forming and I'm can't make things pay in it by farming, and I'm going to the States." He did not go, however. He was dissuaded from the change by hearing me say, "They cultivate oysters under water, but not wheat and potatoes." Here is one who would sell his farm if he could and try the city; and there was another who would quit the soil and speculate in cattle. I writhe at blames cast upon God. I dislike to hear the Government charged with ills belonging to other men. I think Canada, all in all, the best country on this planet. I prefer the country to the city, and I honor the world's oldest occupation of agriculture more than the speculating of modern times. I was of the same opinion years ago in these respects as I am to-day; hence, when some of my fellows were planning to hence, when some of my fellows were planning to go elsewhere and do otherwise, in days gone by, I was being taken along a better way. Things were brightening up with me, because I was coming to appreciate foundation principles. While others raved, I worked the spade. They cursed when the water came on; I rejoiced as I let it off, and rejoicing turned to better profit then cursing turned to better profit than cursing. 3. Increase of knowledge on my part makes me an enthusiast in underdraining. Thanks to the publishers of the best farm papers, to agricultural colleges, to men of common sense who talk at institutes, to those who use the pen to give others valuable information on the science and art of successful farming, for what they have done. I am indebted to them. I have gone from home to get knowledge for farm work. I have brought knowing ones to my place to give me information. 1 wish all fellow farmers would prize these twelve things : (1st) That we must get surplus water away from the soil if we are to succeed on the farm; (2nd) that the best way to get it off is to let it go columns have borne testimony from time to time at a long price from the stud to F. C. Stevens, is turned to advantage in clay soils only when they

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underdr are has put in ra work its way (5th) that t phere work water and g the soil ; (6th fertility; (7t drained land rust; (8th) t reduced to a well drained of summer b the season o as compared ground past feed upon is and (12th) th

4. In the underscore day, before costly that l boards, etc., of setting my judgmen the drains v replaced. material for draining are being up to lines : (1) no longer a ment. One Drained soil the way for asks for ad boon. (3) M an undraine is herewith debt to buv quickest wa testimony i investment is the inve tiles, and i rejoicingly, laid under the rate of

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A very horse bree " Farmer's nipeg, Mar engraving, the publish styled "C the finest great bree bred, and uals depict to the fai popular pi panion pie cate " issu home of ev and town. be an orna taste in th and other high idea Globe, Tor

A few words now with regard to sheep, which in his travels Mr. McNeill has also found fallen into neglect, for which the low price of wool and lambs and the ravages of dogs will probably be blamed. When we deliberately think over the many characteristics that commend the peaceful sheep to our best care on the farm, we must certainly deplore the occasion of such a statement. As good an authority (if we need to quote authorities) as Prof. John Wrighton, himself a thoroughly practical and successful sheep raiser, whose penchant is for the early-maturing Hampshire, observes that the whole world produces sheep, but the whole world, with its steadily increasing population, consumes them-fleece and all. The extension of sheep farming, he points out, keeps up the price of ewes, and sheep breeding stimulates the trade in rams. Natural vicissitudes often decimate flocks so that years are required to recover lost ground. Lately we notice that millions have actually been dying from the effects of drought on the Australian plains. Sheep are not to be increased by simply "writing them up" or decreased by writing them down. Climatic fluctuations and epidemics have more to do with the sheep population than the effusions of literary agriculturists. Sheep are in themselves profitable. What stock are so easily cared for, subsist on so little, and give so good returns therefor? Two crops a year they yield us. These

Other choice productions of the stud are Portia. a beautiful chestnut yearling filly out of imported Florence and by the beautiful stallion, Ottawa, sold

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are underdrained; (4th) that the fertility nature has put in rain and snow is utilized when water will work its way from the surface soil to the tile bed ; (5th) that the fertility which is in the atmos-(5th) that the fertility which is in the atmos-phere works down through the pores made by water and gives additional richness to the roots in the soil; (6th) that underdraining prevents loss of fertility; (7th) that the conditions brought about in drained lands are preventives against blight and rust; (8th) that loss from heavings through frost is rust; (8tn) that loss from neavings through frost is reduced to a minimum by underdraining; (9th) that well drained and well tilled ground resists the heat of summer better than undrained land; (10th) that the season of tillage is lengthened on drained land as compared with undrained; (11th) that the underas compared with undersided; (11th) that the under-ground pasturage for the roots of plants and trees to feed upon is enormously enlarged by underdrainage; and (12th) that the draining with tiles pays. 4. In these closing sentences about profits I underscore the word *tile* in tile draining. In their here before tiles were manufactured on work of

day, before tiles were manufactured, or were so costly that but few would invest in them, stones, boards, etc., served a purpose. I would not think of setting timber or stone in a drain now. In my judgment, it will be but a matter of time until the drains would have to be re-dug and the bottoms replaced. Round tiles are the best and cheapest material for underdraining. The profits from tile draining are certain, other conditions on the farm araining 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-ment. One good thing paves the way for another. Drained soil encourages better tillage; tillage opens the way for profits from the manure heap; clover asks for admission, and with admission comes a asks for autoission, and with autoission comes a boon. (3) Money making. If a man is in debt on an undrained farm that needs drainage, testimony is herewith given that it pays to go further into debt to buy tools and tiles to underdrain for the quickest way to get out of debt, and thus further testimony is given that the best known permanent investment for a man with a farm needing drainage is the investment in drainage implements, round tiles, and instruction. I speak of what I know rejoicingly, that for every dollar invested in a well-laid underdrain, comes invariably an interest at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, and often more. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

## The Judgment of Journalists.

A FLATTERING RECEPTION ACCORDED "CANADA'S 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. Here are a few specimen comments out of scores equally good :-

AN OBJECT LESSON IN BREEDING.

A very decided service has been rendered the A very decided service has been rendered the horse breeding interests of the Dominion by the "Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont., and Win-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 individbred, and Coach-are all represented ; the individuals depicted being from Nova Scotia, in the East, It should be popular picture with the masses than its old com-panion piece, "Canada's Pride," which the "Advo-cate" issued a few years ago. It should be in the home of every lover of a good horse in both country to the far Northwest 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 farmers and others cannot devote too much attention to high ideals in breeding stock of any kind.-The Globe, Toronto, Ont.

group portrays, is rapidly improving, and the "Advocate" people very happily discerned the signs of the times, and their effort to properly educate popular taste for the highest type of light horses will assuredly be appreciated by breeders, both of America and the Old Country. The longer we study this beautiful engraving the more we see in it to admire, and no doubt it will soon adorn the walls of many homes where art and the horse are at once deservedly admired.-Christian Guardian.

### A WORK OF ART.

The "Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., has signalized the great Canadian Horse Show of 1896 by issuing a companion piece to its much-admired draft 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 finest individuals of the noblest race of animals extant. The design and the perspective of the picture and the life-likeness of the superb light horses portrayed are worthy of the very highest commendation. We recommend it as a piece of high-class art in animal portraiture, suitable alike for the adornment of the walls of the dining-room, sitting-room, or drawingroom. One cannot study a picture of this sort without being more strongly impressed than before with the nobleness of the equine race, while the thought that the gasoline motor will displace the horse becomes the climax of absurdities.—Rider and Driver, New York.

### IINE ŒUVRE D'ART

Le "Farmer's Advocate," journal agricole publié A London, Ont., et Winnipeg, Man., vient de publier une magnifique gravure, représentant un groupe des chevaux qui ont obtenu les premières récompenses à l'exposition chevaline tenue, l'été dernier à Toronto. Cette gravure mesure trois pieds sur deux et a pour titre: "Les gloires canadiennes"; elle est d'un fini parfait, et fait honneur à notre confrère. C'est une prime qui vaut la peine d'ètre conservée.-Le Cultivateur, Montreal, Que.

## CANADA'S GLORY.

Under this title, the "Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., has just issued a magnificent engraving, the subject matter of which is a group of celebrated light horses, grace fully disposed over a picturesque landscape. No more appropriate picture for the home of an agriculturist could well be imagined, though the in-trinsic merit of this particular production admir-ably qualifies it to adorn the most refined of drawingrooms. It is in itself an education in horseflesh and a noble example of what may be accomplished by the energy and enterprise of our Canadian live stock and agricultural publications, among which the "Farmer's Advocate" justly occupies a promi-nent position. [Then follows a list of the horses portrayed.] It will, perhaps, be remembered that the William Weld Co.—the publishers of the "Advocate"—formerly issued a draft horse picture, en-titled "Canada's Pride," which was greatly admired. It is safe to say, however, that "Canada's Glory," designed as a companion piece, indicates an unmistakable advance in artistic workmanship, and will, we think, prove more generally popular.—Nanaimo Free Press, Nanaimo, B. C.

Word from One of Manitoba's Successful Farmers.

imony was contributed to the Valuable

claim of assets to the value of forty or forty-five thousand dollars, as follows :

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"Landed estate, without encumbrance, \$20,000. "Buildings-house, barn, grain barn, implement house, and sheds, \$10,000.

"Stock and implements, \$4,000 to \$5,000. "Other stocks and securities, \$8,000 to \$10,000.

"Our liabilities, love to God and all mankind. "Some may ask, 'To what cause do you attribute your success?' My answer is, to no one cause, but to many. Some of these causes are as follows: A good country, a rich and productive soil, a careful attention to one business or calling in life. And this latter has been my salvation in times of dis-couragement. If I don't know how to farm, I don't know how to do anything else, so I must stick to the farm. A careful adherence to the principle, the farm. A careful adherence to the principle, 'pay as you go.' A careful attention to the housing and handling of all valuable machinery and im-plements. To plowing and working my farm in the very best way I could. To raising our own potatoes and vegetables, and having some to sell. To producing our own butter, and having some to sell. To raising our own beef, and pork; and poultry, and having some to sell. To raising our own wheat, oats. and barley. and having some to own wheat, oats, and barley, and having some to sell. To raising our own horses, and having some to sell. To raising our own horses, and having some to sell. To raising our own hay, and having some to sell. To threshing our own grain, and that of some of our neighbors. To crushing our own cattle some of our neighbors. To crushing our own cattle and horse feed, and some for others. To prudence and economy in all things. And last, but by mo means least, to the fact of having gained the affec-tions and the hand in marriage of a thrifty, indus-trious and amiable Scotch lady, to share my joys and sorrows. And to the blessing of God and good health.

health. "You will probably say my case is an exceptional one. I do not think so; there are many who have done as well, and even better than I. All my success comes within the ordinary possibilities of an ordinary man. Certainly, we have all to admit the fact of a great many failures, the causes of which are numerous. Some of them may be cited as follows:

"Some men cannot endure prosperity and bounti-ful crops, but run wildly into all manner of ex-travagance. The result is failure. Can we blame the country for that?

"Many come to this as to every new country, who have been failures in some other place, thinking they can gather a fortune here without persistent effort, and they likewise fail. But this is no fault

of the country. "Again, carelessness is a fruitful cause of failure. Some men use their horses, machinery, and all farm implements as if the present were the only time they would be required. As soon as plowing is done, they toss their plows 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; they are left in the field, or run down into some slough for left in the field, or run down into some slough for eleven months of the year after being used less than one month, thus reducing the longevity of the machine, and rendering it unfit for successful work. It is the same with everything. Wagons stand out all winter to rot or be trampled and broken by stock. Sleighs stand out all summer, where sun and wind do them more harm than the winter's work : thus creating a continuous leak from the work; thus creating a continuous leak from the bucket, reducing or exhausting the profits of each year, and the end is failure. But surely here again no fault can be laid to the country.

## A VALUABLE PICTURE.

With the general introduction of electricity for street car propulsion; the use of kicycles on a prodigious scale, by every sort of people, and the invention of horseless carriages, fears had arisen that the usefulness of the horse had waned, and the business of producing these animals would cease to be profitable. No such result has happened; firstclass 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 harness is as good now as it ever was. That the horse is still "Canada's glory" is suggested by a valuable lithographic 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 36 x 24 inches in size.—London (Ont.) Free Press.

## A STUDY IN HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Rumors of the coming "horseless age" have evidently not disturbed the "Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., in the "even tenor of its way." That enterprising old farmers and breeders' journal has just issued a new light horse picture, designated "Canada's Glory," decidedly the most ambitious effort in that direction we ave yet noticed. It is awarded for obtaining new abscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." We be-ave that the outlook for good horses, such as this have yet noticed. It is awarded for obtaining new cubscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." We be-

Winnipeg Immigration Convention by Mr. Thos. Sissons, of Portage la Prairie; an unassuming, upright, honest man, whose word will carry greatest weight where his personality is best known. As might be expected, Mr. Sissons has been a reader and a careful 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 by wagon northward to Portage la Praire, which they reached on September 25th. "We secured," he went on to say, "a few hundred acres of land, secured a home for the winter and settled down to work, preparing for the coming years by getting work, preparing for the coming years by getting out logs for house, stables, and granary, fencing and firewood. The following summer we began to im-prove our farm, feeling our way, taking one step at a time, as circumstances would warrant. No spasmodic effort to repent of, but a gradual adding to, a comfortable home being our ambition, and I am happy to say that we have succeeded more fully

than we ever expected. "I remember when I thought, 'Oh, if I can only raise 1,000 bushels of wheat in one year, surely my fortune will be made.' Well, I soon had my wish in the first respect, but did I have a fortune? Well, probably I did; but did not realize it. The fort is last year I raised 10 000 bushels of wheat 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 needful things.

"You may say, What cause have you really to claim the position of a successful farmer? What has your success amounted to?' Well, when we arrived at the Portage and succeeded in realizing our goods and chattels from the Transport

"There is a class of men, especially young men from the Old Country, who have had no experience in farming, but who are promised help from their friends as soon as they are sufficiently taught to start farms of their own. They come here and engage with a farmer for one year, for little more than their board and instruction in farming; but the farmer soon finds he requires many additions to his previously simple and inexpensive household. He will require an extra laundress, another cook, a bootblack, a barber, etc., etc. In a few months he will find that his pupil knows more about farming than he does himself, and that it is not knowledge, but a good time, he is looking after. At the end of the year the young man sends a letter home, full of a glowing account of the progress he has made in the art of farming, and gets money to set him up in the business, and now he believes that perfect success is just at his finger-ends and he has nothing to do but grasp it. But can you wonder if this bubble bursts before he gets any closer to it? "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 a fortune. Remember Rome was not built in a day. Be cautious, industrious, ready to receive advice from those who have had experience. Don't be easily discouraged at reverses, but keep steadily on, with a fixed purpose in mind. Avoid, as much as possible, the evil of running into debt. Learn, at whatever sacrifice, to bring down your wants to your means. Be honest and straightforward in all nour dealings and your offerts will be approved your dealings, and your efforts will be crowned with success.

In handling colts, kindness is essential. It is often good policy to keep in front of a colt that is not thoroughly broken and is not used to handling. Too much freedom with the hind legs often ruins a colt, and sometimes the owner as well, if he is in range. It is only the naturally vicious colt that cannot be subdued by kindness, and if this will not subdue it, whipping is not likely to avail.

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## **Gleanings** from Farmers' Institutes.

Division No. II. (Ont.) includes the counties of Halton, Peel, Dufferin, Grey, Wellington, and Waterloo. The subjects upon which the delegates Waterloo. The subjects upon which the delegates were prepared to speak embraced general farm methods and crops, as well as the care and breed-ing of farm stock. It is noticeable that "Hog Raising" was taken up at nearly every meeting; "Sheep" was discussed twice, "Cattle Feeding" once regularly (but often incidentally), and "Horses" once; "Dairying and the Dairy Cow," "Corn and the Silo," "Concrete for Farm Structures," "Spray-ing for Fungous Diseases and Insects "and inciden ing for Fungous Diseases and Insects," and, inciden tally, "Apple Culture" came up at every meeting. This would seem to indicate that dairying, with hog raising as an adjunct, and fruit growing (princi-pally apples), are just now receiving the most attention from the farmers of this district. Cattle feeding is still a leading industry in some sections, but sheep and horses have fallen into neglect, though there are not wanting those who say that both sheep and horses of the right type are even now very profitable farm stock. Dairying and all that pertains to it is more discussed than any other subject. There are very few advocates of the general purpose cow. "Dairy breeds for dairy purposes" is the experience of those who are making money at it.

### THE SILO.

In stock feeding, and particularly for milch cows, the silo is now regarded as almost a necessity. Its value is never questioned by those who have used it. The drouth of last year showed the value of ensilage as a supplement to pasturage, and many will plan this year to store ensilage enough to be independent of failing pastures in the future. Some farmers expressed the opinion that ensilage will ultimately take the place of pasture where land is dear, as it involves much less work than a soiling crop, and, on the whole, gives a better ration.

The round wooden silo is much spoken of, but the concrete silo is fast coming to the front. It costs very little more than a modern silo, is frost proof, and is even more durable than stone.

The Red Cob Ensilage corn and Compton's Early give the best results in sections subject to late spring and early fall frosts. Elsewhere, Essex Hybrid, Leaming Dent, and Mammoth Southern Sweet are more satisfactory.

### THE TURNIP FLAVOR.

A very large number of farmers still feed turnips to milch cows and claim that the flavor cannot be detected. They are fed in comparatively small quantities after milking, and in some cases not till midwinter. Prof. Dean, at the Guelph meeting, doubted whether they could be fed in any way so that the flavor would not be disagreeably perceptible to any one not accustomed to using such milk and its products. He is of the opinion that many farmers have acquired a taste for this flavor and regard it as normal. There seems little excuse for risking the reputation of our dairy products when there are such excellent substitutes for turnips in mangels, sugar beets, and ensilage.

## THE "HOME DAIRY"

is profitable only when the farmer can reach the consumer directly. In all other cases the co-oper-ative cheese factory or creamery is in every way 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 first of June, and spray when the young lice are moving, which they do for only a short time at this season of the year.

Only a few farmers appreciate the necessity of spraying for scab whether the tree is bearing or not. This fungues so injures the vitality of the leaf that the vigor of the tree is seriously impaired, much to the detriment of succeeding crops. It is safe to say that no part of the farm yields greater profits than the well-kept orchard.

### DEHORNING

was discussed at several meetings and opposed by only one person. Mr. A. Elliot, of Galt, though formerly opposed to dehorning, now believed that dehorning doubled the value of a three-year old heifer. Either the saw or clipper gave satisfactory results though the saw is preferred on very hard 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 so good if the horns are removed before the second year, as the animals so dehorned learned to  $\mathbf{bunt}$ 

[NOTE -This last point is contradicted by experienced men.-ED.]

Dehorning is now done largely by professionals, at from ten to fifteen cents per head where there are a number to be done at once.

### A CHANGE MAY HELP.

Mr. Slater, of Galt, in dealing with the causes of agricultural depression, said that farmers were too conservative in adopting methods. He cited as an example the growing of grain as compared with dairying and corn growing. He grew one acre of corn, fed it to cows, getting \$40 worth of milk. His neighbor grew 45 acres of grain, and the gross 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 much profit as ten acres of grain. Many farmers could buy certain things at less than it cost them to produce them.

### CLOVER.

In discussing the clover question, Mr. A. Marshall, of Puslinch, found it profitable to sow clover with fall rye in the spring and pasture it off in the summer. The year 1895 appears to have 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 the spring grain. Some were successful in getting a stand by harrowing fall wheat lightly, as early as possible, and sowing the clover seed on this and rolling it.

Mr. H. Stickle grew fall wheat and clover alternately for sixteen years on the same field and the crops were better now than ever. The writer grew, 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 corn, oats, and clover.

### 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 highest terms of the concrete floors. the bad odors and filth inseparable from that ma-terial. Mr. Bettschen, New Hamburg, found he could make a great saving in using concrete, in boing able to do all the work with ordinary farm help. The material costs less than stone or brick, and the concrete work is much more satisfactory. A. MCNEILL.

In building, a perfect circle was first struck, using a stake and a string 8 feet long. The ground was spaded out inside 2 or 3 inches deep so that the bottom of planks would rest against the outer edge of the trench. Four posts or scantlings, 12 feet high, were set up on opposite sides, and the bottom and top iron bands placed in position, notches being cut into the posts and the bands securely fastened. A plank was next set up, plumbed and nailed to post, and braced from the ground inside. Each plank as set up was toe-nailed to the one beside it and braced. The brace consisted of a 16 ft. fence board, the lower end placed against stake in center. The planks were also braced from outside. "play" to work the planks in without ripping one at the last. The long thread on the bands allowed enough

MAY 1, 1896

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 boards. No trouble from frost was reported, except a little near 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. So satis-factory were the results that another round silo will be built this season on the adjoining dairy farm of Mr. W. Sage.

## Winter Feeding Swine.

## BY R. L. LANG, OAK LAKE.

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 which much of our stock are subjected to in this country, namely, the lack of succulence and variety country, namely, the lack of succulence and variety 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 find a great advantage for preparing the food in a palatable shape. The tank is made of heavy gal-vanized iron. Size, four feet long, two feet wide, and two and one-half feet deep. This tank is built

shown in the sketch. A sheet of iron is set in the brickwork about an inch below the bottom of the THE FARMER

MAY 1, 1896

THE LEAD.

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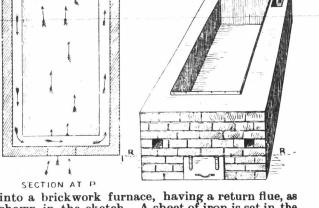
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Profits from Til Word from One FARM :-184-Gleaniu Silo-How Buil How to Get til 187-Stock Bree A Mutton Tes Hamilton Hors THE HELPING 189-Dog P 189–Dog P Feed Box for C



the most satisfactory. W. S. Fraser, of Bradford, thought that it was doubtful whether pork could be raised at a profit except in connection with the dairy, and certainly the dairyman who did not keep hogs enough to consume his waste products lost a large share of his profits.

## POINTS IN SWINE HUSBANDRY.

J. C. Snell, at the Brampton meeting, contended that Berkshire hogs had been so improved within themselves that they now meet the requirements of the market without sacrificing any of the quali-ties that have made them always favorites with farmers.

In the management of swine the following points were emphasized at several meetings : 1. Cleanliness of pens and feeding utensils. 2. Roots for winter feeding of breeding sto

- Roots for winter feeding of breeding stock.
- 3.
- Clover pasture for growing animals. Continuous feeding from start to finish. Marketing at six or eight months old.
- 6. Access at all times to a mixture of salt, sulphur, wood ashes and charcoal.

### THE ORCHARD.

The best varieties of apples came up for discussion frequently, the prime favorites being Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy, Russets, and Ben Davis. Mr. McKenzie, of Sarawak Township, said that the Ben Davis gave him more money than any other variety he grew.

Mr. Brown, of Owen Sound, experimented with clean culture and sod in the orchard. The cultivated portion yielded in proportion to the culture, while the part in sod was comparatively barren.

Spraying is becoming much more common, and where carefully done proves of great benefit. The average cost is about five dollars per acre, and the net gain in most seasons is not less than fifty dolnet gain in most seasons is not less than fity 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 places, add four ounces of Paris green to the barrel

## Another Round Silo -- How Built.

A round silo, 20 feet deep and 16 feet in diameter, made of planks (10 x 2 inches), dressed on outside and sized, inside left unplaned, was erected on the dairy farm of Mr. Nelson Sage, Nilestown. Ont., 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 3-inch round iron bands with a long thread on the end of each, which are run through two iron black each are the set. which are run through two iron block castings  $(2 \times 4)$ with two parallel holes through them. The bands can be slackened or tightened with nuts as required. They are in two parts, 25 ft. each, with g ends. Before filling (corn being run through an ensilage cutter driven by horse power), the bands were screwed up too tight, however, and when the ensilage began to settle, and the boards swelling, several bands burst and had to be replaced and the others slackened. In the spring, after being emptied, the bands can be tightened, as the staves will naturally shrink a good deal during summer. The silo was painted on the outside only and covered with a shingle roof, as it stands out of doors, 15 or 20 feet from the stable door. On one side of the roof there is a gable window, and, down a few feet from the top, a door about 3 feet high and the width of the carriers. latter opening is used during the first part of filling and the gable window at the last. We the opposite side, about 6 feet from the greating a another door about three feet high and so while two boards. This one and the smaller door of the opposite are used for taking out the costlagt.

brickwork about an inch below the bottom of the tank, and effectually prevents the contents from scorching on the bottom. The return flue also seems to prevent all danger of fire from escaping sparks. [NOTE.—Our artist has failed to show that the tank extends about a foot above the top of brickwork.—EDITOR.] The way we have been using it is to put in about three have of roots 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 this commences to boil we add three bags of chop and cover over tightly. No more fire is required, as it acts on the principle of a brick oven. It will cook thoroughly and keep warm for 48 hours if required.

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 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 about acre, is a very important matter, and one of which Canadian farmers should take more advantage. Perry's Hybrid, Stowell's Evergreen, Early Minne's sota, and the Cory are excellent varieties. Crosby's Early Sugar is also good. None beat the Cory for earliness. Sweet corns are worth more, pound for pound, than dent or flint varieties. We speak of OBSERVER. green corns for fodder purposes.

There is more than the proverbial grain of truth in the following criticism of the times by a shrewd a ....er : "We let our timber rot and buy fencing. throw away our ashes and grease and buy soap. Crasse dogs and buy hogs. We let our manure that the and buy fertilizers. We grow weeds the societables and brooms. We catch 5 cent Strod. We build schoolhouses and send iten off to be educated. And, lastly, we ut with a \$40 gun and a \$10 dog to : : birds.

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Size Factory C POULTRY :-191-Poultr QUESTIONS AN 191-Veteri Live STOCK M 192-Toroni Chicago; Mon APIARY :-193-Trans FAMILY CIRC: THE QUIET HC CHILDREN'S C UNCLE TOM'S STOCK GOSSIP the Milk; The Light NOTICES :- 200

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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

### PUBLISHED BY

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The Canadian Horse Show of 1896. The second annual Canadian Horse Show, formally inaugurated amid great eclat by the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, on April 15th, 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 ribbons should be placed. It also provided ample



A GREAT SADDLE BEAST FROM MT. MORRIS, N. Y.

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 the dollar admission and fifty cents for reserved seats are taken into consideration. The morning attendances were not large, owing to the fact that the exhibits at those sessions were least interesting to Toronto's citizens, being, in most cases, young stock and breeding animals shown on the halter. The rural attendance was not large, owing to the fact that the very busy season just opening pre-vented many from leaving the farm unless called by special business. This is to be regretted, how-ever, as the exhibits were capable of teaching many lessons as to the sort of equines most in demand and for which fancy prices are paid.

### THOROUGHBREDS.

Judges - E. W. Haggard, V. S., Kentucky Capt. Massie, Kingston.

The section for stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1893, contained five well-known horses. The noted world-beater, Mikado (portrayed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for April 1st), exhibited by Robert Davies, Toronto, attracted the attention of the judges and visitors from the first. His extraordinary quality, together with his useful size and gracefulness, placed him at the head, with S. B. Fuller's (Woodstock) Wyndham in 2nd place. He, too, has much to commend him as a hand strong, first-class stock horse. some, and breedy horse. Tyrone, exhibit-ed by T. H. Hassard, V. S., Millbrook, Ont., received the 3rd award, followed by Alex. Holmes' (Beachville) Pillarist, a very racy black. Robt. 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 Judged in the class for stations loaled subsequent to 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, and the latter, a chestnut, were very difficult to judge, heing concerns even in grouper excellence. The being so nearly equal in general excellence. red badge was ultimately placed upon the Toronto colt. Thoroughbred stallions qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters were out seven strong. The old swinner, Wylie Buckles, owned by Quinn Bros., Brampton, was considered by the judges, as well as horsemen outside the ring, to be worthy of 1st place. He is a handsome, powerful horse with a grand set of cordy limbs. Graham Bros.' (Claremont) Chestnut Godard made Graham Bros. (Claremont) Chestnal Jace. He, too, a great showing and captured 2nd place. He, too, has size, beauty, and good action. 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 Mikado and Wiley Buckles face to face, but the judge did not take long to place Robt. Davies' exhibit in the covered 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 Robt. Davies' Chicken to good advantage. A son of Dennison was placed second.

of a prize could not be found. A very fine-looking German Coach horse, had he been sound, would have taken a creditable 1st prize, but the veterinary pronounced him a roarer and also possessing a curb, which disqualified him at both ends. He is handsome and a great actor. His opponent would have been more correctly placed in the roadster class, on account of his size. Carriage or Coach stallions three years old and under were represented by Prince George, shown by W. C. Brown, Meadowsale. He is a large, breedy animal, with a deal of action.

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### STANDARD BRED.

Judges–Jacob Erratt, Ottawa; C. E. Elliott, V. S., St. Catharines.

In stallions over three years old a nice halfdozen were forward. Some of the best movers here were rather ungainly, long-backed horses, but a combination of size, beauty, and speed was also present in Altoneer, shown by Edmund Taylor, Toronto, and Wiry Jim, exhibited by R. Robson, Brampton. Although the first named received the red badge, our choice was the Brampton exhibit, possessing more freedom of action, while his genpossessing 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 They were strong, a two and a three-year-old. both good colts and were hard to judge, as the older, Uncle Bob, by Wildberries, shown by Hugh Smith, Claude, is a perfect beauty, with promise of speed, but his rather diminutive size scored against him as a stock horse. The other colt, Charity Bell, by Liberty Bell, owned by Harry Webb, Toronto, appeared a little raw, but he has a deal of substance and is nicely gaited. Should the two horses meet and is nicely gaited. Should the two horses meet in good form in a couple of years, the reverse judgment may be expected. Two-year-old Stand-ard-bred fillies had just three entries, all creditable mares. Pindus, by Wildbrino, exhibited by Thos. Hodgson, V. S., Toronto, was justly placed 1st. Harry Webb's pacing chestnut, Alecia Bell, by Liberty Bell, was placed next in order. Standard-bred mare any age had five entries of various ages. bred mare any age had five entries of various ages. A superb mature mare, Bell Howard, owned by Edmund Taylor, Toronto, was ruled out because she was not registered. She would have been an easy winner had she been eligible. Harry Webb's Almina, by Bermuda, a three-year-old bay mare, received the 1st award, with her stable mate, Wiltonwood, by Wilton, the reserve number.

## HACKNEYS.

Judge-R. P. Sterricker. This is the breed most admired by the box occupants at the Canadian Horse Show. The beautiful conformation, the graceful action, the extraordinary intelligence and obedience of the various entries, excited enthusiastic 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 the five numbers shown, he being Royal Standard, a six-year-old horse bred in Ireland, and imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, last year. One turn



## How to Get the Picture.

A copy of our new premium engraving, "Canada's Glory," should adorn the walls of every agricultural home. The opinions of a few of the  $bes_t$ 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 conception, design, and execution, is the universal verdict. We have a supply now ready for sending out in strong tubes. Any present reader of the A LEVELATE may obtain a copy simply by sending us (irclosing \$1) the name of one new subscriber. This can easily be done in every neighborhood. A few moments' effort will secure what will afford begatt and satisfaction for a lifetime. We have done our part ; we ask our readers to do theirs.

CARRIAGE OR COACH.

Judge- R. P. Sterricker, Springfield, Ill. Perhaps the less said about this section the better, because out of two exhibits a horse worthy

A WINNER IN THE SADDLE CLASS, OWNED BY S. B. FULLER, WOODSTOCK

around the tanbark ring by each horse and the matter was settled for first place. The strange horse became a favorite by his fine appearance and  $\mathcal{I}$ wonderful action. He is strong, fine and rapid, while his knees and hocks flex enough for anyone. He appeared to be able to trot right over barrels without any danger of a touch. Had he gone a trifle closer behind we would not have seen a fault in him. He also won the sweepstakes award. The next to come was a well-known horse, and a good one: H. N. Crossley's Fireworks no stranger to the show ring. He appeared this time in grand fix and going well. The Hamilton horse, Courier, exhibited by A. G. Ramsay, appeared well

among the others. He is a strong, compact horse, with good action. A son of Jubilee Chief, Lord Roseberry II., shown by Robt. Beith & Co., Bow-manville, might have been placed higher in the list without doing anything far astray. He is a graceful horse, well put up, and goes fairly well. A little more schooling would 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 Moor-

approval of the judge—we refer to imported Moor-land, a solidly built bay horse exhibited by Thos. Irving, Winchester, Ont. He is a very catchy horse while in motion,

going very high and rapid. His closest com-petitor was the well and favorably known Ban-quo (Beith's), who might easily have been placed at the top had his man-ners been as good as ners been as good as formerly. His going is pleasing but spasmodic. A. G. Bowker, of Wood-stock, had his black Shah in this contest. He has become a strong, smooth horse, but might have more snap than he exhibits. The Deer Park horses are too small.

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Three-year-olds were three in number : Barthorpe Performer and Danish Prince, from Hillhurst Farm, and Rosseau Performer, from Crossley's stud. The first award went to

colt. The chestnut-roan Rosseau colt put up the most flashy showing, but he works rather hard for the amount of ground he covers. He is a handsome colt, and a real Hackney. The third colt is a very strong, carriage-built fellow, pretty safe to cross with fine, snappy mares.

The same studs were represented in two-year olds by the same number of entries as in the last section. Here Danish Duke and Centility, from Hillhurst, scored 1st and 2nd. They are much alike in conformation and action. The son of Fireworks is a sweet colt with snappy action.

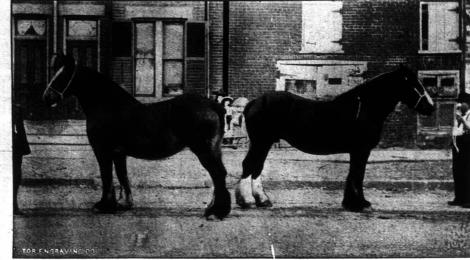
Hackney mares, three years old and under, had five entries from three studs. Robt. Beith & Co.'s Jessica is no stranger to the show ring; she has always been a winner, and is likely to remain at the top until something very extraordinary meets her. She is a credit to her sire, Jubilee Chief, and her. She is a credit to her sire, Jubilee Chief, and her dam, Mona's Queen. She has enough size and plenty of snap and dash for the most fastidious. Her white stockings flashed more like brilliant wheels than horse's legs as she strode round and round the ring. Her stable mate, Portia, by Ottawa, did not carry as much flesh as she might have to advantage, but her fine sweetness and fair action commended her to second place. H. N. Crossley'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

The call for Hackney stallions with three of their get brought forward three beautiful quartettes. Jubilee Chief, with his winning offspring, had an easy victory. The head of the stud never appeared better, nor went more boldly and grace fully, than upon this occasion, while Banquo, Lord Roseberry II., and Jessica each did their part in pleasing a demonstrative audience. A. G. Ram-say's Courier, with Miss Courier, Vermont, and Trilby, were all nicely mannered and showy. They stood ahead of Fireworks and his followers, which were Victoria, Birdie, and Fireball. Whether they were correctly placed or not there is some room for doubt; perhaps the Rosseau fillies were too young to please the judge.

from the ground up. The gelding, Patriot, is quite 15 hands, and is a real cob. A black mare, Jessie A., shown by W. A. Lawrence, Milton, the 3rd winner, is a very breedy beast, rather fine in the bone, high and rapid. Mr. T. S. Weld's Conceit, a strong gelding, 15.1

hands, put up a very dashing show and captured 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-



PRIZE-WINNING CLYDESDALE MARES FROM "THORNCLIFFE FARM."

Barthorpe Performer, a free-going, well-furnished | tained some extra fine ones. Here again a couple of New Yorkers from S. S. Howland's stables secured 1st and 2nd. They are both brown geldings, of the strong, cobby type. The better, Puri-tan, is a bit more light and airy in his manner of going, but they are both A1 for their purpose. very proud bay gelding, Quero, exhibited by A. R. Curzon, Guelph, was placed 3rd. He has a deal of snap and dash about him, but carried hardly enough middle to be a wearer.

There was a fine display of mares and geldings 15.3 and over, 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 scored here with a big, handsome 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 14.1 and not exceeding 15.1 had just five competing teams. Beith & Co.'s Flirtilla and Fairy Queen were the favorites with the crowd, as they mated well, went well, and seemed to lack nothing. They were, however,

Pairs of horses 15.3 and over had 16 entries, and Pairs of horses 15.3 and over had 10 entries, and nearly all present. Geo. Gooderham, Toronto, won 1st 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 on a black and bay of a good sort. Limited space forbids our dealing with various 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

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horses already mentioned made up a number of them, and that the different events displayed a deal of horsemanship 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.

This class, for standard or non-standard, were shown with long, flowing tails, and, indeed, made a snown with long, howing tails, and, indeed, made a pretty contrast to the class after class having am-putated coccygeal vertebræ. The mare or gelding section had 15 entries, more than half of which may be termed useful and handsome road horses. They were judged on conformation, style of going, menners, and back and knee action. The number manners, and hock and knee action. The numbers drawn by the judges were great beauties, breedy and active. The 1st prize was awarded to a six-year-old bay mare, 15.2, Bell Howard, exhibited by Edmund Taylor, Toronto. She was followed by a seven-year-old mare of C. A. Burns, Toronto, that would have matched her well. J. J. Burns, Toronto, won 3rd on a rangy chestnut gelding that any horseman would admire. A very pretty, nice-going 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 nice, as just three entries were present. A pair belonging to C. A. Burns, Toronto, were given 1st position, which action had not the sympathy of the spectators outside the ring. While they had more sub-stance than either of their opponents, they were longer backed and plainer. The two pairs of very handsome blacks shown by H. Cargill & Son were as much alike as peas in a pod, and they traveled fast and gracefully. Owing to the fact that they were not accustomed to band music and other excitement, they appeared a trifle high-strung, but they kept their feet well and pleased the audience beyond measure.

### SADDLE HORSES.

The various classes of saddlers, hunters, etc., made up an interesting part of the show. In some of the classes as many as 30 entries were present. The Thoroughbred type was most in evidence, especially in the hunter classes. There were, how-ever, a few prize winners of Hackney breeding. We would like to have seen far more of our farmer friends present to see the sort to breed for the hunter market. The prize winners were invari-ably strong weight-carriers, with good action and very breedy.



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### HARNESS HORSES.

High steppers, not under 15 hands sired by a 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. N. Crossley's noted mare, Althorpe Duchess, por-trayed in our April 15th issue, was considered good enough to win. Her high quality and handsome action was closely resembled in some of the other competitors. A flashy, fine appearing chestnut with great action, shown by Mr. L. Meredith, Lon-don, Ont., was placed 2nd, and a wonderfully stylish brown gelding, shown by Mr. T. S. Weld, London, came next in order. John Holdernes's Cherry Ripe was placed 4th, and Beith & Co.'s Mona's Queen 5th. Mona's Queen 5th.

The class for mare or gelding over 14 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands, had 10 competi-tors present. They were judged by Orson Moulton, Batavia, N. Y.; R. P. Sterricker, and F. C. Under-Batavia, N. Y.; K. P. Sterricker, and F. C. Onder-hill, Long Island, who judged all the following harness classes of the light-legged breeds. The class now in question exhibited a deal of the Hack-ney characteristics, being strong, low down, and cobby in action. The 1st and 2nd awards were secured by Shelah and Patriot, both owned by Mr. S. S. Howland, Mt. Morris, N. Y. We may men-tion just here that Mr. Howland's stables are under the able management of Dr. Greenside, formerly the able management of Dr. Greenside, formerly Professor of Veterinary Science at the Ontario Agricultural College. Shelah is a sweet little bay mare with a great amount of action, and has snap

A STYLISH "UNICORN TEAM" FROM THE TORONTO HORSE EXCHANGE.

placed after a pair of six-year-old geldings shown by D. T. Lowes, Brampton, that were very nice and good actors, but not large enough. Mrs. J. H. Spink, Toronto, received 3rd on a span of good movers but poorly matched. Pairs between 15.1 and 15.3 were strong in evi-

dence, there being 10 entries present. Howland's Adonis and Patriot, already mentioned, could hardly be beaten in any show ring. They are just alike, highly educated and sensational steppers. Dallas and Dalson, shown by D. T. Lowes, Bramp-

### CLYDESDALES.

The Clydesdale men might well feel proud of the grand display made by the breed at the Armories. We think we are safe in writing that never has such a collection been seen together at a Canadian show: it only wanted Grandeur to round out the list. As it was, the two at head of the class were outstanding winners, but with Messrs. Sorby's horse, fit and well as we understand him to be, there would have been great excitement as to the placing. Mr. Ness judged alone, and his awards were well received.

In writing a report it can only be a superficial one, as it is impossible to describe each prominent winner, with any degree of accuracy from the view

Jud and J Cor Clyde made ing, l and aged Hatfi a po witl lacki the 2 n d(0 W I Cross nicer good have He s qual natel the to t was years with 3rd ' Ross with

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### FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

from without the ring, and as the horses were stabled all over town, it was impossible to find and have them moved. We are sorry we cannot give our readers who could not enjoy the treat of seeing them, a fuller description, as there were several there worthy of having the best talent on the continent paint a pen picture equal to their

merits. In the class for stallions foaled previous to January 1, 1893, Graham Bros. won with The Royal Standard, imported last year. He is a big horse with lots 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 2nd; he is well named. This is one of the handsomest, truest made horses ever shown at Toronto; all that the veriest crank can say is, "He is a little lacking in substance." He was very fit, and seems to have thickened since last year. Third went to Erskine McGregor, four-year-old, exhibited by N. P. Clark, Minn., who had four entered. He was very fat, and has a short, thick neck, good legs and feet, looks like a wearer, but lacks quality. The other Minn. exhibit was overloaded with fat, and with his short, thick neck and pudgy frame, locked more like an improved Belgian than a Clyde. Fourth, J. Davidson's Lewie; looks well, and is generally a good horse. He has made great improvement since last year. T. Evans 5th with Craichmore Darnley, a son of that ilk, who also showed another good one, Uanvar. In three-year-old class nothing especial was to the front. R. Beith 1st with Locksley, N. P.

Clark 2nd with a very moderate one, and John Vipond 3rd.

The next class, two-year-old, contained much better metal; the winner, King's Owr, bied and exhibited by R. Davies, is a grand colt, very for-ward. There is in him the making of a great horse, if he is not thought too much of and overdone. Graham Bros. showed a good one by McGregor, from a Lord Erskine mare, that looks like wearing; from his conformation and breeding he ought to make his mark. Third, N.P.Clark; was completely intelegred Ecourth Alex Deberty neat but too out-classed. Fourth, Alex. Doherty ; neat but too small.

In Canadian-bred class five faced the judge, who awarded 1st to Ashburn Hero, a big horse owned by Job White; 2nd to Capt. Willie, a much more typical Clyde; 3rd, Alex. Holmes' Kingcraft, on the light side.

The next class, Canadian-bred or imported mares, dished up a hot lot for Mr. Ness. R. Davies won 1st with that grand mare, Nellie, by Lord Lynedoch; she is a big one, but her sweetness dwarfs her size. Second to Pride of Thorncliffe, a grand mare that had a great many friends around the ring, and she would not surprise some of the cognoscenti if she turned down her elder competitor next time they meet. Third to Graham Bros. on The Queen ; she was rightly placed. Jas I. David-son succeeded in getting 4th with Boydston Lass II. Fifth, R. Davies with Candour. Empress, exhibited by Wm. Hendrie, Toronto, was quite a

was won by Geo. Moore with a rattling good pair of geldings, perhaps a trifle up-standing for present water Kuling; 2, Terrence Brady; 3, Walter Buddell; all of Best amateur driving of pair-1, G. A. Case; 2, George A. Peters, Toronto.

deserved the 1st. Wm. Hendrie 2nd on a well-matched, grand pair of geld-ings. Graham Bros. won gold medal for best stallion any age with The Royal Standard.

Tandems-1, Toronto Horse Exchange; 2, S. S. Howland; Thos. A. Crow, Toronto. Best and best-appointed tandems-1, W. Beardmore; 2, oronto Horse Exchange; 3, G. A. Stimson. Four-in-Hands-1, D. T. Lowes, Brampton; 2, Toronto Т

Howes, Hampon, J. D. I. Howes, Hampon, J. Poster
 Horse Exchange.
 Saddle Horses—Mare or gelding over 14.2 and not exceed-ing 15.2—1, S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; 2, S. S. Howland; 3, A. E.
 Osler, Toronto; 4, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que: Mare or gelding over 15.2—1, John A. Gunn, Toronto; 2, S.
 S. Howland; 3, Frederick Wyld, Toronto; 4, Robt. Skinner, Townto; 4, Robt. Skinner,

conto. Ladies' saddle horse not under 14.3-1, John A. Gunn; 2, A Chisholm, Oakville, Ont.; 3, S. S. Howland. Best saddle and harness horse-1, Hillhurst Farm; 2, Fred S. Doane, Toronto.

Hunters and Jumpers-Qualified hunters up to carrying



A PAIR OF H. CARGILL & SON'S PRIZE-WINNING ROADSTERS.

180 pounds-1, Geo. A. Carruthers, Toronto; 2, Geo. W. Beardmore; 3, J. F. Crean, Toronto. Green hunters up to carrying 180 pounds-1, Fred Doane;
2, S. S. Howland; 3, J. Phillips, Toronto. Green hunters up to carrying 150 pounds-1, Geo. W. Beardmore; 2, S. S. Howland; 3, Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto. Best performance over six jumps-1, S. S. Howland; 2, J.

F. Crean. High jump, limited to 6 feet, carrying 140 pounds—1 and 2,
S. S. Howland; 3, Wm. Chambers, Currie's Crossing. Corinthian class; open to hunters ridden by members of hunt clubs—1, J. F. Crean; 2, S. S. Howland. Ponies—Under 13 hands—1, R. Davies; 2, V. Cawthra,

Foronto. Foronto. Pony over 13 and not over 14-1, Hillhurst Farm. Best pony turnout-1, Mrs. George Taylor. Toronto; 2, Best pony turnout-1, Mrs. Oronto Horse Exchange. Mrs. O. M. Arnold, Toronto; 3, S. Nordheimer, Toronto.

Unicorn or spike team—l and 2, Toronto Horse Exchange. Best and best-appointed pair of horses to cab—l. P. Maher, foronto : 2, Fred Doane, Toronto. Mare or gelding, single to delivery wagon—l, Harry Webb t Co.; 2, John Macdonald & Co. Pairs of marses or geldings to delivery wagons—l A & S

& Co.; 2, John Macdonald & Co. Pairs of mares or geldings to delivery wagons—1, A. & S. Nordheimer; 2, John Macdonald & Co. Best performance of professional private coachman—1, Walter Kuling; 2, Terrence Brady; 3, Walter Buddell; all of Toropet

## Stock Breeders' Meetings. THE DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS.

The fifth annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association was held at Shaftsbury Hall, Toronto, on Friday, April 17th, when many sub-jects of special interest to breeders and of great importance to the country were discussed. The meeting was fairly well attended, but there was an apparent lack of interest on the part of representa-tives of the several breeds other than Shorthorns, which were represented by many of the most

which were represented by Inny, prominent breeders of the country. In the absence of the President, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, of Stratford, the chair was ably occupied by Mr. John I. Hobsov, of Mosboro, Ont. The annual address usually submitted by the President was therefore not on hand, and, by request, Dr. Mills, President of the O. A. C., gave an able and interesting address on the purposes and the work of the Association since its organi-zation; also touching on the quarantine regulations existing between this country and the United States, and the em-bargo on Canadian live stock at British ports. Suitable acknowledgment was made by Dr. Mills of the \$1,500 grant to the Association from

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the Provincial Government ; and the idea of holding an annual exhibition of fat stock and dairy cattle s approved. He urged the Association not to rest till Canadian herd books were recognized by rest till Canadian nerd books were recognized by the United States, and the quarantine regulations changed. Reference was also made to a suggestion by H. J. Hill, Manager of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, in regard to the establishment of a live stock trade between Canada and the South American Republics. Mr. Hill's suggestion was that the Dominion or other government should invite these Republics to send competent representatives to spend two or three weeks in this country during the fall exhibitions to examine the stock of the country and report thereon to their governments; and it was suggested that \$1,500 or \$2,000 could not be better spent. What was now wanted was an outlet for the products of the cattle breeding industry. In the discussion which followed it was pointed out that the breeders of the Argentine Republic were England's best purchasers of purebred stock, both in numbers and prices, and that Canada might receive a fair share of their patronage if the proper means were employed to obtain it. It was also pointed out that the lack of direct steamship communication would prove a serious handicap to such a trade.

The annual report was then read by Mr. F. W. Hodson, Secretary, and in a few well-chosen remarks an earnest appeal was made to the cattle

### SHIRES.

Judges-R. Gibson and J. Y. Ormsby. Compared with the

Clyde exhibit, Shires made a poor show-ing, both in quality and numbers, In aged class, Pride of Hatfield won. He is a powerful horse with good middle, lacking quality at the ground. Bravo 2nd was second (owned by H. N. Crossley), a much nicer horse, with two good ends, but might have better middle. He shows plenty of



A WINNING PAIR, EXHIBITED BY D. T. LOWES, BRAMPTON.

nately, he bruised the sole of a foot traveling from Rosseau to the show — hence his position. G. Garbutt was third with old-timer Darnley, now 14 years old. Mares.—Morris, Stone & Wellington, with a big mare, Lizzie, won premier position, also 3rd with Belle. H. N. Crossley was 2nd with Rosseau Pearl, and Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, 4th with Midnight. a monster black mare, somewhat. with Midnight, a monster black mare, somewhat plain.

## PRIZE LIST NOT MENTIONED IN REPORT.

Best and best-appointed gentleman's pair, not under 15 hands 2 inches-1, G. A. Case. Toronto; 2, John Macdonald, Toronto; 3, A. E. Gooderham, Toronto.

Pairs of horses not under 15.2-1, John Macdonald; 2, A. E. Gooderham

Three first-prize winners at the Canadian Horse Show have graced in succession the portrait page of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, viz.: Robt. Davies' Show nave graced in succession the political page of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, viz.: Robt. Davies' Thoroughbred Mikado, in April 1st; H. N. Crossley's beautiful Hackney mare, Althorpe Duchess, in April 15th; and Jubilee Chief, in the present issue.

breeders of the country to unite with the Associa-tion for the promotion of their common interest. A hearty vote of thanks was next tendered to the press of Canada for their assistance in promoting the interest of breeders and the Association. Transportation.—Mr. Robt. Miller, of Broug-

ham, read an interesting paper (prepared by Mr. A. Johnston) on the subject of Transportation, deal-ing with freight rates levied by the railways, the necessity of better feeding and watering accommo-dation for stock in transit, and the appointment of better and more accommodating agents at stations, as several shippers have ample reason for complaint

as several support have ample reason for complaint against many station agents. The Hon. John Dryden then addressed the meet-ing, discussing a few of the most important matters brought forward in his usual clear and concise manner. The unfairness of charging three times manner. The unfarmess of charging three times as much for bulls from one to two years old as for those under that age was also brought up and discussed by members, resulting in a resolution being passed declaring that the Association was of the opinion that an estimate of 3,000 pounds was excessive for a bull between one and two years old.

Quarantine Regulations.-Mr. John I. Hobson read an interesting and instructive paper on the present quarantine regulations, dealing with the scheduling of cattle by Great Britain, the diseases existing among cattle in the several countries, and the freedom of Canadian stock from disease. He the freedom of Canadian stock from disease. He also touched upon the quarantine between Canada and the United States, and also between England and Canada, which should now be done away with, not only for our benefit in selling, but in securing new breeding stock from time to time.

This paper brought out an interesting discussion which finally led to the passage of the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Arthur Johnston:

among cattle in this country, which statement is made without proper investigation of the facts in this country, although our Government have fre-quently offered to bear the expense of a full investi-gation of the matter, while we know that the said disease does not exist and never has existed in this country.'

It was considered an unfriendly act on the part of Great Britain to take her present course, and had Canada been disposed she could readily have found good reasons for scheduling British cattle.

Hon. Mr. Dryden protested against the action of the motherland towards her loyal colony. First they said our cattle had the pleuro-pneumonia, and now they claim our horses have the glanders. Some people did not understand why the Canadian breeders wanted access to the markets of the United States. but everyone present knew that they could not sell a pure-bred Shorthorn bull within ten miles of their homes, but that the American buyers would take all they had. If the quarantine was abolished it would be better for all concerned; that is, so long as there was no disease. But he would retain the power to impose the quarantine should disease at

any time break out. Mr. Russell, Richmond Hill, was also strongly in favor of the abolition of the quarantine. The

Americans, he said, wanted all the pure-bred Shorthorn cattle they had, and more. Canadian breeders would be greatly benefited by an interchange of stock. Mr. J. C. Snell, of Snelgrove, Ont., contributed

a few well-chosen remarks on the question of quarantine and its many bearings, after which Mr. D. G. Hanmer, of Mt. Vernon, read an interesting and practical paper on the quarantine regulations and railroad rates as they effect the sheep and swine interests, showing the disadvantages and trouble to which shippers are often subject under the pres ent system, with railroads and agents, and suggest-ed that the quarantine between England and Canada be removed.

The speaker went on to show that under the present arrangement a lot of ten sbeep, if shipped after miles would cost \$18.40, while if it were fifty miles, would cost \$18.40, while allowed to pen those sheep in one end of a car and ship at a single first-class rate, the cost would be only \$5.72, and that the railway company would suffer no inconvenience. With regard to the question of quarantine, Mr.

Hanmer claimed that he saw no reason why it should be maintained, as it was useless to hope that Canadian cattle would be admitted without restriction into Great Britain, and he believed that 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

Miller, Brougham, Vice-President of the American Association, stating the terms upon which they would amalgamate. After considerable discussion, it was decided to ask the committee to devise a more popular system of membership before the idea 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 (Secretary, H. Wade), it was resolved,—"That this

that up to this time the British farmer is content to sell his bullock at haphazard, and without any definite idea as to its weight. The system of buy-ing in this way is very popular with the butcher, and for obvious reasons. Weighing out every pound of the animal when dead, he comes to be an every the second the sec pound of the animal when alive, and never gives expert in its weight when alive, and never gives farmer knows next to nothing about the weight of farmer knows next to nothing accut the weight of his animal, and is thus entirely at the mercy of his customer. Of late years, chiefly through the per-sistent advocacy of Mr. J. D. McJannet, a Fifeshire farmer and laird, the ignorance of the farmer on the subject, and the folly of this system of selling, has been brought prominently into view, with the result that at the Falkirk Mart, in the center of Scotland, most of the fat cattle recently sold have been disposed of at so much per cwt. live weight. There can be no doubt that this is the only rational method of procedure, and in Fifeshire especially there is a growing disposition to adopt it and no other. Some correspondence has taken place between the Windygates Club and the principal auctioneers in the midlands, and, with the exception of one or two, all express themselves as quite favor-able to the proposed method of trading should their customers express a desire to have it so. My notion is that ere long no other system of buying and selling will be known than that advocated by Mr. McJannet and the Fife men.

The show season in the west of Scotland is now in full swing, and the famous Scottish dairy breed receives its full meed of attention. The season was inaugurated by a sale held at Burnhead, Darvel, in Ayrshire, when the herd owned by Major Steel was sold out without reserve: 21 cows made an average of £30 16s. 6d. each; 10 three-year-old grays made £36 9s. 9d. each; 10 three-year-old grays, £22 7s. 0d. each; 13 yearling grays, £14 13s. each; and 3 bulls, £61 19s. 0d. apiece. The average price of 54 head of all ages and both sexes was £28 12s. 3d. The sele is proceeded as making a proceeding the set of the set of the sex of the set of the se The sale is regarded as making a record in Ayr-shire cattle breeding. The top price was £105 paid for a bull stirk by Mr. Hewetson, Auchenbainzie. The dam of this stirk, Wee Maggie, sold for £94 10s. The cattle were remarkably strong and healthy, with a good deal of style, but several of them had teats which were rather short. But for

this the prices would likely have been even higher. A perfect plethora of Clydesdale sales is in prog-ress with us at present. The first was held on Wednesday, when a draft from the Lochburn stud, Glasgow, realized the respectable average of £43 for twelve animals. On the following day a draft from the famous Edengrove stud of Mr. William Graham was sold at Carlisle, when sixteen pedi-greed Clydesdales of the choicest breed made the fine average of £116 19s. 8d. apiece. The highest price was 450 gs., paid by Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Chester, for the splendid mare Royal Rose 1200 great by Macrone 1467 and mare Royal Rose 12494, got by Macgregor 1487, and unbeaten in the principal show yards. This is an extraordinary mare for quality, and her colt, just one year old, made £200 on the same day. Mr. Graham has been a great patron of the "Macgregor" tribe, and six females, including two yearling fillies, on the occasion in question, made the splendid average of £188 16s. 6d. each. It is doubtful whether any other size of a draft broad could about a better other sire of a draft breed could show a better

record. Next week there is a sale at Professor McCall's, and in the end of the

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A WINNER IN COMBINED SADDLE AND HARNESS CLASS, FROM "HILLHURST FARM," P.Q. Association of horse breeders for the Dominion desire to place on record the fact that glanders is not prevalent it Canada. They are satisfied, from

their own knowledge, also from the assurance of Dr. Andrew Smith, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, that no Canadian horses have been exported suffering from that disease.

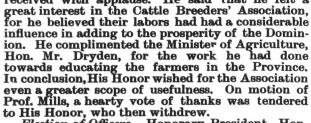
It was also resolved that the Hon. Dr. Montague Dominion Minister of Agriculture, be requested to take such steps as may best protect our export trade in horses.

## 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, with the exception of debates on the Cattle Diseases Bill, differences of opinion amongst farmers have been but rare. The opponents of the measure have practically abandoned their attitude 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 foreign dead meat trade and nothing else.



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Prof. Mills, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to His Honor, who then withdrew.
Election of Officers.—Honorary President—Hon.
Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford; President—John I.
Hobson, Mosboro; Vice-President—J. C. Snell,
Snelgrove; Secretary—F. W. Hodson, Guelph.
Directors—Shorthorns, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Herefords, Alfred Stone, Guelph; Polled
Angus, James Bowman, Guelph; Galloways, D.
McCrae, Guelph; Ayrshires, Wm. Ballantyne,
Stratford; Holsteins, G. W. Clemons, St. George;
Jerseys and Guernseys, Capt. Rolph, Markham;
Devons, J. W. Rudd, Eden Mills.
Ontario Agricultural College Representative—

Devons, J. W. Rudd, Eden Mills.
Ontario Agricultural College Representative—
G. E. Day, B. S. A., Guelph.
These Vice-Presidents for the Provinces were elected—Quebec, H. D. Smith, Compton; Manitoba, John E. Smith, Brandon; N. W. T. and British Columbia, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Nova Scotia, Col. Blair, Government Experimental Farm; New Properties Indexes Fredering on P. F. J. Brunswick, Julius Inches, Fredericton; P. E. I. F. G. Bovier, Georgetown.

## CLYDESDALE BREEDERS MEET.

A general meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Association was held in Toronto, on April 17th, to consider the suggested amalgamation of the American and Canadian Clydesdale Stud Books. It 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 A HIGH STEPPER, OWNED BY T. S. WELD, LONDON.

the only occupation in this country which is not ruined with over competition, and it is said that some of them acknowledge making a clear profit of £7 (that is about 35 dollars) per head on every bullock they kill and sell. Those who know something of the trade admit that a profit of at least £5, or 25 dollars, per head is being easily realized at resent prices.

Another point in connection with cattle feeding

tantshows have been held this week at Dublin, Castle Doug-las, and Kilmarnock. Shorthorns were the strong point of the first, Galloways of the second, and Clydesdales and Ayr shires of the third. An Aberdeenshire Butchers here are making rich, and the con-sumer is getting very little benefit from the ab-normally low price of fat cattle. The butcher has the only occupation in this country which is not Angus bull, Mick III., owned by Mr. A. J. Owen, Talbotstown. This gentleman owns one of the best herds in Ireland, and at the Royal last year his stock were well forward. The Shorthorn still holds the supremacy in the Emerald Isle, although the Aberdeen-Angus is making steady progress. The most successful exhibitor of Galloways at

The most successful exhibitor of Galloways at Castle Douglas was Mr. John Cunningham, Dur-hambill Dolbatti hamhill, Dalbeattie. He had four first prize windent 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 Another it will doubtless appear absurd ancient blackskins was Mr. W. Parkin-Moore, of

Keir stud, of worldwide renown, will be dispersed. The Professor's are grand, big, strong, sound horses, and the Keir lot includes the tribes of Samson 741, Prince of Wales 673, and Darnley 222, as well as Lochfergus Champion 449, in possibly greater numbers than any other stud at the present day. Three very impor-

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## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Whitehall, a Cumberland gentleman who is an enthusiast in stock breeding. He owns a splendid unbeaten two-year-old bull, Nonpareil of Castlemilk, and he bids fair to hold his own this season again. The supremacy of the Burnhouses herd of Ayrshires remained unchallenged at Kilmarnock, Mr. William Howie worthily sustaining the pres-tige of his father's herd. The champion bull was tige of his father's herd. The champion bull was Mr. Reid's Royal Kyle, from Bonshaw, Stewarton. In the Clydesdale section the Marquis of London-derry secured champion honors in the female side with the two-year-old filly, Kite, and in the male section, Mr. Kilpatrick's noted Prince of Kyle 7155 again triumphed. The first prize for the best family group of yearling Clydesdales at Castle Douglas was won by Mr. Montgomery's Macgregor 1487, and at Kilmarnock by the Messrs. Mont-gomery's young horse, Baron's Pride 9122, a son of Sir Everard 5353. "ScotLAND YET."

## A Mutton Test.

SIR, — The recent sale, at the Chicago Stock Yards, of lambs from the Iowa Experiment Station, that were fed for test purposes, the prime object being to ascertain what breed of sheep is the most desirable to feed for mutton purposes, fully justifies the claims of Southdown superiority, as may be seen by the following table ; there being from 9 to 15 lambs of each breed, all of the same age, and all were fed the same :

Breed.	Ave Wei	rage ight.	Sold for.	
Southdowns	123 DO	unds	\$4 75	
Shropshires	133	**	4 621	
Oxfords	153	**	4 50	
Lincolns	154	11	4 50 4 50	
Cotswolds			4 50	
Leicesters	165	"	4 25	
Merinos	155	"	4 25	
Suffolks	195		3 75	
Dorseus				

A study of these figures shows that the South-down and Merino-123+95=218 pounds, at \$4.75+ down and merino—123+30=218 pounds, at \$4.75+ \$4.25=\$9.00—will average 109 pounds, at \$4.50, an average of less weight and greater price than any other combination that can be made.

This showing, taken in connection with the wellknown hardiness, prolificacy, and fineness of wool of the Southdown, indicates in the clearest possible manner that the breed for muttonizing the Merino and common sheep of the country is the South down. JNO. SPRINGER,

down. Secretary Southdown Breeders' Association. Springfield, Ill., April 20, 1896.

## Kill the Ticks.

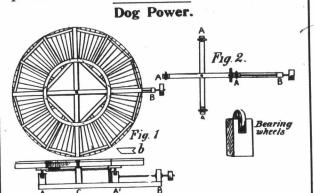
The farmer who goes to his sheep pen, day after day, and sees sheep ticks crawling about upon the young lambs, and does nothing to relieve them, stamps himself as a bringer of hard times to his own door. At this season the ticks leave the old sheep for a more tenderand convenient feeding ground upon the lambs. While old sheep can withstand a moderate amount of worrying by vermin, the growth of young lambs is verymuch checked by even a few hungry, fat ticks. While diming is altograther the most effective While dipping is altogether the most effective remedy, a more convenient method to adopt until the flock is shorn is to part the wool of the lambs at close intervals along the sides, breast, and belly, and dust in insect powder (pyrethrum) or helebore. The former is more safe and more agreeable to apply. This will take only a few minutes, and will pay well for doing, even in the hurry of seeding time. Every flock should be carefully dipped soon after being shorn.



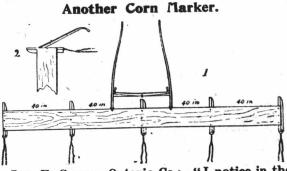
THOS. MARTINDALE, Haldimand Co., Ont .:inclose you a sketch and description of a dog power for churning, and also a three-horse whifflepower for churning, and also a three-horse while tree. Take four  $2 \ge 2$  oak posts, 4 feet long; put on with 2-inch screws the lower side-boards on the outside, and the upper ones on the inside of posts. Then make tread frame of  $2 \ge 2$  oak, bolting from end to frame  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the bottom, leaving the bind and loave so that you can miss or lower with end to frame 2½ 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 diameter, with good flanges. Then run the shaft through the two front pulleys and the drive wheel, and fastan it to the from to the frame. For trand and fasten it to the front of the frame. For tread use two 2-inch straps fastened by small wrought nails to slats 12 inches long by  $2 x \frac{1}{2}$  inches. The cut explains the rest.

## Three-Horse Whiffletree.

"Make a doubletree 6 feet long, and attach to either end of it a whiffletree 3 feet 2 inches long. Put common hooks 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 attached to single whiffletree, one foot from the inside end. equalizes the draft among the three horses." This



JOHN B. CRAIG, Lambton Co., issue of March 16th a subscriber asks for a description of a dog power for churning, etc. One of my neighbors has one which enables a fair-sized dog to churn, as well as to pump water for the stock. To make one like it, make a wheel frame (Fig. 1), eight feet in diameter, of 2x4-in. scantling, with 1-in. hole in center. This frame is floored over, 2 ft. wide, all around outer edge with inch boards and light cleats nailed on about 6 or 8 inches apart. On the under side of the frame, about 2 ft. from center, nail a circle of boards 8 in. wide and on the inner edge of this place a flat, circular rack, which, with a small 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 with a chain or rope belt, like a barn-floor horse power. Next make a cross (Fig. 2) of 3 x 4-in. stuff, with 8 in. uprights of  $2 \times 4$  in. at A and B, and one of  $4 \times 4$  in. at C. Those marked A have small wheels 4x4 in. at C. in top ends to support the large wheel, which is fastened to the center upright by a bolt, so that it revolves freely. The shaft of the cog wheel runs across uprights A and B, ending in a crank (or across uprights A and B, ending in a crank (or pulley) for driving churn or pump. The whole machine is held in an inclined position by legs of board nailed to the long center piece and a long one on one end of cross piece."



JOS. E. GOULD, Ontario Co.:—"I notice in the ADVOCATE, of April 15th, cuts of corn markers—all good; but as I like to have my rows perfectly straight, I prefer to have a boy to lead one horse and a man to handle the marker. Above is a ma-chine 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 2x 4 inch scantling 12 feet. 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); nail runners to the board with 3-inch nails, down through the board into the runners. Take a pair through 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 the marker. Hang a cow chain behind each run-ner so as to mark if any runner should not touch the ground. Boy leads the horse, man keeps the runner in the last mark made, and if a crook should occur he straightens it as he goes along. It is cheap, quickly made, and the marks can be made much straighter than a man can drive a team, and it will last for years."

## To Prevent a Cow from Kicking.

Io Prevent a Cow Irom Kicking. MR. J. W. CLARK, Brant Co., Ont., recom-mends what many have long since found to be useful, that a half-inch rope drawn tightly around a kicking cow just in front of the udder and hips will prevent her from giving any further trouble with her feet so long as it remains on. It answers a good purpose, says Mr. Clark, in "breaking in vicious heifers." We believe, however, that if heifers are reared and handled as they ought to be there would be little "breaking in " required and fewer kicking cows. fewer kicking cows.

## ENTOMOLOGY.

## Injurious Insects -- No. I.

(BY JAS. FLETCHER, DOM. ENTOMOLOGIST, OTTAWA.)

SPRING WORK. Year by year, as the season for spring work comes round, wise farmers and fruit-growers find it necessary, when making arrangements for the most profitable management and cultivation of their crops, to make suitable provision for the prevention of loss from the attacks of injurious insects and fungous diseases. No one can afford to neglect this matter. The study of the lives of injurious and beneficial insects has enabled those who have carried on these investigations to accumulate so much information concerning the habits of most of the kinds which are likely in an ordinary season 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 a preventive nature, and where active measures, such as the use of poisons, are necessary, there are standard simple remedies for the different classes 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 liquid form, some application is necessary which will kill by merely coming into contact with their bodies. There are several substances belonging to this class of remedies. The most convenient are decoctions of tobacco, soap or quassia; the standard remedy, however, for sucking insects is what is known as the kerosene emulsion-made of soap, coal oil, and soft water. Paris green can be safely used upon all vegeta-tion in the strength of one pound Paris green, one pound fresh lime, and 200 gallons of water. Moreover, this mixture is strong enough to de-stroy any insects which may eat foliage upon which it has been surrayed. It may be well to state which it has been sprayed. It may be well to state that Paris green will not dissolve in water. The 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 foliage to which it is applied. Spraying for insect enemies and fungous diseases is now universally recognized by progressive fruit-growers in Canada to be a necessary part of their annual operations. Remarkable success has attended the adoption of spraying as a regular

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## The Boston Horse Show.

The great Boston Horse Show, which lasted from April 6th till the 11th, was a success, financially and socially, beyond the most sanguine expectation. From an equine point of view, the show indicated a wonderfully improved condition since the first show was held in New York some twelve or more years ago. While the monstrous Mechanics' Pavilion was packed day after day with chiefly Bostonians, the contestants in the ring came from far and near. While Boston stables contributed horses in almost every section, New York horses carried away a deal of the premium money. Mr. S. S. Howland, Mt. Morris, N. Y., whose horses figured so prominently in the recent Canadian Horse Show, walked off with a number of the best awards at 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.

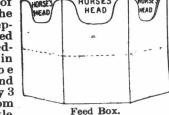
Hamilton is falling into rank in the matter of holding an annual horse show. Their first attempt was held on Saturday, April 11th-a rainy, raw and gusty day. Notwithstanding the unpropitiousness of the weather, the show was a decided success. In the afternoon the attendance was fair, and in the evening it was good. Great praise is due the management, as all arrangements were most complete, there 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 encouraged to attempt a show on a more extended scale next year.

Clydesdale sales have been doing well in the Old Country. Our Scottish letter mentions the sale of one mare for 450 guineas and her yearling foal for £200.

## Feed Box for Colts in the Field or Yard.

J. D. McGREGOR, of Brandon, Man.: — " The accompanying cut represents the sort of feed box used by many breeders of draft horses in England. It can be made six-sided or stand against a fence if only 3 colts are to be fed from

it. There is very little danger of colts kicking one another when it is used.



### orchard practice by many growers, and great gain has resulted in both the quantity and the much improved quality of the crop reaped. It is certain that during the past season the number of fruitgrowers who sprayed was far greater than it ever was before. This was largely due to the efforts made by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to disseminate accurate information as to the nature of the injuries to crops and the best means of preventing them.

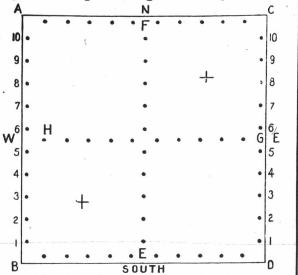
This is the time of the year that the farmer should decide whether he can afford to do without a spraying outfit. If he has an orchard or garden which is liable to be attacked by insects, or if he wishes to grow potatoes free of potato rot, it certainly will more than pay him to procure a spraying pump with a proper nozzle. There are many kinds of these now made by Canadian firms, some of which advertise in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and all of which will send wise lists on explored

kinds of these now made by Canadian firms, some of which advertise in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and all of which will send price lists on application. There is a new orchard pest which has lately appeared in Canada, and to which it would be well for Canadian fruit-growers to turn their immediate attention.

1. The New York plum-scale ("Lecanium cerasi far"). In many plum orchards in Western Ontario there have been observed, during the last two or three years, shining, dark brown, hemispherical, conspicuous scales about one-sixth of an inch long by one-eighth of an inch wide and one-twelfth of an inch high. These scales may now be found on the trees, clustered along the small branches, par-ticularly along the lower sides. All of these speci-mens are empty and dead, but on the same branches may also be seen large numbers of minute, flat scales only about one-fiftieth of an inch in length, which are those to be feared by the fruit-grower, for on the return of warm weather they will revive and, inserting their tiny beaks through the bark, will suck out the life of the tree. They will grow rapidly until the middle of May, soon after which time eggs will be found under the scales. The young hatch about the end of June and crawl out on to the leaves, where they remain until autumn. About September most of them migrate back again to the twigs, where they pass the winter. In the State of New York this insect has proved very injurious, and although up to the present it is not known that it has done very serious damage in Canada, from its abundance there is no doubt that the loss is considerable and that the pest is become out last summer at Queenston and Grimsby (Ont.), it is known that kerosene emulsion is an effective remedy. This is made according to the ordinary formula, which is as follows: Kerosene (coal oil), two gallons; rain water, one gallon; soap, one-half pound. Boil the soap in the water till all is dis-solved, then, while boiling hot, turn it into the kerosene and churn it constantly and forcibly with a syringe or force pump for five minutes, when it will be of a smooth, creamy nature. If the emul-sion be perfect it will adhere to the surface of glass without oiliness. As it cools it thickens into a jelly-like mass. This gives the stock emulsion, which for this pest must be diluted with four times its measure of warm water before using. The above quantity of three gallons of emulsion will make fifteen gallons of wash. Scale insects breathe through small openings along their sides. The effect of kerosene emulsion is to suffocate them by stopping up these breathing pores.

Trees which are found to be infested should be sprayed at once, before the buds burst, with the above 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 of them in the crevices of the bark all over the tree. 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 *now*, with the stock emulsion diluted with four parts of water, as directed above; but if this cannot be done, for any reason, before the buds burst, there is another opportunity when good work can be done, viz., in the last days of June, when the young scales hatch. GARDEN AND ORCHARD. Setting Out an Orchard.

I propose to explain, in connection with the accompanying diagram, an easy, simple and accurate way of marking out the ground and planting the



trees without putting any stakes where trees are to 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 stakes indicate the precise place where the trees are to be planted, always sighting by the stakes only in setting, without any regard to the trees planted. Thus all the stakes will be standing when the last tree is planted, showing the accuracy of the work done.

The outside line of the diagram represents the 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 to be planted.

The ground being properly prepared for one 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 each side about a foot or more at one end, by 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, putting a stake every 40 feet to C, setting all stakes as perpendicular as possible.

Then with ten stakes start at B and measure the same distance toward A, sticking a stake first at 25 feet, and after that 40 feet to correspond with those on the east side. And on the same plan and in the same manner, stick ten stakes 40 feet apart along the north and south bounds of the orchard, and entirely outside of where any trees are to be planted, being particular that no trees shall be planted nearer than 25 feet to the fences surrounding the orchard, for the reason that when the trees become large, as much as 25 feet of space will be necessary to allow a spraying wagon and fixtures to pass in spraying the trees properly, and to place ladders about the trees for gathering the fruit.

The stakes being set around the orchard ground at proper distances, the tape line is no longer needed, as the cross intermediate rows of stakes 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 compass), and another man go to the first stake north of D, and sight the man at E precisely where to stick a stake in line with the two stakes, on opposite sides of the ground; then move northward to 2, and stick a stake between 2 and 2; and thus continue from south to north and from east to west through, and not far from the middle of the field, 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 each stake must be in line with the corresponding stakes at the right and left. With the stakes thus placed, a person moving anywhere about the ground to be planted, can readily find by looking in the direction of two stakes in two directions at right angles, precisely where a tree is to be planted. Thus a person standing at either + is at a point where a tree must stand, and at either of those points will see two stakes in a line with him in two directions at right angles; and so of every point where a tree is to be planted. If men are to be employed to dig the holes who are not capable of setting a stake in line with two other stakes already standing (there are such men), let some one who can do so go through the field, and with point of stake or other thing, mark where the holes are to be dug. With this arrangement no stakes are placed 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 reference to any other trees in any other part. The writer has planted about 150 acres of apple and 100 acres of peach orchard on this plan, and has furnished many parties brief descriptions of same for planting; has planted rows 30 to 40 rods long of nice trees, so straight in line that a stake two inches in diameter set up in the row would hide every tree from view, looking from the end thereof -T. G. Y. in Country Gentleman.

Dairying.

MAY 1, 1896

[From a Farmers' Institute paper prepared by S. P. Brown, O. A. C. Dairy School.]

DAIRY.

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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 participate therein. While it yields good returns, it does not impoverish the lands frc.n which the products are marketed, but, on the contrary, enriches them, if properly managed.

properly managed. Some one says: "We are held down by overproduction 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 picked up at a handsome profit to the producer; hence, I say, we need to intensify our operations. How shall we do it?

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 for 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.

ceases to make a profit for you in some way. Keep no cows whose milk will not produce in a year 250 lbs. of butter, which means about 6,000 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk, or a corresponding increase in quantity as the quality decreases. Every herd that has one or more drones in it is being held back from making the record of profit for the owner that it should. While he may be showing a profit on the whole, still he may be losing money on part of the herd. One poor cow in a herd may 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 from which they would make a profit to their owner.

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 for the production of the best milk or to exchange for that which promises to give even better results. In order to do this and reap the hest results from those 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 feeding cows. There is no doubt that milking cows housed 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 is no extra work connected with having them in, and when coming to dinner the time taken to put on a load of fodder is very little if a man calculates is work By this method, the lana for if produces the early forage crops is always cleared early enough to get a crop of corn or millet or other fast-growing crop. This will almost or quite double the crop grown on the acreage under early forage crops.

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### **Clothes** Moths.

There are few who have not been annoyed by the injuries done by these little pests. If steps have not already been taken to protect winter clothes and sleigh robes against their depredations, no further time should be lost. The damage is done by small white caterpillars, which hatch from eggs laid by the tiny fawn-colored moths which are found flying in houses, particularly during May; not, as some suppose, by the large moths which fly around lamps at night when the windows are left open. The caterpillar can only originate from eggs laid by the moths, and only feed upon animal sub-stances like wool, hair, feathers, etc. Paper is made of vegetable fibres, therefore clothes, etc., wrapped up securely in paper or put away in boxes made moth-proof by having old newspapers pasted securely over all cracks and openings, are safe from 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 before being put away. Camphor, napthaline, etc., are only partially effective, acting as deterrents to keep the moths from laying their eggs near where these substances are; they will not kill the insects if the eggs have been already laid. Any one can make a moth-proof box as advised above; any old box will answer, and newspapers and paste can always be obtained.

## More About Lucern Growing.

SIR,—Owing to numerous inquiries regarding lucern, I take the opportunity, through your valuable paper, of relating my experience with it. I was one of the first in this section to try lucern. About six years ago I sowed three acres as an experiment, 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 all other pasture was dried up during the past very dry seasons. As a soiling crop I find it excellent, furnishing an abundance of very nutritious food. I 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 quite often, as they will eat it so close as to weaken the vitality of the plant so much it may not recover. It makes the finest hay I ever fed for 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 (barley preferred, and 20 lbs. per acre), lightly harrowed after sowing. Sow after danger of frost is over, as it is very tender when young. Sow on good, rich, mellow soil well drained, as water lying on it in the winter will kill it, as the crowns are above ground and not under the surface, as in red clover. Although it will sucreed on poor, light soils, it will do on any soil well drained (the richer the better). Cut when about half the bloom is out; do not let it get too dry before raking; rake in small windrows, put in small coils, and but stand as long as weather will permit

very apt to heat in mow if put in too green. Here are a few things to do and not to do :--Do put in plenty of seed; have ground in good condition; cut early, cure well, and you will have the best hay you ever fed.

the best may you ever leu. Don't pasture first season, as tramping injures young plants; don't pasture too late in the fall; don't be alarmed if it causes looseness in bowels of animals, as no harm will come from it. I find it a grand feed for the bull during service

I find it a grand leter for the burning set has season, also for cows when breeding. I have had no difficulty in getting my cows in calf while feed-ing it, though some of the neighbors have had a great amount of trouble. W. W. EVERITT. great amount of trouble. W. "Dunedin Farm," Kent Co., Ont.

## Small Size Factory Cheese.

In our report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, held in Guelph, December last, mention was made of the successful experience of Mr. J. F. Beam, of Black Creek, Ont., in manuor mr. J. r. Deam, or black oreek, ont., in manu-facturing and disposing of small cheese for patrons' use and local markets. It has frequently been urged in these columns that more attention should be paid to local cheese consumption and the making of fancy brands.

The practice of making small cheese was com-menced by pressing the daily remnants of curds into small-sized hoops, for which the local demand was very good from the first. In fact, the demand could not be supplied for the cheese of ten inches in diameter weighing twelve to twenty pounds each. Mr. Beam claims that his 65 factory patrons nearly all made request for the small size cheese for their own home use and that of their neighbors. Some were made for special order, ten pounds and under. The more small cheese went out of the factory, the stronger became the demand for them from patrons, other farmers, and also from townspeople

After a season or two of this increasing demand, Mr. Beam decided to try and supply it. A number of small hoops were therefore secured for the purpose. Such hoops can be made of galvanized iron by any good, careful 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 be made of 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 will soon ruin the reputation of any cheese.

will soon run the reputation of any cheese. Some patrons prefer a moist, soft cheese, which can be obtained by salting lightly and using an extra quantity of rennet, and by hastening the curd into the press. Mr. Beam is of the opinion that many factories throughout the land may in this way increase their income by adding a small this way increase their income by adding a small cheese department and making what has been called "truckle cheese." Farmers with good-sized herds can make up their own milk product by this plan, and dispose of it all in the local market, generally at a price considerably above the regular export rate. The home consumption could in this way be very largely increased.

PO	ULT	RY.	
Poul	try H	ouse.	
	$\Delta$	,	

Figs. I. and II. (re-engraved from "Low Cost Poultry Houses," by Darrow), represent a house 38 x 10 feet, eight feet high in front and six feet in the rear. 1 - 1 represents a platform 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. The bone boxes are for gravel, bones, oyster shells,

In building the house use either 2x4 or 3x4 scantling for posts, sills, and framework. Hemlock inch-lumber will answer for siding and roof-sheeting. The cracks should be battoned with 1x3, and the roof should be covered with standard roofing paper, roof should be covered with standard roofing paper, properly cleated and given two coats roofing paint. It will be necessary to line the house with common lumber, covered with tarred paper, fastened on with building laths. The platform should be about 2½ feet high and 7 feet long. In front of plat-form make a door 1 foot high and 7 feet long, through which to get the egg from nests. The top of platform should be on hinges, so as to be easily raised out of the way when it is necessary to clean behind it. No further explanation is neces-sary, as the figures are self-explanatory. sary, as the figures are self-explanatory. We would recommend that all poultry-houses

face the south and have copious yards attached. It is well to plant one or two fruit trees in a poultryyard, 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-yard so heavily laden that it was necessary to prop very many of the large limbs to save them from breaking.

## **OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

### Veterinary.

LACERATED LEG AND CONURUS CEREBRALIS.

ENQUIRER, Wellington Co., Ont.:-"1. I have a young mare rising three years old. The hind leg was badly lacerated from the hock down to the hoof, about a year ago. The hair has grown over, but there are large scars left, and the leg is con-siderably swelled. Can the swelling be removed, also the scars?

"2. What is the cause of grub in the head, in sheep? Can it be cured? If so, how? What measures could be taken to prevent it?"

[1. There is no method of removing scars, the result of wounds, but most of the swelling can, by constant application of dry flannel bandages every night. The bandage should be four yards long and

four inches wide. 2. This disease is very common in some flocksmore especially in the winter months. It is known among flockmasters as sturdy, gid, turnside, grub in the head, hydatid in brain. We have heard a great many descriptions from shepherds, but all have reference to the many symptoms presented. This disease is dependent upon the presence of the hydatid form of parasites known as the Cœnuris cerebralis. The ova are taken into the stomach, and being no larger than a blood globule or cor-puscles, gain entrance to the circulation and find their way to the brain of the sheep, producing that form of disease which is characterized by such total helplessness and known by the name of sturdy. The symptoms are well-known as turnside—that is, turning round according to the side affected. If the hydatid or worm is situated on the left side of 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 ; the sheep separating from the flock, wandering, and blue appearance of the eye; partial or total blindness; ears slightly lopped. The sheep appears unsteady in its walk : will sometimes stop suddenly and fall down; at others, gallop across the field, or constantly move round in gallop across the held, or constantly move round in a circle. If the sheep sometimes makes a circle in one direction, and then in the other, we conclude that there is a hydatid in each hemisphere. that there is a hydatid in each hemisphere. *Treatment* consists in removing the cause. Per-haps the best—it is certainly the simplest—mode of treatment consists in feeling for a soft place on the skull, puncturing with a trocar and canula, with-drawing the hydatid, after which a piece of cotton wool and bandage complete a cure. *Prevention.*—It is surprising what a number of entozoa 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 caping play the part of intermediary bearer of the canine parasites in their juvenile stages of development It would occupy too much space to describe the life-history of this parasite, but in order to make it partially known we will give the cycle of its life. The dog eats a sheep's brain containing a single hydatid; this becomes transformed into numerous tapeworms in the bowels of the dog, which are again dropped on the field, eaten by the sheep, becomes a grub in the head. The dog plays the part of intermediary host to the larval form. To lear the dog is the first line of treatment; remove 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 NOTE.—Our correspondent possibly refers to the sheep botfly (*Estrus Ovis*), which belongs to the same order as the horse botfly. It appears in May, June, and July, and becomes an intolerable nuis-ance to sheep. The fly deposits its eggs on the inner margin of the nostril, when they soon hatch and at once proceed to crawl up the nose until they reach the recesses of the frontal sinuses, where they remain until the following May without appearing to cause much mischief after they have

become lodged, but during the passage up and down the nostril they give great annoyance to the sheep. Occasionally the presence of a great number lodged in a sheep's forehead will set up inflam-mation and trouble which might be mistaken for grub in the head.

A preventive measure is to smear the sheep's A preventive measure is to smear the sheep's nose occasionally with pine tar and also allow them access to loose earth into which they can rub their noses during the early summer months. A curative measure is to bore the frontal sinus and inject warm soft water containing a few drops of carbolic acid or turpentine. This will pass down and out of the nostril, carrying the grubs with it.— EDITOR.]

## HEIFERS DRINKING IMMODERATELY LARGE QUANTITIES OF WATER.

QUANTITIES OF WATER. Reply to "Farmer," P. E. I.:—As before ex-pressed, we are doubtful if so young an animal suf-fers from disease of the kidneys. Do you know if she has been injured in any way—sudden fall, mis-step, or from the feet sinking into holes on ice, etc? The syptom must be looked upon as indicative of some disease, the true nature of which we must try some disease, the true nature of which we must try to find out. Obtain some of the animal's urine and have it tested by a qualified chemist, or if you will 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 report our opinion later.

### DR. WM. MOLE, V. S.

## ACTINOMYCOSIS.

WELLINGTON Co .:-- "We have two cows with lumps on their jaws: the one on the upper jaw, under the eye, the other one on the lower jaw ; can they be cured in any way?

be cured in any way? [The disease is generally described amongst farmers and drovers as big jaw or lump jaw; the scientific name is as above. We gave a lengthy description of this disease a few months ago. Treatment consists of first clearing out the bowels Treatment consists of first clearing dotated and the daily ad-by a dose of purgative medicine and the daily ad-ministration of two-dram doses of iodide of potassium. In about six weeks you may expect to see partial recovery. DR. WM. MOLE, V. S.] see partial recovery.

### WARTS ON TEAT.

WARTS ON TEAT. J. B. C., Lambton Co.:—"I have a heifer, coming in this month, which has a lump of hard false growth in the side of one of her teats as big as a hazelnut; about the color and texture of the cas-lers on a horse's leg. What would be the best way to remove it? It is not sore, but would interfere with milking." with milking."

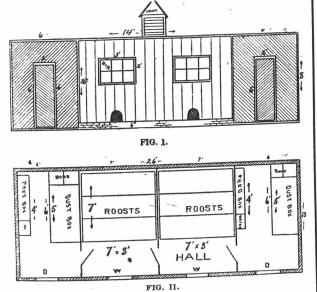
[These may be caused by any irritation, and when present in large numbers are unsightly and when present in large numbers are unsignily and interfere with the process of milking. They are best removed by the knife; and afterwards the application of the actual cautery will stop the hemorrhage. Another method is to remove with a sharp pair of clipping scissors and touch the parts with a stick of lunar caustic. The daily application of easter oil will in time remove them. of castor oil will in time remove them. DR. WM. MOLE, V. S.]

## SURGICAL.

U. B. Thompson, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia. [Had the replacement been very carefully made by a qualified veterinary surgeon, immediately after the accident, success might have followed the operation, but at this late date there would be no chance of growth taking place.]

## Miscellaneous.

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At a farmers' institute meeting in Thorndale, Middlesex Co., a short time ago, Mr. J. E. Meyers, a poultry expert, was asked what sort of a hen-house was best, to which he replied : "Shelter is an important appridention in leasting a house an important consideration in locating a house. For 100 hens, it should be 15 by 40 feet, having a 3 ft. entry. This allows six square feet for each hen, which is little enough to be profitable. This space 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 outside coat of tar-paper and line the roof with heavy building paper to avoid sudden changes of heavy building paper to avoid sudden changes of inside temperature."

MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS. CRAIG BROS., Portage la Prairie, Man.:--"We would esteem it a favor if you would publish in the ADVOCATE the best milk and butter records made by the following breeds: Jersey, Ayrshire, Short-horn, Holstein, and Hereford." [Jersey.—From J. J. Hemmingway, Secretary of

*Jersey.*—From J. J. Hemmingway, Secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, we have received the following: "The Club does not keep records of milk as such, but only incidentally with butter records; so we cannot give highest milk record made. We keep no records of tests for shorter periods than seven days, tests for short periods as periods than seven days ; tests for short periods, as one day, being considered valueless.

one day, being considered valueless. "Here are some of the highest official butter records for seven days: Princess 2nd 8046—Milk, 299 lbs. 8 ozs.; butter, 46 lbs. 124 ozs.; owner, Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, Baltimore, Md. Oxford Kate 13646—Milk, 248 lbs. 8 ozs.; butter, 39 lbs. 12 ozs.; owner, Andrew Banks, Baltimore, Md. Mary Ann of St. Lambert 9770—Milk, 245 lbs.; butter, 36 lbs. 124 ozs.; owner, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont., Can. "The highest private record for 7 days is that of Little Goldie 38671—Milk. 251 lbs. 5 ozs.; butter. 34

Little Goldie 38671-Milk, 251 lbs. 5 ozs.; butter, 34 lbs. 8 ozs. ; owners, Matthew & Humes, Huntsvillle. Ala.

"Highest yields for one year (private tests): Signal's Lily Flagg 31035-Milk, 11,339 lbs.; butter, 1,047 lbs. <sup>3</sup> ozs.; owner, Samuel H. Moore, Hunts-ville, Ala. Bisson's Belle 31144—Milk, 8,412 lbs. 7 ozs.; butter, 1,028 lbs. 15% ozs.; owner, Maury Jersey Farm, Columbia, Tenn."

Ayrshire.—From the American Ayrshire Breed-ers' report of their 21st annual meeting, we take the following records for 365 consecutive days' milking: Belle Temple, A. R. (3553), 9,624 lbs. of milk ; Island Belle (1292), 9,982 lbs.; Ethel Douglas (2342), 10,066 lbs.; Manton Queen 4th (6100), 12,162 lbs. All the above were owned by Edward Brown, Providence, R. I. Alice Douglas (4398), owned by G. A. Fletcher, Milton Mass. Gave 12,671 nounds of milk + and Milton, Mass., gave 12,671 pounds of milk; and Rena Myrtle (9530), owned by C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., produced 12,172 pounds of milk in

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365 consecutive days. The following butter records are also recorded in the same report: Juniper 4th (4578) produced in 7 days 17.11 pounds; Duchess of Smithfield (4256), owned by H. R. C. Watson, Brandon, Vt., produced in 7 days 19.6 pounds. In 365 days, Queen Selga (9545), 404 lbs.; Rosa Electa (10336), 409 lbs.; Lovely (9596), 448 lbs.; and Rena Myrtle (9530) gave 546 lbs. of butter. Shorthorn.—The following Shorthorn records are taken from the World's Columbian test report: Nora gave in 1 day 40 lbs. 9 ozs. of milk, producing 1 lb. 114 ozs. of butter. In 90 days she gave 3,679 lbs. 8 ozs. of milk, producing 1674 lbs. of butter. In the thirty days test, Kitty Clay 4th gave 1,592 lbs. of milk, containing 2 lbs. 4 ozs. of butter. In 1 day she gave 52 lbs. of milk, containing 2 lbs. 1 oz. *Holstein-Friesian.*—The following Holstein-Frie-sian records are taken from the American Advanced Register, and sent us by its Superintendent, Mr. S.

Register, and sent us by its Superintendent, Mr. S.

Register, and sent us by its Superintendent, Mr. S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.: Milk Records.—Pietertjie 2nd,479 H.R.—Record: 1 day, 112 7-16 lbs.; 1 month, 3,289§ lbs.; 10 months, 26,737 7-16 lbs.; 1 year, 30,318½ lbs.; owned by Dallas B. Whipple, Cuba, N. Y. Princess of Wayne, 2 H. R.—Record: 1 day, 113 1-16 lbs.; 1 month, 3,182½ lbs.; 10 months, 25,135 5-16 lbs.; 1 year, 29,008 11-16 lbs.; owned by T. G. Yeomans & Sons, Walworth, N. Y.

N. Y. Butter Records.—Pauline Paul, 852 H. R.—Rec-ord: 30 days, 128 27-32 lbs.; 365 days, 1,153 63-64 lbs.; owned by J. B. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y. Clothilde 2nd, 156 H. R.—Record: 90 days, 320 7-64 lbs.; owned by Smith, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y. Natsey, 646 H. B.—Record: 7 days, 34 9-16 lbs.; owned by Enrich & White, Colorado Springs, Col. Lady Baker, 645 H. R.—Record: 7 days, 34 9-16 lbs.; owned by Thomas B. Wales, then of Iowa City, Ia., now of Boston, Mass. De Kol 2nd, 412 H. R.—Record: 7 days, 33 6-16 lbs. (age 4 yrs. 9 mths. 27 dys.); owned by J. B. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y.; second owner, Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y. We are not aware that any Hereford records

We are not aware that any Hereford records have been kept.]

TATTOOING SHEEP'S EARS-SHEEP BOOKS.

DAVID GATON, Simcoe Co., Ont .:- "Would you kindly inform me, through your valuable paper, how tattooing sheep is performed? Is it a good mark Where can the neddle be secured, and what would be the probable cost? 2. Where can some really good books on sheep raising be procured?" [1. There is a tattoo ear marker sold by F. C.

Burch & Co., 178 Michigan St., Chicago. It is built in the form of nippers, having letters or figures, which are interchangeable, made of rows of needles. The letters are half an inch square and cut out of solid metal. Tattooing is performed by first smear-ing with the tattoo oil; punch the ears and rub the oil well into the punctures with the thumb and finger. The marker, fitted with three letters or figures, \$2.00; extra letters or figures, each 35 cents; tattoo oil per bottle, marks 500 ears, 50 cents. 2. One of the latest and best works on sheep husbandry is Vinton & Co.'s Live Stock Hand Book, a treatise on sheep breeds and management, a notice of which appeared in April 1st issue of the ADVO-CATE. Another good work is Stewart's Shepherd's Manual, issued by the Orange, Judd Co., New York. Either of these works can be obtained through this office.]

SPRING WHEAT ALONG WITH FALL WHEAT.

G. W. Anderson, Prince Edward Co., Ont :-"What would you say as to the advisability of sowing spring wheat in a piece of fall wheat, and what effect would dragging it in have on the alsike already sown this spring?" [The above inquiry would indicate that the land in question bears a partially winter-killed crop of fall wheat. We might say that it would not be wise to sow spring wheat under such circumstances. If there is any fall wheat living it would be ripe before the spring variety, and would be largely lost. We have never known a crop of spring wheat to amount to anything sown where fall wheat has winter-killed. It would seem wise to sow early oats or barley among the thin wheat and thus se-cure a 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.]

crops of a similar nature are able to make use of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere is of great importance, not only in the enrichment of the soil the addition of this expensive element of plant food, but also in the production of animal food of high nutritive qualities, owing to the large amount of nitrogen in its composition. The hay is also very palatable when well cured.]

GIANT YELLOW MANGELS AS KEEPERS.

R. S. T., Wellington Co., Ont. :-"Kindly let me know, through ADVOCATE, if yellow mangels-Giant Yellow Intermediate—are as good keepers as Long Red. I grew them last year and pitted them for the first time, three to four feet thick in pit, and put in ventilators, three-inch pipe, every eight or ten feet, yet about one-quarter of them were spoilt, apparently heated; yet odd red mangels which were mixed with them were sound and good. I have been told that mangels will not heat in pit

like turnips do; is that generally true?" [Members of our staff have grown and pitted Yellow Intermediate mangels and Long Reds side by side and have never noticed any difference in 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 perfectly dry and given a good covering of straw beneath the earth, very little trouble is likely to arise, even though little vantilation is given be ventilation is given.]

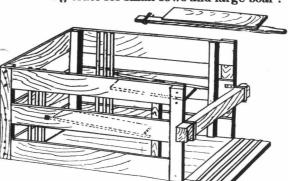
## BUCKWHEAT AS GREEN MANURE.

JOS. N. REID, Wellington Co., Ont.:-"I have not enough manure to cover a field I had intended putting in roots, potatoes, etc. How would it do to sow buckwheat, plow it down, and then sow rape? The soil is gravelly loam, gravel bottom, in very good state of cultivation."

We see no reason why a crop of buckwheat plowed down would not answer a good purpose. 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. Unlike the legumes, neither rape nor buckwheat actually add fertility to the soil, but appropriate plant food that might possibly be lost by leaching, etc. Such crops also smother weeds, and greatly improve the mechanical condition of the soil when plowed down. They also add humus, which is valuable in retaining moisture.]

### BREEDING CRATE.

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



[A breeding crate in which to place sows while being serve

beyond the board at both ends. This board is the foot rest and also prevents the sow from moving foot rest and also provents the sow from moving sideways, if it is a small sow. If it is a large sow, and more room is needed, you turn down the side rests, which gives six inches more space. To do this, loosen the nuts on the front staples, pull out the rounded end of the strip, and then change the square of the front end so as to let the shelf fall down. Thumb nuts, such as are used on wagon rods, are handiest for this, since they need no wrench. This crate should stand in a corner of the pig pen, and a short hurdle is handy to guide the sow into the box. J. C. SNELL.

MAY 1, 1896

## CHICORY CULTURE,

JOHN LOCKIE, Lambton Co., Ont .:- "I would like to know how to grow chicory ; also tell me to what extent it is dried?"

[Chicory is a perennial plant (Cichorium In-tybus) of the aster family of Europe and Asia, naturalized in America, with heads of large, bright blue flowers and dandelion-like root. The ground is prepared somewhat similar to that for carrots or turnips, and the cultivation is much the same. 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, being used as a substitute or in adulterating coffee. Green roots are said to be worth from \$50 to \$75 per ton, and dried, as much be worth from 500 to 510 per ton, and dried, as india as \$200. It has been grown in Canada to a certain extent 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-voted to its cultivation. Enormous quantities are grown in Belgium, yielding some 80,000 tons of dried roots.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## Toronto Markets.

**Toronto Markets.** Although the quality of the cattle on offer have somewhat improved, prices did not advance. There was a very good attendance of buyers from all points, but the market was poor; many remained unsold at the close of the day. Buying for Mon-treal was slow, only six carloads being taken for that market. Butchers' Cattle.—To-day's trade was bad. A few drovers disposed of their cattle at a loss. Some of the cattle were in prime condition and sold freely, others were poor and hard to sell. Deals were hard to make, and prices very wide apart. We heard of nothing over 3¦c. per 1b., that price being the ex-ception. Some good, useful cattle sold for \$2.40 per cwt. Another bunch of cattle sold at 2¦c. per 1b. A bunch of poor ones sold at 2c. per 1b. These were a few sales: One carload, 990 lbs. average, \$2.40 per cwt.; eleven cattle, 1,100 lbs. average, 3c. per 1b., and \$6 over on the deal; one carload of cattle, 1,015 lbs. average, 3c. per 1b., less \$5 on the deal; one carload of cattle, 1,015 lbs. average, 3c. per 1b., less \$5 on the deal; one carload of cattle, 2,075 lbs. average, worth at least 3c. per 1b., only realized 2jc. per lb. Errort (attle = A few cattle were nicked up for comet per lb.

Export Cattle.—A few cattle were picked up for export preparatory to making up a cargo for the first boat from Montreal. For three head of steers 4c. per lb. was paid. They would average about 1,250 lbs., and were really the choicest cattle on the market.

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## CRIMSON CLOVER.

JOHN LE D., Grey Co., Ont.:—"I write you in re-gard to scarlet clover, as I don't know much about it. I understand that seed sown this spring will give a crop of hay this year. But what quality is 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? I was thinking of sowing some this spring." ["Crimson" or "scarlet" clover was tested

pretty generally in 1895 for spring sowing over the Province by the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. The average results of the cooperative work go to show that in some sections crimson clover did well, while in others it was a failure. The average height of the crop was 11.1 inches, and the average yield of green crop per acre was 4.35 tons. In four years' trials of sowing acre was 4.35 tons. In four years trials of sowing crimson clover in the spring, at the Ontario Agri-cultural College, an average of about 1 1-10 tons of hay per acre was obtained. When the seeding took place in April, May or very early in June, the plants bloomed during the same season, after which they immediately died. Ten and fifteen pounds of seed per acre have produced about equally good results. The fact that crimson clover and other leguminous

found to save time and trouble as well as to facilitate the service, especially of young or small sows, or, for that matter, sows of any age or size. A breeding crate is built the same as a shipping box, with the top left off, and open at 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 boards six or eight inches wide. The front is closely boarded, and slats are nailed on the inside of the side boards, at intervals of say six inches, near the front end, into which a false front is slid down from the top to shorten the box for small sows. Two iron staples or keepers are nailed on the inside of the rear posts, extending an inch and a half behind the posts, through which staples a four-inch slat is run, to keep the sow from backing out. This should be about fourteen inches from the bottom. (The artist has shown this slat too thick.) A platform behind the crate, for the boar to stand upon, is essential in the use of a small boar to large sows, and, indeed, in most cases, irrespective of the size of the sow. This platform may be of two by four scantling, with boards across them, and inch slats on these to prevent slipping of the boar's feet. If it is required to be higher it can easily be raised by putting pieces under it. The foot rests for the front feet of the boar (shown above the box, and also by dotted lines), to sustain the weight to the relief of the sow, is one of the most important parts of the box. In its construction, a piece of strong, tough wood is used, two by two inches, and two feet eight inches long. Round it, at the rear end, to fit into holes in the rear posts; of the holes there should be three, at intervals of say four inches. The front end of the strip should be left square, and fitted into a square staple which goes through the middle side board at the distance of two feet eight inches from the rear post, and is secured by nuts on the outside of the board. On the top of the two by two strip you nail a six-inch board, say about four inches shorter than the strip, leaving the strip extending

preparatory to making up a cargo for the first boat from Montreal. For three head of steers 4c. per lb. was paid. They would average about 1,250 lbs., and were really the cholcest catile on the market. Bulls.-One bull of extra quality sold for 3jc. per lb. Choice bulls for export bring about 3c. as a rule. Mr. Thomp-son paid 4c. for a fine bull; this was the highest quotation for the day. Mr. Lunness sent 500 head for St. John's from the Walkerville buyers, the first shipment of the season. The Beaver Line S. S. agents are soliciting cargoes for the open-ing of navigation. Stockers and Feeders were selling fairly well; quite a few feeders were taken at from 3c. to 3jc. per lb.; a couple not quite good enough for export touched 3jc. per lb.; a couple not quite good enough for export touched 3jc. per lb.; a couple not quite good enough for export touched 3jc. per lb.; a couple not quite good enough for export touched 3jc. per lb.; a couple not quite good enough for export touched 3jc. per lb.; at couple not quite good enough for export for the won offer, 3c. to 3jc. per lb.; only 220 on the market. Calves.-Offerings very heavy-150 head; they sold slowly at from \$2 to \$4 per head, only choice veals going above this figure. Too many poor ones on offer. Milkers and Springers.-This line was not very good. Prices ruled low at from \$20 to \$35 per head; 30 on offer, and it is of no use farmers sending in anything but really choice, newly-calved cows and forward springers; people won't buy them; about 20 remained unsold. Hogs were in exceptionally heavy supply today, but all sold at from \$3.00 to \$1.00, weighed off cars. Stores were in fair demand at from \$3.00 to \$1.5. Farmers were buying gome of these, and quite a few were consigned to cheese factories. Thick, fat and light were rather quice at \$3.60 to \$3.70. Reed-ing sows are going at 3c. per lb. Stags, 2c. to 240. per lb. Dressed Hogs-Street Market.-A few hogs were in Fair demand at from \$2.00 to \$1.5. for an extra choice lot \$1.75 was paid. There is nothing offe

Buyers outside have been instructed to purchase next week at Sc. per doz. Butter is lower; large rolls, 14c. to 16c. per lb.; shading in prices is frequently done by dealers. We quote dairy tubs 13c. to 16c. per lb. Creamery pound prints, 21c. to 22c. There is too much butter, prices falling daily. A lot of the stock coming is off condition and light in color. A large quantity of butter, Northwest make, has been shipped to Japan, via Vancouver, by C. P. R. steamers, with very satisfactory returns. It was shipped in tins, and the trade promises to develop. *Cheese*.—Although local stocks of cheese are not large, the number of exporters who are offering lots would indicate that considerable was held outside at country points. Small lots quoted 8c.; October's, 9c. per lb. *Poultry*.—There is very little coming in, but all choice birds bring top prices. Turkeys, 8c. to 10c. per lb.; geese, 6c. 16 to 8c., per lb.; chickens, 40c. to 60c. per pair. *Hides, Skins, and Wool*.—The market remains quiet, with prices casier, and in some lines lower; all moving very slowly at unchanged prices. Hides—No. 1 green, 5c. per lb.; No. 1 curred. 54c. Skins—Calfskins, No. 1 green, 6c.; No. 1 cured, 75c. to 8.06 each. Wool—Fieece combing, 21c.; tub washed, 20c.; April 24d.

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Live a fairly little cha shippers Stock Y cwt.—ra lot of d held in cwt. (T transact Hide

this man to  $5\frac{1}{2}c., t$ 4c. for N grades; i skins un latter, 60 The

action h in the w effect or America and unti can be e some cas in both dant to l sail first due to t farmers dition o ione alo but unle

somewh Pro bacon 6 and tall

Abo during t followin Messrs. Rosseau

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago, (BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Top prices for different	c grade	98 OF 11V	e stock	, with	com-
arisons: —					
CATTLE.	1896.	1895.	1984.	1893.	
1500 lbs. up	4 75	\$ 6 20	\$ 4 65	\$ 6 00	
1350 @ 1500	4 35	6 20	4 60	6 00	
1200 @ 1350	4 35	6 10	4 45	5 80	
1050 @ 1200		5 75	4 30	5 60	dik
900 @ 1050	4 10	5 60	3 95	5 50	194
Stks. and F	3 85	4 65	4 00	4 60	
Fat cows	4 00	5 30	3 90	4 75	
Canners	2 25	2 50	2 45	3 00	
Bulls	3 50	4 75	3 75	4 50	
Calves	4 65	5 25	4 65	6 50	
Texas steers	4 10	4 75	3 90	5 15	
Texas C. & B	2 90	4 40	2 70	3 75	
Hogs.				0 10	
Mixed	3 85	5 00	5 00	7 80	
	3 75	5 10	5 45		
Heavy				7 80	
Light		4 95	5 40	7 80	
Pigs	3 95	4 75	5 30	7 55	
SHEEP.					
Natives	3 65	5 00	4 60	6 25	
Western	3 85	4 60	4 75	6 45	
Texas	3 40	3 75	3 25	5 60	
Lambs	4 60	5 75	4 85	7 55	

are too many pigs and too much corn in the community. The hogs coming to market are very good and heavy. Many car-loads of hogs in single droves average as much as 400 lbs. to 500 lbs. each. The April average price for good sheep this year is about \$3.40, against \$4.25 last year, \$3.65 in '94, \$5.25 in '93, \$5.75 in '92, and \$5.05 for a series of 18 years. Thus, it will be seen that sheep prices are extremely low, and yet feed is so low that feeders are still able to make a little money. Several hundred Colorado lambs averaging '8 lbs. to 79 lbs. sold at \$4.45, and 217 head, 82 lbs., at \$4.50 per 100 lbs. A Colorado cattleman expressed the opinion that the light shipment of cattle from that State was due to home consump-tion, which has not been so large in ten years.

## Montreal Markets.

**Montreal Markets.** Cattle.—This market has been more or less "jumpy" for a number of days back—now up, now down; the difference in price, however, never varying beyond a lc, per lb. either way. The receipts have been rather heavy for local use, and not being helped out by any demand from exporters, gives the butcher rather the better of the drover. A few cattle on each market might be picked up that would be suitable for export, but they are only an odd one, and not prime at that. The opening of navigation this week will tend to help local mar-kets a little in the way of preventing stagnation, at present cattle being carried over from market to market. The pick of the choicest cattle offered can now be had for 3c, per lb.; a very good, straight and not too heavy class readily making from 3c. to 3c. per lb.; common to medium lots ranging from 3c. to 3c. per lb. The receipts run about 1,000 per week.

week. Sheep and Lambs.—What few sheep are offered find a ready trade at from 3½c. to 4½c. per 1b., and even a shade higher for anything very choice, the outside figure being for yearling lambs. Spring lambs are not very abundant, and are still selling high, though gradu-ally coming down. They range from \$2.50 to \$1.50 each, according to size. Calues.— Receipts are heavy 1000 to 1500 per week

Cargill, Ont.; J. D. Graham & Co., Toronto; and J. Silver, Newmarket. Most of the horses sold were bought for Glasgow and London markets, and several of the horsemen present stated that there promised to be a great demand for export as soon as the route by Montreal was opened for the season. All space is contracted for on the first four steamships. A very large consignment will be made by Mr. C. Flannigan, of Toronto.

## APIARY.

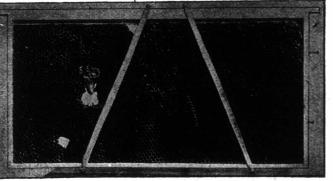
## Transferring the Colony.

If colonies have been purchased in box hives they should be transferred to the frame hive as soon as a seasonable opportunity presents itself.



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 fitted in are temporarily held in place in the frames, the bees, under whose care they should be placed at once, will fasten them securely in a few hours or days at most. Fig. I. shows the method of procedure. Towards the middle of a pleasant day, about the end of April or 1st of May, blow smoke into the hive to be transferred, and after the bees have been given a few minutes to fill up with honey, invert the hive and place over the open end the frame hive. By rapping continuously for some minutes on the hive, the bees will be impelled to leave it and cluster in the upper box. The hive thus vacated may then be taken into a closed room and one side pried off, to facilitate the removal of the combs. The box containing the bees is to be placed meanwhile on the spot originally occupied by the box hive, the bees being allowed to go in and out without restraint, only two precautions being necessary, namely, to shade the box well and provide for ventilation by propping it up from the bottom and leaving also a slight opening at the top.





## A BICYCLE THIEF.

### BY LUKE SHARP.

A certain news agency has telegraphed abroad the report that I am in Switzerland, not for the benefit of my health; but for the purpose of stealing bicycles, and they added that I was an expert thief, and, for a time at least, I had succeeded in baffling the most praiseworthy attempts of the police of two towns to capture me. While this statement is naturally flattering to me, it is nevertheless a libel, and, in fact, if I cared to use strong lan-guage, I might go as far as to take the last syllable away from the word "libel."

guage, I might go as far as to take the last syllable away from the word "libel." The whole trouble arose through Switzerland not having a proper language of its own, that hilly country preferring to express what few thoughts it has in a mixture of French. German, and Italian, depending on what particular canton you happen to be in. They say that the Swiss are natural linguists. Unfortunately they are. Any combination of sounds you may make means something to any Swiss to whom you happen to be talking, for he knows so many languages that you are sure to hit one of them, and so you convey ideas to him that you had no thought of expressing. October weather is lively in Switzerland. Most of the visitors have then gone, prices come down one-half, and the air is sweet and cool, with usually a cloudless sky. Under these circumstances, I thought it would be a nice thing, as the roads were good and the scenery picturesque, to take a bicycle tour right around Lake Thun, beginning at the town which gives the lake its name, going around the north side of the lake to Interlaken, and returning by the south shore.

take a bicycle tour right around lake Thun, beginning at the town which gives the lake its name, going around the north shore. The hotel-keeper told me that if I went up the street, turned to the right, went under an arcade until I came to a tunnel, penetrated that and emerged on another street, turned to the left and kept on I would come to the shop of a man who would let me have a bicycle on hire by the day or the hour. I followed the directions as closely as possible, and thought I recognized the shop because a bicycle was leaning against the wall. The owner was leaning against the doorway, looking at the bicycle outside. The following conversation in many languages took place between us: "Haben sie un bicyclette a louer?" I opened on him with the above impartial mixture of German and French. It seems he understood me to ask if that was his bicycle, whereupon he replied in four languages: "Yaw, yaw, oul, yes, se." "Then, throwing in a bit of Italian, I led off with: "Quanta costa la machine a la hoor, oder per tag?" Now, I submit that to any educated persen, or even to a university man, this sentence said as plaining of the phrase. The owner of the bicycle on oath declares that be thought I asked how much the bicycle had cost him. He says that he asset he paid 500 france for that brute of a machine, made in France, while I understood him to agree to let me have it for five frances a day, which was cheap. I was in a hurry to be off and was afraid he might repent his offer, so I said it was all right, and I would take it, whereupon, without fu make any outcry until I had passed beyond his sight at the irret for five france a day, which was cheap. I was in a hurry to be off and was afraid he might repent his offer, so I said it was all right, and I would take it, whereupon, without fu ranke any outcry until I had passed beyond his sight at the irret parley, I wheeled the bicycle into the middle of the regretiable episode is that I spent an ecceedingly quict, peace-ful and enoyable day, not knowing I was pursue

When the man standing against the doorway had recor-ered partly from his amazement at my sudden flight on his machine, he rushed to the police station and told the authori-ties there a plausible foreigner had engaged him in politie Ollendorfian conversation, and, while his mind was distracted in trying to follow his remarks, had seized the opportunity and also the machine and was at that moment making his way to the north road toward Interlaken. Now, capture under these circumstances seemed to be deliciously easy. There were no branching-off roads. The mountains were on one side and the lake on the other, on neither side of which was bicycling practicable. Therefore, all the two policemen had to do when they mounted their machines was to ride faster than I did and so overtake me. As I had no idea that a race was on, I plunged along in a leisurely manner, and would undoubtedly have been taken near Interlaken if it had not been for the fact that some years ago a company built a funicular railway from the margin of the lake a mile or so up to St. Beatenburg. I had lived in St. Beatenburg once, and I remembered that the road from there to Interlaken was a good one, so I thought that perhaps it would not be a bad plan to go up on the railway and coast down to Interlaken. I knew a man who had done it once. I can well believe now that no one ever tries it the second time. The car goes up to St. Beatenburg three or four times a day only, but when a couple of miles away from the landing I saw a steamer coming in, and I knew if I reached the landing about the time she did I would get a car. I am not a racer, but I thereupon put in my best licks to make connection with the mountain railway. The road atthis point is as level as the lake itself and only a few feet above it. My thoughts turned to the railway because I knew that beyond the lower end of it the carriage road rose high above the lake, passed through several tunnels, and then went down to the Interlaken plain. By taking the up car I would avoid all this and hav a host of others. If ound the ride down the zigzag road not such fun as I had expected. I saw the brake was not going to last if I kept on, so I had to walk most of the way down. Coming to a more level ground, I cycled gently into Interlaken, making for the place where they sell Munich beer, and there, over a mug and a sandwich, on the main street, I made my frugal lunch, with the bicycle standing against the pillar of the veranda. After a smoke I proceeded out of Interlaken, and took the south road that borders the lake. This road is not so good for cycling as the other, being much more hilly, while the road-bed is more stony. I therefore walked a good deal, taking it very leisurely, and in course of time I was overtaken by a

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Calves.— Receipts are heavy, 1,000 to 1,500 per week being brought into the market. The bulk of them are rather poor in quality. Prices range from about \$2 to \$10 each, although numbers are sold below this range and occasionally above it, but the latter is for anything very nice.

very nice. Live Hogs.—The past week's local market has been a fairly strong one, due to the shorter supplies; but little change has been made in contracts from Western shippers. A lot of 300 mixed packers at the Montreal Stock Yards on Monday changed hands at \$4.25 per cwt.—rather a stiff figure. Since last writing, the last lot of dressed hogs—some seven cars that have been held in storage—have been cleaned up at \$4.50 per cwt. (The shipper will lose about 50c. per cwt. on this transaction.) transaction.)

transaction.) Hides and Skins.— Consecutively three weeks running Hides and Skins.— Consecutively three weeks running this market has experienced a decline: the first of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., then to 5c., and again a further decline of 1c. per lb. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1—quotations now being for both light and heavy grades; for Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4c., 3c. and 2c. per lb. Sheep and calf skins unchanged; the former from 75c. to 90c. each, and the latter, 6c. for No. 1 and 4c. for No. 2. Lamb skins l0c. each. The British Markets. Since our last renort a slight re-

latter, 6c. for No. 1 and 4c. for No. 2. Lamb skins 10c. each. The British Markets.—Since our last report a slight re-action has taken place in these markets, but only at a sacrifice in the way of a forced clearance, which has had a beneficial effect on the market all round. The receipts of Argentine and American cattle continue heavier than the demand calls for, and until there is a let-up in shipments not much improvement can be expected. Best States cattle are quoted at 10c., and in some cases for very fancy a shade better; sheep 12c. per lb.: in both cases sinking the offal. Ocean cattle space is abun-dant to Liverpool and London, a number of steamers booked to sail first week in May not yet being all let. This is entirely due to the fact that shippers cannot afford to pay the price farmers are asking for their cattle, under the existing con-dition of the British markets; consequently little has been done along this line. Rates are quoted at 40 shillings per head, but unles more cattle are forthcoming this will be dropped somewhat. Hay remains unchanged. Provisions.—Tallow in Liverpool was 3d. lower, and light

Provisions.— Tallow in Liverpool was 3d. lower, and light bacon 6d. Pork closed 50s.; lard, 25s.; bacon, 25s. 6d. to 26s.; and tallow, 19s.

### Horse Market.

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

### Fig. IL.-Transferred Comb

In filling the frames with combs, cut from a box hive the largest and straightest sheets having the most sealed worker brood in them, and so cut that the frame will fit over them snugly, taking pains so far as possible to have the comb placed in the frame in the same position as it was built. The comb, if not heavy, can be held in place temporarily by slender wire nails, pushed through holes punched in the side 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 heat of the hive, and with the weight of the bees that will cluster on it to repair the cut edges and fasten them to the bars, unsupported combs are very apt to give way, creating disastrous confusion. Thus 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 handful of Glauber's salts dissolved and fed with the mash once in two weeks will be found beneficial in keeping the blood cool. This treatment should be followed until you can cut fresh grass. You may then substitute grass for the bran and oats. Too much grass must not be given; a little two or three times a week will do the horse good.

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policeman, who also was walking his machine. He asked me if I had met a man on a bicycle coming from Thun, and I told him quite truly that I had not. He seemed discouraged, and told me all about the bicycle theft, and the arrest of the wrong man. He feared the thief had hidden in the forest until he and his comrade went past, and then perhaps took the steamer across the lake, or the villain might merely have pretended to take the north road, while in reality he went by the south. Thus the policeman hoped to meet him yet. I promised to keep a lookout, and the officer went on. When I reached Thun and came to the place where I got the bicycle, I found the man was at Interlaken, and his wife, whe knew all about the robbery, was amazed to see the thief return the machine, and place five frances and his thanks on the counter.

return the machine, and place involvations and the counter. I regret to say that the apparent honesty of this action did not commend itself to the authorities. They looked on it as a russ of a crafty scoundrel, who realized that, so vigilant were the police, it was impossible for him to escape, and so en-deavored to throw dust in the eyes of the wise men of the place. I therefore had to pay the expenses of the case, and apologize to everybody concerned. Thus the bioycle, at five frances a day, was not so cheap as I had at first supposed.—Detroit Free Press.

## THE QUIET HOUR.

## The Teacher's Reward.

Ye shall shine as the stars in the fadeless forever, Who turn unto Jesus the perishing here. Who gently are leading the lambs to the pasture Where floweth the water so cooling and clear.

Then prayerfully, carefully, go to your labors, And deal with them wisely, the souls of your care, Never forgetting, though lofty or lowly, How costly a gem is the spirit they bear.

Better by far than all worldly bestowment, Is the reward that your service will win; Turning to righteousness souls of the children, Stooping to gather the poorest ones in.

Time, with its guerdons of honor and treasure, Soon will be lost in the measureless sea, But yonder a crown, that is starred with the glory Of souls for thy hire, will be waiting for thee.

Then turn not thy hand from the work that's before thee ; Nor suffer thy heart to grow careless and cold ; The seed you are sowing with patience and prayer, Ere long will be waving in harvests of gold.

Not long may it be till the Master shall call thee; Not long till the time of thy mission is o'er,— Then work while the day lasts, and ere the night shadow Shall gather its gloom—and ye labor no more.

## Seizing Opportunities.

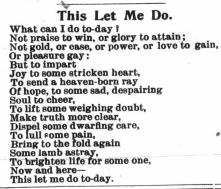
A lady, once, writing to a young man in the navy, who was almost a stranger, thought, "Shall I close this as anybody would, or shall I say a word for my Master?" and, lifting up her heart for a moment, she wrote, telling him that his constant change of scene and place was an apt illustration of the word, "Here we have no continuing city," and asked if he could say. "I seek one to come." Trem-

asked if he could say, "I seek one to come." Trem-blingly, she folded it and sent it off. Back came the answer, "Thank you so much for those kind words! I am an orphan, and no one has spoken to me like that since my mother died, long years ago." The arrow shot at venture hit home, and the young man shortly after rejoiced in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of peace. How often do we, as Christians, close a letter to

those we know have no hope "as anybody would," when we might say a word for Jesus! Shall we not embrace each opportunity in the future?

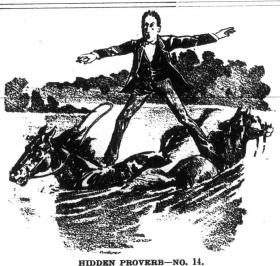
May every soul that touches mine, Be it the slightest contact, get therefrom some good, Some little grace; one kindly thought, One aspiration yet unfelt, one bit of courage, for the darkening sky; one gleam of faith to bear the thickening ills of life; One glimpse of brighter skies beyond the gathering mists,

A man's influence lives forever. He dies, is buried, and goes to his reward; but his influence is left behind to work, and it will build up or wreck lives down through the coming ages, according as it is good or bad. "Gather up my influence and bury it with me" were the dying words of a wrecked young man to his weeping friends. How his re-quest startled them, and lacerated their bleeding hearts with a deeper agony! How impossible to comply with the request! By living as he had lived he had created a working force which only the Omnipotent could annihilate—and God does not annihilate.



## THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

IHE CHILDKEN'S COKNEK. A "Proverb-Hunt" will now begin this column. A prize is offered for correct solutions of the first three pictures. Only *children of subscribers* may compete, and competitors must be under sixteen years of age. Answers should be sent in for each group, e. g., 13, 46, 79, etc. A prize is offered for each group of three pictures, and a better one at the end of the year for the largest number of correct answers. Letters marked "Proverb-Hunt" will not be opened until ten days after the *third* picture of each group is issued. The *first* letter opened, containing correct answers, will be prize winner; all others will receive honorable mention. Address your letters to Cousin Dorothy, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont., and mark them "Proverb-Hunt"—outside the envelope.



The winner of the prize for fourth group of proverbs is G. B. Rothwell, Ottawa P. O. Oat. The correct answers are: No.-10, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"; No. 11, "To receive a favor is to sell your liberty"; No. 12, "Every dog has his day." I think that Stewart Pearce, Wallacetown, Ont., and Annie McLean, Turtle Lake, Ont., deserve honorable mention, having answered two proverbs correctly and made a very good try at the third. I hope John Sheehan is not ill— this is the first group he has failed in. Even if you can only this is the first group he has failed in. Even if you can only answer one proverb correctly, send in your answers promptly— you may still win the prize at the end of the year. Sometimes MSS. are posted in *scaled* envelopes, marked "Printer's Copy" and stamped with one cent of postage. This would be all right if the envelopes were left *open* for inspection; as it is, the P. O. charges four cents extra for such correspondence. In future, such letters will not be accepted. Remember, you cannot send a *scaled* package for one cent. Don't be alarmed, Lila, your dates are correct. COUSIN DOROTHY.

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 one who has been the most faithful shall have the prettiest pony I can find in the city.'

MAY 1, 1896

- "A real pony?" "Oh, Auntie!"

"Oh, Auntie!" "You darling Auntie!" "Oh! oh! oh!" These exclamations and a series of rapturous

hugs followed Mrs. Taylor's remarks. "I don't mean," she continued, "that you are to do the task only. You must assist in the general work besides, but this particular task is never to be work besides, but this particular task is hever to be neglected. But come, my blossoms, if we sit up 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 up to her room.

up to her room. The next morning Mrs. Taylor started on her journey, and the following afternoon Mrs. Allison announced that she would give the hour between two and three to considering the plans of her daughters. They were all sitting in solemn state when she entered the room, but at a signal from Makel who desails lowed to be caregoing the Mabel, who dearly loved to be ceremonious, they rose and stood in line.

e and stood in line. "Mabel, you speak first," said their mother. "Mabel, you speak first," said their mother. Mabel drew a quick breath. was all she said.

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 and there are some other things I wouldn't like to try—Maud's and my embroidered white dresses for one thing ["Two, you mean," whispered Maud.]— 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."

them.

"But what is the 'it' and 'them'?" asked Bernice.

"Cake box and cooky jar," was Maud's laconic reply. "Yes, mamma, I will see that they are never empty."

"If you are willing to take such a responsibility it will lighten my labors very much," replied Mrs.

Allison. "That is what I want to do," declared Maud, rather loftily.

"Well, my little bees," said mamma, "what

have you chosen?" "The dusting all over the house, and I'll try to dust the inside places as well as the outside ones," answered Blanche.

She was rewarded with a loving smile, and then

all turned to Bernice. "I'll have to take the milk things," and the little girl knelt at her mother's side. "You know how we all hate to wash that great stock of pans and all the pails twice every day. I didn't want to take them, but I couldn't get them out of mind, so I just had to " had to

"My daughters, you have all planned well. I trust I shall be able to give Aunt May a good report of each one. Now we will take our sewing out on the veranda, and Maud shall read us another chapter from 'Joe's Boys.' (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Modern Grandmothers.

## MAY ]

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for de blosso tulip each s ful its beauty ing, cr On make questi Ŵith can d the gi wise. of a li him. bush, higher some t as he and th glorio and hi existe scarce flew fr little ( one ki fast w he fle song g only a ing gr cheerf which makir better if so t

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To make this life worth while, and heaven a surer heritage.

A sculptor once showed a visitor his studio. It was full of gods. One was very curious. The face was concealed by being covered with hair, and there were wings on each foot. "What is its name?" said the spectator. "Opportunity," was the reply. "Why is his face hidden?" "Because men seldom know him when he comes to them." "Why has he wings upon his feet?" "Because he is soon gone, and once gone he cannot be overtaken."-Selected.

## Personal Work.

All persons have their own particular work in life to do, and it must be accomplished by their own individual labor.

No other helper can relieve them of the respon-No other helper can relieve them of the respon-sibility or share in the work given them. Others may encourage and sympathize, but they cannot take part in the work. What is done by each one may be much or little; the quantity does not count for as much as the spirit with which the work is entered upon and the faithful devotion to its performance. It is God's will and purpose that this personal work should be done personally, and His name is more truly glorified by everyone who does his own work in his own sphere, without asking for or expecting another to do it for him.

Personal work is like hand-picked fruit, which keeps much better than the windfall or that which falls to the ground as the result of shaking. In the latter case the fruit is often wormeaten or bruised. What the world needs to-day is a quiet, earnest, personal witness for Christ in every-day life, and this witness supported by a consistent life. Not what a man says, but the way it is said and the life of the man who says it, counts.

It is easy for some to talk fluently about religion from a platform, but many who can do this with great ease have been an injury to the cause of their Master by the inconsistency of their private lives. Personal work of this kind is slow and often very discouraging, but experience shows that it is the most lasting and satisfactory.

## 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," as Bernice used to say. Still, Farmer Allison never complained, for he was very proud of his four girls.

First came Maud and Mabel, the twins, who were 13; then Bernice and Blanche, the twins, who were 11.

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 her time with her brother's family, but this was to be only a two days' visit, as she was on her way west. The subject under discussion was one we all associate with the busy city-help in the kitchen. Honest Gretchen had served them faithfully for many years, but the day before had been summoned to the side of her sick mother.

"Gretchen will return as soon as her mother recovers," Mrs. Allison was explaining to Mrs. Taylor, "and, after her devotion to us, f must keep the place for her, which, as it is vacation, I believe I can do easily, with the help of my girls

"Let me see," said papa, immediately closing one eye, "two thirteens are twenty-six, thirty-seven, forty-eight. Why, May, there's forty-eight years among them, and that is more than their methods are Ldon't think I will be method. mother's age. I don't think I will have to look for another girl.

Auntie May caressed the head of Blanche, who sat near her. "Girlies," she said, "I believe in women knowing how to do housewack. Now, I

You "wonder where they've gone to, those grandmothers of

yore, With such quaint old nursery jingles that we always cried for

more, With their spectacles and aprons and their ruffled muslin caps, And their puffs of snowy hair and their broad, enticing laps!"

Why, they've gone, dear, with the children of those old and happy days When little ones were little ones, in thoughts and acts and

ways, When everything was different and simpler lives were led. Those days are gone, "the times have changed"; with that, the whole is said.

The grandma of the "modern child" must crimp and talk and dress; If not, I fear the modern child might love her grandma less,

For lads and lasses of these days are critical, I ween,— With a grandma of "ye olden time" they wouldn't once be

But, after all, beneath the dress, and this we won't forget, That grandma's grandma, now as then, her love is ours yet; And if the children turn to her-demand her love and care, They'll find that underneath it all the grandma's always there. -F. S. A., in Boston Transcript.

## I Wouldn't be Cross.

I wouldn't be cross, dear, it's never worth while; Disarm the vexation by wearing a smile. Let hap a disaster, a trouble, a loss, Just meet the thing boldly, and never be cross.

I wouldn't be cross, dear, with people at home, They love you so fondly, whatever may come. You may count on the kinsfolk around you to stand, Oh, loyally true in a brotherly band ! So, since the fine gold far exceedeth the dross, I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

I wouldn't be cross with a stranger. Ah no! To the pilgrims we meet on the life path we owe This kindness, to give them good cheer as they pass, To clear out the fint-stones and plant the soft grass. No. dear, with a stranger, in trial or loss, I perchance might be silent; I wouldn't be cross.

No bitterness sweetens, no sharpness may heal The wound which the soul is too proud to reveal. No ency hath peace; by a fret and a jar The beautiful work of our hands we may mar. Let happen what may, dear, of trouble and loss, I wouldn't be cross, love, I wouldn't be cross.

band, charn I k to kn intere I shou also in will b pens please where or gir

heart

### FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

# UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

## MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,-"Taking the year together, my dear, You'll always find the May,"

says the old song, and very true words they are. Gone are "the uncertain pleasures of an April day," as Shakespeare terms them, but, after all, were not those self-same pleasures appreciated all the more for their very uncertainty, and now there is no more

"Waiting for the quiet rambles, Where the fragrant hawthorn brambles, With the woodbine alternating, Scent the dewy way,"

for dear old May, with her wealth of fair wild blossoms, is here. In the gardens the crocus and tulip have awakened from their long sleep, and each seems to vie with the other in making beautiful its surroundings. The plum trees are bowers of beauty, and the young, tender grass comes "creeping, creeping everywhere." On every side we see countless things that

make us give an emphatic affirmative to the question so often heard, "Is life worth living?" With so many blessings surrounding us, who can doubt it ! Only those persons who misuse the gifts so beneficently given can think other-Attracted this morning by the singing wise 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 higher he hopped and again poured forth the glad-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 anthem, his little throat swelling and his small body quivering, as if the very joy of existence so filled his heart that the tiny frame could scarcely contain it. Then down he

flew from his lofty perch, his bright little eyes searching for tidbits of one kind and another till his break-fast was secured, and then up again he flew and once more the joyous song gladdened my ears. He was only a common, insignificant-looking graybird, but he faithfully and cheerfully performed the work which God sent him here to do, making the world seem brighter and better for his presence. I thought if so tiny a creature can add to the happiness of the world, how much more should we do, who are so much more gifted, to benefit our fellow-creatures? I think we cannot do better than follow the example of that little bird-keep going upward, singing as we go, and doing our duty, whatever it may be:

"Never looking beyond us, Out of our little sphere; If we could fill another, God would not leave us here."

Dearie me, I wonder if that little bird was conscious of the long train of thought he aroused in your old uncle's mind !

Other songs are greeting my ear just now, for the curtains of night are closely drawn and the morning songsters are hushed, but the chatter of a rippling steam near by, and

## 4-DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

An antithetical proverb; to ruin; to exalt; a metal; to flow gently; a messenger. The initials form the name of a fruit, which alone, of all vegetable productions, possesses the oppo-site qualities of extreme offensiveness to one sense and of the highest gratefulness to the other sense most closely allied to it. The finals form the name of a place where it grows. CLARA ROBINSON.

5-AN ACROSTIC. The first letter in each line is taken, and when transposed

The first letter in each line is transformed to the answer. Dear cousin, in this puzzle, greet A youth who, story tells, Each night across the Dardanelles, Like Neptune, swam his love to greet; Nor breasting wave his strength did tire; Repaired and buoyed by love's hot fire; Engulfed at last by storms was lost. CHARLIE S. EDWARDS. 6-NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

423 is a number. 4567 belongs to earth. 678 well-known animals. 9, 10, 11, 2 is a story. 6514 is a fog. 654978 is worn in winter.

WHOLE is given to emotion. LOUISE MCLACHLAN. 7-GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

7-GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA. DEAR COUSIN (town on coast of Newfoundland),-I (town in British Columbia) hope you will have a good time on your birthday. (City in Maine) says she will be up on (bay on coast of Newfoundland) Sunday, and will stay awhile, and I think young (town in Ohio) will be with her. I would like if you and (lake between Michigan and Ontario) could be here also. I am going to put a tent up at the river, at the (cape on the south west of England). Father has just bought me a lovely (name of rocks near Lake Superior) of (group of islands off British Columbia), and has promised me one of Queen (city on Vancouver Island). I will then have three pictures, for I now have a picture of (lake running through southern boundary of Quebec). My brother (city in New Brunswick) and (county in New Brunswick) are going to (strait between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick county), and (river in north-east territory of Canada) is going to (forest city of Ontario).

Your sincere cousin, (Town in British Columbia). HARMOND BRADLEY.

he used to be so active ! We wonder, yet hardly expect it, for he has sat that way so long that we 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 carpet as possible. If the patient uses a cuspidor carpet as possible. If the patient uses a cuspidor in his room he should (being able) take care of it himself, thoroughly washing it in hot water every 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 should be used; then, when he returns to his room they can be burned—this is not only for the good of they can be burned—this is own as well for it is those about him, but his own as well, for it is acknowledged by the best authorities that many consumptives would recover if they did not retake the disease through their own carelessness.

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 many as one can take during the day. They must 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 codiver oil. Pastry should be shunned as of little use. The great point is not to eat a large quantity of everygreat point is not to eat a large quantity of every-thing or anything, but only such a quantity as the stomach can take care of, and it should be of the

stomach can take care of, and it should be of the most easily digested and most nutritious food. For fruit, grapes are the best, followed by figs (in certain cases), oranges (especially before break-fast), and dates. The value of grapes can hardly be over-estimated. Onions, in the vegetable line, if the stomach will allow, are excellent, also tomatoes and celery. If oatmeal is used it should be thoroughly cooked, and the plain Scotch oatmeal is the best. This kind made into a thick batter by adding water and a little

batter by adding water and a little 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 furnished him a room, you have done all there is to dc. You must try to keep him cheerful, for one thing, and he can't be that if left to his own thoughts

all day. Aside 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-fivedegrees during the night and as near seven-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 thoroughly. Some one ought, also, to rub his back in the same way. During this time he sips a cup of hot water, slowly, which will relieve his cough and prepare his stomach for breakfast. A few drops of listerine in this water is drops of listerine in this water is beneficial.

About two o'clock he should be thoroughly rubbed again, in alcohol, for this not only strengthens but rests him, and allows him to breathe freer and deeper. It also keeps the lameness from the chest, and is a At night, on going to bed, he should take a sponge bath. Dissolve a small handful of sea-salt 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 be rubbed over chest and back with an emulsion composed of three parts sweet oil to one of ammo-nia. Shake it well before using. After this treatment, let him have a glass of pure, cool water, and he will get the maximum of sleep, which is a glorious thing in his case. Half a dozen times during the day, while sitting or standing, indoors or out, he should take twenty as long, deep breaths as possible, filling his lungs with new air. WALTER M. HAZELTINE.



19

the many-toned chorus of the frog band, make a melody not lacking in charms

I believe one of my boys wants to know "if Uncle Tom is still interested in the Puzzle Department." Interested-I should say I am! Not only in the puzzle work, but 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 its pleasant task to someone younger, but whenever or wherever he hears of the success of any of his boys or girls, a thrill of pride and pleasure will fill the heart of Your loving UNCLE Том.

## Puzzles.

### 1-CONUNDRUM.

What applied to them? What applied to them? When walking along our country road, One hot and sultry day. An old and well-respected friend I met upon the way. Among other things I asked my friend If he had abundance of joys. Said he, the same applies to them As to the father of my boys. T. V T. W. BANKS.

### 2-ENIGMA.

My FIRST is a girl's name. My SECOND is a plant. My THIRD is a portion of what means "basket." My FOURTH is the prevailing fashion. My WHOLE is a young lady. LILY D LILY DAY.

### 3-PUZZLE

When 4 was walking 21 the 456 Others went 4132 the 523 32 5436 the beautiful 1236 Whose 3216 was so 1456 and free.

The 456 was so 1456 and smooth That we thought 'twas 123 456 but glass, ind for 2156 41 our lives we didn't care For any other laddie or lass.

So we just went 4132 our fun, And we didn't TOTAL the time But our pastime was such a cheerful 216 That we cared 123 a 5613 or a dime. T. W. BANKS

## TWO LITTLE GIRLS AND THEIR PONY AT THE TORONTO HORSE SHOW.

# 8-CHARADE

Now that I am a puzzler too, With pride I almost burst; I offer this charade to you To find where I am FIRST.

SECOND the letters count, I vow When you have found the word; I don't ask you to count them now, For that would be absurd.

To sing a THIRD and clap the hands For me is far from meet. I join your happy little band To swell its scant COMPLETE. RICHARD JOHNSON.

## Answers to April 1st Puzzles.

Carpet. 2—Bark, dark, hark, lark, mark, park. "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." 5-Forgive.

	6-(1) SPINE POLO	(2) THIGH HALO
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## Care of Consumptives.

We read a great deal about the sickroom and the care of the sick ; but there is one class of people about whose care little is heard. I refer to consumptives—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 that while these are good, more especially the last two, there is something else which must go with them to obtain the best results.

Good nursing is as desirable in cases of this kind as in any other, but that fact is seldom realized. sunshine and wonder he does not move about more; nostrils into the throat. Don't swallow it.-Marion.

## Treatment for Catarrh.

In the first place you need an atomizer if you are in earnest in your decision to treat your catarrh at home. 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 you wish to use it take two teaspoonfuls of the bottle mixture and put in the atomizer with two tablespoonfuls of warm water, and use it thoroughly in each nostril four or five times. If the throat is inflamed spray that also, using the tip which comes purposely for the throat. The relief will be This should be used night and morning. I great. wonder if all know what a valuable remedy listerine is? It is excellent for the teeth, and also to use as a gargle for sore throat, or in catarrhal affections. For a gargle take one teaspoonful of listerine to six teaspoonfuls of warm water. If you cannot afford an atomizer pour the mixture into the palm of your We see the sick one sitting for hours in the warm hand and snuff it so that it will pass through the

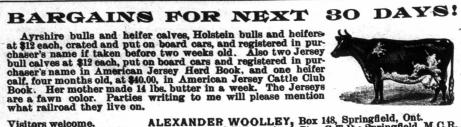
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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

# A Day at Maple Shade. April sunshine had just swept away the

snows from the broad, rolling fields of "Maple Shade," bringing into view the new "clove catch," and the refreshing greenness of as fine





ALEXANDER WOOLLEY, Box 148, Springfield, Ont. Putnam Sta., C.P.R.; Aylmer Sta., G.T.R.; Springfield, M.C.R. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

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The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to J. W. CAMERON, Ingersoll, Ont.

(Successor to M. T. BUCHANAN.)



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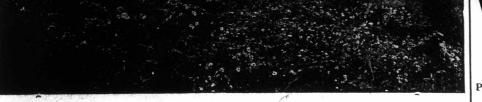
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## STOCK GOSSIP.

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

It is said that a new breed of swine called "belted swine" has been propagated in Massa-chusetts. Several years ago Chester Whites, Berkshires and Duroc-Jerseys were crossed in the following proportion: one-half Chester, three-eights Berkshire, and one-eight Duroc-Jersey. The result is a beautiful specimen of pigs that bear white belts over the shoulders and in front of hams, the rest of the body being a light drab with small black spots. They are now coming fairly uniform in color. They are now coming fairly uniform in color. Mr. Edgar Silcox, Shedden, writes:-"My herd of Jerseys have wintered splendidly, and I have plenty of feed to the good. I have pur-chased from Mr. McIntyre, Lawrence, a grand-daughter and great-granddaughter of Massena (Mrs. E. M. Jones' great Jersey cow), and two daughters of Rustler of St. Lambert stock, from George Smith & Son, Grimsby, and three daughters of Ida's Romeo (bred by Mrs. E. M. Jones), also two daughters of St. Lam-bert of Coronmore (bred by Capit. Rolph, Mark-ham). I sold to George Smith & Son, Grimsby, a cow, Rose of Oak Grove; she is hard to beat in the show ring. I received a long price for her."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE DORSET-HORNS A GOOD WORD FOR THE DOREST-HORKS. SIR.—My experience in sheep breeding in this country has been remarkably satisfactory. I have at the present time four hundred sheep at home; two hundred of these I am breeding, the rest feeding for mutton. Have also a number out on shares, some of which paid very well; with others, it did not pay, as they were not properly cared for. I have in my flock pure-bred Dorset-Horns, Shropshires, Cota-wolds, and Lincolns; also crosses of the above breeds as well as Southdown crosses and find



A TYPICAL TRIO OF SHROPSHIRE LAMBS, AT "MAPLE SHADE, ' THE HOME OF HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

9-a-o

A TYPICAL TRIO OF SHROPSHIRE LAMBS, AT "MAI early last fall, and reproduced herewith, will give perhaps a better idea of their style than words. Some 35 breeding ewes are kept, and this spring's crop of lambs were strong, growthy, and very uniform, being from a ram of Maple Shade breeding. But we must hasten from the sheep pens. The average visitor will probably find in the herd of some three score and ten Shorthorns his chief object of study and admiration. As FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers well know, Scotch blood dominates, as with the sheep, so here again the outstanding impression that one gets after a careful survey of this herd is *uniformity* both in conformation and color, then vigor, size with quality, and that elusive but, moreover, essential thing, if one aspires to Shorthorn aristocracy, called "character." To have wrought out such a combination till it has become a fixity, for it stands out in special evidence among the latest generations, is to have, like Amos Cruickshank, achieved great-ness as a breeder. The rows of yearling and two-year-old heifers by Earl of March =17252= would delight the eye of any cattle man, the prevailing color being a rich red, after the Earl, who, by the way, was bred by Messra. Watt, of Salem, Ont., being sired by Barmpton Hero, dam English Lady. He is a fine-tem-pered bull, of many good points, and the youngsters tell of his prepotency. His rising successor is the lusty roan, Revenue =21053=, bred by Gaunt, of St. Helen's, Ont., rising three years old, by the Earl of Moray =16188=, dam Lady Lovell, by Lord Lovel, by Royal Barmpton; so that he has enough of the old type blood not to be too radical a departure from what has been demonstrated good. Before thesebulls were Conqueror, Sussex, and Patriot. What an opportunity, we thought, looking over the young females, to select the four-



May is a grand planting month, and we have a vast amount of Nursery stock, in a dormant condition, that can be safely planted throughout the month. Our Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Norway Spruce and other Evergreens, all sizes; Shrubs, Climbers, Roses, hardy on own roots; Vines, etc., cannot be excelled. Our prices this spring are about one-half former years. Price 1 lists free. Orders by letter have most careful atten-tion.

## Geo. Leslie & Son,

NURSERYMEN, TORONTO.

## Choice Shorthorn Cows, HEIFERS, and HEIFER CALVES

of good milking strain, for sale at very moderate prices. Also BERKSHIRE PIGS, of October and January litters; both sex.

Wm. Rivers,

13-1-y-om Springhill Farm, WALKERTON, ONT.

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# "Spramotor **Is** First!"

## THE REST NOWHERE.

A<sup>T</sup> the test of spraying apparatus held at Grimsby on the 2nd of April, under the Judges Appointed by the Fruit Growers of Canada, and with 14 Competitors, Nine from Canada and Five from the United States, the "Spramotor" was awarded First Place, and the nearest competitor to it was more than Double the price. This result was a great surprise to the people, and very gratifying to Canadian enterprise. Write to the Depart-ment of Agriculture of Ontario for a copy of the judges' report. Send three-cent stamp for our latest treatise on spraying. 357 Richmond Streat 357 Richmond Street,

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London.

us to-day.

wolds, and Lincolns; also crosses of the above breeds, as well as Southdown crosses, and find the closer the wool, the better the sheep will do in this country. Sheep will not do well in inclorures, and the storms are too severe on open-wooled sheep. I have sixteen pure-bred Dorsets. They fare alike with the rest, and they are all in better condition than the others, owing to their heavy, close fleece. Have fed my breeding ewes on hay and sheaf oats this past winter, and am very much pleased with the result. I think it is the best and also the cheapest way of feeding which I have yet tried, and the lambs are coming bigger and stronger this year than they have ever done before. The Dorsets breed twice a year. Some people thought this would be no advantage in Manitoba, owing to the long, cold winters, but I find that my second crop of lambs do equally as well as the first. Emerson, Man. breeds, as well as Southdown crosses, and fine as well as the firs Emerson, Man.

## Tuberculosis in the Milk.

I UDEFCUIOSIS IN THE MIIK. The lowa State Veterinary Department has conducted an exhaustive series of experiments to determine whether tuberculosis in cattle is hereditary. They conclude it is not. Calves from cows affected with tuberculosis when fed milk from healthy cows become healthy, and calves from healthy cows become healthy, and calves from healthy cows fed on milk from diseased ones contract the disease. It is determined that the disease is transmitted only by the milk, and that it can also be trans-mitted to persons as well as cattle if the dis-eased milk is used. The experiments have been made at the State Agricultural College, and have extended over a long time.







# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

# FOR SALE!

HALF THE FAMOUS BELVEDERE HERD OF JERSEYS, owing to most of my farm being sold. Not a Culling Out; but purchasers given their choice at Lowest Prices I ever offered. For many years I have taken everywhere

FIRST HERD PRIZE. and some of these animals, with their descendants, are for sale. There is seldom such an opportun-ity to get together a superb Dairy Herd, that will also SWEEP THE SHOW RINGS.

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

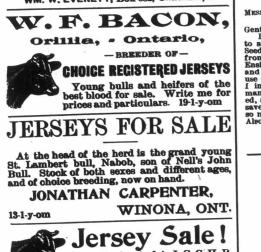
"Dairying for Profit," By Mrs. E. M. Jones. Best book ever written. 50 cents by mail. ROBT. BROWN, Box 107, Brockville, Ont., Can

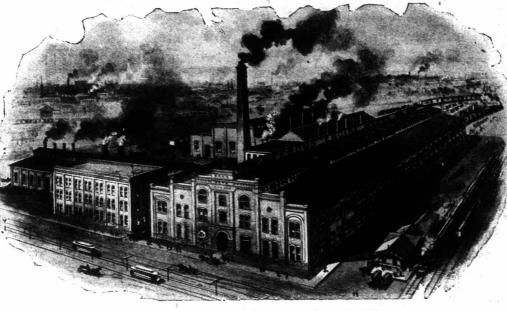


JERSEYS FOR SALE. - Young Cows and Heifers in calf, Heifer Calves and Bull Calves, richly bred, best test-ing strains, and good color. Also first-class Berkshire Boars and Sows, bred straight from imported stock. Come and see or write for prices. for price

J. C. SNELL, - Snelgrove P.O., Ont. R. R. Station, Brampton, G. T. R., and C. P.R. 8-y-om

MAPLE CITY HERD JERSEYS. Forest Fern. 3-1-y-0 WM. W. EVERETT, Box 552, Chatham, Ont





THE NEW WATEROUS WORKS AT BRANTFORD, ONT

Southern Sweet ENSILAGE CORN is what you want for ensilage purposes. It stands more dry weather and will produce

ULRICH'S Illinois Mammoth

Tilsonburg, Ont., 4-1-96. MESSRS, E. R. ULRICH & SON, Springfield, Illinois : Gentlemen.-In reply to your favor of March 27th, beg to say that the Mammoth S. uthern Sweet Seed Corn that we planted last spring, from which we grew such heavy crops of Ensilage, was seed we purchased from you, and I have no objection to your making use of the fact in advertising your corn. I inclose a printed circular. I had so many enquiries asking what seed I plant-ed, and how I cuitivated my corn and saved it in silos. I had not time to answer so many letters, and so had some printed. Algo one on the silo. Yours truly.

Yours truly, Signed) E. D. TILLSON. (Signed)

more ensilage on poor or good soil than any we know of. Ask your

seed dealer there for it, and use no other. <sup>•</sup> It is endorsed by some of the best seedsmen through. out Canada. Don't let them press you into using any other, but insist on having your

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE. WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY.

seed dealer show you our book of testimonials and invoice dated this season. It will pay you. Also ask for our Yellow Dent, which is very choice. Our sales this year have been very heavy.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The New Waterous

199

Engine Works. The Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ont., who have The Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ont., who have carried on business successfully for over fifty years, have out-grown their old premises, which have now been vacated to enter their new works, which are de-signed with a view to enable the Company to turn out the class of machinery that they build with the least possible expense for handling either the raw material or the finished machine. The buildings are extremely well lighted from the sides and the roof, there being no dark places, and the danger from fire is minimized from the fact that the walls of the different buildings extend through the roof. The raw material is taken directly from the car to the storehouse, or the place where it is to be worked up, and the finished article is delivered directly into the car. The business is that of manufacturing engines, boilers, sa will and wood working machinery, brick machinery, steam fire engines and fire department supplies. As the illustration given herewith indi-cates, the new works present a very fine exterior appearance and cover a large area of ground. We congratulate the Company on their advancement.

## The Light Horse Engraving.

"A SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY." "A SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY." Gentlemen,-New premium light horse en-graving, "Canada's Glory," a companion piece to the popular draft horse picture, "Can-ada's Pride," is received. I thank you very much for sending me a copy of this admirable picture. I am sure you are doing a service to the country in bringing so prominently under the notice of farmers everywhere these choice examples of horses doing service throughout the Dominion. Yours very truly, Director Central Experimental Farm. Ottawa.

Ottawa. FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE O. A. C.

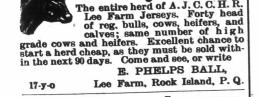
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE 0. A. C. Gentlemen, —I have pleasure in acknowledg-ing the receipt of a copy of the light horse picture, "Canada's Glory," which you were so kind as to send me with the FARMER'S ADVO-CATE a few days ago. Common or inferior horses are worth very little at the present time, but well-bred horses of a superior class still bring a good price; and I think your pio-ture will be very much appreciated by all who are interested in improving our horses or are anxious to raise such animals as can be sold to advantage in either the home or the foreign market. I must compliment you on the general style of the ploture and the information which it contains. I think it is a credit to the man-agement of the ADVOCATE.

it contains. I tilled to contains. agement of the ADVOCATE. Very truly yours, Guelph, Ont. President Agricultural College.

A SOURCE OF PLEASURE.

A SOURCE OF PLEASURE. Gentlemen, — Please excuse my delay in acknowledging the receipt of your very fine emgraving, which you name with propriety "Canada's Glory." I think you can and should feel much pride in being able to pro-duce so fine a picture. Your energy and efforts and the time and cost must have been very great, and I hope that you will not suffer loss; but that you were able to make it such a fine picture must be a great satisfaction. Please accept my thanks. It affords me great pleasure to own so fine a picture. N.S. Fish, Secretary Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Ass'n. Groton, Conn. WORTHY "THE BEST ROOM."

WORTHY "THE BEST ROOM."



## **GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS**

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

FOR SALE A very fine-sey Bull, fifteen months old. Very vigorous, and has grand form and quality. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Goderich P. O.

g.

## MEADOWBROOK JERSEYS.

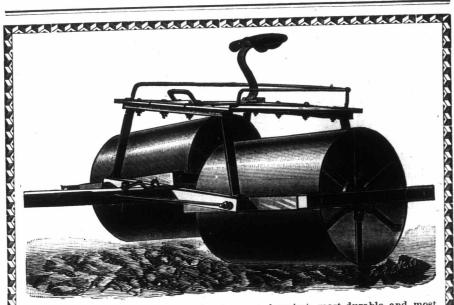
EDGAR SILCOX, Shedden, Ont.,

Breeder of high-class St. Lambert Jerseys. A couple of young Bulls for sale, grand individ-uals, nine and fourteen months old, from Rose of Oak Grove and Edna Hugo, sire Robin of Meadowbrook. 21-1-y-o

A. J.C.C. FOR SALE.—Bull Calf, solid fawn, eight months; grandson of 100%, who was own brother to sire of Mary Anne of St. Lambert. One Heifer, 10 months, sire Baron Hugo of St. Anne's. Price, \$100 for pair, ex-press prepaid. Sunny Lea Farm. 17-1-y-0 KNOWLTON, P.Q.



Dana's Ear Labels for sheep, cattle, etc. Stamped with any This is the genuine label, used by all the lead-ing record associations and breeders. Samples free. Agents wanted. C. H. DANA, b Lom West Lebanon, N. Hamp.



E. R. ULRICH & SON,

Springfield, Ills.

"The Dale Steel Land Roller is the strongest, heaviest, most durable and most economical roller for farming purposes at present made in the world." THE ESTATE OF T. T. COLEMAN, SEAFORTH, ONT ARIO. SEAFORTH. J UN FARIO

WORTHY "THE BEST ROOM." Sir,—Your handsome horse engraving, "Can-ada's Glory," is before me. It is certainly worthy of a nice frame and a place in our "best room." The other engraving, "Canada's Pride," which you issued a few years ago, has been admired by many visitors here, but I think this one will "take" better, because more of our people are admirers of the light horse and can better appreciate the fine work which has been done on this engraving. With best wishes for the ADVOCATE and thanking you for the picture, W. A. SHAFOR, Sec'y Am. Oxford Down Breeders' Association. Middleton, O. EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD OF "MISS BAKER."

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD OF "MISS BAKER."

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD OF "MISS BAKER." Dear Sir. – I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your superb premium éngraving, "Canada's Glory." I have seen several of the horses, and it is not flattery to say that Mr. Brigden has surpassed anything hitherto at-tempted in this line. The portrait of Messra. Sorby's great harness mare, Miss Baker, is ex-ceptionally true to life. I feel sure that every subscriber of the ADVOCATE who loves a good horse (and who does not ?) will be highly pleased with "Canada's Glory." G. W. CLEMONS,

Sec'y Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. St. George, Ont.

[NOTE.—Any subscriber can secure a copy of "Canada's Glory" by simply sending us (in-closing \$1.00) the name of one new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.—EDITOR.]

WM. J. RUDD, W.M. J. KUDD, Eden Mills, Fairview Stock Farm, breeder of Choice Devon Cattle, Cotswold and Suffolk Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, and Plymouth Fowl. Young stock of the above, and of the best quality, always on hand. I can also furnish a car-load of Cotswolds, shear-ling rams and ewes of



ling rans and ewes of the choicest quality. Write me for particulars. Shipping-G.T.R. and C.P.R., Guelph 13-1-y-o

**ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE** 



STOCK GOSSIP.

200

W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont., makes a special mering in Plymouth Rock eggs in another solumn. Read it.

column. Read it. G. A. Brodie, Craigieburn Farm, Betheeda, Ont., writes:--"I have been exceedingly well pleased with my advertisement and am pretty well sold out, having only two young bulls eft. One is a very handsome and thickly-fisched roan two-year-old and the other a ten-months-old red calf of excellent quality. I have lately purchased two first-class sows of the large English Berkshire breed from 'Bow Park,' and expect soon to be classed as a swine breeder." Park,

swine breeder." Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont., has recently issued a catalogue and prize list of his Poland-China hogs and various breeds of poultry. The catalogue contains a number of fouls in his yards. The Captain has recently written us that he has lately purchased a pure-bred Jersey cow and calf from J. C. Snell, of Snelgrove. The proprietor of Pine Grove stock farm evidently wants the best.

stock farm evidently wants the best. A. & D. Brown, Iona, Ont., write, under date of April 24th:--"We never before had inquiries for stock so numerous as of late, but on account of feed being so scarce buyers are holding off. We sold one bull to John Cars-well, Iona, of which he is very proud. We still have two left which should please anyone. Our young stock from imported Royal George are a grand lot, quite surpassing our expecta-tions. Our cattle are coming out in good form, notwithstanding the great scarcity of feed."

notwithstanding the great scarcity of feed." Mr. Geo. Padget, of Buttonville, Ont., offers in our advertising columns a few fine young Berkshires of such blood as the famous boar, Enterprise, imp. Gladstone, and Oxford Daisy. A very fine litter of youngsters are now ready for shipment, out of Bella <u>4271</u>— by Royal Herbert <u>2402</u>—, and sired by Dollar Lad (2901), he by imp. Enterprise. He is also offer-ing a couple of good young boars, about six months old and fit for service, at very low prices, considering their quality. Mr. Padget's Berkshires, as can be seen, are of the choicest blopd, and should find ready sale. Jas. S. Smith. Maple Lodgre. writes us, under

blopd, and should find ready sale. Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, writes us, under date of April 17th:—"Fortunately, we have abundance of feed to last until the middle of May, and the stock are doing splendidly;— calves and lambs are very numerous and thrifty. Our grand old cow, Constance of Maple Lodge, has recently given us a very handsome red heifer calf by Abbotsford, and we also have our first get of the present stock bull, Caithness. It is a beautiful bull calf and very promising. His dam is now giving us over 50 pounds of milk per day, and her dam is giving rather more. Our stock is sold down pretty close at present, all being gone but one extra good one."

## NOTICES.

"Ayer's Curebook," sent out in pamphlet form by that old reliable firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., is an embodiment of a pumber of representative testimonials, and a plain presentation of the merits of the medi-cines to which the specified cures are attributed. It is a story of cures, told by the cured. The work can be secured for the asking.

Mr. Isaac Usher, of Thorold, Ont., manufac Mr. Isaac Usner, or Thoroid, Ont., manuac-turer of Queenston comment, recently called at our office and reported that orders for cement are coming in so fast this season that he will be behind in supplying many of his customers. He is out on an instruction tour and will be on Lake Erie shore in Essex and Kent for the next week or two. He gives instruction as to building with cement free of charge.

building with cement free of charge. Mr. G. J. Maulson, Manager of the London & Canadian Loan and Investment Co., 195 Lombard street, Winnipeg, informed one of our staff that sales of lands in Manitoba this year has been much greater than in the past. Several good parcels have been sold by him in the Dominion City district, 11 quarter-sections being sold in one block to Mennonites. He also mentioned many sales made in Poissevain, Brandon, and Killarney districts. Mr. Maul-son has been handling properties for a number of years and still handles a large amount of improved and wild lands in all parts of the Province. His advertisement, quoting low prices and easy terms, appears in another column. Any parties desiring to locate in Manitoba would do well to correspond or call on him before making purchase. FAIR SECRETARIES PLEASE COMPLY.

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### FAIR SECRETARIES PLEASE COMPLY.

FAIR SECRETARIES PLEASE COMPLY. Secretaries of all State and County fairs are requested to apply to us for copy for insertions in premium lists of a special premium we in-tend to present to every winner of a sheep premium at all the 1896 fairs. The special premiums will only be given where officially referred to in the premium list of the fair. WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS. Galveston, Texas.

## **BOOK TABLE.**

BOOK TABLE. A book which will be a great convenience to every breeder of pure-bred sheep who uses it, is "Levering's Private Flock Register," for keeping records of imported and American-bred sheep in a short, concise method. The pages are ruled up and down, having the fol-lowing headings: Name of Animal, Sex, No. of Ear Tag, Initials, Association No., Date of Birth, Ear Tag No. of Twin, Sire's Name and Association No., Dam's Ear Tag No., Served by Ram No., Time when Due, Lambed, Sex, Tag, Name and P.O. of Breeder, Date of Im-portation, Name of Vessel, Port of Entry, Name and P.O. of Purchaser, Date of Sale, Remarks, Death, Prizes Won. The register is published by Mortimer Levering, La Fayette, Ind., and sold for \$1.00.

# GUERNSEYS

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

Address: SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.



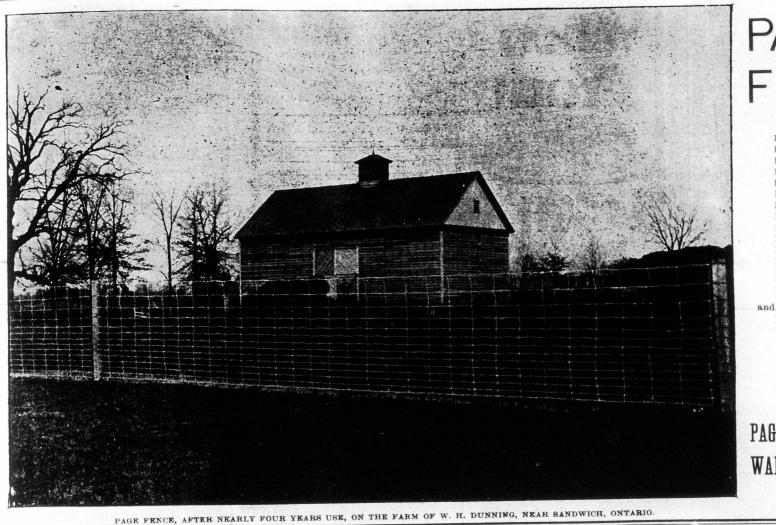


ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE



YORKSHIRE PICS AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM. ONSUMERS Binder Twine, SHORTHORNS J.M. HURLEY & SON AND LEICESTERS Our Specialties. Choice young stock of the above breeds for sale. BERKSHIRES FOR SALE. LARGE ENGLISH Descended from imp. stock of the up-to-date type. Young pigs of all ages and either sex for sale, at prices in keep-ing with the times. ORDAGE E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helen's, Ont. 13-1-y-om CEO. PADCET, OMPANY, Unionville St., G.T.R. Br 9-1-y-o BUTTONVILLE, ONT. ENTERPRISE STOCK FARM. LIMITED. E. CAVERLEY, Sine P. O., Ont., E. CAVERLEY, S Breeder of large English Berkshire and Poland-China Swine. Orders booked for spring pigs from February litters. Can supply pairs not akin. Prices lower than the lowest. 11-1-y-0 Head Office, MONTREAL KILLS AND PREVENTS TICKS, LICE AND SCAB MAKES WOOL GROW. Dipping pamphlet free from NEW BRANDS FOR 1896 COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston, Tex.

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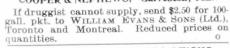
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IS STRONGEST. IS NEATEST. IS MOST DURABLE. IS MOST REFEICIENT. IS PIG TIGHT. IS BULL STRONG IS HORSE HIGH. IS ELASTIC. IS READY MADE. HAS MOST WIRES. HAS STRONGEST WIRES. HAS MOST CROSS WIRES. IS MOST ECONOMICAL IS LIKED BEST. IS USED MOST,

IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST - CLASS FENCE.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE THE

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., WALKERVILLE, ONT.



## SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

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

## Speciality of Improved Large Yorkshires



I have now on hand a choice lot of young boars fit for immediate use. Prices very moderate. Orders for spring will receive care-ful attention. Pigs of the most desirable type and at reasonable prices.

3-y-om J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe Stock Farm, OTTAWA BREEDER OF CLYDESDALE HORSES AYRSHIRE CATTLE

and IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.



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

MAIDEN (IMP.

## LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

A choice lot of young oigs from four weeks to six months old, in-cluding boars fit for service and sowsready to mate. Pricesto suit times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to

WM GOODGER & SON, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 11-y-0



THESE TWINES ARE BEING MANUFACTURED WITH SPECIAL CARE, AND WE GUAR-ANTEE THEM EQUAL TO ANY WE HAVE EVER MADE. BINDER WILL RUN ALL DAY WITHOUT ANY STOPPAGE EXCEPT

TO CHANGE BALL.

FARMERS WILL DO WELL TO USE THESE BRANDS FOR 1896. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. ENQUIRE FOR PRICES.



WALLS, CISTERNS, STABLE FLOORS, HOG TROUGHS, ETC.

As the building season has commenced, all parties using our cement, and where its use is not understood, kindly give us about ten days' notice and we will come or send an expert at our own expense. We shall be behind our orders this year; on this account order cement two or three weeks before you want to use it.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PAMPHLET CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS, FREE.

## For prices of Cement and other particulars, apply,

ISAAC USHER & SON, Thorold, Ont. 13-у-о



ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

## STOCK GOSSIP.

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

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.
W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. (per J. W. Barnett), write:-"We have just sold three young bulls-one to Gaspard Massili, Butte Aux Vents, P. Q.; one to Gorman & Lynch, Douglas, Ont., and one to John McCallum, Cumberland, Ont. We have a few good ones left yet, including the two imported ones. Feed is plentiful, and the things will go to grass in good shape."
The annual meeting of the American South-down Breeders' Association will be held in the office of the Secretary, Mr. John G. Springer, at Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday, May 27, 1896, at 0 a.m. The regular annual election of efficers will be held, and other matters pertaining to the Association will receive attention. Volume VI. of the Record is now in the hands of the printers, and will contain 2,000 perious volume.
Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., writes as follows:-- "The Greenwood, ont. The Greenwood, in the part and condition, with the exception of a few milking cows, which are unusually lean. Our young things, however, were never in better shape at this season of the year, especially our seven young bulls if for service. They are thick, growthy, massive bulls; the two write ones look like being winners in any company. Indian Brave, the Toronto Industrial second prize winner in 1895 as a yearling, has improved in every respect. He thickened out immensely while making a steady growth and keeping his superb form, carriage, and character. Our calves, to the number of better than a soore, are a good lot and in first-class ond the service. They can calves, to the oldest will be fit for service of better the coming season. Many of them are old enough to exhibit, and good enough to exhibit, and good enough to was an auspicious period for the service the coming season. Many of them are old enough to exhibit, and good enough to restilt.

### LINCOLN SHEEP.

are old enough to exhibit, and good enough too." LINCOLN SHEEP. The year 1890 was an auspicious period for this breed of sheep, as the preliminaries for the organization of the National Lincoln As-sociation and Record occurred in that year. The Association was perfected in 1891, with nine members. Since that time Lincolns have made rapid strides in popular favor. The As-sociation now has close to a hundred of the best breeders in North America, extending to Ontario, Manitoba, P. E. Island, S. Dakota, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and are legion in Michigan. The breed has become popular on the vast ranches of Montana, Col-orado, and New Mexico, and bids fair in a decade to be the most popular sheep in the United States. This has occurred in Australia and the Argentine. The majority of the sheep in the world are of Merino ancestry, and the Lincoln has proved the finest cross on the Merino, making a good length staple of wool (very lustrous and strong), and forming a large sheep of the best mutton qualities. The Argentine imported large numbers from Eng-land the past season, and the demand bids fair to exceed the supply. New Mexico and Mon-tana are scouring Michigan and Ontario for all the Lincoln rams that can be found (this winter) for future use. Were the Lincolns gifted with speech, they might well exclaim, "*Veit, vidi*, vidi, vidi, may and and with the record they made at the Smithfield (Eng.) show, of the greatest daily gain of any mutton breed, we consider them the best sheep to be found any-where. As breeders, they might well exclaim, "*Veit*, vidi, vidi, show of the speets and the vins are very common. Breeders of Lincolns can use "Eureks !" as their motto. H. A. DANIELLS, See'y National Lincoln Ass'n, Elva, Mich. MORE HACKNEYS FOR MAPLEWOOD. F. C. Stevens, the wealtby proprietor of the very common. Breeders of Lincolns can use

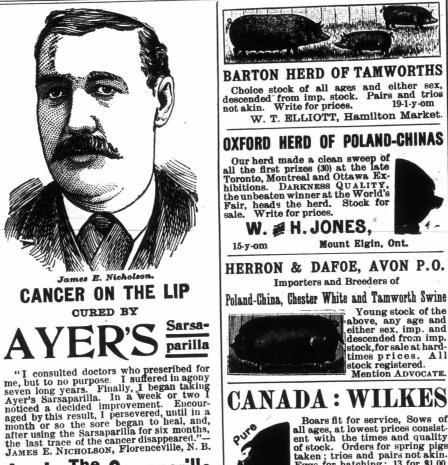
"Eureka !" as their motto. H. A. DANIELLS, See'y National Lincoln Ass'n, Elva, Mich.
Bee'y National Lincoln Ass'n, Elva, Mich.
MORE HACKNEYS FOR MAPLEWOOD.
F. C. Stevens, the wealthy proprietor of the Maplewood Stock Farm, at Attica, N. Y., owner of Langton Performer, and who pur-chased Ottawa (since dead) from Messrs. Beith & Co., last year, is bringing out a fresh lot of Hackneys from England—the selection of Which was made by his manager, Mr. E. T. Gay, and Mr. Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., one of the best all-round horsemen in America. It is said that several mares are to be shipped over by English breeders to be bred to Langton Performer, which expresses very well the high appreciation in which he is held. The new lot chosen are as follows:--Clifton II. 4688, chestnut, four years old, sire Danegelt, d am Lightsome, by Firewaya. Clifton II. won 2nd at Islington, in March, in the class for horses over 14 and under 15 hands, with 21 animals in the ring. Stella 7431, sire North Star, dam by Lord Derby. Stella was awarded lst in her class, 19 entries; was also the adult cup winner and winner of the challenge cup. Applause 7612, chestnut, three years old, sire Saxton 2674, dam 1604 Lady Allace, by Lord Derby II. 417. Applause took 4th in a class of 16. The wearlings to be imported are:-Elmdale Herd of

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

When your cake is heavy, soghen gy, indigestible, it's a pretty sure sign that you didn't shorten it with COTTOLENE. When this great shortening is rightly used, our the result will surely satisfy the most fastidious. Always remember that the quality of COTTOLENE makes a little of it go a long way. It's willful waste to use more than two-thirds as much as you would of lard or butter. Always use COTTOLENE this way, and your cake and pastry will always be light, wholesome, delicious. Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks — "Cott lene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Dough

THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal. 00900000000000000









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MAY 1, 1896

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In the Grimsby and Niagara Districts. Address-G. F. BELL Grimsby, Ont.



