

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.
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The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. Is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, OF
THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

- 1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.
- 2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.
- 3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.
- 4.—We invite farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE. Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known. Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome.

We will give a prize of \$5 for the best essay which will name and describe the varieties of spring wheat, oats, barley and peas which have yielded best during the past season in the district in which the writer resides, and the mode of cultivation which has given the best results. Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th January, 1892.

We will give a prize of \$5 for the best essay which will name and describe the six most promising varieties of potatoes grown in the district in which the writer resides, and the mode of culture which has given the best results. Essay to be in this office not later than February, 1892.

We will give a prize of \$5 for the best essay on corn and corn culture, the writer to name and describe the three most promising sorts grown in the district in which he resides, also the best and most economical mode of cultivation before and after planting. Essay to be in this office not later than 15th February, 1892.

In writing on any of the above subjects describe any new varieties; compare them with standard sorts.

Editorial.

A Word About Ourselves—Retrospective and Prospective.

The present issue of this paper closes the second volume of the Manitoba and Western Edition of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. In these two short years Manitoba has seen many changes. Last year was a fair one in some parts of the country, and a good one in others. The present year has been an unusually good one for all parts, notwithstanding minor difficulties in some few districts. It is a pleasure to the publishers of the ADVOCATE to be in a position to state that the measure of success that has crowned their efforts has been almost phenomenal. It is doubtful if any agricultural journal now, or at any other time published in Canada, ever obtained as large a number of subscribers or gained equal prestige in the same length of time that the Western Edition of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has done. It has now a provincial and territorial circulation more than double that of all other agricultural papers combined. Its circulation is larger than that of any political paper published in Manitoba or the west except one. Such success as this is not obtained without effort. On the first page of Volume I. appears this sentence in referring to the establishing of this Edition:—"It will continue, as it ever has been, an independent, non-political agricultural paper, fearless in exposing that which is not right, or against the farmer's interests, and liberal in giving credit where credit is due, always and ever watchful for the farmer's interests, with no axes to grind." No one conversant with the principles of the ADVOCATE will assert that this pledge has not been carried out. Sometimes on the spur of the moment our criticisms have been severe, but in no instance has it been shown that they have been unfair or astray. A summary of the advances made in agricultural institutions and associations in the past two years reads something like this: The establishment of one of the best systems of Farmers' Institutes in the world, the formation of the Central Farmers' Institute, formation of a Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association for Manitoba and the Territories, the Manitoba Poultry Association, and last, but not least, the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

In all of these matters the ADVOCATE has been an important factor, and in three out of the five important movements the prime factor. With a reputation so well established there is every reason to anticipate even greater success in the future than in the past. Among the questions that shall receive special attention in future will

be the extension and improvement of the organizations above specified and the development of others deemed in the interest of agriculture; the different methods of cultivation and systems of manuring, to advance the ripening of wheat; better systems of feeding and caring for cattle and other stock; best varieties of native grasses for cultivation; best trees, and methods of growing them for wind breaks; best breeds of poultry, and methods of feeding and caring for them for best results. Arrangements have been made for contributions from the best and most successful farmers in the province. A number of engravings of some of the best animals in the country are now being prepared for issue in the near future. In fact, no stone will be left unturned to not only keep the ADVOCATE in advance of all competitors, but very far in advance of them. In this we also ask the hearty co-operation of our readers and patrons. Kindly send us any items of agricultural information that may come under your notice. Say a kind word for us to a friend who is not a subscriber; or, better still, send us his subscription; or if any article will be of special interest to an absent friend send us a post card and we will send a copy. To our readers, contributors, advertisers and friends generally our hearty thanks are tendered, with the hope that we shall enjoy in the future, as in the past, their liberal patronage and co-operation. This issue of the

EASTERN EDITION

closes its twenty-sixth volume. Like our Western Edition, not only has it enjoyed a healthy, strong and steady growth, but the patronage extended to it by Canadian, American and English farmers is most encouraging. During the last five years its growth has been greater than ever before. To-day the circulation of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is three times greater than that of any other agricultural paper printed in the Dominion, and the combined circulation of our two papers is more than twice as large as that of all other Canadian agricultural papers combined. There are very few Canadian homes where any agricultural paper is received that the ADVOCATE does not regularly enter each month. Besides these there are thousands of farmers scattered all over Canada who have taken the ADVOCATE for years and have never taken any other Canadian agricultural paper. For this reason the Eastern and the Western Editions of our paper offer far better advantages to advertisers than any or all of the other agricultural papers printed in Canada.

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Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the Northwestern States) buy, advertise in our Western Edition. Our Eastern Edition reaches the dwellers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the New England States and the Southern and Middle States. We have scores of unsolicited testimonials received from advertisers, all of which express satisfaction with results obtained for money paid us for advertising space. Our position is steadily growing better in this respect, as our subscription list is rapidly increasing each month.

EDITORIALLY

we never were in as good a position as we are now. Arrangements to contribute regularly have been made with a large number of leading men, each a specialist in his department, who has proved his knowledge by his practical success.

Closer attention than ever will be given to the work of experimental stations. All experiments will be reported that we deem of value to our readers.

Again thanking each of our subscribers and advertisers for past favors, we solicit a continuance of their patronage, and promise even better value for the money than we have ever before been able to give.

Our Clubbing Rates for 1892.

Having obtained very favorable clubbing terms with the publishers of the leading Canadian papers, we are in a position to supply our subscribers with one of the select papers below mentioned at the following rates:—

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND	
Toronto Weekly Globe (16 pages).....	\$1 70
“ Daily “	5 00
“ “ Noon Edition.....	3 50
“ Weekly Mail.....	1 75
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“ Daily “	4 00
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Hamilton Weekly Times.....	1 70
Montreal Weekly Herald (14 pages).....	1 75
“ “ Gazette.....	1 50
“ Daily “	5 50

We will supply the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and any two of the above weeklies for \$2.50 or the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and any three for \$3.25.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND	
Toronto Week.....	\$3 00
“ Grip.....	2 50
“ Canadian Churchman.....	1 75

By subscribing through us for any of the papers we have mentioned we save you considerable trouble and expense. Remit by post-office order or registered letter; a P.-O. order is the cheapest and safest.

Our Live Stock Premiums.

As in previous years, we continue to give live stock as subscription prizes. All animals sent out by us are good individually, and possess good pedigrees. See our advertising columns for full particulars.

Scraps from the Shows.

It has sometimes been said that one exhibition is so much like another that when you have seen one you have practically seen all; but this is very far from being the case, and the more observant the visitor is the more he will learn from a careful study of the ever differing details of our large exhibitions. It is true that the prominent features may be similar—horses, cattle, sheep, etc.—the stalls filled with the same breeds as last year, but always different, ever changing; making progress it may be, or a falling back from a former high standard—changes only seen and noted by those who can see the difference, and who can appreciate excellence when seen. For those who rarely see a great exhibition the interest is intense, and for those who make it a habit year after year to be on hand at the shows, it is a great educator, and also a time of renewing of old friendships—a time of glad handshakings with acquaintances seldom seen but at the annual fall fairs. Few can go and spend a day without seeing something new, learning something not known before. For the farmers the exhibitions should be great object lessons from which many valuable lessons may be learned.

The matter of exhibiting horses is still in rather a crude state. The new stables at Toronto are an improvement in this respect, but they bear a very small proportion to the whole, and the others are very bad. The directors promise great things when they get the Garrison Commons; and it does seem, from a farmer's standpoint, a pity that such a ground should be kept idle for the sake of a week's target practice for volunteers, who in using it are endangering the lives of the lieges. The Montreal stables are much better than the old Toronto ones, and the passage ways for spectators are kept moderately clean, which is more than can be said for Toronto. The horse ring is always a great attraction to the fair visitors, and some means should be provided whereby a sight of the horses may be got by those anxious to see them. This cannot be done at present. A seat on the grand stand at Toronto gives a distant view of a number of horses seen through a foreground of the tawdry tinsel of an acrobat or the wild racing of an imitation cowboy. If a cheap fence stand be taken, only those horses close at hand can be seen to advantage, the ring being too large to note the points across it, and one may wait there for days before getting a glimpse of some animals on exhibition he specially wants to see.

It is time that some system of thorough veterinary inspection were adopted at our fairs. It is true that, speaking generally, Canadian horses are very sound both in wind and limb. At the late shows, however, there were horses shown and awarded prizes, that were not sound, and could not have passed veterinary inspection. In the case of stallions this is to be specially regretted. It may be said that the judges should see to this; but it is hardly their place to do so, especially, as is sometimes the case, the classes are not full, and when the matter is referred to the attending director the reply nearly always is “give him the prize.” Horses are sent out in this way as prize-winners at our leading shows that are unworthy such a record.

The class for Agricultural horses is rather an

indefinite one. Some may think that the Clydes are the best agricultural horses, and many others by the class they breed, evidently are in favor of a good deal of trotting blood in the agricultural horse. The consequence is that many of the animals shown are of mixed breeding, and others are well bred, but not considered good enough to go into their own class. It does seem rather out of place, when there is a class for Clydes, to find animals of that breed (imported and registered) being shown in the Agricultural class because they had no chance to win a prize in their regular class. That old stand-by, the General Purpose class for horses, has been, in Toronto, wisely restricted to females, and the same might well be done with others, though there are some who strongly advocate the general purpose idea in different classes of stock; and one enterprising individual went so far in this line as to have a pig harnessed and trotting in a sulky—a general purpose pig.

Hackneys are coming into favor, and for the first time there was a good display of the breed both males and females. They are very popular in England, and are fast winning their way in the States. Very high prices were paid by Americans in England this year for choice specimens of the breed. It is time they had a full class in their regular place in the prize list among the road horses. Being specially adapted for city work, they at all times bring good prices for fancy drivers, and are besides good, useful horses. Strangely enough this horse from east of England was largely shown by Scotch Clyde breeders who seem to have taken them up. They are a welcome addition to our show ring.

There was the usual talk about overfeeding animals—not in horses alone, but in cattle and sheep as well. The “pink of condition” is not reached without some risk, and while many animals shown were overloaded with fat, it was not always the case that the fattest got the prize. Fat will cover a number of faults, and is useful in its place. No doubt judges are apt to favor the sleekest, fattest animal, and if they make an allowance for other points, why should they not. It must be provoking for an exhibitor who has at great expense of care and feed brought out his horse rolling fat, to get beaten by any inferior looking specimen, because the judges went for “feet and feather,” rather than “form and fat.” We are no worse than our friends in England. We do not usually take our fat show winners and breed from them the same year they were prize-takers; yet this has been done in England with Smithfield champions.

The sheep classes were good, and while there were at all the leading shows a number of imported animals, there was a fair proportion of prize animals Canadian bred. The system of coloring the fleece for show, and trimming to shape with the wool shears seems to be coming more and more into fashion here. First begun by importers bringing animals so colored from the English shows, it seemed to be more general this year than ever before. That a sheep should look better by having its fleece colored artificially is not at first apparent. The trimming is another matter. The sheep this year were extra good, and were well shown. Canada is specially adapted for sheep breeding. If carefully done it will yet be a great source of wealth to the country.

Still Fighting Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The official report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture to hand for the past year refers to the fact that there still remains a district in the State of New Jersey from which the infection of pleuro-pneumonia has not yet been eradicated. The battle against this deadly contagious disease is still being continued, and Hon. Mr. Rusk hopes before the end of the present fiscal year to be able to declare its complete eradication. The claim is again set up that owing to the confinement of the disease to that district, and the other measures enforced by the U. S. authorities, foreign restrictions (meaning particularly those of Great Britain, no doubt) against importations of cattle from the Republic are without justification; but there is no disposition on the part of Hon. Mr. Chaplin, the British Minister of Agriculture, or his advisers, to regard the question in that light or to take any chances of further contagion.

Our Horse Trade.

In these days of more or less depression in agriculture we hear a great deal about there being no sale for horses, and how the American demand has ceased altogether. We are continually told that there is no money in horses now-a-days, and the man who attempts to make any money in horse breeding will be woefully disappointed; and yet, only a few weeks ago thirty-four horses shipped to New York by the well-known Toronto dealer, Mr. W. H. Grand, realized a total of \$17,029, an average of over \$500 a head. These horses were all bred and raised in Ontario; yet there is no money in horse breeding in this country! How are we to reconcile these two statements, for there is not a practical farmer in Canada who does not know that at such a price as \$500 in New York there is a good profit for both the breeder of the animal and the dealer who handles him? The explanation is simply this, that there is not one farmer in one hundred breeding the class of horses that will bring these prices. The horses shipped to New York by Mr. Grand were all light, the lot comprising hunters, saddlers, dog cart and carriage horses, and cobs, and we are only quoting the words of a very large American dealer when we say that the market for such horses in the States is almost unlimited; but they must be the right pattern—they must show at any rate a dash of thoroughbred blood, and in the case of harness horses they must have plenty of knee action. Now, we would ask, how many farmers are making a specialty of breeding such horses? We would point out the fact that an answer can be found in the very fact that so many of our best thoroughbred sires have been taken out of the country, and what are left are barely earning a living, while the same is the case with regard to high class sires of harness horses, when such horses as the thoroughbred horse Topgallant, the Hackney horse Young Nobleman and other sires, such as The Swell, owned a few years ago by Mr. Wilson, of Paris, are allowed to leave the country because farmers will not give their owners any encouragement to keep them, but prefer using grade stallions at a low fee. Is it any wonder that we hear on all sides that there is no money in horses? It is high time for Canadian farmers to drop the scales from their eyes and awake to the fact that in horse breeding, as in all other businesses, it is only those who make a point of trying to breed what is in most demand that make any money.

An Agricultural Hall Required.

Alderman Frankland's speech, delivered before the last meeting of the D. S. B. A., is reported in this issue. Again he refers to the great need of an agricultural hall for the province of Ontario. Not only does Ontario require such a building, but every province in the Dominion should possess one, where farmers could convene in their various associations. Agricultural and live stock associations become more numerous each year, and as time goes on they will continue to increase. Toronto is the most central point. Other important reasons also make it an exceedingly desirable meeting place, but at present a suitable hall is not always available. One association will meet at one place and one at another, seldom meeting twice consecutively in the same building. This is very trying to farmers who come to these meetings from a distance, and are not well acquainted with the city. This fact alone causes many to absent themselves. Much has been said and written regarding this matter. All know the great need that exists; the time has now arrived when some one should take steps to bring this end about. An active, determined man could accomplish the desired end, if such a one would but take the initiative. Alderman Frankland says his friend would give \$1,000 to aid such a purpose. Mr. Frankland would perhaps do similarly, and otherwise materially assist the venture. Such a building should be suitable for holding fat stock and stallion shows. The ground floor should be large enough that all the animals on exhibition could have stalls in the building. The second floor could be used as an exhibition ring, and should be sufficiently large to safely accommodate all visitors. Large stables in cities are now built with one row of stalls above the other. A suitable audience room could be had in some part of the building. Who will make a move in this matter?

It Pays to have a Definite Object in View.

Mr. Dryden, in his speech reported elsewhere, speaks of the damage done Canadian flocks and herds by the promiscuous manner in which farmers continue to breed their live stock. To be successful every farmer should have a definite object in view. In selecting a breed each farmer should buy the sort best suited to his surroundings and needs. Do not intermix the breeds, but develop the one chosen. If it is discovered a mistake was made in the sort selected the necessary change should be made; then stick to the sort chosen. A well-known farmer in eastern Ontario twelve years ago owned a very good herd of grade Ayrshires. They were said to be the best dairy herd in Renfrew county at that time. His neighbor bought a Holstein bull. Farmer No. 1 bred his Ayrshire cows to this bull for two years. He then used a grade Durham; the next cross was a grade Jersey. At the present time his herd would not bring over \$20 per head if put up and sold. Farmer No. 2, who bought the Holstein bull, has ever since his first purchase continually used a Holstein of good quality. Although his foundation cows were not as good as his neighbor's, at the present time he has 30 cows and heifers which, for all practical purposes, are as good as purebred Holsteins, and from which an expert could not distinguish them. The lot would, if sold, readily average \$50 or more per head, being worth at least \$30 per head more than his neighbor's mongrel lot. This is not an exceptional case. It is the rule, not the exception, for farmers to thus cross-breed their live stock. Few men have a definite object in view in breeding stock. From this cause alone thousands of dollars are lost by the farmers of Canada every year.

The Judging Ring.

WHERE THE PRESENT EXHIBITIONS FAIL.

The object for which exhibitions were first instituted was to instruct those visiting them, as well as to encourage the improvement of breeding stock, and better mode of agriculture generally. The premiums awarded to the successful competitors were given as an incentive for still greater efforts on the part of exhibitors. The show ring is full of instruction and pleasure to the newly installed breeder or young beginner contemplating purchasing better animals of whatever sort his fancy may lead him to choose. How closely the classes are watched by each onlooker, in order to find how the decision of the committee coincides with those outside. What criticisms are heard round the ring as each fresh ribbon is tied. Each year the crowd of onlookers gain in knowledge. They have had one more year of individual experience, they are thoroughly interested in the breed that is represented in the ring before them, therefore, have taken pains to know all about them, and are wishful to learn more. Instruction should be one of the chief objects of the judging ring. From whom does the onlooker expect to derive his information except from the judges or judge? They or he act in the capacity of instructor. Yet how often we hear men, when acting in this capacity, remark, "this is the animal that suits me the best." Probably if asked why, he could not answer. In fact, it is the general appearance alone that such men are guided by, which is evidenced by the decisions they make. Every year brings the same discouraging abuse. Men receive and accept the position as judge on animals they must be perfectly aware they have no knowledge of. Cattle men are placed on horses, sheep men on pigs, and, perhaps, a dog man has cheek enough to judge all classes of stock. If there were no judges of stock in our country, the question would be a hard one to solve, yet all must agree that there are numbers of men that have made a success of the different breeds of horses, cattle and sheep they have bred. Without judgment and knowledge these men would have failed. Then, why are men placed in the judging ring who never owned a good animal of the kind, yet upon the merits of which they are asked to decide? In Ontario and Manitoba we now have well established associations, composed of prominent breeders of horses and cattle, and a most effective Sheep Breeders' Association, representing all breeds, also an equally effective Swine Breeders' Association. In all cases the whole of the prominent breeders are members of one or more of these. It is, therefore, in the power of these associations to do as they wish on any point relating to the welfare of each breed, or of the breeders generally. The appointment of judges is acknowledged to be the most difficult question that fair managers can arrange satisfactorily, yet they do not seem to think it worth while acknowledging the men recommended as capable for the position by the respective breeders' associations, for except in a few instances the selections advised have been entirely ignored. If any man, or body of men, are capable of stating who are competent for the position of judging a class of animals, it is the breeders of that class. Should it be necessary for the breeders to assert their rights in this matter it will be in order for them to agree to absent themselves from any exhibition at which judges are appointed outside the recommended list sent in for any breed. All that is required is concerted action by the members of the different breeders' associations, and their wishes will be recognized to a certainty.

The Origin and Formation of Soil with Special Reference to Ontario.

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M. A., F. G. S.

If we examine a vertical section of soil in any part of the province of Ontario we shall find that in all likelihood it will present the following characters:—

I. An ideal section of Ontario soil.

1. Certain large stones, hard, and more or less crystalline; some of a salmon color, some greenish, others spotted white and black, and in most the material arranged in layers. If quarries are near the rock is not at all of the same nature as the large, hard, rounded stones already referred to, and which for convenience we call *foreign boulders*. These, in a subsequent part of our paper, we shall show have been brought here in ages long receded into the past, and now lie by our roadsides and in our fence corners silent monuments of the thrilling scenes that happened in the so-called Ice Age of Geological History.

2. Other large, loose stones of a much softer nature occur, but they are precisely the same as the rocks of the quarries, if such are in the vicinity. These not so much rounded we shall call *local boulders*, for they have not been transported so far.

3. Scattered throughout the loose earth we observe the remains of decomposed plants that have flourished from time to time upon the soil in which they are now found. These form the so called *humus* of the soil.

4. Our ideal section will also show ground-up rock, or what is usually called soil, for soil is really rock that has been broken up by the action of weather, etc.

5. Beneath all is a floor of solid rock.

Thus we have in our ideal vertical section of Ontario soil these five constituents: *Foreign boulders*, *local boulders*, *humus*, (organic matter), *soil*, (ground-up rock), and a *solid floor of rock*. From this it is readily seen that the composition of a soil depends largely upon the nature of the rocks below it, and upon those at a distance—in Ontario those lying to the north, because, as we shall see later on, material was transported from the north to the south during the "Ice Age." We shall now consider the nature of the rock that underlies our province and the regions north of it.

II. The rocky floor of Ontario:

1. A district embracing that portion of the province extending from near where the rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa join to Brockville, and north to the Ottawa. This is largely underlined by rock belonging to the Cambrian system. We might remark here that geologists have for convenience grouped the layers of which the earth's crust is composed into sixteen systems, some named after places, and others from the nature of the rocks in them. These sixteen systems follow in regular order, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The Cambrian is No. 3, and contains a good deal of sandstone.

2. This area extends from Brockville to Kingston, and continues in a north-westerly direction beyond the limits of the province, widening as it passes north. This is the Laurentian system (No. 1), and is the great mineral area of Canada. In many parts the rock is without a covering of soil, yet this district possesses rocks which disintegrated supply some of the most valuable constituents of soil. Here

we find great quantities of Feldspar, which, through the action of the weather, breaks up and supplies clay, sand and potash to the soil. Apatite, the phosphate of lime, becomes a source of phosphoric acid. Iron beds and other deposits in the area afford useful elements. Thus, in this apparently barren area, we have rocks which, in time, disintegrate and yield valuable constituents to the soil, such as phosphoric acid, potash, iron, sulphur, clay and sand.

3. The area from Kingston to a little west of Toronto, Cambro-Silurian, (No. 4), contains vast beds of limestone, which adds another very important constituent.

4. A district from west of Toronto to Baden, a station on the G. T. R., consists of Silurian (No. 5), rocks largely made up of magnesian limestone (Dolomite), and supplies lime and magnesia.

5. From Baden to the western boundary of the province we have the Devonian system (No. 6), largely made up of limestone and clay deposits.

Thus, we have six systems represented in our province: 1, Laurentian; 2, Huronian, (around the upper lakes, and much the same in character as No. 1); 3, Cambrian; 4, Cambro-Silurian; 5, Silurian; 6, Devonian. The geological records seem to have closed at No. 6, as far as Ontario was concerned, until it reopened with large additions of 15 (Pleistocene) and 16 (Recent). It is remarkable that as far as deposits are concerned we received none from the 6th to the 15th system, but were at a geological standstill. Other places received great additions, such as the coal beds, chalk, and other deposits of immense thickness, while our province received none. As nearly all rocks are found under water, it is likely our country was high and dry, and thus beyond the influence of the sea, while others were receiving large additions to their deposits.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Thoroughness.

The too general complaint that farming is not paying is not confined to Canada or the United States, but in Great Britain it has become an established fact that the profits of the farm have been very much curtailed. The position of the Canadian farmer is decidedly different from the latter. What about prices? It is true that wheat has been for several years cheaper than it pays to produce it, except where heavy yields are obtained, or where cheap lands are employed for its production. In almost every other farm product prices are higher than they were when the farmers of the country accumulated wealth fastest. Farmers were then not only adding fast to their wealth by the increase of the value of their land, but they were also saving money by adding to their bank accounts, as well as by increasing the value of farm stock. Doubtless the falling away of farm values has come about through lessened receipts. Prices in a few lines of farm products certainly declined for a few years from the higher current prices of exceptional years. But to-day no one can attribute dulness of trade to low prices of farm produce in comparison with what the farmer buys, for never were the bulk of articles of prime necessity as cheap as they are now. Certainly they are one-third less than the period before spoken of when farmers were most prosperous. Again, money is cheaper perhaps than we ever knew it, and that because there is no great encouragement for investment in any line of business or manufacture, and there is also no great disposi-

tion to invest in farm lands because of the decline that has taken place, and the consequent fear of a further lowering of value. It is observed by dealers in farm produce that when grain of any kind is rising in price a very small quantity of that article is offered, while directly the price recedes large quantities are rushed into the market. In the same way farm lands have been neglected, while there is a strong disposition to sell by those holding these, therefore the number of farms changing hands is small. How are farmers to help themselves and their business? We must endeavor to find the cause of the trouble, then to prescribe the remedy. Farming is said not to pay. Why? Are the farms less productive, or is a less average under crop, or are other departments neglected? We think the answer must be that there is a want of thoroughness in the manner the work is performed. Farms are growing up with weeds. Farmers are frequently heavily stocked with implements that might be done without, which are not cared for and are, therefore, short-lived. Neither winter nor summer feed for cattle has received sufficient attention, therefore the farm is not sufficiently stocked, and in consequence the stock is not well enough cared for, hence the returns from this department are small. The winter season is spent in comparative idleness, therefore six months' work has to provide for a year's wants. Labor is too dear and too unsatisfactory, so it is done without. The laboring man cannot earn enough during the summer to keep his family summer and winter, which obliges the best men to leave the farm and seek employment where they can work the year round. The necessity of every farmer entering on a method by which more winter labor can be employed is what the country wants. In our climate there are months that ordinary farm work is either impossible or is so disagreeable that many shrink from attempting to do more than is absolutely necessary. The short days of winter go by, no one knows how, and work that could be done, and materially help the busy days of summer, is neglected. When seed time and the general rush of spring and summer work comes such neglected work must again, be left or less crop cultivated, and less profits be the result of the year's work. Thus dilatory habits are engendered and happy-go-easy methods begun that are too apt to be carried through the busy months. Again, for want of a systematic laying out of work not only is less performed, but the result in dollars is nothing like what might be obtained if better laid plans were adopted. The busy season is well nigh over; let each one now see to it that a better system be followed, and better plans arranged for another year's work. Want of time is the excuse pleaded for a weedy field, or a crop not early enough cut or housed, by which half the yield and all the profits are lost. Contrast this with the well-arranged farm where the work is done in time, the weeds are kept down while they are yet young and tender, and, therefore, easily destroyed. A field cultivated at the right time needs only half the work it will require if left too long. The hay, the straw, the roots should all be made the most of. More and better stock can thus be kept, which brings better prices; work is done systematically, a regular routine of crops can be arranged, and each field, therefore, has its crop laid out for several years in advance. In such a case there is no hesitating as to what should be done next.

Lessons from the Chicago Stock Yards.

MEN WHO MAKE.

"There are cattle feeders who have never lost a cent during the whole period of depression. It takes common sense and practical business management as well as good breeding and good feeding to make beef raising pay."

MEN WHO LOSE.

"The difference between prices for scrubs and extra grades of cattle was never more marked than it is at the present time. While the former are quoted as low as 75 cents to \$1.00 per 100 lbs. there are eager buyers for the latter at \$6.25 to \$6.60."

The general correctness of the foregoing quotations was well illustrated in what was seen by a member of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE editorial staff on visiting the Chicago Union Live Stock yards in the latter part of October. To a Canadian, the quality of low grade cattle offered for sale was simply astonishing. It was not that the steers, for example, were merely low in flesh, for with the exception of a few fairly creditable lots they were all that, but it seemed that the western farmers and ranch men were forced, because of drought and the scarcity of money in some quarters and the approaching winter, to rush forward upon the market everything possible. That it would never pay to put good hay and grain into vast numbers of these animals was obvious from their appearance. They were not only scrubs in origin, but were rendered doubly so by lack of food and care in raising. Their evident destiny was either the soap grease or fertilizing tanks, or the tins of the great canning establishments. Ancient dairy cows were there that had long ago outlived a doubtful usefulness as milk producers, and an army of dejected yearlings and two-year-olds whose scrawny anatomies were barely held together by the ill-used hides that covered them. "Where can I find the best bunch of beeves in the yards to-day?" was asked of an attendant. "Well, I cannot tell you that," was the reply. "In fact," he said, "there is no best." In some of the better lots of steers there was an unevenness which revealed a serious lack of care in the matter of selection. Uniformity in size, weight, general appearance and ripeness are all points of more or less importance when it comes to marketing.

With very many in the west dehorning has found favor for the very reason (though perhaps a minor one) that it gives the herd a more uniform appearance, so characteristic of polled cattle. Probably one-third of the steers in the yards this day had been dehorned. There is something, too, in favor of uniformity of color, though the shrewd, experienced buyer of beeves is not easily deceived by these things. He is looking for the probable available carcass beneath the covering, whether it be red or roan, black or white. Every little point counts, however, and the prudent man will send his cattle forward so as to strike the prospective buyer favorably at the outset. The range of prices on the day of the writer's visit was from 80 cents to \$1.60 for inferior cows and heifers up to \$9.50 for prime steers.

What lesson do the cattle pens teach the farmer and feeder of beef cattle? 1, Breed for beef; 2, select for beef; 3, secure uniformity; 4, get the calf going and keep it going till ripe maturity.

Quotations of sales might lead to the con-

clusion that only the big 1,500 and 1,600-pound capture the top prices. As a rule they do, but not because of their great size; it is because they are thoroughly fattened and "ripe" for the market. Smaller sized steers equally well finished command high prices.

The offerings in sheep were liberal, and the infusion of black faced blood throughout the Western States is showing very marked effects upon the flocks delivered at the yards.

The bulk of the hogs were Poland Chinas and Berkshires, weighing from 175 lbs. to 250 lbs. The average weight in 1890 was 234 lbs.

As compared with the cattle, the horses seen in the long row of stall stables were, as a class, far superior in general appearance. Really first class, stylish driving or saddle horses were decidedly difficult to find, but the stalls were full of the blocky, general purpose type.

The business done in these yards is something enormous, the receipts last year being:—

No. cattle.....	3,484,280
" hogs.....	7,963,828
" sheep.....	2,182,967
" calves.....	175,125
" horses.....	101,566
Total valuation.....	\$31,344,898.00

Up to date the largest number of cattle received in one day was 27,000, and in one week 96,000. The trade in dressed beef appears to be largely increasing. The great slaughter and packing establishments are a world of business in themselves, though not the place for tourists with weak stomachs. At the time of our inspection Armour's place was reported killing about 5,000 hogs, 3,000 cattle and 3,500 sheep per day. Swift was taking more cattle than Armour, almost as many hogs, and probably more sheep; Nelse Morris 2,000 cattle, 1,000 hogs and from 1,000 to 2,000 sheep; and eight or ten other establishments smaller numbers.

The report from Germany that sides of American inspected pork had been discovered at Dusseldorf badly affected with trichine has caused considerable commotion, and will probably stimulate the inspectors to greater vigilance in the midst of the vast and rapid operations of the packing houses.

Railways and Farm Produce.

No part of the community is so dependent upon the railways of the country as the farmers, for while all to a certain extent depend upon the rates charged for carriage of imported articles consumed, the farmer, as the producer of the majority of the exports (these being of a bulky character), is most interested, as the cost of carriage is deducted from the price received from his products. The absurdly exorbitant rates charged for local over through freight is a matter of every day experience, one instance of which is sufficient to exemplify the situation. The writer was interested in two cars of imported stock recently shipped from Boston, Mass., to London, Ont. These came via Montreal, and yet the charge was less by the sum of seventeen dollars per car than if the same cars had been shipped from Montreal to London, less than half the distance. It is well known that non-competitive railway branch lines, which received assistance in building through bonuses from municipalities, charge such excessive rates that much of the merchandise is now often more cheaply hauled by teams, thus showing the short-sighted policy pursued by the railway corporations. Ontario has borne the heat and burden of the day in subsidizing railways from which she has received no adequate benefit. Vast sums of her money have been expended in building railway lines that have gone to build up other countries, which not only has been

brought into competition in the line of agricultural production, but those lands have been enhanced in value at the expense of eastern farms. All farmers and dealers in farm products are aware how entirely they are at the mercy of the two corporations that hold the reins that govern our whole commercial economy, and we mistake the attitude of our people if they continue to submit to the thralldom to which they have been subjected. The price charged for carrying pure bred stock in less than carload lots is absurdly high. This is a subject farmers' institutes, granges and other farmers' societies should discuss. The following article, which recently appeared in the Oshawa Vindicator, is so much to the point that we reproduce it in our columns, and commend it to the careful consideration of farmers everywhere. It is entitled "The People and the Railways":—

"Two incidents which occurred recently should attract the attention of the people of Canada. The first is the evidence taken at the North Perth election trial in which it appears that the leaders of both political parties had solicited and received favors at the hands of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Though the Reform party got the influence and most of the favors yet two or three leading Conservatives were favored to some extent. The Grand Trunk Railway never does something for nothing, and when it thus gives favors it expects they will be returned, and that with interest.

"The second incident was the speech of Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at the annual meeting of the Company in London, England. Speaking of the determination to maintain rates, he said the Grand Trunk would have to meet the competition of United States railways and the water route, but 'it would take all it could get out of the people of Canada.'

"What that means, the simplest can understand. The Grand Trunk Railway is a business corporation, and its object is not sentiment but to make money. While this is so there are two things to be considered. There is a broad method of doing business which looks at the interest of others as well as of its own. Then, too, the Grand Trunk is under some obligation to the people of Canada for financial aid rendered it.

"It is a most unfortunate thing for this country that the Grand Trunk Railway Company has never made the first farthing towards paying a copper of dividend on its original stock. Mr. Van Horn has said that the best thing that could happen to Canada would be the payment of a dividend of one or two per cent. on its stock, but that, he added, is a practical impossibility under existing circumstances.

"These circumstances are not attributable to the people of this country, but to the management. The Grand Trunk has taken the narrowest views of business, and forgotten its obligations to Canada. It has never sought the well-being of the community it was supposed to serve, and its great aim has been to build up a through United States trade. It has always acted on the motto of Sir Henry's, 'meet United States competition and take all you can out of Canada.' It has spent enormous sums to secure connection between Chicago and New York, done the business as a rule at unprofitable prices, and then sought to even up by levying the highest possible rates upon the districts solely depending upon it. When a former superintendent was remonstrated with and shown the enormous differences in freight rates between Oshawa and the seaboard, and Chicago and the seaboard, he replied that places like Oshawa were their special preserve and it had to take all it could get out of them. And the railroad has done so, and with a vengeance. The consequence can be seen in the census. As a rule the towns depending on the Grand Trunk have for twenty years been either at a standstill or drying up, while those with competitive routes have grown.

"There are signs of a change in this policy, and if the officials in this country who know the circumstances were left to themselves there would doubtless be an improvement, but it is evident from the speech of the President that the old rule is still to be enforced.

"To the farmers of this country this is a serious thing, because every dollar of high freight tariff must come out of their pockets. Every cent paid on a bushel of wheat to the ocean is a cent less in price for them, and every cent too much paid on goods for consumption is a cent higher on the price.

"It is in the power of the parliaments of the Dominion to prevent this abuse of power. We do not want to see the foolish legislation of the Western States repeated here, but proper laws can be enacted that will neutralize Tyler's tyranny. So long as political parties sue the management of railways for favors, and so long as members of parliament travel on railway passes, so long will the people look to parliament in vain for relief. The railway dominancy is now a serious question in Canada, and the apathy of the people to the danger will make it more so."

Stock.

Studs, Herds and Flocks.

BROOK HILL STOCK FARM.

This excellent stock farm, owned by James Stephen, is situated in the fertile St. Lawrence Valley, at Trout River, five miles west of the thriving village of Huntingdon, Que., on the line of the Montreal & Champlain Junction and St. Lawrence & Adirondack railways. It comprises 180 acres of fertile loam and clay soil in a high state of cultivation. A fine brick house serves as a residence. The outbuildings were once models of their kind, but are not so convenient and roomy as those more lately built; but the proprietor intends soon to remodel them and make them more in keeping with modern times. Here we found a large silo with a capacity of 100 tons. It was just used last season. Mr. Stephen and his sons are highly pleased with the results. In summer the stock is watered from a spring brook which flows through the pasture—in winter from an artesian well convenient to the stable. A prominent feature on the farm is the excellent herd of Ayrshires which numbers 42 head. Besides these there are a number of Shorthorn and Holstein grades. Among the Ayrshires are many superior animals. Nettie 2nd 4747, with a milk record of 50 pounds per day; Heather Queen 4446; Flora 4450; Fedora 5532, a three-year-old and a model of perfection, promises to be a heavy milker as well as a fine show animal. This herd has turned out some noted prize-winners, among them Princess Louise 2912, kept until she was fourteen years old. She stood high in Montreal as a three-year-old; in Malone and Huntingdon she was many times first. Daisy 2nd 2915, owned by Mr. John Will, Fort Covington, N.Y., stood first wherever shown. Golden Guinea 4454, owned by Mr. Robert Robertson, Howick, Que., has taken first every time shown but twice, and has also won many diplomas in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, St. Johns, St. Martine and Huntingdon. Allan Gordon 5211, g. sire Rob Roy of Park Hill 3970, a young bull of much promise, now heads the herd. Billy Boy, eight months old, will make a model dairy bull. The dairy is under the management of Mrs. Stephen and her two daughters, who make an A1 article of butter. It is put up in 5 and 30-pound packages, and finds a ready market in the city of Montreal, where it is shipped weekly. The proprietor has been breeding Ayrshires for over 20 years from such herds as T. Irving, J. L. Gibb, and others. Owing to failing health the management is now largely in the hands of the two sons who will leave no stone unturned to keep up and still raise the reputation of the herd.

They have lately added Yorkshire pigs to their stock from the herd of Wm. Goodger & Son, Woodstock, Ont.

Mr. Stephen and family are always pleased to answer correspondence, show their stock, or explain their methods to visitors.

MANITOBA STUDS, HERDS AND FLOCKS.

Many eastern Canadians have got the impression, probably from current newspaper reports, that as far as Canada is concerned the buffalo is an extinct animal. Such is not the case, as most dwellers in Manitoba and the West know, there is the herd of nine to be seen at "Silver Heights" (so-called from the great forest of poplars), the 800 acre farm of

Sir Donald A. Smith, near Winnipeg. The herd is increasing slowly in numbers. In addition to a number of Herefords and Shropshire sheep, another special feature on this farm was a bunch of Highland cattle, apparently more sullen and aggressive in disposition than their neighbors, the buffaloes.

A visit to "Kingswood Farm," the property of Greig Bros., Otterburne, Man., could not well prove other than interesting and instructive to any one desirous of observing the intelligent prosecution of farming, with cattle rearing for breeding purposes as a specialty. On the day of the writer's call one of the firm was absent engaged in the neighborly work of assisting a farmer of the district, who through ill-health and other circumstances was unfortunately delayed in securing his crops. A large portion of the Greig farm, which covers 1,400 acres, is devoted to pasturing, but that under crop is well handled, the aim of the owner being to secure equal crop results, or greater in quantity and quality from a lesser area of land. In a word their idea seems to be *concentration of effort*. Work that should be done in the fall is not deferred till spring. Procrastination on any farm results in a blockade of work, sooner or later, with consequent loss. In order to greater speed in haying during the past season Greig Bros. introduced a hay-loader, and were more than pleased with the result. From personal experience the writer regards this implement as simply indispensable where large quantities of hay are to be handled, and the saving of labor and time is desired, as it ought to be on every farm. With a properly arranged horse hay fork for unloading, the haying equipment on this farm would be very complete. A large number of compactly built grain stacks attested the largeness of their season's crops. Though not then threshed a great deal of their wheat was evidently superior in quality. They note this singular fact, which is worthy of consideration, viz., that the wheat grown on the lower-lying and slightly clayey areas ripened nearly a week earlier than elsewhere on the farm. Fifteen acres of the two-rowed Carter's Prize Prolific barley were grown, and gives promise of a great yield, but was much longer in ripening than the six-rowed sort. The kernels indicated a touch of frost. Greig Bros. have now a herd of some 60 cattle, about 45 of which are pure-bred Shorthorns, all in thrifty, vigorous condition, as might be looked for on their fine grazing lands. The writer was impressed with the excellence of the young stock seen, many of the heifers being particularly good. Their chief stock bull, the well-known Duke of Lyndale = 13660 =, carries himself with great grace, but might with advantage to his appearance, and without any detriment, bear a trifle more flesh. He would quickly respond to feed. His calves are coming on finely. It has been very satisfactory to Greig Bros. to find their old customers returning for breeding stock, and the growth of their herd, with the infusion of new blood, puts them in a position to meet the demands of outsiders who have had stock before.

Mr. Davidson, a valued reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, at Manitou, Man., called at our office recently. He is devoting attention with success to stock raising for beef and butter-making, and is fully alive to the necessity of testing the capacity of his cows in the latter direction.

English Pig Notes.

I am afraid that the current year will not leave many pleasant memories to most of the breeders and feeders of pigs in the British Isles. It opened with more than an average number of pigs in England particularly, and amongst them a large number of over-sized fat ones kept on hand in the vain hope of making a higher price than was ruling in the autumn of 1890. Then, to make matters worse the imports of maize were so light that all kinds of feeding stuffs rapidly advanced in price, and a general rush ensued amongst holders of fat pigs to unload. The natural result followed; the price of pork dropped to the lowest experienced for many years, whilst store pigs became almost unsaleable. Hundreds of sows in the prime of life, and many of them in pig, were forced into falling and overstocked markets. This slaughter of sows has well nigh ceased, but stores and little pigs are being sacrificed by their owners rather than run the risk of repeating the experiences of last spring. I am credibly informed that well-grown and healthy pigs, eight to ten weeks old, are being sold at the auction marts for from 2s. to 6s. each, and as these are mainly bought by carcass butchers for town trade, it needs but little foresight to be able to foretell the future as to the English pig trade. It is generally thought that before 1892 has become a thing of the past, we shall see store pigs as clear as they have ever been, when every one will be just as anxious to keep pigs as they have lately been to get rid of them at any price. This serious decrease in the pig breeding industry is by no means confined to the breeders of common pigs, as several of the old exhibitors and owners of pure-bred pigs have sold off their herds. Last autumn Mr. C. E. Duckering called a sale for the disposal of his herd, as all his other business was said to fully occupy his time, but the attendance was very small and not many lots changed hands, and these mainly at very low prices. Then last spring Mr. F. A. W. Jones, of Mollington, offered about eighty breeding pigs, but the result was even much worse than at the previous sale, after which it was announced that Mr. Jones was about to give up pig breeding, and the entire herd was eventually advertised for absolute sale. This took place about a fortnight since, but no account of the prices made has been given in the stock papers, but I am told that the average was a wretched one. Mr. John Barron who had a small herd also decided to clear out, and his auction sale took place the day after that of Mr. Jones, with the same, if not worse results. Mr. Streckland also offered at auction the main portion of his herd of Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs, but here, again, there was a want of customers. Then, on Tuesday last the entire herd of the Earl of Ellesmeres—once world renowned herd of Yorkshires—was disposed of at Bingley Hall by Messrs. Lythall & Co. At this sale the prices realized were not so ruinously low, as the pigs were in fresh condition, and Birmingham is a good centre for fat pigs. There is, therefore, a clearance amongst pig breeders generally. The result will be an advantage to those who remain and have found it profitable.

OLD PIG KEEPER.

The wise farmer will run his work, not let the work run him. By intelligent planning, industry and energy, he will keep ahead of farm operations as a directing force rather than a drudge.

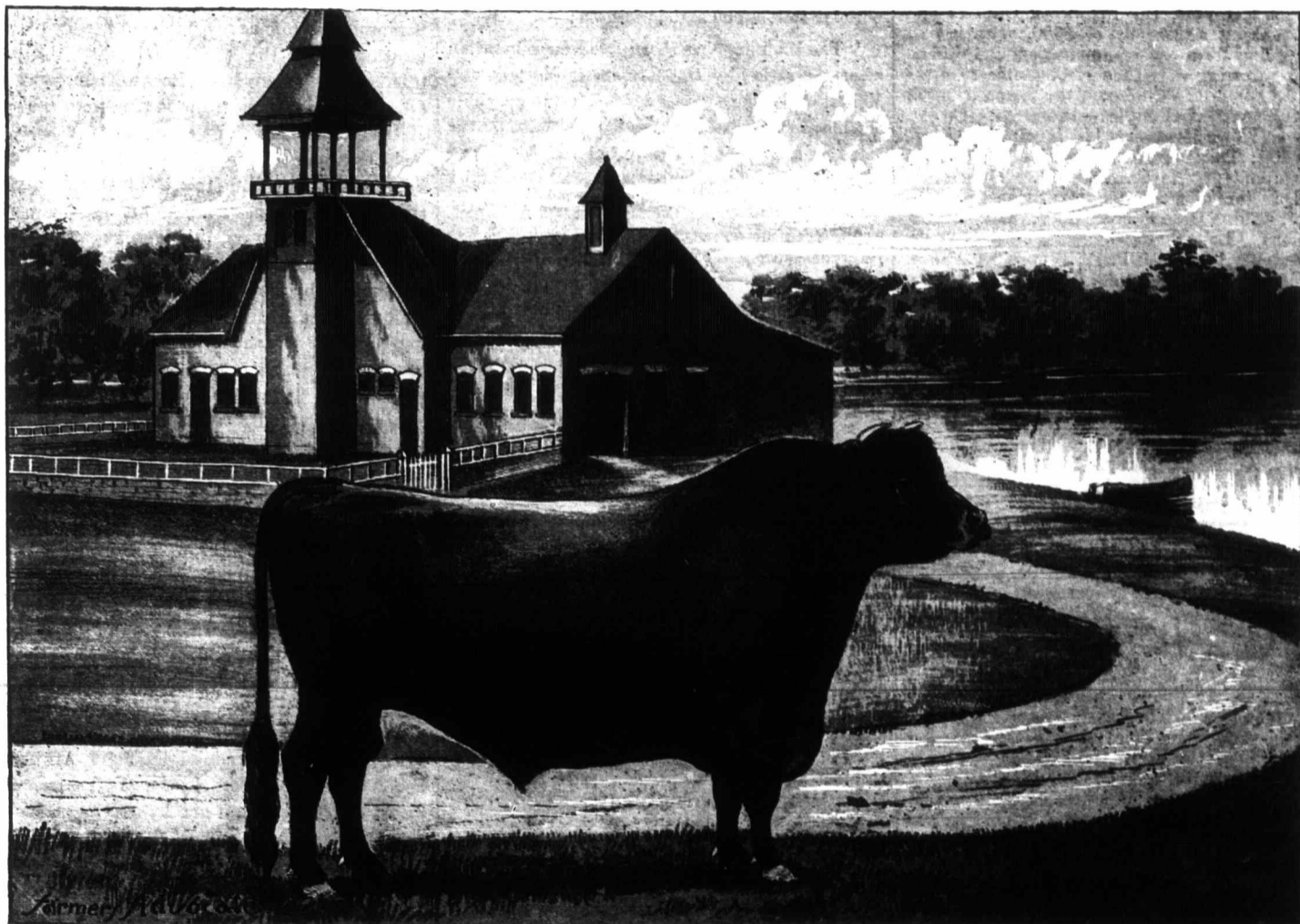
A Famous Jersey Bull.

The bull shown in the accompanying illustration is Carlo of Glen Duart (13037), now at the head of the well-known herd of Jerseys owned by Mr. A. C. Burgess, of Carleton Place, Ont. Carlo is a beautiful dark fawn in color, without any markings, and containing, as he does in his veins, some of the very bluest of Jersey blood. He shows all over, from his muzzle to his switch, the marks of a very Jersey aristocrat. Bred by Mr. A. Maclean, Howard, whose herd we need hardly say has sent out more than one prize winner, he is sired by Actor of Hillhurst, a bull imported direct by Senator Cochrane. Owing to the fact that Mr. Burgess's time is very fully occupied, Carlo has only so far been exhibited twice, but on both these occasions he proved his right to claim the title of one of the

The Stock Show.

A meeting of the Stock Show Committee of the Agricultural and Arts Association was held in Agricultural Hall, November 1st., 1891, when there were present: President, R. Vance, Ida; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; A. Rawlings, Forest; J. Legge, Gananoque; N. Awrey, M. P. P., Binbrook; Henry Wade, Toronto. A delegation from the Dominion Live Stock Association waited on the meeting to assist in getting up a spring show, consisting of John Dunn, William Crawford, A. Eakens, John Flanagan, ex-Ald. Frankland. Mr. Frankland explained that Mr. Grand would allow his stables to be used free of charge for a Christmas show; also that the Mutual Street Rink can be purchased for a moderate sum, which would give plenty of room. The other

Agriculture and Arts Association to assist them in holding a fat stock show in the month of December. It was moved by Mr. Awrey and seconded by Mr. Snell, that after consultation with a delegation from the Dominion Live Stock Association, this committee is of the opinion that the generous offer of Mr. Grand, offering the use of his buildings, comes so late in the season as to preclude the possibility of holding a fat stock show in Toronto this season, and in view of the lack of suitable buildings for holding a general stock show in the spring, be it resolved that joint action be taken with the Fat Stock Club, of Guelph, in holding an exhibition in that city, and further, that, in the opinion of this committee, co-operation be asked from the Dominion Live Stock Association in arranging for a general stock show in the spring of 1892.



THE JERSEY BULL, "CARLO OF GLEN DUART" (13037), PROPERTY OF MR. A. C. BURGESS, CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

very best Jersey bulls in Canada by beating in the show ring the representatives of Canada's choicest herds in 1889. He won the diploma for the best Jersey bull at Ottawa in a strong class, and this year he met in the same show ring the hitherto invincible Massena's son. Seldom have two grander specimens of the breed stood side by side in Ontario, and the decision of the judge, a well-known American breeder, was anxiously awaited by the Jersey fanciers present, Massena's son having so far swept all before him. Here, however, he was doomed to suffer defeat, the red ticket being awarded to Carlo. Mr. Burgess has a number of choice young things in his herd sired by Carlo. His card will be found in our advertising columns, and a sketch of his herd will appear in a later number.

gentlemen of the deputation, except Mr. Dunn, expressed themselves in favor of a mixed horse and cattle show in March.

It was moved by Mr. Legge and seconded by Mr. Simmons, that after listening to Mr. Frankland's remarks in reference to the purchase of a suitable building by the province and city for the purpose of holding stock shows, and having an agricultural hall where farmers might meet, be it therefore resolved that the thanks of this board be tendered to Mr. Frankland for his interest in all things pertaining to agricultural interests, and to express the opinion that the suggestions are worthy of consideration by both the provincial and city authorities.

TO BE HELD IN GUELPH.

A communication from the secretary of the Fat Stock Club, of Guelph, was read, asking the

A GRANT OF \$300.

It was decided that a sum not to exceed \$300 be granted to hold a fat stock show in Guelph, subject to the same conditions as in 1890, and that Messrs. Simmons, Rawlings and Wade be a committee to visit Guelph and arrange prize list.

KINGSTON WANTS THE SHOW.

The following resolution was read from the City Council, Kingston: On motion of Ald. Harty, seconded by Ald. Wright, "Ordered that the Council of the corporation of this city invite the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario and the Breeders' Association of Ontario to hold their exhibition at Kingston in 1892." This was supplemented by an offer from the Midland Central Fair Association of their grounds and buildings for said show, and from the Frontenac Agricultural Society offering all

assistance in their power to make the exhibition a success, as it was necessary to have a collection of stock at some central point for the purpose of choosing stock for the World's Fair at Chicago the following year.

It was moved by Mr. Legge and seconded by Mr. Rawlings, that in reference to the above resolutions this committee records its pleasure in receiving same, and recommends that the city of Kingston lay before the council of the Agriculture and Arts Association at its next meeting assurance that in case their proposition be accepted all necessary buildings and accommodation for the holding of such show will be provided.

FAT STOCK CLUB—ARRANGING FOR THE SHOW AT GUELPH—THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A meeting of the Guelph Fat Stock Club was held November 9th, to complete arrangements for holding a fat stock show on December 9th and 10th. There was present a deputation from the City Council to co-operate with the Club; also a deputation from the Agriculture and Arts Association, who offered \$300 on the same basis as last year, the Fat Stock Club to add \$200, making a prize list of \$500, with medals and specials from the manufacturers and others.

The following were then elected officers of the joint boards of the Club and the Association for carrying out the show:—President, C. M. Simmons; Vice-President, Jas. Millar; Secretary, H. Wade; Treasurer, J. McCorkindale; General Superintendent, Herbert Wright. Directors—The Directors of the Fat Stock Club, the Mayor, Ald. Hewer and Reed, and Messrs. Simmons, Lobo; Rawlings, Forest; Snell, Edmonton; Awrey, M. P. P., Binbrook; Vance, President of the Association, Ida; H. Wade, Secretary of the Association, Toronto; and Legge, Gananoque. Messrs. Simmons, Millar and Prof. Shaw were appointed to select the judges. The following Committee of Management were also appointed:—Cattle, J. Taylor, Whitelaw, West, Rawlings, Awrey, Snell; Sheep, Waters, Hales, Buchanan, Elliott, President Mills, O. A. C.; Hogs, Barber, G. Taylor, Irving, McCrae; Poultry, Anderson, Laing.

Spay the Sows.

BY WILLIAM DAVIES & CO.

By your courtesy we have said so much to farmers on the breed of hogs desired, on the time to market, etc., that it is somewhat difficult to find anything new on the subject; but with your permission we now wish to bring to the attention of hog raisers a very important omission which is working greatly against the interests of farmers and pork packers, i. e., allowing the sows to grow up and be fattened without spaying them.

In the first place it requires a much larger amount of feed to fatten them in this condition than it otherwise would. On this point we quote the words of a large hog feeder who said to us this week "that the sows when in heat ran the flesh off their bones almost as fast as he could put it on with feed." Every intelligent feeder of stock will bear witness to the truth of what we say, and now for the point that affects the pork packer very seriously.

It is almost impossible to cure the flesh of animals in this condition. They are in a fevered state, and the loss to curers from this cause is serious. We have found by bitter experience that for one carcass of American that we have failed to cure we will have thirty Canadians, and on examining the sides thus defective we find that they are all sows. Having witnessed such an improvement in the breed of hogs and in the fattening of them, and the increase in numbers within the last few years, which we attribute largely to the prominence given to our letters and others on hog raising, we are very hopeful that this appeal to the farmers will have a good effect. In all probability next season the pork packers will take concerted action in this matter and refuse to buy them when not spayed except at considerable reduction. This is the rule in England and Ireland, and it is a practice which is quite as beneficial to the feeders as to the curers. We buy thousands of hogs in the Western States, and it is an exception to meet with what we call an "open sow". We would ask you to co-operate with us to bring about the universal practice we so much desire.

Hackney Horses.

The American trotter has numberless friends, and a goodly share of exceedingly well edited journals devoting their entire attention to this particular line of breeding. Among these the Chicago Horseman seeks not only to disparage other breeds, but takes pleasure in a little dirt throwing at the expense of those who have chosen to breed Hackneys in America. In an article lately published in the above paper the Hackney is described as "nothing but a mongrel," while those Americans who were among the first to bring the breed prominently into repute, are described as Anglomaniacs. Mr. John Logan, jun., of New York, well known as an admirer and supporter of the breed, has come to the rescue in an article published in the English Live Stock Journal, in which he displays an intimate knowledge of the history of this now popular sort. The article follows:—

"The Hackney has been bred for generation after generation by the farmers in Norfolk and Yorkshire. I came across several instances where the blood of a particular family had been on the same farm for over 150 years. There is a record of the foaling of Scot Shales 692 (by Old Shales 699) in 1762; Old Shales himself was foaled in 1755, showing that even then the breed was thought sufficiently of to attempt to keep a record, and endeavor to keep it pure. Of this Lawrence speaks in his treatise published in 1796: 'No importation of saddle horses has ever taken place within the present century. The original breed of English horses has long since been entirely extinguished by that general improvement which has pervaded every quarter of the country. A curious observer may, nevertheless, form a very good estimate of its figure and merits by examining our common road hacks, which show little or no mixture of foreign blood' (Vol. I., p. 92-3). It must be remembered that until the present century the Hackney was used as a saddle horse of great endurance and weight-carrying ability. In the Cambridge Journal of July 4th, 1752, is offered for sale at Holbeach a chesnut stallion got by 'Mr. Garthside's famous old Fearnought.' Fearnought was evidently a popular sire of that day, as Walle's famous Golden Farmer, a noted trotting sire, was advertised as a son of Fearnought.

"I trust the above is sufficient to prove the antiquity of the Hackney, of which your intelligent contributor says: 'About all that has been necessary to create a breed of horses on the other side of the water was for some American to go there and buy a few horses of certain type, when instantly there would be a stud book started, horses of that certain type would be registered, numbered, and shipped to us as a distinct breed, and capable of reproducing themselves on their offspring,' etc., etc. Further, he says: 'But of all the horses on earth that we have no particular use for whatever, it is the Hackney. A few years ago a certain 'Anglomaniac' went to England and brought over a couple of stallions of this Hackney type. Then another 'Anglomaniac,' and, by the way, a relative of the Vanderbilts, and quite wealthy, brought over some of them. Instantly there was a stud book started in England, and two or three of them in this country, and the Hackney went into the booming business in great shape.'

"Now, our friend seems to be troubled with Anglophobia, and I have a sweet little morsel

for him. The Hackney never having had any other gait than the trot for centuries, he produced nothing but animals that would go at the trotting gait, and from his loins sprang the American trotter. I grant we have improved upon the foundation stock in one respect, but in one alone—that is speed; but we have foolishly sacrificed everything else to this end. This gentleman, who takes it as his duty to damn a breed he is so well posted in, and to warn the farmer and breeder against using them, advising them to stick to the 'trotter' might not believe that selfsame trotter owes his very existence to the despised Hackney. So I take the liberty of quoting further from Mr. Henry F. Euren's notes (to whom I am indebted for my references): 'In his history, Lawrence says Sampson was a black horse, was the strongest horse that ever raced before or since his time, and entitled to pre-eminence if viewed as a Hackney or hunter.' Sampson was 15½ hands in height, and his admeasurement in the legs as taken by the proprietor, the Marquis of Rockingham, was as follows: Dimensions of the foreleg from the hair of the foot to the middle of the fetlock joint, 4 inches; from the fetlock joint to the bend of the knee, 11 inches; from the bend of the knee to the elbow, 19 inches; round his leg below the knee, narrowest part, 8½ inches; around the hind leg, narrowest part, 9 inches. Would you take this to be the measurement of a thoroughbred or even a trotter of to-day? In the Sporting Magazine of January, 1821, is to be found a portrait, by Stubbs, and a notice of Mambrino, grandson of Sampson, and sire of Messenger, imported into the United States in the year 1788. His great grandson on the sire's side was the famous trotting sire Rysdyk's Hambletonian; a grandson on the dam's side of Jary's Bellfounder, a Norfolk Hackney, imported into the United States by James Booth, of Boston, July 11th, 1822. Bellfounder (Jary's) was by Stevens' Bellfounder by Pretender (Wroot's), dam by Chadd's Smuggler by Scot Shales; Wroot's Pretender by Fireaway (Jenkinson's), dam by Joseph Andrews, he by Roundhead; Jenkinson's Fireaway by Driver by Old Shales—pure Hackney blood all the way through. In the notice above we read: 'He (Mambrino) was bred by John Atkinson, Esq., of Scoles, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and foaled in 1768, and was got by Engineer, son of Sampson by Blaze. After the decease of Mr. Atkinson, he became the property of the late Earl Grosvenor. Mambrino shows to have been a horse of great substance, and of a fine and military figure. He went in a remarkably good trotting form, and we have heard it averred that he could have trotted fourteen miles in one hour; no common qualification for a racer. Lord Grosvenor had many capital coach horses from him. It is certainly a significant fact that the portrait of this grey horse, drawn on steel from the painting by Stubbs, bears a remarkable likeness to Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon, engraved from a painting by Folkards.' I might add that Sampson was sired by Blaze, the sire of the original Shales referred to above.

"There is also a record of a number of Hackneys being imported into this country twenty-five or thirty years ago, and undoubtedly credited by Mr. Wallace and others as thoroughbreds, because they were imported and appeared frequently in trotting pedigrees. The Morgan blood is almost pure Hackney, other strains show more than half, and yet we are told by this intelligent person that the Hackney is not a breed, but has been gotten up to sell to a few 'Anglomaniacs.'"

Chatty Letter from the States.

Latest prices for best grades of live stock: Cattle, \$6, against \$5.35 a year ago; hogs, \$4.15, against \$3.95 a year ago; sheep, \$5.25, against \$5.35 at the corresponding time last year. The number of unfed cattle coming to market is demoralizing to the trade. Texas is furnishing a great many hungry cattle, including calves, yearlings and cows, on account of short feed. Wisconsin stockmen are in hard luck so far as feed is concerned. They are short of not only corn but "roughness" as well.

Wheat screenings are selling at \$10.50, against \$15 a year ago. The reason of that is that there is more screenings, and as yet not so many sheep going on that kind of feed.

There is an absurdly strong demand in the country for good stock sheep, but such animals sell very poorly at the great markets.

The average weight of cattle received in Chicago last month was only 950 pounds, being the lightest on record, and demonstrating more forcibly than words the large proportion of immature animals being marketed. A recent writer forcibly says, "The great number of mongrel cattle infesting the earth is a disgrace to the business of live stock husbandry." Years ago, when the Colorado, Wyoming and Montana ranchmen formed associations for mutual protection and improvement, one of their rules was that a Texas or Mexican bull should be thrown and castrated whenever and wherever the cowboys found him. The object of this was, of course, to prevent such animals from stamping their impress on the future growth of herds. A similar rule would be a good one to put in force against common grade bulls, and should also extend to the "pedigreed scrubs" that are too plentiful.

The American Fat Stock Show was so hastily gotten up this year that the departments were not all full. For instance, there were no Angus or Galloway cattle, and none of the milk breeds. It was a battle of the Shorthorns and Herefords. The white faces, and the reds and roans practically had control. The clap-trap features of dog and pony races and trick dogs were on hand and served their purpose of drawing the people who wished more to be entertained than instructed. The rule of the Fat Stock Show people in shutting out three-year-old cattle would have been deemed very rank heresy in Jno. D. Gillett's time.

Our Scottish Letter.

The month of October is not usually a very active one in Clydesdale circles, and but for the recurrence of two or three shows there would be almost no news to chronicle. The first of these was held on the second of the month at Newton-Stewart. This is always a good show. In recent years great efforts have been made to improve the breed of horses in this particular part of Wigtownshire, and several of our best horses have been located in it. Top Gallant 1850 travelled in 1885, and it is interesting to notice that the best young things at this season's show were got by his sons. In 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, Flashwood 3604 was the choice of the District Society, and this fact alone is a strong tribute to his worth. I do not know of any other case, except that of his own brother Macgregor 1487, in which one horse was chosen for four seasons in succession to travel in one locality. Flashwood was succeeded in 1891 by the famous Orlando, a horse of outstanding excellence, owned by Mr. James Johnston, Lochburnie. The first prize-winner in the brood mare class at the

recent show was Alice of Kirkmabrick, a daughter of Darnley that had not before been exhibited. She is a superior animal, and was awarded the female championship. Prince Wyben, a strong, well-furnished two-year-old colt, got by Prince of Wales, out of a Darnley mare, was first in his class. He is owned by Mr. Robert Campbell, Craichmore, Stranrear. The first prize two-year-old filly was got by Prince of Wales, and is owned by Messrs. Routledge Bros., Old Mill, Port William. She is a handsome mare, and was never before exhibited. The other leading exhibits are well known in the show yard. Lady Muriel, owned by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, and got by Prince Lawrence, was first in the yearling filly class, and Mr. Wallace's Duke of Rothesay, by Gregor Macgregor, was first in the corresponding class for colts. Mr. William Hood's well-known mare Ethel was first in the yeld class.

Dalbeattie Show was held on Tuesday, 6th October, but the weather was so extremely unfavorable that it is doubtful whether the judges were able to satisfy themselves in their work. A goodly number of the first prize winners were owned by the Messrs. Andrew and William Montgomery. The former was first with his grand two-year-old horse Prince Patrick, one of the most popular horses he has ever exhibited. Mr. William Montgomery was first with the two-year-old filly Matilda, like Prince Patrick, got by Prince of Wales, and also with a splendid yearling colt got by Macgregor. The first yearling filly was also got by the same sire. She is owned by her breeder, Mr. Murray Stewart, of Cally, and is a strong, big filly. In the older classes Mr. William Hood, Chapelton of Borgue, and his brother, Mr. David A. Hood, Balgreddan, gained a considerable share of the prizes. Mr. James Picken, Torrs, Kirkcudbright, who is not unknown in Canada, was also a successful prize winner.

Bute Autumn Show took place on 27th Oct.

There was a grand display of foals got by the beautiful horse Height o' Splendour, and his progeny gained the chief honors. In yearlings there was quite a large turn out of the progeny of that grand horse Sirdar 4714. They are distinguished by many fine qualities, including first rate dark colors, good action, good tops, and wearing like bones. The first two-year-old filly was a strong, big mare, got by Jordanshaw, the second being a useful, well colored mare with beautiful hind legs, got by Sirdar. The first two-year-old horse was a handsome black colt, Scene Shifter, got by Top Gallant. The Bute Farmers' Society has sustained a heavy loss in the death of the promising young horse Rosemount, which they had hired for 1892. This fine horse was bred in the Island by the Messrs. R. & J. McAlister, Midascog. He was got by the celebrated Prince of Albion, out of Rosebud, the dam of the world-famed Moss Rose. He gained second prizes this season at Glasgow in spring and summer, and at Kilmarnock; and he was first at the H. & A. S. at Stirling. He was a horse that improved very rapidly during the past season, and his death from inflammation of the bowels is a heavy loss to his owners.

The Central Aberdeenshire Club have for several years taken a leading place amongst district societies in securing horses of first rate quality to travel in their district. This year they have not belied their reputation, as some few weeks ago they engaged Mr. James Kilpat-

rick's grand young horse, The Royal Prince, winner of first prize at Kilmarnock and Ayr, as their stud horse for 1892. The neighbor and close relative of this horse, William the Conqueror, winner of first prize at Maryhill in April last, has within the past few days been hired by the Dumbartonshire Horse Breeding Society. This horse is owned by Mr. James Johnston, and he and The Royal Prince were purchased when foals at phenomenally high prices from their breeder, Mr. John Hardie, Mull of Galloway, by Mr. David Wilkie, Dollar. They are both got by Prince of Wales, and William the Conqueror is out of the gr. dam of the Royal Prince. I should expect both of them to prove exceptionally serviceable horses at the stud.

The well-known Flashwood 3604, owned by Mr. John Pollock, has been hired for service of 60 mares in 1892 by a committee of gentlemen in Perthshire, amongst whom are Colonel Stirling, of Kippendavie; Mr. Archibald Stirling, of Keir and Cawder; Sir Robert Moncreiffe, Bart.; and Messrs. I. MacLachlan, factor for the Earl of Moray, and Charles Brown, factor for Lady Osborne Elphinston. His terms are £7 10s. each mare at service, and £7 10s. additional for each mare proving in foal, and his owner has the power to take other 20 mares. No doubt these are high terms, but there is a general disposition to regard them as fairly reasonable considering what a horse Flashwood is.

The Gervan and Ballantrae Society, having found no difficulty in booking the guaranteed number of 50 mares for Mr. Kenwick's Prince Alexander at £10 10s. at service with £10 10s. additional when the mare proves in foal, have engaged a second horse in Mr. Peter Crawford's five-year-old stallion Goldfinder, winner of first prize at the H. & A. S., Stirling, and champion at the Royal Northern when a two-year-old. There are some particularly good foals off this horse, and his terms are high—£4 at service with £6 additional for each mare proving in foal.

There have been several foal sales in October, and in spite of the slackened foreign demand prices have been well sustained. At a sale of surplus stock at Seaham Harbor four filly foals by Castlereagh made an average price of 69 g. each, and at Lanark shortly after remunerative prices were got for the ordinary produce of local mares.

Those who make a speciality in that way are busy buying up foals. Most of the more extensive owners of entire horses confine their attention to buying the progeny of their own horses. The victory which counts for most in this way is, of course, the first prize in a competition for the best group of five got by one horse. Owners of leading sires have a feeling that they can do more justice to the youngsters after their horses themselves, and, hence, they are to be found touring the country about this season buying what promises best amongst foals. Sometimes they give long prices for animals out of well-bred mares and in themselves particularly promising, and in not a few cases it is by far the most advantageous sale for a breeder when he parts with his Clydesdales as foals. He gets rid of all risks, and often secures a higher price than would be got for the same animal a year or two later. Of course sometimes the prices quoted for foals largely exist in the imagination of the paragraphist, who is not always a person of much discrimination, and is frequently guiltless of any knowledge of the subject he writes about. The consequence is that the knowing ones don't believe the reports, and the guileless occasionally do. If the latter happen to own fairly good foals themselves they are prone to refuse reasonable offers, waiting for the fabulous figures reported as reached by others. The consequence is that a good deal of harm and no good is done by these inflated paragraphs. After making all reasonable deductions on these grounds, it yet remains true that except in rare cases the breeder can sell to best advantage when he parts with his surplus stock as foals.

SCOTLAND YET.

American Shropshire Registry Association.

The eighth annual meeting of the above Association was held in the parlors of the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, Nov. 5th. The meeting was largely attended by representative breeders from Canada and the U. S. A.

There are now in the Association 737 members, of whom there are in Michigan 154, Canada 129, Ohio 111, Indiana 71, New York 65, Illinois 50, Pennsylvania 36, Wisconsin 16, Iowa 17, Minnesota 10, Vermont 9, West Virginia 8, South Dakota 7, Massachusetts 5, North Dakota 3, Kansas 2, Maine, Nebraska, Rhode Island, New Haven, Kentucky, Colorado, California, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, 1 each. The Society accepted 11,515 pedigrees and rejected 8,400 during the year.

The morning session was called to order by President Todd, of Wakeman, O. Mr. Mortimore Levering, of Indiana, acted as Secretary. The Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., was chosen President, to succeed Mr. Todd; Prof. W. C. Latta, who holds the Chair of Agriculture in the Indiana Agricultural College, was made Vice-President; Mr. Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette, Ind., was re-elected Secretary, and the following were appointed members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. W. J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; H. H. Clough, Elyria, O.; John L. Thompson, Arcana, Ind., and Frank D. Ward, South Byron.

President Dryden in assuming the duties of the chair rejoiced to say that in the affairs of this Association all the lines dividing the States and Canada are obliterated. He then went on to extol the Shropshire sheep, in which he has great faith, and spoke against aiming at size in breeding at the cost of quality and fancy points.

Among the reports Secretary Levering stated that arrangements for a satisfactory representation of the sheep-breeding interests at the World's Fair are progressing.

Financial report for the year ending November 1st, 1891:—

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1890.	\$1628 11
Total receipts for pedigrees during the year.	8159 26
Interest on balance 4 per cent.	80 00
	\$9867 37
EXPENDITURES.	
Printing Volume VII.	\$1820 00
Salaries, Officers, Executive Committee (7), Secretary.	4162 75
Special premiums paid.	506 00
World's Fair assessment.	25 00
Postage used during the year.	450 00
Ear labels, Association numbers.	205 53
Stationery and printing blanks.	459 53
Cash on hand.	2244 53
	\$9867 37
Number of members received during the year.	140
certificates of membership issued.	737
Number of accepted pedigrees received during the year.	11,515
Number of rejected pedigrees.	8,400
transfers.	3,570
letters written and copied during the year.	24,300
Number of circulars sent out.	16,000
ASSETS.	
Value of volumes of record on hand, including volume 7.	\$5920 00
Stationery, stamps and furniture.	375 00
Cash on hand.	2244 53
	\$8539 53

At the afternoon session Milton Bros., of Marshall, Mich., were by a unanimous vote expelled from membership on motion of Mr. George E. Breck, of Paw Paw, Mich., and on written charges preferred by Mr. C. S. Bingham, of Vernon, Mich. The charges were to the effect that John Milton had at various times

and places since 1889 done things which should disqualify him and also the firm of which he is a member, in the way of falsification of pedigrees; selling, as healthy, animals known to be diseased; abusing and threatening judges of stock, etc. For this he had been suspended until the action of the annual meeting. The accused were said to be absent in England, but had been notified of the charges and had made no reply.

It was resolved to increase the stock of the Association from 800 to 1,200 shares.

The Executive Committee was instructed to take what action it saw fit in the matter of striking out any useless verbiage in the record of pedigrees without sacrificing results. It was said there was a great deal of tautology that can be avoided to save expense.

Mr. Breck moved to reduce the transfer fee from 25 to 15 cents. He also favored making the secretary's office a salaried one at \$1,200 to \$1,500 with such clerical help as he might need, and so do away with fees, tag charges, etc.

Mr. F. D. Ward, of South Byron, led the opposition to this, saying if a sheep wasn't worth 50 cents for registering it should be sent to the butcher.

The motion was lost.

The next subject discussed was the World's Fair requirement that every animal should be on the ground 60 days ahead of the exhibition, and that it must have been in the owner's possession twice that time. It was thought that exhibitors should be allowed to substitute other stock in case of accident or illness, and 30 days should take the place of the 60-day rule. Prof. Latta, Dr. Smead, and Mr. J. L. Thompson were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions expressing the views of the Association. It was also thought that the Chicago people had made a mistake in laying down a rule that "the date of shear must be not later than April 1, 1893." The word "later" was evidently intended for "earlier."

The name of Secretary Levering was suggested for presentation to the Chicago committee to act as superintendent of the sheep department. Mr. Levering didn't see how he could attend to it with his other duties, and some one else having proposed as an amendment the name of ex-President Todd, the amendment was carried unanimously.

Mr. Todd moved that the Association offer no more money between now and the World's Fair to any exhibits save those of the American Fat Stock Association in Chicago, where alone, he maintained, any benefit from such premiums is observed. Some funny stories were told as to how poor sheep sometimes captured prizes at shows in Ohio and Indiana, which caused Dr. Smead of New York to exclaim: "Why, bless me, gentlemen, come down to our Sate Fair and we'll show you sheep that have wool on their backs. We have Shropshires down our way that are worth looking at."

Mr. Todd—If you were breeding sheep for the wool they grow, how much profit would you make out of it?

Dr. Smead is something of a wag and didn't mean to hurt anyone's feelings, so he hardly took notice of this remark, while Mr. Thompson, who told the story of \$2.50 sheep winning prizes at an outside show, said it was not in Indiana but Ohio.

Mr. F. D. Ward came to the rescue of the

districts from the Atlantic to the Pacific that contribute the income for these premiums, and the motion to deprive the little shows of their prize money was lost.

After a discussion of the subject of free ear labels or tags issued to members, which some thought to be an unnecessary expense while others approved, it was resolved to take a recess until 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

The major part of the evening session was given up to the presentation of several timely and interesting papers on subjects pertaining to the Shropshire sheep-growing industry.

W. C. Latta and John L. Thompson, the committee appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the views of the Association relative to the live stock exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, reported, and the resolutions were adopted. They demand that the exhibit be limited to 30 days instead of 60 days, as proposed; that the day for the opening of the exhibit be about September 10, 1893; that the time limit for entries be shortened to within 30 days of the opening of the show; and that to own the stock at the time of entry shall be deemed sufficient for all requirements. The matter of a large live stock exhibit at the World's Fair was discussed briefly, and it was noticed that at none of the great world's expositions had such a show been made a feature, and that for this reason the exhibit at Chicago ought to be a large and creditable one.

The Association then concluded its session. The next annual meeting will be held in Chicago about November 15, 1892.

The Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show.

The Agriculture and Arts Association of the province of Ontario, in conjunction with the Guelph Fat Stock Club, hold their annual show and fair in Guelph on December 9th and 10th, 1891. Each year this exhibition has grown in importance. Much good stock is always exhibited. The fair which follows the show is largely attended by buyers who come from as far east as Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa and Toronto. The west is also well represented by buyers. A large number of good animals are each year shown. Prices paid by buyers attending this annual exhibition are always good. We would advise the agricultural departments of the other provinces to take a leaf out of Ontario's book, and follow her example in establishing annual Christmas shows. To the fat stock should be added dairy goods and products, fatted and dressed poultry, etc., etc. Ontario's winter fat stock and spring shows have been of great benefit to farmers and breeders alike. At these Exhibitions buyers and sellers meet as they would not otherwise do. This is an incalculable benefit. The farmers also who attend, even though they show nothing, learn many valuable lessons, which, if put into practice, will make them not only wiser but richer men. There are thousands of our readers who, though there were two or three of such fairs established in every province, could not even then attend, but all of such would be greatly benefited by reading the reports of the proceedings. There are some who will say, "Yes; but these winter and spring shows can never be made to pay expenses." 'Tis true they may not. Every thinking man knows the farmers' institutes, the dairymen's societies, the live stock associations, the travelling dairy, etc., etc., financially never pay running expenses, but who will dare to say—who is foolish enough to say—that any one of these is not indirectly of great benefit to the country generally, repaying a hundred-fold every cent which they are charged.

Sheep Breeding.

As the season for housing the flock is now close at hand, the flockmaster should pay strict attention to the sheep under his supervision. It is much easier to keep up their condition from the outset than to regain it if once lost. Success depends upon keeping them in proper health. The change from grass to dry feed is a time that requires due care. Should the pasture become bare some other provision must be added. The earlier bred ewes that are safe in lamb should be kept separate from such as yet have to be bred or have returned, and are, therefore, not safe in lamb. If found necessary change the ram, for certain ewes may not breed when mated with certain rams. It is, therefore, safer to change, particularly if the stock ram has been heavily worked through running with a large flock of ewes. When lambs are intended to be fattened during the winter, or pushed forward for next year's sale, care is required in feeding their grain, in order to find out if all are eating regularly. When lambs are first fed at this season the weakest are subject to fitful appetites, occasionally feeding heavily, and then again refusing their grain, by which means the strongest lambs are apt to get too much and thus are injured. For this reason sheep kept in small flocks do better in comparison than where large numbers run together. It is, therefore, a good plan to place lambs of the same strength and constitution together, while any that are weak and small can be culled out and fed alone and coaxed to eat. If the lambs have not yet learned to eat grain begin by feeding small quantities; by turning an old ewe with them they will soon be induced to feed. Better results will be obtained by dividing them up into small lots. They will then be much easier fed, and each will be more likely to get a proper share. Ram lambs are the hardest to manage, and unless the flock is of such high order that there is certainty of disposing of them at high figures for breeding purposes, they should be castrated early in the season. Ram lambs should be penned quite away from the ewes or ewe lambs, or they become restless and will not thrive. Shearing ewes are also better kept separate from the older ewes of the flock, thus the quantity of feed can be better arranged according to their requirements, and better all-round thrift, the result. There is nothing like roots for pushing the young flock forward. It will pay to feed them liberally, while very few should be allowed to the breeding ewes until after they have dropped their lambs. Unless sparingly used roots invariably leave a bad effect on the future crop of lambs, which come weak and die, the flockmaster often being at a loss for the cause. Particularly is this the case when ewes are heavily fed with roots and get no exercise. The want of exercise is a serious difficulty to contend with when the snow lies deep. For months together the sheep will not leave the house, and especially when breeding ewes are in high condition loss at breeding time is likely to ensue. It is a good plan to feed those their grain at a distance from their quarters. By driving them out and feeding them once or twice they will quickly learn to go out, and will consequently be kept in the highest possible health. Sheep require plenty of fresh air, and the sheds should be built with wide doors to prevent crowding on going in and out.

Should a light snow fall while there is yet a good bite of grass the sheep will enjoy being out in the field during the day, and if it becomes deep a snow plough, which is quickly made, will so clear the ground that the sheep can get a bite, which with the exercise thus obtained is of the greatest service. Regularity in feeding sheep is as imperative as with other animals. First, there should be a regular time for feeding, and the quantities should be duly measured out at the same hour each day. At all ages some grain should be fed. Take the older ewes in good condition a very small quantity will suffice, one half to one pint per day is ample, and for this purpose a mixture of peas and oats are the best, say one pint of the former and three of the latter. The shelter required for sheep is of an inexpensive kind; except at lambing time airy dry sheds are much better than warm, close buildings. A good sheep house is cheaply constructed by placing cedar post in the ground, and tying these across with scantling, forming the walls about eight feet high by boarding up with common rough lumber; a light roof placed over is all that is required. The building should run up against a barn or other place for the storage of fodder. About twenty-six to thirty feet is a convenient width, which allows room for a feeding rack down the centre. This with side doors gives ample opportunity of forming the necessary divisions. The building can be built any length to suit the size of the flock.

Breeding with a Definite Object in View.

[Address delivered by Hon. John Dryden before the fall meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.]

I did not come prepared this evening for a very long speech, and if I had I certainly would not inflict one on you to-night. I must congratulate you, however, on the splendid meeting you have here. I do not know to whom the credit is due, but some one must have worked hard to secure so large an attendance with so much to attract attention outside in connection with this exhibition. I have noticed that your Secretary has been working incessantly; doubtless the credit is due to him.

The more I travel over our province, the more decidedly am I of the opinion that a large proportion of our territory is eminently adapted to the growth of sheep, and I do not think that the figures given by President Mills reach at all the number that we ought to have. (See November issue of *ADVOCATE*, page 437). I think his figures show conclusively that there is nothing more profitable in this province than sheep raising. When one considers that a few sheep may be raised on a farm at very little expense, it does seem a wonder that our farmers do not go more generally into the business.

Alderman Frankland told you something about the success of the shipment of lambs experimentally fed at the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm this year. (See next issue.) I may say these lambs were a mongrel lot—they were an average lot such as might be obtained in any part of the country. They were sent to England, and (I speak from memory) they netted between \$9.50 and \$10 when all expenses were paid. They were of very good quality, because in this country we have a very good climate for producing quality. I always feel proud when visiting New York city to see in large letters on butchers' carts the words "Can-

adian mutton." Would it be placed there so conspicuously if "Canadian mutton" were not of a better quality than American mutton, and so recognized in that city? All this indicates to my mind that we have a good country to grow mutton in.

There is one thing about which we ought, it seems to me, to be particularly careful. We have in this country, I believe, almost every known breed of sheep. What we need is for farmers in each locality to single out the breed best suited to their section. I believe that a particular breed may be better adapted to one locality than another. I notice that in England the farmers seem to settle down to one particular breed of sheep in each district. In each district they treat them somewhat differently, and the results reached are also somewhat different. It seems to me if we could in this country decide for ourselves what is best, and work on this plan it would be a good thing. What pains me more than anything else as I go about is to find our farmers generally adopting an exactly opposite course. They are crossing and recrossing until one does not know what they have got, nor do they know themselves. Have you not seen, as I have, a man start with a lot of Leicesters—we will say he is perhaps induced to buy a Shropshire ram to cross with them, but he does not seem to have any definite idea of breeding Shropshires? Presently he will try a Cotswold; then he thinks he is getting them too coarse and procures a Southdown. He finds the wool is getting a little short, perhaps, and he buys a Lincoln to even up in general. In a little while he will go to the show and see a Merino and try one of them, and by this time he will have neither fish, flesh, fowl or good red herring. He has neither uniformity of wool or of the mutton, but every conceivable grade of both; yet men go on in this line continually. If there is one thing more than another I would like to impress, it is this idea: Let our farmers get some notion of the particular breed of sheep best suited to their respective locality, and stick to that breed whether it be Leicesters, Lincolns, Southdowns, Shropshires or any other. You will then get a distinct type, and if buyers of wool or mutton want that type they know where it is to be found.

I hope that we, as breeders of sheep, will not only be careful as regards the different breeds of sheep we represent, but that we will constantly bear in mind that we are breeding (no matter what breed) to the end that we may increase the general excellence, and raise higher the standard of our average product. It is practical results we ought to aim at. The sheep are producers of wool or mutton or both, and we must seek to obtain the very best in these products possible. There is no better meat food for our people—there is nothing healthier than roast lamb or mutton, and no domestic animal is more easily raised than a sheep. When I go to the hotels of this city and ask for a piece of lamb, I often do not get lamb at all, I get three-year-old ewe, which never achieved sufficient size to be sold as a sheep, and is, therefore, sold as a lamb. I know it is not lamb for one can scarcely cut it with a knife, I mean to say that for our own sakes we should insist that a better quality of mutton than this should be placed upon the market. People are demanding it, and there are plenty willing to pay the highest price for the quality they require. After all it is only the best quality that pays in any article you produce, and the man who places the best quality on the market is always likely to succeed the best. Allow me, in conclusion, to congratulate the Association on the success of this conference. (Applause.)

The Farm.

Weeds.

BY PROF. J. BOYES PANTON, M. A., F. G. S.,
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

As the question of weeds is occupying a good deal of attention at present in various agricultural papers and journals, the writer has consented to contribute a series of papers upon the subject, in which he purposes discussing the character of these botanical waifs, and the best methods to get rid of them. Hitherto farming in Canada has not received as much attention as it requires, but in many cases has been carried on in rather a careless manner. Many of the early settlers were not farmers, but coming into the possession of a rich virgin soil, they were able to secure excellent results, notwithstanding their indifference to many principles which lie at the foundation of a proper cultivation of the soil. But now much of the fertility of the soil has gone. It could not be otherwise, for it furnished plant food without a return being made to supply the constant drain upon it. Competition has arisen and the market has become fickle. Surrounded by such conditions, the farmer of the past can no longer hold his position in the struggle for existence, unless he resorts to other methods than those he was wont to follow in the past. One line of action that he must follow is thorough cultivation, and that implies cleanliness in his fields—in other words, he must keep his fields free from weeds. Some have been very kind to these botanical tramps; but of late years there are many who have started with earnestness to drive them from their farms. No one while feeding his cattle would quietly stand by and see some from another herd step in and take what was intended for his own, and yet, this is just what is occurring on fields where a crop is sown and weeds allowed to grow. The weeds are taking food from your wheat and other plants of economic value. They take up valuable space, become a nuisance, and lessen the food supply of other plants.

WHAT IS A WEED?

A weed may be defined as a plant out of place or in other words, a plant growing where it should not. Any plant becomes a weed if not in the proper place. The flowers we cultivate in the garden become weeds when they appear in fields of grain, e. g., cockle, poppy, toadflax. But there are some so frequently out of place that they have been known to us always as weeds. It is to the consideration of these your attention is more particularly directed.

INCREASE OF WEEDS.

There is no doubt weeds are on the increase in Ontario, and this may be explained by the indifference of many farmers to the growth of weeds on the roadside, and to the tendency now of introducing new seed grain from other districts. Within the past few years several new weeds have appeared, some of which have no doubt been brought from places at a distance in new seed grain. This year the writer noticed a new weed upon the College Farm. It appeared in a plot which had been sown with seed from the Old Country. This weed (*Centaurea nigra*) is quite common in England, and has found its way here. The "French weed," "Penny Cress" (*Thlaspi arvense*), from Winnipeg, is spreading during the past few years. Speci-

mens from various parts of the province have been sent to the writer for identification: It belongs to the same family as the "mustard," and its advent should be carefully guarded against. In Ontario we have about 180 species of plants commonly known as weeds, and of these fully 100 have been introduced from Europe. Every year adds a few more foreigners, and if farmers are not more vigilant in the selection of seed, we shall soon find the number greatly increased.

SEED-PRODUCING POWER OF WEEDS.

To ascertain the productive power of weeds, the seeds upon a single plant of different species have been counted with the following results:—Wild Carrot, 1,200; Dandelion, 1,500; Chickweed, 2,000; Cockle, 3,200; Campion, 3,425; Chess, 3,500; Dock, 3,700; Ragweed, 4,372; Groundsel, 6,500; Ox-eye Daisy, 9,600; Mallow, 16,500; Motherwort, 18,000; Foxtail, 19,500; Sowthistle, 19,000; Mustard, 31,000; Canadian Thistle, 42,000; Red Poppy, 50,000; Bardock, 400,328; Purslane, 500,000; Lamb's Quarters, 825,000.

When we consider the wonderful yield of seed in many weeds, and the vitality possessed by them (for some may be buried years and yet germinate as soon as they come near the surface), and also observe the peculiar mode by which many are distributed (see thistles, burrs, etc.), the wonder is that we are not overrun more than we are, especially when located near careless, indifferent neighbors.

Poplars and Willows for Manitoba and the Northwest.

BY JOHN CRAIG, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL
FARM, OTTAWA, ONT.

The value of shelter belts, garden and stock yard wind breaks is not sufficiently appreciated through Manitoba and the Northwest. No doubt the climatic difficulties, narrowing the range of adaptable varieties, has much to do with the lack of interest and effort in many sections. Settlers often begin by planting the fine hardwoods and evergreen varieties so well known to them in their eastern homes, overlooking the less pretentious but much hardier native kinds. Failure and discouragement follow the attempt, to be succeeded by the "tree planting don't pay" motto, which is death to groves and shelter belts, and to many other arborial luxuries which might follow the advent of wind-breaks. The golden rule in this connection should read, "begin planting with native trees." If seed of ash and box elder (Manitoba maple), or elm can be obtained, gather and sow the first two when ripe in autumn in drills for horse or hand cultivation as desired, covering in windy sections to a depth of two inches, having the soil well firmed. The seedlings are usually ready for transplanting the following spring. When forest-grown seedlings are obtainable they should be grown in nursery rows for a year previous to permanent planting, to give them a better root system. The seeds of the elm ripen in May and June—sometimes before the tree comes into leaf, and should be sown immediately. They may be planted in corn hills to good advantage. Among trees not natives no class will prove of greater service to the prairie regions than the East European poplars and willows. They seem to be uniformly hardy though differing much in rapidity of growth. Having passed the experimental stage their dissemination as rapidly as

possible should be urged, not as a means of securing permanent shelter belts, but with a view to establishing quickly a great number of nucleuses around which other and more enduring trees may be reared. The writer had the opportunity a short time since to note the relative thrift and growth of the following varieties planted on the farm of the late Chas. Gibb, Abbotsford, P. Q., seven years ago.

Populus certinensis.—This is an Asiatic poplar, imported a few years ago by Prof. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum. It has gradually worked its way westward, gaining favor wherever planted, especially in the Northwest. As to its longevity in this country we are not in a position to state definitely. Specimens of this on Gibb's Farm are now over thirty feet in height, and seven to nine inches in diameter of trunk. It forms a symmetrical top of rather upright habit; foliage thick, shining light green. Timber is said to be valuable.

Populus bereoleusis.—Resembles the above so closely that I doubt if it should be kept separated. It seems, however, in some localities to have a smaller leaf and to be less vigorous. At Abbotsford these run from 25 to 30 feet in height; practically, however, it is the same as the first.

Populus nolesi.—Also introduced by Prof. Sargent, has a large ovate, vigorous leaf, with a top more spreading than the first two, equally rapid grower, and a very valuable variety. Thirty to thirty-five feet at seven years on Gibb's Farm.

There are a number of varieties of almost equal value, such as *Pop. petrowske*, one from Voronish, Russia, and a pyramidal form resembling Lombardy, known as *Pop. pyramidalis*, but much hardier than Lombardy. Specimens of this planted four years ago at Ottawa are now twenty feet in height.

Propagation.—The ease with which these varieties are increased by cuttings is another point in their favor as a pioneer tree. Trees from cuttings set two years ago on the Experimental Farm are now eight to ten feet high. It is best to make the cuttings in the fall from one or two-year-old wood. Ten to twelve inches is a convenient length. These tied in bundles containing fifty to one hundred are buried in the ground till favorable planting time in spring. Cuttings taken from well ripened wood in the fall and treated in this manner will make stronger growth and give a better stand than if taken in the spring, when the vitality of the tree may be somewhat impaired by the cold of winter.

WILLOWS.

Of those I will only mention three varieties. (1) *Salix laurifolia* (Laural-leaved willow).—The leaves are particularly dark and shiny and seem specially adapted to dry interior climates; very hardy. The true form of this cannot always be obtained from nursery men, and a spurious one somewhat resembling the common white willow is often received instead. Prof. Budd, of Iowa, in one of his bulletins classed the Laural-leaved willow as an ornamental, and it would seem to be justly entitled to this distinction; but at the same time its value as a forest tree should not be overlooked.

(2) *Salix acutifolia* (Acute-leaved willow).—Rather a larger tree than the former with equal ability to withstand extremes of climate. Succeeds best in comparatively dry situations.

(3) *Salix aurea* (var. Voronish).—This is the golden willow from Voronish, and is the most rapid grower, and will probably make the largest tree of those mentioned. Its bright golden bark renders it a striking and attractive object in winter, as well as in summer. This has probably done the best of any of the willows tested at Brandon and Indian Head. Propagated in the same manner as the poplar. It is hoped that before long these varieties will find their way into the hands of many settlers in Manitoba and the west, and their introduction cannot fail to materially further the forestry interests of that region.

Notes from the Ontario Agricultural College.

BY PRESIDENT JAMES MILLS, M. A.

I have pleasure in informing your readers that we are now nicely under way for another term's work. A large proportion of the old students returned, and we admitted 38 new ones on the 1st October. Of the 38 new students, 33 are Ontario boys, and of these 30 are farmers' sons.

CLASS OF STUDENTS.

The class of students now at the College is all that could be desired. Without exception, they are quiet, well-behaved, industrious boys, and I venture to say that there is not a theological college in the Dominion in which the moral and religious influences thrown around the students are more helpful or effective than those by which our students are surrounded in this provincial government college. Our young men have a small but bright and cheerful Y. M. C. A. hall in which they have a prayer meeting every week, a Bible class every Sunday, and special meetings from time to time as may be arranged. The great majority of the students take part in these meetings, and the influence which they exert upon our college life is clearly manifest and highly beneficial.

ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS

Our present attendance is quite satisfactory. We have room for a few more students, but we expect that all, or nearly all, vacancies will be filled before Christmas.

TRAVELLING DAIRY.

Professor Dean, Mr. S. P. Brown and W. J. Palmer, B. S. A., all graduates of our own College, spent the months of July, August, September and October in giving lectures and practical instruction in the testing of milk, the handling of cream, and the making of butter, throughout the counties of York, Simcoe, Ontario and Essex. These dairy meetings have been largely attended, the interest in them has been intense, and the work done has everywhere been spoken of as highly beneficial to the farming community. Prof. Dean is now at the College busily engaged with experimental work in connection with his department. The demand for these object lessons in butter-making is so great that the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, has decided to send out two deputations next spring, each with a horse and wagon, to drive from place to place. In this way it is hoped that a large amount of valuable work can be done in the nine months, commencing about the middle of April next.

OUR DAIRY BUILDING.

Within the last twelve months we have added a good deal to the appliances necessary in our experimental dairy. It is now very much better equipped than at any time in the past, and in order to make it still more complete we are erecting a considerable addition to the building, putting in a boiler to heat by steam, and making several alterations, so that in future our dairy building will contain two lecture rooms, a butter room, a cheese room, a milk-testing room, etc., and all the appliances necessary for the most extensive and thoroughly practical courses of instruction in milk testing, butter-making and cheese-making.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

We are also building a large and commodious botanical laboratory and a complete set of new greenhouses for more extensive and practical work in botany and horticulture than we have hitherto been able to do. So, all considered, we think we have grounds to hope for greater success in the near future than at any time in the past.

Too Much Mixed Farming.

BY W. A. HALE.

To cheapen the cost of production, and at the same time to increase the price of the articles so produced should be the end and aim of all those who depend upon the soil for their daily bread. When times are hard, when competition is keen, and prices are, as at present, unsatisfactorily low, the tendency of us all seems to be to cast about for some additional line from which we hope to reap the profits we fondly believe that others are enjoying. An acre of hops is added to the already full list of field occupations. Bee-keeping is started to help out the receipts from the dairy. An acre of strawberries is planted with the expectation of outdoing some of the marvellous results one reads about. Market gardening comes in for a trial for the same reason. An apple orchard is set out. More land is bought or rented or taken on shares, and so on to the end, not only of the chapter, but usually of our bank account as well, and with the almost inevitable result that we have gone from bad to worse—have undertaken far too much, "and made confusion worse confounded"—have, in fact, got our farming so much mixed that it is hard to know from which branch of it we are losing the most money. One excuse that is often given for this state of things is that in mixed farming, in case of failure in some one or more of our products, we are sure to have others to fall back upon, while with special lines in farming low prices in these might mean ruin. Upon general principles it would seem no worse to suffer low prices in one article every ten years than to suffer low prices every year in one of ten articles; but apart from this, the man who has ten branches of farming to attend to instead of a few can seldom hope to rise above medium prices and average yields. Now, medium prices and average yields do not pay. There are not hours enough in the day, nor days enough in the year for one man to give his concentrated personal attention to all the various calls upon his time that mixed farming demands. A man in a small way may live from hand to mouth by doing his own work, but with larger farming and hired help he must not only make a success of what he undertakes, but must get the very best price for his products. This I believe to be well nigh impossible in mixed farming. The farm laborer to day has not the experience to entitle him to take much responsibility. Young lads from abroad, and unskilled emigrants are what are now largely depended upon; and as improved machinery seems to be one of the surest means of reducing the cost of production the amount of working capital required to thoroughly stock a well organized mixed farm with all the needed implements would be very heavy, to say nothing of the time and trouble in keeping them in proper order. One might naturally say that if all farmers became specialists overproduction would ensue in their special products. No doubt; but let each choose for himself a few of those branches of which he is most fond, and for which his soil, climate, and home markets are best suited, and do his part diligently, and the chances of overproduction in some articles would be far less likely to occur than at the present time when people are disposed to change with the times, and each one to rush into whatever seems for the moment to bring the largest prices. I would not advocate in all cases a single

special line—a group of several of which each would work in harmony with the other, and yet allow the increasing or diminishing of any one without clashing. Clover, potatoes and wheat in many parts of the country would work admirably, fertility being kept up with fertilizers; butter and pork go well together, but not with raising calves; milk, silage and clover; beef, roots, clover and pasture; sheep, clover, roots and grain; horse breeding, hay, pasture and grain; and in cattle breeding not only should the beef breeds be on separate farms from dairy breeds, but one variety of each is sufficient for any one farmer to bring to that state required in order that the price of perfection may be his. In books of reference also—the general works on farming and gardening now form but a preliminary study to the more intensive science that is required to make successful the undertakings in which one has to contend with so much open competition. A book, for instance, devoted entirely to the cultivation of cauliflowers fills a want in the market gardener's business for which he does not begrudge paying the sum of \$1.50. The years in which the yield of certain crops is small are the very ones in which the prices are correspondingly high, and here is just where the specialist comes in with his superior yield. Again, when the yields of special lines in which he is engaged is so plentiful as to overstock the market, he comes in with a superior quality, well prepared, and for which ready sales are never wanting. With his mind concentrated on his few special lines he can easily trim his sails to the changes in advance of a fluctuating market. "When wheat," I once heard a grain growing specialist say, "touches \$1.40 a bushel I sow barley, and when barley sells for 90 cents I sow wheat." There is valuable food for thought here! Twenty years ago when fall pigs were selling for 75 cents apiece I bought eight good Berkshire sows and a thoroughbred boar, and for two years afterwards sold young market pigs for an average of \$3 apiece, spring and fall, and then sold all my sows to the butcher just in time to see young pigs selling again in October for 75 cents. In market gardening, when prices rule high is the worst possible time to go into it, or to increase what we already have; rather curtail and increase some other special line for a year or two which does not appear so tempting to the general public, and the same is true of any branch of gardening. When celery sells for 75 cents a dozen in the winter the market is almost sure to be overstocked the next season. When seed potatoes touch 75 to 80 cents a bushel I never plant, knowing that I can buy for 30 to 35 cents the next fall, and so devote my potato energy to perfecting some other line which I feel is less in fashion. However open the autumn, or however early the snow may go, how many of us are ever ready for the winter or properly prepared for the spring work? We are running over too many ill-prepared acres and attempting too many ill arranged schemes. Mediocrity will no longer pay. Better yields and larger prices are what we should strive for, and these I know can be obtained, and with far less wear and tear of body and mind by more special and less mixed farming.

"I am of opinion," said an old farmer to the writer on the Emerson branch of the C. P. R., "that a half section of land properly stocked and worked will yield more profits than a whole section managed in a hurried, slipshod manner."

Agents Wanted.

We want good, active agents to work for us in every county in Canada. To suitable persons we will give permanent employment and good salaries. We ask each of our readers to take an interest in the *ADVOCATE*; send us at least one new name, more if possible. If you cannot canvass for us, and know of a suitable person who can, send us that person's name and address. We are anxious to double the present circulation of the *ADVOCATE*. The more assistance you give us in the way of sending new subscribers, the better paper you will receive. Now is the time! Help us to make the *ADVOCATE* the best agricultural paper in America. We will do our utmost, but we want and must have your help.

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We ask as a special favor that all our old subscribers will remit their subscription for 1892 as promptly as possible. Look at the label on your paper and you will know just when your present subscription expires. If the label is marked *Jan. 1892*, you will know that the December number, 1891, is the last for which you have paid. We ask each of our subscribers to consult the label bearing their name, and remit us promptly on the expiration of the present subscription. We prefer our old subscribers to remit direct to us; do not send your money through a third party. If you send money by registered letter or post-office order we accept all risk. If you wish to avail yourself of our clubbing rates, carefully read the article on page 470.

Maritime Correspondence.

The root crops are all gathered at last, and the harvest as a whole is considered the best that has been gathered for years. The only shortage is in the hay crop. Wheat, which was more largely sown than usual, has yielded well. P. E. Island, it is believed, will not have to import any this year, while New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will need considerably less than usual from Ontario. Notwithstanding the good crop, farmers are not happy yet. All kind of produce is low, beef exceptionally low, so that it is very difficult to meet the bills incurred because of the light crops of the two last years.

The New Brunswick Government importation of stock sold fairly well, but farmers are beginning to feel that it is more important to get into a better system of farming, so that they can raise something to feed stock with. To bring down stock from Ontario and then import the feed seems to your correspondent a slow way to make money. The New Brunswick Government have also sold out all their stock horses, having come to the very wise conclusion that farmers and horsemen can keep such animals cheaper than they can.

The Nova Scotia School of Agriculture has just closed its summer term. There were five graduates—three as farmers, two as teachers. This school is a very modest institution, but seems to be doing good work. Professor H. R. Smith, who has charge of the institution, is very enthusiastic, and succeeds in showing his pupils that farming is one of the very best callings a man can follow. There is a farm in connection with the school and all the work is done by the students, who are allowed so much per hour for their work. The Nova Scotia Government voted last session some nine or ten thousand dollars to put a brick building on the farm, especially for school purposes, and it is expected in the course of a few years Nova Scotia will have a well equipped agricultural college.

Agricultural exhibitions were held in Halifax, Fredericton and Charlottetown this fall, all of which were very successful. A mechanical and industrial exhibition was held in St. John, which was successful financially, but it was so close an imitation to the late Mr. Barnum's methods that it is questionable whether it was of any solid advantage to the province.

Garden and Orchard**Market Garden Notes.**

BY E. P. KINLEY, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S.

Celery Culture.—The extent of the cultivation of celery has become enormous. Fifteen years ago the quantity grown, as compared with the present, was only one-tenth. It is the aim of all professional market gardeners to so shape their course in the growing of crops during the earlier part of the season that the land may ultimately be covered with their celery crop. To obtain this result a perfect knowledge of the growth of the different vegetable plants is necessary, likewise the nature of the soil the gardener is cultivating, as with all vegetables where the foliage is the part saleable it requires in the soil abundant quantities of immediately available fertility, in the shape of soluble chemicals and moisture. A well drained meadow is the natural home of the plant, but the high lands of Arlington have become nearly as prolific through the application, for a score of years or more, of large quantities of horse manure from Boston's city stables, thus crowding the soil with fermenting vegetable matter, which puts the land in a condition analogous to a sponge, thereby conserving moisture to a large degree.

I have said that meadow land was the home of the celery plant, which cultivators will admit; but even soil of this description can not produce the luxuriant growth so necessary without more or less preparation. One of the greatest mistakes of my life was made in planting celery upon a fairly well drained meadow the second year from the sod. My crop "looked me in the face" the whole season, as is commonly expressed when a crop does not thrive. Upon examining the root, I found it growing in a ball, and of a red color, all of which was a puzzle to me at the time; not so now. Through the aid of a better knowledge of nature's laws I have been taught that by cultivating the land by frequent plowing, letting in the air, a new fermentation sets in, and by the liberal application of an alkali the soil has become sweetened, and celery is now grown upon it in great luxuriance. Upon my first planting the soil had abundance of plant food stored up from past ages, but the land had become so compact that the air had no action upon matter; it had become totally sour. At the present time these meadows are yielding mammoth crops of celery with simply the application of an alkali in the form of potash; all other elements of plant food appear to be there, and enough for a long series of years.

Celery is a crop where rotation does not appear to play a very important part. I know of land that has been celeried for twenty years; but I must admit that the blight noticed the past few years has been more severe than formerly. Whether this difficulty can be ascribed to continuous cropping with celery is yet an open question. Some cultivators lay the difficulty to a fungoid, as well as to an annual parasite growth; but even so, these causes may only be incidental to the main cause—continuous cropping. It is, however, noticed that the difficulty is most severe during either the time of those hot and dry south-west winds in September or during a season in mid-summer after a prolonged season of wet weather. From experiments instituted by myself, I have been led to the belief the difficulty can be traced to

depriving the plant of its fine fibrous or feeding rootlets, which, in the case of over-moisture, were rotted off, and in the former case to the hot, dry winds carrying off the moisture from the soil, thus drying up these fine roots. It is a well-accepted fact that the square inches of the surface of the foliage plants are compensated by the same surface of its roots below ground, consequently any loss of root surface is noticed by the blighting of the oldest perfected foliage above ground. With this theory in view, a part of the feeding roots was severed by the aid of a spade; the blight was soon noticed. This was an object lesson that taught me the above theory was a matter of fact.

Celery growing and marketing absorbs the attention of our market gardeners the latter part of the year, even until their attention is called to the running of their hot-beds the middle of the coming February. The first of the crop goes to market soon after the first of August. The variety coming first is the

PARIS GOLDEN,

and, by the way, this is a new comer, having been cultivated but three years. It is a very showy celery, and from the facility with which it can be grown and bleached—undoubtedly it has come to stay, owing to its easy bleaching, but one week being consumed in the process of bleaching, when it is marketable. Its eating qualities does not equal the old and well-known Boston Market variety; but still, since this latter variety can not be satisfactorily produced until late in the season (Nov. 1st), the Paris Golden fills a want long felt. Its earliness has driven from our market the Michigan grown celery, which the market has long depended upon for a first early.

THE LARGEST CROP OF CELERY

can be grown by setting out the plants before the middle of June, which is done in blank rows left vacant when seeding for the earlier crop. As most of our crops are planted in rows twelve inches apart, every sixth row is left vacant for the celery row. Celery seed is sown broadcast under hotbed sash without bottom heat. The glass, however, is removed when the danger of heavy frosts is passed. The proper date for sowing the seed is April 10th; seed sown earlier there is a liability of the plants crowding by over growth before the time of setting in the field; and, again, by sowing at this date there is less liability of the crop later in the season running to seed. A seeded plant is unfit for eating, as it is tough and stringy.

The field crop best adapted to be grown in connection with celery is

ONIONS

from sets; still onions from seed do not materially interfere; but in the case of onions from sets they can be cleared from the ground earlier, thus giving an early chance to cultivate the land between the rows of celery. Early beets, sold in the bunch state, are frequently grown for an early crop, also early bunch carrots, as well as field lettuce. Since the introduction of Paris Golden this variety is grown between the rows of Boston Market. In such a case no early crop is planted, the ground being given entirely to the growth of celery. The former variety, owing to its early growth and easy bleaching qualities, being bleached by standing up boards, is cleared from the land before it is time to use the soil between the rows for banking the Boston Market for the bleaching of the

same. I have said an early crop is not planted on land to be thus used. I will, however, modify that a little. It is possible to grow a crop of winter spinach from seed sown Sept. 1st, and it is possible to get a crop of spring sown spinach, but this does not admit of planting the celery quite early enough to insure a full crop, unless the season is particularly propitious. The same can be said of an early crop of radishes.

CELERY FOR WINTER SALE

from pits is frequently grown after early cabbage. The cabbage being marketed and cleared by the middle of July, the ground is ploughed and the celery planted in rows five feet apart. In this case the plants are taken from the seed-bed and planted in a temporary bed six inches apart each way. Grown in this bed they acquire more growth and become stocky, and when again transplanted in the new ploughed ground they make rapid growth, but not enough, however, to admit of sale without finishing the bleaching process in winter pits. For two weeks previous to placing in pits, the plants should be drawn together by partial earthing up; this compacts the foliage, which allows of placing in pit quite close together.

Celery pits are constructed by commercial market gardeners quickly and cheaply. Earth for the space of 12 or 24 feet wide, and as long as necessary for the crop, is thrown out, thus making two banks two or three feet high. In the centre of these two banks a ridge-pole is constructed by standing up posts upon which run the ridge-pole. The ridge should be three feet higher than the top of banks. After the pit has been filled with celery it is covered with boards, and as the season grows colder a covering of meadow hay is put on one foot thick. In the case of a 24-foot wide pit, it will require additional rests between the ridge-pole and either bank of earth. A celery pit requires, during the winter, a good deal of attention; abundance of air is necessary, lest the contents rot. This is accomplished by uncovering the litter and lifting a board here and there in moderate weather, always being careful to not allow the plants to be touched by frost. Celery rots rapidly when once frosted after it commences to bleach. In this latitude we do not commence to fill the pit before Nov. 10, previous to this date the plants are better preserved by partially banking up in the field. The variety of celery most desirable for winter keep is the Boston Market. It not only brings a higher price, but it is a better keeper.

The preparation of celery for market consumes considerable time, whether taken from the field or pit. Nearly all the unbleached leaves are pulled off and the root is cut off. The market in Boston demands that the crop shall be exposed for sale in oblong boxes which equal a barrel in capacity, for which a charge of 40 cents is made, refunding the same upon the return of the empty box. The bunches of celery should be of a size that three dozen bunches will fill the box even full. It is rare, however, that a single plant of celery will equal one bunch; if it does not, two, and sometimes three, plants are pinned together by driving through the base of the plants a ten-penny nail (if in the case of the Boston Market variety), and by tying together with imported base twine (a dried grass), if of the Paris Golden variety.

The Prospects of the Orchard and its Profits as a Part of Mixed Farming.

BY G. C. CASTON.

Now is the time of the sear and yellow leaf. The fruits have been gathered and marketed or stored for winter. In most cases and in most localities the results of the season's crop have been satisfactory; in others disappointing. It is hard to account for the vagaries of a season like this. Why certain localities should be favored with a large crop, and others should have almost a failure; but such is the case, if we are to believe the reports received from various parts of the province. More especially with regard to the apple crop, and it is with this crop that I purpose principally to deal. With respect to the markets and prices, one thing seems certain from the experience of this and other years, that anything like an average crop of apples throughout this province will result in comparatively low prices, and that unless in years of failure and scarcity, which sometimes occur, we need not expect to receive as high prices for our fruit as we did in days gone by. In this section the first settlers planted only the native seedlings. There were few if any nurseries in the country at that time. Later on when the improved grafted varieties were planted and began to bear, the fruit sold readily at from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. These prices led people to believe there were large profits to be made in growing apples, and large numbers of trees were planted; but unfortunately a large percentage of those planted were entirely unsuited to the climate of this locality, and as a result only some of the hardiest survived. It took years of experience, attended with great loss and disappointment, to find out the varieties most suited to the soil and climate of the locality. And now that we have varieties of fine quality, and sufficiently hardy to suit almost any locality in the province, with increased knowledge as to the best varieties, cultivation, pruning, etc., grafting the more tender varieties on the tops of hardy stock or native seedlings, information gained by experience and widely disseminated by means of such organizations as the Fruit Growers' Association, and by the horticultural and agricultural journals of the country, we are now to consider the question of prices and profits. Whether in view of the prices prevailing and the markets available, it will pay to enlarge our orchards or plant new ones.

In order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion we must of necessity compare the receipts and expenditure of the orchard with that of other branches of agriculture. According to the returns furnished by the Bureau of Industries of Ontario, compiled from the reports of over 200 correspondents in various parts of the province, and taken for a period of five years, the profit and loss on the various crops were about as follows:—After charging against the crop all expenses such as plowing, cultivating, manure, sowing or drilling, seed, after fitting, harvesting, threshing, marketing, wear of implements, rent, taxes and insurance, fall wheat showed a deficit of \$2.35 per acre, spring wheat a deficit of \$1.89 per acre, peas a deficit of \$1.60, barley a profit of \$3.80, oats a profit of \$1.89, corn \$4, potatoes \$19.78, turnips \$7.86 per acre.

With respect to live stock I have no statistics reaching over a number of years, but I will take

the statement of Mr. Simpson Rennie (a man of large experience), made at a farmers' institute meeting. Speaking of the profit of buying steers and fattening them for market, he said that he made a home market for his grain at a good price, and got the benefit of the manure. In the case of animals raised on the farm there would, no doubt, be some larger profits to show, but as potatoes seem to show the larger profit, we will take this crop in comparison with the orchard. An acre will contain about fifty trees, costing about \$15. The land will require the same preparation as for a crop of corn or roots, but you do not lose the use of the land when planted with trees, as good crops of roots or any other hoe crop can be grown between the rows for several years till the trees come into full bearing. I have grown good crops of strawberries between the rows of orchard trees while the trees were young. The trees will thrive all the better by the cultivation involved in growing some kind of a crop that requires constant cultivation during the summer. Of course the land must be manured well to keep this up, but I think crops grown will pay for manure and rent, and interest on money invested till the trees come into full bearing, when they will require all the land to themselves, and plenty of manures of the right kind, and cultivation as well. When the trees come into full bearing they will produce two barrels per tree. This is a very fair estimate. We have known orchards do very much more than that, but we will put it still lower and say an average one year with another of one and a half barrels per tree. Of the fifty trees ten have probably failed, leaving forty; this would give a yield of sixty barrels of which say fifty are saleable fruit; these will sell in the orchard at \$1 per barrel, \$50. We will deduct \$10 for manure, \$5 for pruning and spraying, and \$6 for picking the fruit; this leaves \$29. The ten barrels culled would be worth probably \$5, making \$34. If we deduct from this \$9 for rent, taxes, cultivation and other expenses we still have the net profit of \$25 from the acre of orchard, which is more than \$5 per acre better than the best paying farm crop. But in this country we do not put all our eggs in one basket, but follow a system of mixed farming, so that the orchard will compare favorably with any other crop the farmer can grow; and aside from its necessity for domestic purposes, will contribute more than anything else, acre for acre, to the revenue of the farm, and any farm that will pay to cultivate will pay better by having a fair sized, well kept orchard planted on it.

And now a few words about varieties and their market value. As many farmers will be making purchases or giving orders during the winter months for spring planting, a few words of advice as to the best kinds to select may be acceptable, based as it is on experience. A great mistake often made is in planting too many early apples, and too many varieties of these. I would confine myself to one, and that would be the Duchess of Oldenburg. Being without an equal as a cooking apple its early bearing, great productiveness, and above all, its extreme hardiness places it above all others. It will not be advisable to plant many fall varieties, although if one has access to a good market for fall fruit the Red Bertigheimer and Alexander would fill the bill. St. Lawrence is unequalled as a dessert apple but is not certain, as in some seasons it spots so badly as to be worthless for market. But the

most saleable, and, of course, most profitable apples are the high class winter apples. The Northern Spy is a splendid market apple, but has its faults. It is not quite hardy enough for many localities, and takes from 12 to 15 years to come into full bearing. I would top graft it on some hardy stock. It would be sure to live and would bear earlier. I would do the same with the Greening and the King. If one has too many Duchesses—more than he can find a ready market for, they make an excellent stock to top graft those varieties on; also the Tallman Sweet. Among the newer varieties of winter apples that are hardy, early and abundant bearers, and rank high as market apples on account of their attractive appearance, good quality and freedom from blemish, I would especially recommend the Wealthy and Pewaukee. The Baxter or La Rue is a fine, large apple, and very good bearer, but has one fault, like the Snow and St. Lawrence, it is subject in some seasons to the fungus scab; but when not affected is one of the best market sorts I have grown. It would be well to have at least a few trees of this variety. These varieties would be a very good selection to plant an orchard with, or to top graft on others that are not profitable, and that have good, sound, healthy stocks. I might also add to the list the Golden Russet. I have found it hardy here and a regular bearer, sells well and is one of the best long-keeping varieties, in my estimation. The trouble in many localities is that there are too many apples grown, and yet not enough; too many for the local market, and not enough to induce buyers to come after them. In these cases more trees of the proper varieties should be planted, and in the meantime those who grow a surplus must find an outside market for themselves. To those who are thus situated I would say, Put up a first-class article in clean, neat and proper packages, whether it be baskets, boxes, or barrels; let the packages be uniform and neat, and the fruit the same from bottom to top—all first-class, if that is the brand. Put your name on the packages. Let your name on the package stand as a certificate or warranty that the fruit is just what you represent it to be. If these rules are strictly adhered to there will be no trouble in finding a market, even in the most plentiful seasons. It pays to use the proper apple barrel, if you ship in barrels, even though they cost a little more than the second-hand sugar and salt barrels got at the grocer's. I have known people to ship in the sugar barrels, and finding that they held too much would measure three bushels into them and fill up the balance with straw, then cover the top with canvas. Now, if they happen to be a tender kind, easily bruised, and are hauled on a wagon to the station, and then receive the usual rough handling in loading and unloading, they will be in a pretty mess when they arrive at their destination. It will be found the most profitable to use the proper sized barrel, new and clean, with the fruit properly packed, and the head pressed in and secured. It is then in shape to stand rough handling, and will be found all right and sound when opened. I do not believe there is any danger of overproduction if the proper kinds are grown. When we consider the vast area of country in which no apples are grown, the rapid growth of our large cities, and the rapid settlement of our north-west prairies and the increasing demand for, and appreciation of our firm, well-flavored apples in Britain—with all these

things in view I think there is no fear of overproduction. I believe there are consumers for every bushel of fruit we can raise, who would be pleased to get it and pay a fair price for it, if we are only able to place it within the consumers' reach at the proper time and place. And here something might be said about the transportation of our fruits. There are improvements required, and wrongs to be righted, and grievances to be aired against the companies, and also the middlemen, the righting of which would bring the grower and consumer in closer relationship, and would accrue to the benefit of both. These are matters which require the attention of our fruit growers' associations. United effort will no doubt succeed. And now I must close this chapter with the promise to take up this subject at some future time where I now leave off.

Pear Growing for Profit.

BY G. W. CLINE.

Having grown pears for a number of years for profit, and having had good success, there are, perhaps, a good many readers of your very excellent journal that would like to know what I have done to succeed in pear culture. When I first commenced planting pear, as well as other fruits, some twenty years ago, I read and talked on the subject of pear growing a great deal, and carefully noted all I heard and read. Having met several American pear growers, I noticed that some of the successful ones were those who were growing their orchards of pears on the dwarf system, but on pear stock, not quince stock; and I was recommended to plant only young trees, thrifty, of course, and let the limbs start near the ground. I therefore did so—bought young and thrifty stock, and that is the only way to get good rooted stock, as the larger the trees the poorer the roots. It is next thing to impossible to dig a large tree and preserve the fine, fibrous roots that you get on small, thrifty trees; but remember that if small trees with their fine fibrous roots are not carefully planted they are no better than the larger trees, and a tree with all the fibrous roots possibly needed on it can have them all destroyed by a careless planter in a hot spring day in fifteen or twenty minutes. The average hired man does not know, or does not care, to take the trouble to keep roots moist and covered from the hot rays of the spring sun. I have men that have been with me for some twenty years, and although good planters, want to be continually watched. There are, I believe, many farmers and others who get choice stock from the nursery, but by the time it is planted it is dead, and they then blame the nurseryman for bad stock.

However, I am wandering from the subject of pear growing for profit, although I think the above will not be lost to the mind of the farmer and planter who is after knowledge. My trees were mostly what would be called whips, just straight bodies without limbs. I cut off the top at about 2½ to 3 feet and let the limbs branch out at all places, and then I just let them grow. The top being thus formed low, shades the soil above the roots, as also the body of the tree, from the hot sun, and the top being low saves the fruit from blowing off by high winds, and are also fine for picking the fruit. Some will say, Why, you can't cultivate; but I find no trouble in cultivation as long as I want to cultivate, which is only until the trees attain their bearing size, when I allow the orchard to naturally run

to sod of itself, and afterwards keep up the fertility by fertilizers, and all grass and weeds are mown and placed around the trees, not close up, but one to three feet from the body. Nothing in the manure, ashes or mulch line should be placed in contact with the bark of any tree, as the mice are very apt to take up their residence there and peel the tree. I keep a small mound around my small fruit trees summer and winter as a protection against mice in winter and the winds blowing them over in a wet time in summer. Some will say, Why, I can't grow pears if I don't cultivate. To those I say, Try it. I have heard the same from others, and after they have tried it, and saved their trees from blight, have had pears in plenty, and almost as fine in size as when cultivating highly.

Blight, the great destroyer of pears, is, I believe, by growing the trees in sod after coming into bearing, almost, if not entirely, prevented. As for myself, I have had no blight on trees growing in sod, only near some cultivated raspberries that had been manured by horse manure within six feet of some large bearing trees. One year, some years ago, I manured several Flemish Beauty trees with cow manure to see if I could stop the fungus spot and the cracking of that pear, and I did succeed, for in less than two years there was not a tree left of those manured. Some will say, Why, we can't grow good pears without cultivation and manure. I say, Try it; try feeding the trees well with ashes and ground bone or some commercial fertilizer that is good; one that has plenty of potash and phosphoric acid in it. There is one good brand that I have used for several years largely and find it all it is recommended to be. It is manufactured by Brodie & Hawit, Smith Falls, Ont. I do not see it advertised in your columns, although I think it would be to the manufacturer's advantage to do so. Then, again, there is some new soils that do not need the feeding that one of long cultivation does, and I believe that such soils often produce very fine trees, but do not bear as they should. We often hear of trees that blossom well but do not fruit. Those trees need more ashes or lime, and some other kinds of trees, as the case may be—apples, pears, plums, peaches or grapes—to fertilize the blossoms. I believe that all orchards should be well mixed in planting to bear fruit well. There are some varieties that do well planted alone, but the majority of fruits do the best by being well mixed in the planting, and pears are no exception to this rule.

There is another cause, I believe, in the failures in pear culture—too much haste in growing the trees in the nursery, and too much haste by the farmer or fruit grower in forcing the orchard too fast to make the purse rich. The old saying "make haste slowly" is one of the best mottoes for the man who, in planting, expects to become rich at it in a few years. There is a great amount to be learned in fruit growing to be successful; but I believe there is as much, if not more, money in it than any branch of farming, if the man gives it the proper care and attention; but as a general thing poor attention makes an entire failure.

In farm work there is nothing more important than a well defined purpose, based upon accurate knowledge of what particular line or lines of agriculture the farm is best adapted for. Then bend all energies and operations in that direction.

Peach Culture.

BY W. W. HILBORN.

The profitable cultivation of the peach is limited to a few favored localities in Canada. These are usually found on high sandy loam, with a thorough natural drainage of the subsoil, and bordering large bodies of water. There is no doubt the area may be very much extended where they may be grown by the selection of hardy varieties, and by correct methods of cultivation. Such a delicious fruit as a well ripened peach is well worth putting forth an extra effort to obtain. This article is specially intended for farmers who do not live in the favored peach growing districts, and would like to grow a few for their own use. It is a common practice among farmers who buy a few peach trees of some "travelling agent" to plant them in the garden where the soil has been made rich for growing vegetables. The trees make a strong growth in such soil, but the first hard winter will destroy them. They must be grown slow, and the wood well ripened in the fall, otherwise they will not be a success. Select the highest land available for the peach trees, preferably a sandy loam. If it is not naturally well drained, it must be deeply underdrained, as they will not stand wet feet. What is usually called a poor soil is rich enough for peaches. Young trees one year old from the bud are best; plant early in the spring; twelve to sixteen feet apart is about the right distance to put them. Corn may be grown among them for the first three years, after that no crop should be planted among the trees. Cultivate thoroughly early in the season, and discontinue all cultivation not later than the middle of July. Any large weeds that appear after that date may be cut down, but on no account should the soil be stirred, as this will increase the flow of sap and thus prevent the early ripening of the new wood and fruit buds, which are all important to success in peach culture.

The selection of varieties that begin to bear young is most satisfactory. Agents who go through the country usually recommend the Early Crawford, or some new sort that is being introduced by the firm they represent. The Crawford is a first-class peach, but the trees require to be planted five or six years before they begin to bear, and then only in a favorable season. The fruit buds of this variety appear to be more easily injured by frost than are most kinds. It is not safe to depend on new sorts, as but few of them are as good as the old, well-tested varieties. Seedlings may often be found that will produce a crop of fruit where the named kinds fail. I believe that if more attention were given to the selection of good seedlings with hardy fruit buds, the cultivation of the peach could be made not only more profitable in the peach growing districts, but they could be grown in many parts of Canada where that fruit is now unknown. A seedling peach has been grown in this locality for many years that produces a crop when nearly all named varieties fail. It is a fine yellow peach of extra fine quality, medium size, and usually comes quite true from the pit. Many hundred bushels of it were shipped from here this season. I am experimenting with a number of promising seedlings, in addition to which I have planted some of all the named varieties I can procure, and hope to give my experience with them to the readers of the *ADVOCATE* at some future time.

All the very early peaches are Clingstones, and are not suitable for canning. Alexander is as good as any of this class, and should be planted only for a few first early. Early Barnard is a yellow freestone of the best quality, and usually produces a heavy crop. It is the most profitable early yellow sort grown in this locality. Hill's Chili is perhaps the most hardy in fruit bud of any named sort we have. It is a large, late, yellow peach of only medium quality, but is splendid for canning, and can be relied upon to produce a crop where most kinds would fail. It ripens about with the Concord Grape, and should not be planted where that grape will not ripen. Smock Free is another good yellow late peach that usually produces a heavy crop of fruit. Wager ripens earlier than the two last named, and is very hardy and productive.

Wood ashes are the best manure for the peach, applied in the spring and worked into the soil by cultivation.

Pruning should be done every spring. Shorten in the weak shoots fully one-half and strong ones one-third of the previous year's growth and thin out all sickly branches and those not required to keep the head balanced. Peach trees that have been grown on plum roots are most suitable to plant on clay soil, or on any land that cannot be thoroughly drained. A tree or two can often be planted near a building and thus get enough protection to enable it to thrive and bear fruit in localities where they could not withstand the severe cold without such shelter. The west or north are most preferable sides to plant on. On the south side the extremes of heat and cold follow each other too rapidly, and injury results. A peach tree will survive many more degrees of frost without injury when the frost can be withdrawn slowly, as would occur on the north or west sides of a building, and not exposed to the direct rays of the sun. They will not start into growth so early in the spring, another very important point gained. A few days delay in starting will often insure a crop of fruit, and for this reason a northern slope is always preferable for a peach orchard.

Farmers' Societies.**"Uncle Tobias" and the Patrons.**

BY CHAS. BRAITHWAITE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

I notice in the November number of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* a letter from Uncle Tobias, an ardent Patron of Industry. With all due deference to Uncle's great knowledge, experience and wisdom, I must, as a Patron, take exception to some of his statements. He says the organizers' and instigators' zeal is produced and fed by the money that rolls into their pockets. This, to my mind, is a narrow, selfish construction to put on the actions of men who are only trying in obedience to a god-given instinct to raise by union and organization themselves and their fellows morally, socially and financially, and only asking their birthright as Canadians. Uncle also claims to be a great lover of consistency. So am I; but, Uncle, take another look around you. Take the prejudice out of your eye, then, perhaps, you will see these railroad monopolies and usury men piling up their thousands by loaning money at 15 to 25 per cent., borrowed at about 3½. There is the millers' association, iron and hardware combine, sugar trust, grocers' guilds, twine trusts, salt combines, implement combines, dry goods associations, shoemakers' clubs, tailors' clubs, hotel-keepers' protection, wheat buyers' rings, etc., etc., besides thousands of men who live on the fat of the land and travel in Pullman coaches on the interest of these large concerns—and who, I ask, foots the bill? Why, the laborer and farmer, of course. But if he wakes up a little and begins to look into these things and do a little kicking,

he is told to take care, he must not kick against the pricks; he owes his existence to the grace of these concerns; he must not get too big for his boots, but be more prudent and saving, etc., etc.,—above all, as Uncle puts it, be consistent. Now, Uncle, I throw down the gauntlet right here, and I believe every Patron will be with me. Do away with monopoly in every form—combines, trusts, rings, clubs and all associations, and let every man stand on his own ground and on his own merit, depend on his individual capital, brains and muscle, and the Patrons will drop the financial aim of their order and take their chances with the world for a living. Again, Uncle asks, how would the farmers like to sell their produce at 12 per cent. over cost of production? I answer, there are more farmers in Canada farming at a loss of 12 per cent. on invested capital than are getting 12 per cent. over cost of production, especially in the eastern provinces. We are a little better, perhaps, on these western plains, thanks to our virgin soil and favorable seasons; but why multiply words or contend. I ask the unbiased thinker, have the farmers a grievance? It is generally conceded they have. Then, I ask, in all conscience, as citizens of a common heritage, have we not as good a right to organize to protect our rights and advance our interests as any other class of our people? But Uncle says that is forming a combine, and is not consistent. I answer, it has been said by some, you can fight the devil best with his own weapons; but some may say the farmer's grievances are only in his mind. I answer, if so, the sooner he by some means finds this out, the better for all concerned. But no, sir, our methods are ridiculed, our order anathematized, and why? For the same reason that the Ephesians of old made an uproar against the preaching of St. Paul, namely, "Great is Diana, god of the Ephesians."

The Tendency of Organization.

In agricultural communities, as in religious, mercantile and industrial circles, there are the days of multiplied organizations to an extent never before witnessed. The particular tendency or form which certain associations may assume, depends largely upon the conceptions their promoters have of the situation and the relative importance they attach to objects, the attainment of which may be striven for. One class of organizations proposes to deal mainly with the condition of the farmer, as affected by his relations with the rest of the world commercially; while another, of which the Farmer's Institute system is the best example, deals with practical and economic agriculture in all its aspects. The former obviously grapples with more complex and difficult problems, sometimes doubtful of permanent solutions. Without admitting that existing organizations of that type are destined to be evanescent, history has noted many that were certainly short-lived, and their results temporary. Of course it does not therefore follow that there should not be organized effort towards the overthrow of unjust systems, or the correction of recognized abuses. Meanwhile let not the farmer have his attention diverted from organizations that are more especially educative in character,—those that help him to be a more intelligent, systematic and progressive tiller of the soil, breeder and feeder of live stock, grower of fruits, or manufacturer of dairy products; or that keep him posted as to the particular form, style and manner in which he can market his products to best advantage. There is no question about the immediate, available value of information along these lines, providing it be properly applied. By all means, then, let the farmer avail himself of organizations that help him in the acquisition of practical knowledge, because in nine cases out of ten at that very point lies the secret of his success or failure.

The Tax Question.

IS THE PRESENT SECTIONAL SYSTEM OF RAISING TAXES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES FAIR AND EQUITABLE, AND THE DIVISION OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND COUNTY GRANTS JUST TO THE RURAL MUNICIPALITIES?

BY DANIEL M'KECHNIE.

Worthy Master and Patrons.—The question before us for discussion requires an answer, either yes or nay, and also proof or evidence in the contention for or against. It is an established axiom that knowledge is necessary to good government, and that the nation has the right to establish the indispensable foundations of its own permanence. It is also proclaimed from the housetops that all men are equal before the law. Joseph Cook in his work on socialism takes as his motto, "It is wicked to withdraw from being useful to the needy, and cowardly to give way to the worthless," and advances the proposition that it is not wise policy to perpetuate a system that has elements which prevent the ideal of the nation as to education from being realized, so that the sons of the poor man can only secure education at the hands of third or fourth-rate teachers, because the scholars in a school can rise no higher in merit than its teachers. In Brother McIntyre's essay we find the grand sentiment that our Order teaches the ennobling virtues of honesty and benevolence; and in discussing this question, if we grant that these axioms are true, and base our arguments upon these premises, the answer to the question must be nay, and we will endeavor to advance the proof of this contention in the evidence taken from the actual working of the school laws in the Province of Ontario.

THE SECTIONAL SYSTEM.

Let us take for example the township of Elderslie, in the county of Bruce, with its divisions into sections, the amounts raised in 1891 for school purposes, and the rate in the dollar in each case, as also the acreage and assessment and other statistics, and it is plainly seen that there is by no means an equalization of taxation.

No. of Section	Assessment	Acreage	Rate	Amount Raised	No. of Children the Ages of 5 & 10 7 & 13 16 & 21	Union Section	No. of Pupils Passed Examination	Entrance Ex-amination	Received last 5 years	Municipal Grant
Paisley	\$71,775	2,250	.00427	\$956.11	59	Union	41	41	\$300	
1. Brant	12,175	486	.00156	19.00	11					
2. Greenock	9,600	425	.0019	18.20	8					
3. Chesley	13,275	300	.00445	60.00	6					
4. Sullivan	37,200	1,322	.0281	380.00	13					
5. Saugeen	61,950	4,000	.0152	941.25	27					
6. Elderslie	111,300	4,000	.0276	1,400.00	40					
7. "	91,450	4,200	.0217	1,960.00	25					
8. "	94,850	4,200	.0217	1,960.00	25					
9. "	146,575	6,000	.0244	2,490.00	32					
10. "	70,200	3,150	.0223	249.00	8					
11. "	95,400	4,000	.0236	285.00	15					
12. "	85,000	4,400	.0204	171.75	36					
13. "	102,400	4,600	.0220	222.10	40					
14. "	124,500	4,600	.0270	330.00	23					
15. "				236.50	40					

We find that the sections having the lowest assessment have the highest rates, or else they are forced to engage cheap teachers to keep the rate low.

We proceed to consider these figures, remembering that the law makes it imperative upon each section to provide ample accommodation and keep up a properly equipped school. In each section in this township the school is kept for the full year under a system that causes one man to pay more than another for the same accommodation. These figures show that there is a wide difference both in the assessments and the rate in the dollar. The difference in the rates between Nos. 6 and 4 is not much; yet in No. 6 \$249.40 is raised, while in No. 4 there is only \$160, and they are both rural sections; but the difference in Nos. 5 and 6 is more marked. In No. 5 the ratepayer pays, on \$1,000 of an assessment, 41 cents more than the ratepayer in No. 6, which has an advantage of \$51,725 of an assessment, besides being a union section. The sectional system gives the union sections an undue advantage over others, in that a larger assessment is attainable in many cases, as for instance No. 7, which has the lowest rate, and its assessments amount to \$117,000 as a union; No. 6, as a union, \$170,437, and No. 10 \$109,918; and the difference on \$1,000 of an assessment will be 74 cents in favor of No. 7, as against No. 5. The rate in No. 12 is the same as in No. 8; yet No. 8 can only raise \$181.25, while No. 12 raises \$236.50. All the school-houses in Elderslie are paid for, and in most of the sections named there is not \$10 of a difference in their value. In No. 1 the rate is low, but with one-half mill less they only raise \$140, against \$236.50 in No. 12. From the report of the Education Committee of the County Council, the number of pupils from each school that have passed the entrance examination is taken, and the sections having the lowest assessment are less successful, leaving out No. 1 (Paisley) and No. 3 (Chesley), which are village schools and graded, with a number of teachers. The conclusions that must be inferred are that there is not an average taxation for the average work performed, and that the sectional system of raising taxes for public school purposes is not fair and equitable.

LEGISLATIVE AND MUNICIPAL GRANTS.

While the question does not allow us to enter the larger field of provincial appropriations, yet the amounts set apart out of the general revenue of this province in 1891 for education amounts to the sum of \$645,818.73, of which \$243,248.73 is expended upon public and separate schools in the form of what is termed legislative grants, apportioned annually to the several cities, counties, townships, towns, and incorporated villages, according to the population of each, as compared with the whole population of Ontario, as shown by the last annual returns received from the clerks of the different municipalities. The County Council must levy annually upon each township an equal amount for school purposes as the amount received by each from the legislative grant. The county inspector apportions these grants to the different sections according to the average attendance of pupils in each school, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the schools in each township. It may be the proper way to apportion the legislative grant according to population; but the county grants, being raised by direct taxation, the amounts demanded from each

township should be at least apportioned to the sections according to the amount they pay, as it is unreasonable that a section with a low assessment, required to keep up a school of its own, should be forced to aid a section with a large assessment upon which the taxation is already light; for instance, say the rate upon the assessment of the whole township for \$368 of the municipal equivalent would be .00028, then section No. 9 would pay \$26.60, but according to the auditor's report for 1890 the amount received by No. 9 was only \$17.30; in No. 6 they would pay \$41.04, and received \$31.50; No. 7 would pay \$19.60, and received \$9.60; No. 2 would pay \$31.16, and received \$21.80; No. 1 (Paisley) would pay \$20.09, and received \$29, making a difference of \$8.91 which the ratepayers of the township are forced to contribute to the village of Paisley, which is an outside municipality. The towns and villages do not pay their municipal equivalent to the county, but are supposed to raise it all the same; yet, according to the auditor's report for 1890, the village of Chesley raises no equivalent, and in that case the ratepayers in the rural portion of No. 3 (Chesley) would pay \$6.34 over and above their full share of the necessary taxation. There is no provision in the system of auditing the county accounts whereby the ratepayers in the rural portions can learn whether the towns and villages are raising the municipal equivalent or not. We might go on and show further inequalities in the present mode of raising school taxes, as well as the municipal equivalent, but a sufficient number of deductions have been made for the purpose intended, and in our opinion the levying of the municipal equivalent should cease, thereby removing what may be justly termed a grievance. What was a suitable system in the early settlement of the country is in no way fitted to meet the requirements which are necessary in the advanced age in which we are now living. In every department of labor and science there is need for educated men and women, and the provisions for acquiring the highest possible proficiency should be as full and free as the means at our disposal will admit.

DISCUSSION.

The members were thankful to Brother McKechnie for pointing out so plainly the defects of our common school revenue system. All agreed that there are very serious objections to the present system. It was shown that to be in harmony with the broad principle adopted by our Educational Department, that all should be equally educated, as far as common schools are concerned, there should be a fair basis of taxation which the present plan did not ensure. Under it one section may be ambitious and keep a superior teacher, while another may be the reverse, so the children of one may be better educated than those of the other, and thus thwart the purposes of the general system. While numerous objections were raised to the system as it exists, it was admitted to be a very difficult matter to rearrange it in a manner that would be entirely satisfactory in every respect. The only feasible plan suggested was to raise a certain sum for each section by general levy in a county or township, and then allow any section to increase it by special levy of its own in the same way that the whole amount is now raised. The county equivalent was held to be most unjust, and should be relegated to the regions of the past.

Poultry.

The English Egg Trade.

The Montreal Star's special cable from London says the Canadian egg trade is making wonderful strides. The high prices enabled one shipper to make \$5,000 clear profit on one shipment. One shipper alone expects to handle 35,000,000 before the season ends. Now, if this is the case, the sooner the Canadian farmer increases his stock of poultry the better. But it seems absurd that the prices paid to farmers should be so low when the profits to the shippers are so immense. I would advise all farmers and others interested in the poultry business to save all their young pullets. Winter them well and they will shell out the egg fruit next year. It appears that a good sized egg is wanted for the English market. Therefore, if farmers want to obtain good prices for the produce of their fowls they must keep the breeds that will lay a good large egg. We can always command good prices here in Canada for fresh laid winter eggs, be they large or small; but the Englishman is fastidious in his tastes, and prefers a large, fresh egg to a small stale one, and we cannot blame him. The Canadian Poultry Review sent out circulars some time ago to the leading poultry breeders in Ontario asking the question, "How do you feed your hens, especially in winter, to get the best egg results?" I give below the practical experience of the most noted breeders in Ontario. One man says:—"In the morning I give the hens a warm feed—a mixture of bran or shorts; at noon I feed whole wheat or oats, and at night wheat or corn. I also keep plenty of gravel and crushed bones in my coop, and feed cabbages." Another says:—"I feed, for the best egg production, a large proportion of wheat. Scalded shorts in morning; then I scatter wheat amongst the chaff to give them plenty of exercise, as a hen will not lay well if too fat. At night I give a full feed of oats or barley." Another recommends boiled potatoes mixed with a little bran or shorts; a little chopped oats and peas mixed, occasionally giving a feast of boiled beef offal or a little oil cake. He keeps a supply of ground bone and oyster shells in front of them. Another says:—"Always feed soft feed for breakfast about as follows: Corn-meal, 1 part; shorts, 1 part; bran, 2 parts; mixed with boiled potato peelings or any other scraps and a pluck or rough beef scraps chopped fine, also a little sulphur; salt and pepper to season." From the above your readers will see that a variety of feed is preferred by experienced men. When fowls cannot get insect food it is necessary to give animal food almost twice a week in order to get the best results. A supply of pure drinking water should always be kept before them. My own experience is that if you do not feed them well you will not get a good supply of eggs. I find that small potatoes boiled with a little shorts and cattle spice (a handful to a pailful), also a little pepper, to be good in winter. I also give them turnips, cabbage or mangolds to pick at, which keeps them healthy. But the great secret is clean, comfortable, warm quarters. If you do not keep "Biddy" comfortable, I do not care how you feed her she will not shell out the eggs. I find clover leaves cut up and fed to fowls to be relished by them, and is very nutritious. If the clover is scalded it is all the better. Give also all the milk you can, as the albumen in the egg is increased by this ration. If farmers cannot make such fortunes selling chickens and eggs as the shippers seem to do, we can at least get the highest price going for our products.

The Apiary.

Setting the Apiary in Order.

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN, A. O. A. C.

With the approach of snow, and the setting in of cold weather there are a few matters which require the attention of the apiarist. Of course we take it for granted the hive containing the bees has been cared for. Next all comb should be stored so as to be free from the attack of mice or moth. Combs are particularly liable to attack from mice if they contain honey or dead bees. If there are dead bees in the cells the comb should be held on its side and tapped until they fall out. If honey, they should be carefully guarded and separated in hanging. This latter method offers less inducement to the bees, and also to the moth in spring. The entrances to the hives should be closed and the lids left on. With this method and close watching the combs should be safe. Right here it would be well to mention that combs are more easily broken than glass. When the temperature is low a slight jar will crack them away from top, bottom or side bar. Then when warm weather sets in and they are put in the hive the comb will often turn over and be attached to its neighbor. Any pieces of wax or scrapings from the combs should be carefully rendered into wax, and, instead of being sold to the storekeeper of beekeepers' supply dealer, be sent to the latter to make up into comb foundation.

RENDERING COMBS.

In rendering old comb, cappings or other pieces of wax, great care should be taken to prevent the wax from being overheated; a steady fire is best. After once rendering and cooling the cake should be gradually melted in a pan, this pan being placed in a larger pan of hot water and then all gradually cooled. Gradual cooling prevents cracks in the cake. Under no circumstance should the pan be jarred when cooling; this will spoil the appearance of a cake. The wax after a second cooling should be ready for market when the sediment is scraped from the cake.

UNFINISHED SECTIONS.

Sections having only a very little honey in them should be put over a strong colony, and the bees allowed to empty the honey, carrying it down below for winter stores. They should then be removed and put away as are the combs. These sections are very useful in the spring, and one or more put in a half story with sections having foundation in them induces the bees to go up into the half story earlier. These sections are known as bait sections. I have seen finished sections ready for market from these April 17th. Such honey, even if spring honey, will fetch a ready sale at paying prices, as at that time new honey is very scarce. Of course there is no use putting the sections on anything but very strong colonies.

PAINTING HIVES.

Bee hives should get a thorough overhauling. If defective in any way the spots should be attended to. A crack in the lid can be patched by nailing a strip of tin well over the crack and then painting. Other parts of the hive can be repaired in the same way. The patching should be on the outside. "Gleanings in Bee Culture" in the last number gives some excellent hints on painting. This will apply to anything painted outside as far as the holding of the paint is concerned. In an editorial it says:—"We are

not really satisfied with white lead for a body paint to hives. It flakes off too easily. Common yellow ochre, were it not for the color, would be vastly ahead. Well the permanence of white lead for a priming coat can be very greatly increased by the addition of about 50 per cent. of yellow ochre. The second coat can then have one-third of ochre and two-thirds of lead. The resultant color will be a light cream, so near white, we think, as not to make any practical difference as to the absorption of the sun's rays; and if all hives are shaded as they should be, either with shadeboards or shrubbery, it can certainly make no difference. Well, then we have a paint that will outlast pure white lead. Those of you who have anything to do with painting know that ochre makes an enduring priming coat. Venetian red is just as good, only the color is against it for single walled hives." The above will also remind beekeepers that the further they depart from white the warmer the hives will be in summer—a very undesirable feature. I have noticed hives painted quite a dark shade, as if the paint left over from painting the house had been utilized. No wonder there should be complaints of melted down combs in such a case, and no one but the person responsible for the paint need be blamed. Think of putting your chickens all summer inside of a room with a glass roof and you have some one just as wise as the beekeeper who paints his hives a dark color.

Bee hives and hive stands should be put in a dry, sheltered place, to keep them from rotting. If the hive stands are left on the ground they draw dampness and harbor vermin.

A QUESTION.

A subscriber asks: If having good drone comb in the upper story, he should use it, and have a queen excluded, to prevent the queen from going into the upper story to deposit eggs. The question is one which it is not easy to give definite advice upon. There are only two reasons why the drone comb may not be good in the upper story. One is that the queen will once in a while slip through the perforated metal and then deposit eggs in the drone comb alone. The other reason is that when the colony is very strong and cannot get at drone comb below, the bees will clean out the drone comb above ready for eggs, and the bees will not store honey in these cells. For these reasons mainly it is to be regretted that the drone comb was ever built. A lesser reason is that if one is not very careful, some day when in a hurry the beekeeper may throw a swarm on this drone comb, and very soon a nice swarm of drones be hatched. All things considered, I should feel disposed to melt the combs down and make comb foundation of them.

Canadian Entomologists.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Canadian Entomological Society convened in Victoria Hall, London, on Wednesday, November 25th. There were delegates from Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, etc., present. Rev. Dr. Bethune, Toronto, etc., present. Rev. Dr. Bethune, President, presided. After the transaction of routine business the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and resulted as follows: President, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M. A., D. C. L., Port-Hope; Vice-President, W. H. Harrington, Ottawa; Secretary, W. E. Saunders, London; Treasurer, J. M. Denton, London; Directors, No. 1 division, W. H. Harrington, Ottawa; No. 2, J. D. Evans, Sudbury; No. 3, Gamble Geddes, Toronto; No. 4, A. H. Killman, Ridgeway; No. 5, J. A. Moffat, London; Librarian and Curator, J. A. Moffat; Editor Canadian Entomologist, Rev. Dr. Bethune; Editing Committee, Messrs. James Fletcher, Ottawa; H. H. Lyman, Montreal; and Rev. D. W. Fyles, Quebec; Auditors, Messrs. J. H. Bowman, and W. E. Saunders, London. Rev. Dr. Bethune was unanimously chosen to represent the Society at the meeting of the Royal Society, which is to be held in Toronto next year. The treasurer's report, presented by Mr. Denton, showed the finances of the Society to be in a healthy condition. A number of very interesting papers were read.

"Haven't you got any money?"
 "No. O mother!"
 "An' there ain't any of your folks that could help you?"
 "We didn't have any folks."
 Then she kept on with her cries and moans. Nancy stood motionless. There is no knowing what a clash of spiritual armies with trumpets and banners there was in her brave old heart; but not a line of her face moved; she hardly breathed.

"Wait a minute, Jenny."
 Nancy went into her bedroom and unlocked the lowest drawer in the bureau. She took out all of her little hoard of money except a few cents. She limped majestically across the sitting-room to Jenny.

"Here, child; there ain't any need of your goin' to the town. I've got some money here that I can let you have just as well as not."
 "Miss Pingree!"
 "Here."
 "Oh, what do you mean? How can I take it? What will you do?"
 "I shall do well enough. This ain't all; I've got some more."
 When all of Jenny's proud scruples which this terrible emergency had left her had been subdued, and she had gone, Nancy took up the fifty cents on the window-seat. "Guess she's took this now, an' more too," said she, with an odd tone of satisfaction. Even now, in her splendid self sacrifice, there was a little leaven of pride. There was no mistaking the fact that it gave her some comfort in this harsh charity, which was almost like giving a piece of her own heart. She inspected the neat appointments of poor Mrs. Stev'n's funeral with feelings not wholly of grief at her own deprivation of similar honors, nor yet of honest benevolence. There was a grand though half-smothered consciousness of her own giving in her heart. She felt for herself the respect which she would have felt for an old Pingree in his palmist days.

As time went on she lost this, however; then the humiliating consciousness of her own condition came uppermost. She dreaded to tell Mrs. Holmes of the change in her resources, and now no vanity over her own benevolence rendered the task easier. She simply felt intense humiliation at having to confess her loss of independence.

However, she never regretted what she had done. She grew very fond of Jenny; indeed, the two had much in common. They generally ate their simple meals together. Jenny had plenty of work to do now; Mrs. Holmes gave her a great deal of sewing. She often told Nancy how she was saving up money to pay her debt; she never suspected the real state of the case. She had taken to thinking that Miss Pingree must have wider resources than she had known.

Nancy would have died rather than let her know of the meagre sum in that consecrated corner of the bureau drawer. It seemed to her sometimes that she would rather die than have Mrs. Holmes know, but that was necessary. Suppose she should be taken away suddenly, what surprise, and perhaps even distrust, would be occasioned by the scantiness of the burial hoard! However, she had not told her when spring came. At length she set out after tea one night. She had resolved to put it off no longer.

The cemetery was on the way. She lingered and looked in. Finally she entered. "I'll jest look around a minute," said she. "I dare say Miss Holmes ain't through supper."
 The Pingree lot was almost in sight from the street. Nancy went straight there. The cemetery was itself a spring garden, blue and white with Houstonias and violets. The old graves were green, and many little bushes were flowering around them. The gold-green leaf-buds on the weeping-willows were unfolding.

The Pingree lot, however, partook of none of the general brightness and loveliness. No blessing of spring had fallen on that long rank of dead Pingrees. There they lay, in the order of their deaths, men and women and children, each covered with a flat white stone above the grave mould.

Tall, thick-set evergreen trees fenced in closely the line of graves. In the midst of the cemetery, where gloom was now rendered tender by the infinite promise of the spring, the whole was a ghastly parallelogram of hopeless death.

Nancy Pingree, looking through the narrow entrance gap in the evergreens on the dark, tomb-like enclosure, had, however, no such impression. She regarded this as the most attractive lot in the cemetery. Its singularity had been in subtle accordance with the Pingree character, and she was a stone there; but now I don't know. You remember that money I showed you, Miss Holmes? Well, it ain't there now; I've had to use it. I thought I'd better tell you, in case you wouldn't know what to make of it, if anything happened."

Mrs Holmes stared at her, with a look first of amazement, then of intelligence. "Nancy Pingree, you gave the money to bury that woman upstairs?"
 "Hush! don't you say anything about it, Miss Holmes. Jenny don't know the hull of it. She took on so, I couldn't help it. It come over me that I hadn't got anybody to feel bad of I was buried by the town, an' it wouldn't make so much difference."
 "How much money was there?"

"Eighty dollars," said Nancy, with the tone in which she would have said a million.
 Mrs. Holmes was a woman who was seldom governed by hasty impulse; but she was now. She disregarded the strict regulations attached to giving in Nancy's case, and boldly offered to replace the money out of her own pocket. She could well afford to do it.

Nancy looked majestic with resentment. "No," said she. "If it's got to be done by anybody, I'd enough sight rather 'twould be done by the town. The Pingrees have paid taxes enough in times gone by to make it nothin' more'n fair, after all. Thank you, Miss Holmes, but I ain't quite come to takin' money out an' out from folks yet."

"Well I didn't mean to hurt your feelings."
 "I know you didn't, Miss Holmes. You meant it kind enough. We won't say no more about it."
 "Don't you believe Jenny will be able to pay you back some time?"
 "I don't know. She says she's goin' to, an' I know she means to—she's awful proud. But she can't save up much, poor child. an' I shouldn't wonder of I died first. Well, never mind. How's the Deacon?"

"He's well, thank you. He's gone to the railroad meeting. Somebody was telling me the other day that Benny Field was waiting on Jenny."
 "Well, I believe he's come home with her from meetin' some lately; but I don't know."
 When Nancy reached home that night she wondered if Benny Field were not really "waiting on Jenny." She found him sitting with her on the front door-step.

Before long she knew that he was. Jenny came to her one afternoon and told her she was going to marry Benny Field. Nancy had previously received another piece of intelligence on the same day.

Early that morning Mrs. Holmes had come over with an important look on her face, and announced to Nancy that the new railroad was indeed going to be laid through the Pingree land.

"They are going to build the depot down on the corner too," said she. "and—the Deacon thinks, seeing the property has come up so much in value, that it isn't any more'n fair that—he should make you a little present."
 "I don't want any present."
 "Well, I didn't mean to put it in that way. It isn't a present. It's no more than your just due. I don't think the Deacon would ever feel just right in his conscience if he didn't pay you a little something. You know the property wasn't considered worth so much when he foreclosed."
 "How much did he think of payin'?"
 "I believe he said—about two hundred dollars."
 "Two hundred dollars!"

Nancy had been full of the bliss of it all day, but she had said nothing about it to Jenny.
 When the girl told her she was going to be married, Nancy looked at her half in awe.

"Well, I am glad, I'm sure," said she finally. "I hope you'll be happy if you really think it's a wise thing to do to get married." Her tone was almost shamed. This old woman, who had never had a lover, regarded this young woman with awe, half as if she had stepped on to another level, where it would be indecorous for her to follow even in thought.

"I suppose I am happy," said Jenny. "I never thought anything of this kind would happen to me. There's one thing, Miss Pingree: I wouldn't think of getting married, I'd never consent to gettin' married, if I didn't think I could pay up what I owe you, if anything, quicker. Benny says I've told him about it; I said at first I wouldn't get married anyway till you were paid. I can have some help, and set up a little dressmaking shop. I ain't going to buy a single new thing to wear when I get married. I told him I wasn't. I've got a little money for you now, Miss Pingree."

"Oh," said Nancy, looking at her with the ecstatic consciousness of her new wealth in her heart. "I don't want it, child, ever. I'm glad I could do it for your poor mother. I've got plenty of money. I wish you'd keep this an' buy yourself some weddin' things with it."

Even Jenny's pride was softened by her happiness. She looked up at Miss Pingree gratefully; she would have put her arms around her and kissed her had Miss Pingree been a woman to caress and she had herself given to caresses. "You are real good to herself given to caresses. You are real good to me," said she, "and you were good to mother. I do thank you; but—I should never take a bit of comfort in a new dress until I had paid you every dollar of that money."

There was a beautiful clear sunset that night. Nancy Pingree sat looking over at it from her sitting-room window. All her heart was full of a sweet, almost rapturous peace. She had had a bare, hard life; and now the only earthly ambition, pitiful and melancholy as it seemed, which had kept its living fire was gratified.

And perhaps that independent burial in the vacant corner of the ghastly Pingree lot meant more than itself to this old woman, whose great unselfishness had exalted her over her almost cowardly pride.

Perhaps she caught through it all existence the only real prospect of delight which all existence could hold for one like her. Perhaps she saw through it, by her own homely light, the Innocent City and the Angel-people, and the Sweet Green Pastures and Gentle Flocks and Still Waters, and herself changed somehow into something beautiful. Perhaps the grosser ambition held the finer one with its wings.

As she sat there, Benny Field came to the door for Jenny. They were going to walk.
 Nancy watched them as they went down the path.
 "I wonder," said she, "if they are any happier thinkin' about gettin' married than I am thinkin' about gettin' buried?"

Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

It is extremely dangerous for any woman who wishes to make a successful way through life to appear ill used, for it is sure to afford some presumption not quite favorable to her. The clever, the agreeable, the well-born, the wealthy, all whom nature or accident has placed in positions to be looked up to by their fellow creatures, have never any cause to consider themselves ill used. It is the opposite classes who are not well used by their fellow creatures, and to hear any woman complain of ill-usage is apt to stamp her as one of the lowly, ignorant, stupid, or poor class.

No matter how real the grievance may be, never ask the world for sympathy. You will not get it; and if you did, what good would it do you? There is a lack of dignity and self-respect, indeed a lack of character about the woman who would show by a drawn down mouth and generally dejected aspect that she is ill used. Once let the world know she needs its sympathy and you will feel self-humiliated. Apart from the consequences of admitting you are ill used, the indulgence of this feeling has a tendency to souring the whole disposition, and after a time countenance and character take on that air of dejection which is always observed in an ill-used woman.

Everyone is not born alike, either physically or mentally, but it does not need the possession of a brilliant intellect to cultivate a cheerful disposition, and always attribute the best of motives to the acts of your fellowmen. Anyone can gather nettles to sit upon; but why, when roses make a much more comfortable resting-place? Keep your grievances to yourself and they will reduce to half their size by not telling them. Some women are a positive terror to meet. No matter how bright the day, nor how joyous the occasion, their whine is always the burden of their song. Is it any wonder persons shun them? And how much more profitable, and pleasant, too, to exchange greetings with one of those bright, cheery women, who never are ill used, because they do not complain. It is not hard to tell the fate of a woman who is always on the lookout for injustice from others. She takes no solid enjoyment out of life, nor as far as in her power lies does not anyone else, and looks all the time as if she were waiting for worse to come.

True it is that some are not so nice as others; but do not set ourselves up as the only nice ones and pronounce all the rest nasty; and do not pronounce this old world cold and heartless, because everyone in it does not take on the same tone as you do. Upon the whole, there is very little sense in such charges against humanity, for looking at the world with the eye of a critic, one's own imperfections must be brought out very plainly. Let us remember we are full of faults, and we will touch more lightly upon the faults of others.

MINNIE MAY.
 P. S.—Minnie May offers a prize of \$2 for the best essay on "Idleness." All communications to be in our office by the 15th Jan.

PAT—Axcuse me, sor, but fwat soort of a bird do yez call that frickled janius jigglin' the parts of spache on the fince beyant?" Farmer— "Why that's a guinea-hen." Pat—"A guinea-hen, is it? Well, be the poipes o' Ballyowen! it's not worth it, so it isn't."

Minnie May has received the following letter from one of her little nieces:—

TO MINNIE MAY:

Dear aunt, I am seven times one to-day,
But the years do pass so slowly away,
I think my age should be far more than seven,
What a long, long time, till I'm three times seven.

I am told, "I will surely change my mind,
That the years will fly too fast I will find,
And when my age numbers seven times seven,
I will wish the time as it seemed at seven."

As life passes on, and my hair grows gray,
They say, "I can learn all along the way;
And some lessons begun, in life's first seven,
Will only be ended with life's last seven."

With love from your niece, OLIVE.

Many thanks, dear Olive. Many happy re-
turns of your birthday. M. M.

Nov. 2nd.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Letters and Letter Writing.

BY H. McDONALD, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

In reading the letters of some of the great authors, and other renowned men, we see much to admire and imitate. We may not be able to write as Byron, Chesterfield, Robert Burns, or that gifted Carlyle in his brilliant letters to Emerson, but if we make the best use of the talent possessed, and reach and satisfy the hearts of those to whom we write, our end is accomplished.

Let a business letter be terse, decisive and to the point, and endeavor to make your style clear, concise and appropriate of all subjects; avoid repetitions, erasures, insertions, omissions, and confusion of ideas, or labored constructions. If your letter is to a friend these blemishes might remain. We should feel in this case as Edmund Burke did in writing to his friend Richard Shackleton, when he says: "I do not know to whom I could write with greater freedom and less regularity than to you, for as the thoughts come crowding into my head I cannot forbear putting them down."—the true secret of an interesting letter. As also Rev. George Garrard says of his letters to Sir Thomas Wentworth: "I write as fast as my pen can go, without either order or much meditation to form them." Let no tone of coolness pervade your writing. Hannah More, in writing to Horace Walpole, says: "A cool letter wakes all the discord in me." If not affecting us all in this way, we might inadvertently wound the feelings of those that are dear to us.

Let a lover's letters, if not so learned as that of George Eliot's Casaubon, be as expressive as that of Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who when writing to a dear one says: "I have neither paper nor words to tell you how tenderly I am yours."

Lord Collingwood, who was second in command to Nelson at Trafalgar, evinces an interest in small matters at home when he asks: "Do the poplars grow at the walk, and does the wall of the terrace stand firm?" An interest that those who are from home would do well to imitate. What could be more appropriate closing words for a letter of condolence than Wm. Cowper's, when he writes to his sister-in-law in her bereavement: "I grieve with you, I pray for you. Could I do more I would; but God must comfort you."

In writing to those who are away from the home shelter, write as Chas. Dickens did to Wilkie Collins, when he says: "You know exactly where I am sitting, what I am seeing, what I am hearing, what is going on around me." Be as explicit as this in all little details,

and your letter will not be put down with a sigh as unsatisfactory, as is often the case now; but rather, on the other hand, the home scenes will be brought fresh to memory, and often a loving one at home, with such a letter, will be able to reach the boys who are out in the world, and be a source of strength to them in some dread hour of temptation.

Let me remind those who are away not to neglect the dear ones they have left behind in the old home, for no letters will be so gladly welcomed or so eagerly perused. How anxiously the postman's coming is looked for, and where no postal delivery is established, how often is echoed the question, Is there a letter for me? followed by the chilling response, No! which has sickened many a heart, all because of their negligence.

In conclusion, I would say, let us copy from these gifted men I have quoted, so far as their simplicity of style and interest in those to whom they are writing is concerned. But our letters will be characteristic of ourselves, and must be such to be appreciated by those who care for us. Let us write as we would talk if the person addressed were present.

I would not feel I had done my duty were I to close this essay without a warning word to the girls. Be careful in writing, even to those who may now be your affianced husband, for as you well know, "There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip," and never put upon paper that you would blush to see in after time, as so many thoughtless girls have done before you. Be warned in time, and perhaps save yourself much future annoyance and regret.

Recipes.

CHRISTMAS CAKE.

One pound of butter, beaten to a cream; one pound of sugar beaten into it; add the well-whisked whites of twelve eggs; then the yolks also well whisked; two pounds of raisins, stoned; one pound of mixed almonds, blanched and chopped; one pound of mixed peel cut in strips; one teaspoonful each of mace, nutmeg and cinnamon; add by degrees one pound of sifted flour; beat well in and put in a buttered cake tin; place in a steamer and steam for four hours. When taken out put into the oven for half an hour; turn out on the bottom of the tin it was cooked in and let cool until next day. If you want it iced, dissolve a tablespoon of gelatine in half a cupful of water; then fill up the cup with more boiling water; add pulverized sugar until thick enough to spread; beat well to whiten and lay over the cake with a knife, smoothing it off by dipping the knife blade into boiling water. When all is smoothly covered, lay the rest of the icing over it in ornamental devices, and leave to harden in a warm place.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

Mix one pound of suet with one-half pound of flour; roll together and chop fine until all but the shreds will pass through a coarse colander; add half a pound of fine bread crumbs and six well-beaten eggs; then add two pounds of stoned raisins, one pound of mixed candied peel, three grated nutmegs, and half a pound of sugar; a tablespoon of salt and half a one of mace; mix well with half a pint of brandy, and boil in a buttered mould three hours.

MINCE MEAT.

One pound sugar, two of raisins, one of apples, one of mixed peel; a little ginger; half a pound suet; a tablespoon of salt, and a well-boiled

tongue. These must all be chopped fine, or run through a mincing machine, mixed together with a pint of brandy and two grated nutmegs and a teaspoon of cinnamon. Put into a close covered jar until wanted.

CRANBERRY SAUCE.

Pick over a quart of cranberries, wash and stew, with half a pound of sugar, until soft; rub through a colander and heat before using.

Answers to Inquirers.

Will you please inform me if there is anything that will make my hair grow? I am wearing it done up on top of my head and think that the hair-pins have injured it, as it is coming out in patches. My hair is dark-brown and curly. What relation is the color of hair supposed to have to the disposition of the owner?

"ANNIE."

The first essential for keeping the hair healthy is to keep it clean. Use good soap and a little borax in the water and wash thoroughly; then rinse well with clear water softened with a small lump of borax. Sage tea is recommended for hair coming out. It is also said to make the hair grow. Black hair was most esteemed by the ancient Jews, while the Greeks and Romans gave the preference to golden shades. Those with dark hair work the most; those with fair think best. Red hair is a sign of passion, jealousy and ardour. Auburn shades indicate delicacy and refinement of taste. Dark-brown combines strength and susceptibility, while black hair denotes hasty temper, self-will and revenge. Black-haired people are the most liable to consumption, brown-haired to rheumatism and heart disease, red-haired to pleurisy, pneumonia, ague and neuralgia, and fair-haired persons to skin diseases. Closely-curled hair denotes vivacity and excitability. Hair curling in irregular rings on the face indicates good nature and vitality. Hair parting naturally down the centre and falling over the temples denotes feminine elements and genius of a certain kind. Straight hair in cultured persons indicates evenness of character, honesty of purpose, a clear head and good talents.

How can I clean white silk ribbon to make it look like new?

"JEAN."

To one quart soft boiling water, add one ounce of white soap; let remain until the soap is dissolved; then put in the ribbon, folding smoothly, being sure not to crease or wring it; let remain for twenty-four hours (less time will do if the silk is not very dirty); take out and rinse in clean, tepid water; rinse the second time, putting a little sugar in the water; then hang up to drip; then iron with a moderately hot iron; put a fold of muslin between ribbon and iron.

What are the properties ascribed to the different vegetables and their effect on the system?

"G. P."

Celery is a sedative, and is good for rheumatism and neuralgia. Cucumbers cool the system when fresh cut. Lettuce is not only cooling but produces sleep. Asparagus purifies the blood. Peas and beans are strengthening. Potatoes should not be eaten by those disposed to get too stout or with liver derangements.

A Florida man found 25 fish in the stomach of a moccasin snake he shot.

Sometimes the colony of bees in a single hive will gather from 14 to 18 pounds of honey within twenty-four hours.

An Eastern Picture.

The scene is an Eastern one, and whether in Christmas or summer time presents much the same appearance, for there no winter comes to cause leafless trees and naked woods. The formation of the rocks is different to those seen in Canada, and over them is cast the red, lurid glare of an Eastern sunset. The well at which the camels drink reminds us of old patriarchal days, and calls Him to mind who preached a sermon, such as never was heard since, to one listener. The stones all, as then, around the well, also the grass and shrubs which show the proximity to water, which travellers on the deserts long so much to see, and which the shifting mirage, like man's hopes, leadshim to think he has almost reached.

The camels, too, are here—these "ships of the desert"—so necessary in these long journeys, requiring provisions and water. What a strange sight we would think it to see trains—not of cars, not even of half-breed freighting carts such as we see on the prairies of the west, but of camels, one after the other, with their loads and their owners. One is lying down ready to be loaded, instinct in them amounting to wisdom. A strange historic interest always centres around these animals, and the highly-bred ones spoken of by Ben-Hur, and led, bearing their owners from different countries, guided by the Unseen Spirit to meet at one place to find Him who was both God and man—the carpenter of Bethlehem, and He who was the Son of God.

The palm trees are here also with their beautiful green tops, and thoughts of dates come to mind as well as cooling breezes of palm-leaf fans.

How refreshing after the long journey, to both men and camels, must be the sight our picture represents—cooling water, shady trees and "shadows of great rocks." K. R. M.

Fashion Notes.

Cloaks are worn of all lengths, from the English coaching jacket to the Russian mantle fur lined; but for active walking exercise the tight or half fitting jacket is preferred, and they are worn plain or braided, with vests or without, but all thick and warm, suitable for winter weather.

The half-length shoulder cape, while very stylish, was very cool in a strong wind, so they have been laid away to a more appropriate season. Soft cloths seem to be the favorites for dresses, and soft they are, giving a sense of

luxury and warmth that lustre or alpaca cannot give. Plaid seem to be gaining in popularity, but dresses of all shades, textures and patterns are still worn.

A notable change in bonnets is the total absence of flowers. Feathers, pompons and fancy birds are worn—more appropriate than dainty flowers exposed to the frosty blast, and dark shades prevail. No bright colors are seen, dark green, dark brown, dark blue and black are most in vogue. The tendency seems to aim at comfort and durability in ladies' garments.

Presents for Gentlemen.

A butterfly whisk-holder can be made by rolling a piece of plush one inch in diameter

and, giving them a bend upwards, fasten securely to the flat piece of cardboard, place the body in shape and stitch firmly in place; sew a strap of braid at the back to push a whisk broom in and ribbons to hang it up by.

A newspaper case is made by covering a piece of cardboard thirty inches long by thirteen wide, with cretonne or any material you fancy. Sew the ends together, through which pass a brass rod with ribbon to hang up by; put bows at the ends of your holder and give it a slight flattening before hanging. A postal card-holder can be made in the same way, only smaller.

Cover an old-fashioned hanging lamp shade of porcelain with lace, leaving the lace-edge a little below the porcelain; decorate this edge with alternate balls of red and green chenille.

A threaded needle-book can be made of any strips of lining material, half a yard long by three wide. Thread needles of different sizes with dark and light cotton and sewing silk, taking up long stitches at intervals; double the threads, so as to have as long needlefuls as possible; stick the needles into a pinked out flannel leaf; sew a small pocket across the end, which must be filled with assorted buttons. Sew a gay ribbon to the other end, to tie when rolled up.

A Bran Pie.

A gala day for the little folks is Christmas, and we should endeavor to make it as it was intended to be—bright and happy, and a bran pie would be a good ending to it.

Fill a wash tub with bran, and supply enough of toys to go all around, or candies, or oranges, and if some of the playmates be invited so much the better; provide for them also. Wrap each toy, or whatever it is to be, in paper, and bury

in the bran, and when all are in it paste white or brown paper over the top. When ready have it carried into the room and placed upon a sheet spread upon the floor. Cut a pie-shaped piece out of the paper and let each child pull out one gift at a time. Do not name any of the gifts for any child in particular, but let each draw in turns until the supply is exhausted. The gifts can be inexpensive, lead pencils, books, toys, oranges, raisins, candies, skipping-ropes, knives, or anything the fancy and means may dictate, but the enjoyment of the little folks will be very genuine.

"Let us remove temptation from the path of youth," as the frog said when he plunged into the water, upon seeing a boy pick up a stone.



AN EASTERN PICTURE.

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

It does not seem long since you were little babies with long dresses and red faces—when Uncle Tom first knew you. But the little faces are changing, changing, and the little baby feet have learned to tread the path to school, the little observant eyes have pored over the books there used. This great, wide world is opening up before you day by day—the world of thought as well, and you stand ahead of all preceding scholars, in that you have the benefit of their study.

The Poet Tennyson clothes the thought in beautiful language, when he says

"I, the heir of all the ages,
In the foremost files of time."

You, children of the farm, in your quiet country homes, reared in plenty of fresh air and sunshine, on home-made bread, fresh eggs, good butter, milk, apples, honey and tomatoes, and all the other things which go to build up grand constitutions for your life work—grand homes for great minds to dwell in—how well may you be envied—yes, *envied* for all these things by your city friends; and more than we know are we fit subjects for envy for the Canadian freedom we all enjoy. Who is so independent as the farmer, and in what land shall we find such liberties as we enjoy?

Then what shall we render for all these things?

"The work of the world is done by few,
God asks that a part be done by you."

What have the years brought forth from your infancy till now? Has your babyhood's promise been fulfilled, and are you what your parents would have you be? What you are now, forecasts your manhood's or your womanhood's future.

You have seen, on these clear December mornings, the sun rising in roseate splendor, and watched it climbing up the sky. On your way to school it glistened on the frost on fence, and shrub, and tree, and over the clear ice, where at noon you skated it made a glittering track for you to follow. What the sun does in brightening all it touches, in distributing light and heat and beauty, so make your life do; yes, even further, imitate and follow, and look into, and reflect that Life from whence the sun gets his strength, Who said "Let there be light: and there was light."

As the beautiful Christmas time approaches which appeals to our feelings, let us make it a hallowed as well as a joyous one. When loved friends meet again, and the family group gather round the Christmas dinner table, where there are vacant places—O so many now. When, by the Christmas fireside, the glowing light falls on the merry group, it is a rare and happy family that can count *all* the laughing faces and think there are no absent ones to-night. O treasure these gatherings, they will soon come no more, when land and seas divide you, and some of you have crossed to the other shore. It is well that as we read again the sweet old story, that we ask what that Child Jesus, who was born in Bethlehem's manger, almost nineteen hundred years ago, is to us to-day, and what place we give Him in our hearts.

Years ago a picture was drawn for us, "The Dawn of Thought." Just as the sun we watched rose from the dawn, so our thought rises and is put into words, and these into deeds, and so our

lives are made up. Some rise, and some fall; but we all grow old as the years come and go. What have we to show for '91, as the college classes put it? Now, and even more important, what are we going to do for '92?

Hoping that my nieces and nephews will be ready to enjoy a very Happy Christmas, and make others happy too, I am, as ever,
UNCLE TOM.

The Sky-Lark.

"Ethereal minstrel! pilgrim of the sky!
Dost thou despise the earth where cares abound?
Or, while thy wings aspire, are heart and eye
Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground?
Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will,
Those quivering wings composed, that music still.

"Leave to the nightingale her shady wood:
A privacy of glorious light is thine;
Whence thou dost pour upon the world a flood
Of harmony, with instinct more divine;
Type of the wise who soar, but never roam.
True to the kindred points of heaven and home."
—Wordsworth.



Hardly an English poet but has praised the song of the sky-lark. What a glorious melody it is as it greets the early morning with its joyous song; surely it may well be called the "messenger of day," and perhaps it would be hard to find a bird better known or more widely appreciated. "Singing, she mounts, her airy wings stretched towards heaven, as if from heaven her note she fetched." She generally builds her nest in low growing whin bushes, or in the high meadow grass, almost resting on the ground. A naturalist while wandering through a field one spring came upon an entire family of sky-larks. Anxious to observe their proceedings, he withdrew a few paces, and there witnessed a curious performance. The old birds seemed greatly disturbed, and were making a loud noise and darting about as if undecided what to do. Finally, the mother bird popped into the nest, seized one of the little birds, and lifting it upon its back rose and flew away. Her mate almost immediately attempted the same feat, but whether he was unused to the operation or not, the little bird would slip off. He succeeded with much difficulty in balancing his load and flew after his mate. In a few moments both returned and repeated their former action, until they had removed every bird from the discovered nest. The same observer on another occasion saw a sky-lark, when startled from its nest, seize an egg in its claws and dart away. Very likely it had had some experience with nest robbers, and was determined to foil them this time.

"Now weel befa' the cloud that bears,
And weel the voice that sings,
And balm' be the early airs
That wander round thy wings.

"Thou, wee bold bard, durst make its fold
Of azure thine array,
And riot in its richest gold,
Though thou thyself be gray.

"Could, could it were to blame the bird
That can alone unite
The sweetest words heart ever heard—
Love, liberty and light."
J. J. LAMBERT.

FIRST PRIZE STORY.

A Tale of Twenty-five Years Ago.

I fear many of my cousins hold a very wrong opinion of this part of Ontario (Carleton and Lanark counties), as many persons from Western Canada who have been here use this or a similar expression: "Why, I thought back here was a wild, rough, and not much settled country." Now, if such be the impression of my uncle and cousins, let them pay me a visit, and I shall be most happy to undeceive them. Of course, everything is not as nice as in the western part of the province, because not nearly so long settled. Less than forty years ago our farm, now so clear and pretty, was a heavily-timbered forest. And it is a little anecdote of "ye olden time" that I now purpose to relate.

In these parts, twenty-five years ago, traveling was by no means an easy accomplishment, rail-cars being unheard of, and sleighs and wagons having to serve every purpose. In the spring of which I write, my aunt and uncle, who were living in Huntly township, were moving to Ottawa, a distance of about twenty-eight miles; and my brother Andrew, then quite a little boy, was entrusted to drive the horses home from the city. It was near evening when he left Ottawa, and a cold, raw spring evening it was; the roads were bad, but the boy was brave, and started out boldly for home.

Before going far he overtook a man walking, and took him into the wagon. For a time things were pleasant enough, but presently it began to rain, and having groceries with him, Andrew took the robe or blanket to cover the parcels and did without himself. He urged on the already tired horses, that he might reach a more familiar part of the country before nightfall. The air became colder and colder, and when the stranger alighted at his destination he feared the boy would freeze; so he begged him to remain with him till morning. But Andrew knew that those at home would be anxiously awaiting his return, and would not accept the kind offer. He accordingly continued his journey alone, but it was dark and the rain was rain no longer, for it froze as it fell, and his clothes, which were wet before, became stiff now. He was nearly half-frozen, and his numbed fingers almost refused to hold the icy lines; but he knew no one and would not go in any place.

Things were coming to a sore strait, so he said to himself: "There is one place about seven or eight miles from grandfather's that the horses have been at before, and perhaps they will turn in there." Any faster gait than a walk was impracticable, so he put the lines around his body and calmly awaited his fate. As he had hoped, the horses, freed from control, turned in at this place, and when Andrew went to alight, his limbs were so powerless that he tumbled out head first.

He reached the door with difficulty and rapped, whereupon a kind woman opened it, and was amazed to see the wet, shivering boy. He explained the situation, and she sent her sons to attend to the horses; then she gave him dry clothing and a good supper, after which he felt much revived. He spent the night there and arrived safely at grandfather's next morning none the worse for his adventure. The good woman who used him so kindly is still living—a white-haired grandmamma—and one of her

sons is married to the daughter of the very aunt for whom Andrew had taken this memorable trip, and it was last fall, when he visited us with his bride, that I heard my brother tell this little story.

But journeys of this sort are like the old forests, things of the past, and when any of you feel disposed to call on your cousin, the C. P. R. will land you safely at Pakenham, only three miles from where she lives.

In conclusion, allow me to wish each and all the season's choicest greetings, and may our Puzzle Corner for 1892 be cosier than ever, and our list of cousins largely increase, is the sincere wish of ADA ARMAND, Pakenham, Ont.

SECOND PRIZE STORY.

Up an African River.

BY ANNIE MANSER, CROSSHILL, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

I suppose everybody has heard of Dr. Livingstone's journey across Africa and descent of the Zambesi. It was a bright morning in May when the little steamer Pioneer, under Dr. Livingstone's direction, sailed down the Mozambique Channel.

The appearance of the land is not very inviting, yet by no means so dismal as we have been led to expect. A wide beach of light yellow sand spreads away at low water to the flat country beyond, with forests of the mangrove extending evenly along the margin like a broad fringe. As far as the eye can see on either side, this monotonous line remains unbroken. The soil is firm and dry on these open tracts of jungle, and they abound in every part with a variety of insect life. Birds are plentiful enough in the delta, but there are few with bright plumage, and still fewer musical. Game is abundant, while the swampy borders with their dense forests are favorite resorts of the buffalo.

Passing into the Luabo, or principal mouth of the Zambesi, which gives its name to the whole of the surrounding district, the mangrove swamps continue for a mile or two above the coast, but are then displaced by the skirts of impenetrable forests. No path has ever been made through the dense and curious undergrowth that covers the ground for miles. Not an eye has seen in their far recesses the overhanging mass of intricate net work, as the long cable-like creepers extend from branch to branch and cross and intertwine under the thick canopy of leaves.

The variety of trees is endless, with their rich covering of green, but not more so than the climbers, which hang from them in festoons, or the fantastic parasitical plants that droop from their boughs. The queen of palms, the graceful pandanus, appears at intervals in the distance, recalling familiar scenes as it tapers above the forest like the church spire of some dear old English village. These mangrove forests are something wonderful in their wild luxuriance. The width of the Zambesi varies from half a mile to more than two miles, where the soft, yielding banks have been worn away by the current. The river during the dry season (from May to October), which having been in flood during the two previous months, is beginning to get low and leave bare the shoals and sandbanks formed by the force of the stream. During the middle of the dry season, when the water is often so shallow as to prevent canoes passing along, the Zambesi presents a very remarkable appearance. You proceed through a region feebly described as sterile. Around you in the sun lies an archipelago of sandbanks, white and glistening.

The native tribes of the Zambesi are very indistinct. They are not very energetic, so much cannot be said about them.

Puzzles.

1—DOUBLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in sprite, but not in fay; My second is in bellow, but not in bray; My third is in pleasure, but not in joy; My fourth is in womans, but not in boy; My fifth is in spectacle, but not in glass; My sixth is in youth, but not in lass; My seventh is in proud, but not in great; My eighth is in blackboard, but not in slate; My ninth is in blink, but not in stare; My tenth is in neat, but not in fair; My eleventh is in gipsy, but not in Jew; Now, readers, all you have to do, Is from each word two letters take And part of your Christmas dinner they'll make. ADA ARMAND.

2—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 18, 6, 14, 11 is to puzzle. My 19, 12, 17, 10 is a song of triumph. My 5, 13, 2, 3, 13 is to quench. My 16, 9, 7, 8 is the dearest spot on earth. Total is a sure way to make your Christmas a pleasant one. ADA ARMAND.

3—NUMERICAL.

Whole is a true saying. My 1, 21, 36, 58, 43, 22 is to complete. My 32, 45, 37, 23 is a chain. My 21, 41, 3, 47, 16, 29, 12 is an annuity. My 25, 35, 4, 42, 10, 27, 5 is a kind of fish. My 46, 28, 9, 20, 2, 18 is a highly seasoned dish. My 14, 31, 24, 43, 13 mean to crowd. My 6, 17, 7, 19, 33, 44, 15, 24, 30, 40 mean peerless. HENRY REEVE.

4—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



5—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Our ship is on the Mystic deep, We use both sail and oar; Our port of refuge, on the brink Of Puzzledom's happy shore, Miss Armand is our captain, true, 'Tis Henry Reeve, first mate; I'll be content 1, 2 name the ship, The FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Avast there, Captain, hear the cry, Man overboard, who? where? 'Tis Harry of the Sackville watch, It gave me quite a scare. Lay too, the mate says, lo'er boats, Now, Amos, Irvine, Frank, Pull hard to leeward, steady, now Rescue 2, 3, 4 Woodworth plank.

A word from all, I know will cheer, Our dear old Uncle Tom; Hoist sails, weigh anchor, let us sail Straight into Puzzledom, Or take a 1, 2, 3, 4 around the world, In sixt's seconds of time, By travelling along the line of thought, Then putting it into rhyme. FAIRBROTHER.

Answers to November Puzzles.

1. Cheerfully. 2. Prize stories. 3. "Birds of a feather will always flock together." 4. Cap, nad, gap, sap, hap, map, lap, pap, rap, tap.

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Nov. Puzzles.

Ada Armand, I. Irvine Devitt, Emma Skelley, Arthur Billings, Harry Elson, Helen Connelly, May Frances Burt, Jennie V. Anderson.

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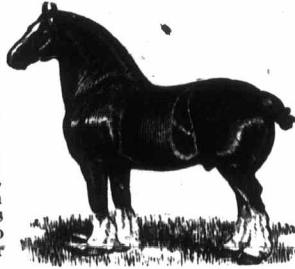
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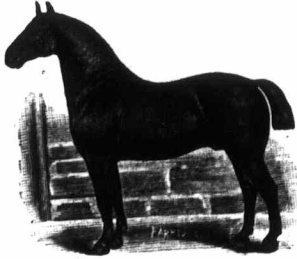
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of any of the following breeds:—Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Devon, Holstein, Jersey, Polled-Angus or Galloway

FOR 30 NEW NAMES WE WILL SEND A RAM OR EWE LAMB

of any of the following breeds:—Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Shropshire, Southdown, or Horned Dorset.

AND A PAIR OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING BREEDS OF SWINE

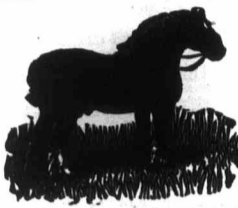
for the same number of new names:—Berkshire, Yorkshire, Suffolk, Poland-China, Chester White or Tamworth.

For **30 NEW NAMES** we will ship a **BOAR** fit for service of any of the above breeds, or for **40 NEW NAMES** a **SOW** IN FIG.

Older animals of any description on equally favorable terms. All stock sent out by us will be registered in their respective records, and be of good quality. We guarantee satisfaction in all respects. We want good, honest agents in every county of Canada, and will give permanent employment and good wages to suitable persons. Our regular agents are earning from \$600 to \$1,200 and expenses per annum.

In sending subscribers for subscription prizes, send in your names weekly, and the cash as frequently as convenient. Every canvasser will be held responsible for \$1.00 for each yearly subscriber he sends in. In all the larger prizes we will give from three to six months in which to send us the required amount of cash and names. When you commence to canvass, let us know for what prize you are working. As soon as any reliable canvasser sends us one-half the number of names and cash required to win the prize for which he or she is working, we will ship the prize if desired, and allow the canvasser a suitable time in which to send us the number of names specified, but we must be furnished with suitable evidence that such parties are reliable.

STOCK FOR SALE.



CLYDESDALES For Sale.

First Prize-winning Stallions, the get of Darnley (222) and Lork Erskine (1744).

JAS. HENDERSON, 302-y-OM BELTON, ONT.

D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

Breeders and Importers of

FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES



BOLD BOY (4257) (1143) is at the head of our stud. 302-y-OM

We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male and female) of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good and well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars.

CLYDES, SHIRES AND YORKSHIRE COACHERS.



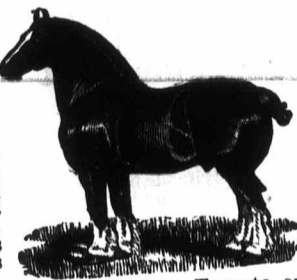
MR. FRANK RUSSELL, Mount Forest, Ont., offers for sale at low figures and on easy terms choice stallions of the above breeds; also pedigreed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs, at \$15.00 per pair. 310-y

Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.

Choice Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Colts and Fillies, Shropshires, Imported and Home-bred of the very best strains. Berkshires, bred from Snell Bros.' stock. Prices right. Always glad to show stock. T. M. WHITESIDE, Ellesmere P.O., Ont., Agincourt Station on C. P. R. and Midland Div. G. T. R., 1 mile. 304-y-OM

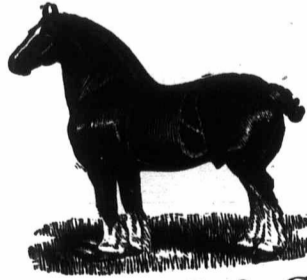
PRIZE-WINNING IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE!

My sixth annual importation arrived in prime condition September 11, 1891. It consists of the gets of the famous sires: Lord Erskine (1744), Royal Salute (634), and Stud Book Laddie (3228). Will be sold at lowest reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome. Buss meets all trains. Manilla Junction is sixty miles from Toronto, on the Midland division. 301-y-OM



S. C. JOHNSTON, Manilla, Ont.

Prize-Winning Clydesdales FOR SALE.



We have on hand a large number of Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares which we offer at reasonable prices and easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Catalogue on application.

DUNDAS & GRANDY,

SPRINGVILLE P. O., Cavanville Station, C. P. R. 303-y-0

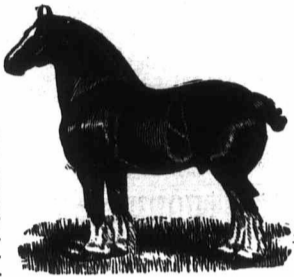
REG. CLYDE STALLIONS FOR SALE!

I will sell either, or both, of my Stallions—Prince Royal (646), or Wait-for-Me—both pure-bred and registered, and a grand three-year-old filly in foal. Prices very low. Write or call. JAS. H. ESDON, CURRIE HILL, ONT., Bainsville, on G.T.R. 310-d-OM

ROBT. NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF— Clydesdales, Shires, Coachers, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

I have still a few of the twelfth yearly importation of high quality on hand, notably, James Arthur (5888); sire Macgregor (1457); sire of dam Prince of Wales (673). Macheemie (7009); sire Macgregor (1487), own brother to the great breeding horses, Macpherson, Macallum and Energy. Yorkshire Coachers. Seven imported mares from Druid, Darnley, etc.; four in foal. Also some good Shetlands. Having every facility for purchasing direct from the breeder myself, neither acting agent in Scotland or here, and paying cash, I am prepared to sell on any terms agreed upon. Quality and pedigree of the best. Give me a call. The farm is situated 40 miles southwest of Montreal, on the G. T. R., and 100 miles east of Ottawa, on the C. A. R. Station on the farm. 303-y-OM ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P.O., Que.

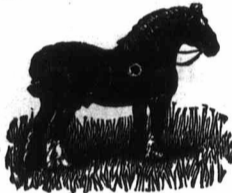


CLYDESDALE

STALLION FOR SALE.

Sea Pilot, No. 3177, Vol. 6.

Apply— L. CALBRAITH, Mt. Forest.



310-tf-OM

HON. LOUIS BRAUBIEN, Pres., MONTREAL. BARON EDEGRANCEY, Vice-Pres., PARIS, France. 30 St. James Street, MONTREAL, CANADA.

LA COMPAGNIE

DU HARAS NATIONAL



NORMAN, PERCHERON, BRETON STALLIONS 306-l-OM Canadian Horses.

5 SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE

CHIEFTAIN, 7 years, imported; 2nd prize at Royal Show '87; ACTIVE, 4 years, imported; 1st prize at Buffalo Show '88; CHARLIE, 3 years, imported; 1st prize at Toronto Show '90. Also a two-year-old and a yearling, both from imported sires and dams. All these horses are registered, and are sound and right in every way. We will sell any or all of them for far less than their value, as we are overstocked and have no use for so many stallions. This is a rare chance to get a good registered Shire at your own price. Address— MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON, 300-g-OM Welland P.O. and Station, Ont.

IMPORTED & CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.

BEATTIE & TORRANCE, Summerhill Farm, Markham, Ont., importers of and dealers in Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of the choicest strains; also Reg. Canadian-breds always for sale. 304-y-OM

- ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES. -

J. G. WARDLOWE, Fairview Farm, Downsview, Ont., breeder of and dealer in Registered Shire Stallions and Mares; also some choice Canadian-bred Draughts on hand. 304-y

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS

Headed by Mambrino Rattler, alias Crown Prince (12447), the best bred son of Mambrino Patchen in the Dominion. Write for his terms of service. Also standard Mares of choice breeding. A grand young Stallion for sale. A. M. VANSOLE, Jerseyville Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ont. 305-y-OM

"SHORTHORNS ARE LOOKING UP,"

But times are hard, and money still scarce. I will sell a few well-bred bulls and heifers of Bates blood, and an aged bull at hard-pan prices. Write me, or come and see them. M. G. Ireland, Meadow Lawn Farm, COPETOWN, ONT. 308-y-OM

SHORTHORNS—From J. W. Russell, Jno. Dryden, and Green Bros. IMP. YORKSHIRES—From Ormsby & Chapman, and Green Bros. BERKSHIRES—From J. G. Snell & Bros. The best that money could buy from these well-known herds. All stock registered. J. G. MAIR, Maplewood Farm, Howick, P. Q. 310-y-OM

OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM

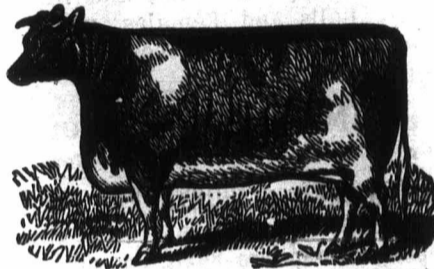


Shorthorns & Berkshires

My herd of Shorthorns are from select milking strains. Young animals at right prices. A few fine yearling bulls now ready. For particulars and pedigrees of stock address

DAVID HAY, ARKONA, ONT. 308-y-OM

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont.,



Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE prices, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

EXCELLENT CLYDESDALES OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE. New Catalogue for 1891 now ready for delivery. Send for one; they are sent free.

My motto: "No business no harm." Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Clarendon Station on C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 290-tf

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

We have for sale a choice lot of YOUNG BULLS sired by the celebrated Scotch Bull (Imp.) Mariner = 2720 =. Good colors, and registered in D. S. H. H. B. Inspection and correspondence invited. T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy. Farm 1 mile north of town. 311-b-OM

NEIDPATH STOCK FARM.

We breed Scotch Shorthorns, founded on choice representatives, from the famous Aberdeen herds of Duthie, Marr and E. Cruickshank, headed by the Cruickshank Victoria-Nonparell bull INDIAN PRINCE. Produce only for sale. Address— THOS. BALLANTYNE & SON, 302-y-OM STRATFORD, ONT., CAN.

Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires.

My Shorthorns are bred from stock imported by such noted breeders as Arthur Johnson, J. C. Snell and Green Bros. I have a few choice heifers for sale. My Improved Large Yorkshires were imported directly from the famous herd of C. E. Duckering, Kirton, Lindsay, England. I have some young pigs imported in their dam, for sale. Prince Regent, bred by Snell Bros., heads my Berkshire herd. Times are hard and my prices are right. Write or call. A. F. MCGILL, Hillsburg, Ont. 302-y-OM

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

The imported Campbell-bred bull Killerby and two grand yearling bulls; also a few choice heifers, and a number of Berkshire Pigs.

311-y-O E. JEFFS & SON, Bondhead, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS A CHOICE LOT FOR SALE.

H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ont. 312-f-OM

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. H. Chisholm, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 309-y-OM

BOW PARK HERD

—OF—
PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices.

ADDRESS—

JOHN HOPE, Manager,

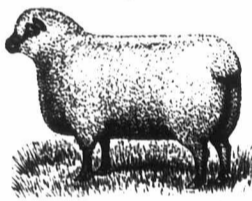
306-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

SCOTCH-BRED : SHORTHORN : BULLS, Scotch-Bred Heifers, Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes, Home-Bred Rams, Home-Bred Ewes, FOR SALE,

in any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches. Correspondence solicited.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.

Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto. 306-y



SHORTHORNS.

6 Show Bull Calves



from imported cows and their daughters, grandly bred and first class stock; red and rich roan. Price reasonable. 308-OM

D. ALEXANDER, Brigden, Lambton Co., Ont. 308 OM

SHORTHORNS, GLYDESDALES & COTSWOLDS.



I have now on hand FOR SALE an extra good lot of Truly-Bred Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Cotswolds. Among my Cows, Heifers and young Bulls are some fine show animals. The Clydesdales are of equal quality. My Prices are low and Terms liberal. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

DAVID BIRRELL, Telegraph and Post Office—GREENWOOD, ONT. 308-f-OM

CHOICE SHORTHORNS

Mr. John Aclow & Son, Hillside Farm, Highfield P.O., Ont., have been breeding Shorthorns for over thirty years, and now offer a few young bulls and heifers of the richest breeding for sale at reasonable figures. Our cattle are the smooth, short-legged, beefy kind. Imported Scotch bull Reporter heads the herd. Station and Telegraph, MAISON, ONT. 307-y-OM



Shorthorns, English Berkshires & Improved Large White Yorkshire Swine. Some choice Short-horn Bulls from six to sixteen months old, the get of "Roan Prince." A number of first-class Berkshire Boars fit for service; also young pigs six weeks old, good quality and from imp. stock. Also Improved Yorkshires of same age and from imported stock. Prices reasonable. 305-y-OM



H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

The herd is headed by the noted Sir Christopher = 377=, and Mina Chief = 3670=. The females consist of Mina and Sir Italian families. Our Berkshires are prize-winners wherever shown. Choice young bulls and Berkshires for sale.

C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P. O., Elderton Stn., Ont. JAMES QUIRIE, Delawon, Ont. 309-y-OM

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

My stock is selected from the leading herds. My principle is "Live, and let Live." Before you buy elsewhere, write me for quotations.

W. MCCLURE, Mint Creek Farm, NORVAL, ONT. 310-y-OM

On main line G. T. R. 310-y-OM

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My herd is composed of the choicest individuals obtainable, and belong to the best milking strains. Young stock at the lowest living prices. Communications promptly attended to. Watford R. R. Station. 306-y

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HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.

Two nicely marked Yearling Bulls of the best milking strains.

JOHN TREMAIN, 302-y-OM FOREST, ONT.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS AND HEIFERS.

John Pringle, Maple Lawn Farm, Agr. Ont., offers for sale a few well-bred bulls and heifers of the above breed at reasonable figures. My bull, Ira's King, was bred by Dudley Miller, and my cows are all of choice breeding. 309-y-OM.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

THE CHOICEST HERD IN CANADA.

Stock of highest excellence and most noted milk and butter families of the breed. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. 317-y-OM

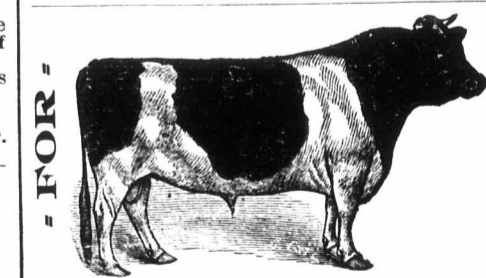
A. C. HALLMAN & CO.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Several very choice bulls now fit for service. Heifers in calf by our Colanthus Abbecker, and remarkable fine bull and heifer calves. All will be sold at greatly reduced prices if taken soon before the dissolution of partnership is made. Come and see our stock and get prices. 306-y-OM

H. & W. F. BOLLERT, Cassel, P.O., Ont.



A choice lot of thorough-bred Holsteins. We have on hand a large number of choice bull and heifer calves which we offer for sale at reasonable prices. They can be seen at Wyton, which is on the St. Mary's Branch of the Grand Trunk R. R. Before buying, give us a call. For further information apply to **W. B. SCATCHERD, Secretary, Wyton, Ont. 312-y-OM**

HOLSTEINS AGAIN IN FRONT.

At Toronto show we showed eight head, and we brought away 4 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds and 3rd on the herd. Stock for sale.

J. C. McNiven & Son, 307-y-OM Lansdown Farm, WINONA, ONT. 13 miles east of Hamilton on the G. W. Div. G.T.R.

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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



MINK 402, H.F.H.B.

This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 304-y-OM

BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM

Ancaster, - Ontario.

R. S. STEVENSON,

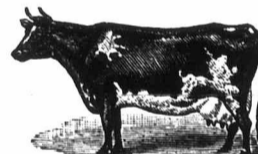
Breeder of Holstein Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Pigs. Holsteins recorded in advanced registry. Yorkshires bred from imported stock. Young stock for sale at all times. 307-y-OM

MAPLECLIFF STOCK FARM

Choice Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.

We make a specialty of these grand dairy cattle, our stock consisting of very heavy milkers, and have some fine young stock for sale; also high grades. One mile from Ottawa. **R. REID & CO., Hintonbury, Ont. 311-y-OM**

Imported and Canadian-Bred



AYRSHIRES AND GLYDESDALES FOR SALE.

I have on hand a large herd of finely-bred Ayrshires of splendid quality. My Clydesdales are also first-class. Stock for sale. Prices and terms liberal.

THOS. BROWN, 310-y-OM Petite Cote, P.Q., near Montreal.

PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.

This herd took all the first prizes in Quebec in 1887 and 1888, and in Ontario in 1889, in competition with all the leading herds. Young stock for sale, all of which is from the celebrated bull ROB ROY (3971), which is at the head of the herd.

JAMES DRUMMOND, 302-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale



GURTA 4th (1181)

Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address **THOMAS GUY, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont. 302-y**

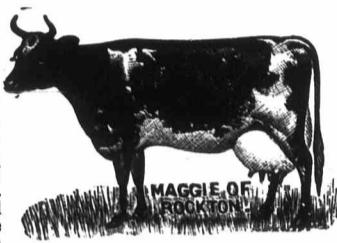
Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs, MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWLS.

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 36, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

W. M. & J. C. SMITH,
310-y O M. Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont.

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

I have at present one of the largest & best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.



JAS. McCORMICK,
311-y-OM Rookton, Ont.

SOMETHING NEW IN CATTLE.

The famous Norfolk Red Polled Cattle have for years been favorites with American farmers. Combining, as they do, easy fattening and deep milking properties, Canadian farmers, it will pay you to introduce them to your country.

W. P. CROUCH, - Breeder and Importer,
Randolph, Crawford Co., Penn. 309-y-OM

DR. CRAIK, OF MONTREAL,
Is importing and breeding the very choicest strains of

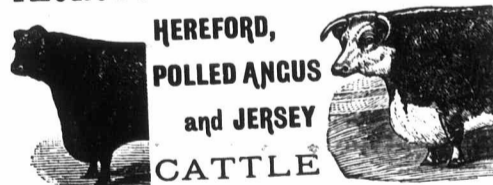
Aberdeen Polled-Angus Cattle

The Ballindalloch stock Erica Bull, "Emlyn" (sire of the first prize yearling heifer this year at the Royal Northern Show at Aberdeen), heads the herd. The herd contains breeding females of the following distinguished families:—Ericas, Blackbirds, Prides of Aberdeen, Lady Fannys and Kinochtry Favorites, and Baronesses, with a few of lesser note. The latest addition to the herd is the yearling heifer, Pride of Guisachan 34th, bred by Lord Tweedworth, and winner of the first prize at the Highland Society Show this year at Stirling, Scotland; winner also of the Lochiel champion cup and medal at Inverness, for the best pure-bred animal in all the cattle classes. 310-c-OM

DAWES & CO., LACHINE, P. Q.

—Importers and Breeders of—

THOROUGHbred & SHIRE HORSES



BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE.

The largest breeding establishment in Canada. Inspection and correspondence solicited. 303-y-OM

HILLHURST HERDS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS, :- HEREFORD,

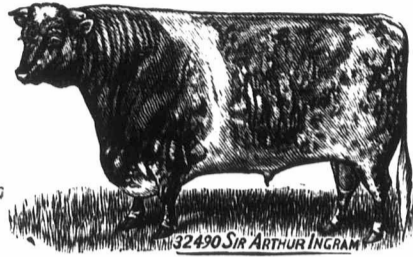
—AND—
A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE.

Choice Young Bulls and Heifers of the above breeds for sale at moderate prices at all times. A few fine, young Hereford Bulls, by Cassio, at low prices if taken at once.

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298-y HILLHURST P. O., Compton Co., O.

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1835—ESTABLISHED—1835



SHERIFF-HUTTON :- HERD.

Three yearling Bulls for sale from imported sire and dam. Good, strong animals. Prices to suit the times. **WM. LINTON,** 310-y-OM AURORA, ONT.

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (1857), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (21260), a son of Canada John Bull.

STUD headed by Arklan (10331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2.154.

I breed none but the best and keep no culls.
A. C. BURGESS, Arklan, Farm,
312-s-y-OM Carleton Place, Ont.

Jerseys for Sale.

Some of the finest heifers and calves I ever bred, and at lower prices than I ever offered before. Registered, and express paid by me to any reasonable point. Herd headed by the famous pure St. Lambert bull, Canada's Sir George, prize winner every time shown, son of Allie of St. Lambert, 2634 lbs. butter in one week; Massena's son, pure St. Lambert sire, dam the great Massena, one of the wonders of the Jersey world, estimated to have made 902 lbs. 2 oz. butter in one year and eleven days—actually yielded 9,089 lbs. milk in one year and eleven days; Signal of Belvedere, inbred Signal, dam the celebrated prize cow, Miss Satalina, 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter in one week, on second calf only.

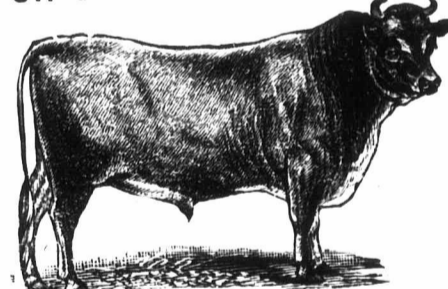
MRS. E. M. JONES,
303-y-OM Brockville, Ont., Canada.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS!
WM. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont. offers for sale Jerseys of all ages from his famous herd. The world-renowned St. Lambert blood a specialty. Also registered Clydesdale Horses. 308-y-OM

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS.

The Pioneer Herd of these famous American hogs has its headquarters in Essex County, Ont. Address, **PETER LAMARSH,** 310-y-OM WHEATLY, ONT.

ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY FARM.



My herd consists of choice animals. I breed for the best performers. Have now five bulls for sale of St. Lambert's blood. Quality and prices to suit the times. Address, **ELGIN ROW, Brockville, Ont.** 310-y-OM

SUNNY BRAES FARM

Hillhurst, P. Q.
ST. LAMBERT JERSEYS.

The prize-winning herd of the Eastern Townships, headed by Rene of St. Lambert (2343), winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes wherever shown. I make a specialty of pure St. Lambert blood, and breed none but the best.

Choice young stock for sale.
Terms, prices and pedigrees on application.
Mrs. C. H. Crossen,
Sunny Braes Farm, 310-y-OM HILLHURST, P. Q.

JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.
ROBT. REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Helier bull Otolle 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 308-y-OM

DORSET HORN SHEEP

MY SPECIALTY.

These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every satisfaction.

THOMAS CHICK,
Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England.
285-y-OM



TAZEWELL & HECTOR,
Importers and breeders of Dorset Horn Sheep and improved Yorkshire Pigs. **JOHN TAZEWELL,** Indian Village farm, Port Credit, Ont. **THOS. HECTOR,** The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations—Pt. Credit, on G. W. R., Streetsville, on C. P. R. 310-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE :- SHEEP.

This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.

F. BACH & SON,
Onisbury, Shropshire, ENGLAND.
289-y

Greenhouse Short-horns & Shropshires.—I offer for sale at very reasonable prices a very choice lot of imported 2-shear ewes, imp. rams and ewe lambs; also several home-bred lambs and one grand 2-shear ram. Plymouth Rock & White Leghorn Cockerels cheap and good. Write or come and see me. **W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT., G. T. R. Station, Guelph; C. P. R., Corwin.** 310-y-OM



SHROPSHIRE.

Imported Ram Lambs, Shearling Rams, Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Ewe Lambs imported or bred from imported sire and dam.

W. E. WRIGHT,
307-y-OM Glanworth.



MAPLE SHADE

—NOTED FOR—
SHROPSHIRE

—AND—
Short-horns.

Now ready for inspection—a choice lot of strong, fleshy young bulls, sired by the imp. Cruickshank bull Sussex (76625). Call or write for prices. Address **JOHN DRYDEN,** 302-y-OM BROOKLIN, ONT.



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP



DAVID BUTTAR,
Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland

Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-y-OM

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

AUCTION SALES.

Mr. James Graham, Port Perry, Ontario, purposes selling by public auction on Dec. 23rd, 1891, 40 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cows and heifers; also a number of bulls. Read his advertisement in other columns. Mr. Graham's herd is one of the oldest in Canada. The animals are well bred, and possess good constitutions. They have all been bred from good milking families, and care has been taken to develop this useful quality. We have known cows bred by this gentleman to produce as much as 14 and 16 lbs. of butter per week, and as high as 40 to 60 lbs. of milk per day. Milking Shorthorns are a most desirable class of cattle. We hope Mr. Graham's sale will be well patronized, as it deserves to be. No man among the breeders of Ontario has done so much during the past twenty years to honestly benefit other breeders when they offered their stock at auction. In every respect Mr. Graham deserves the confidence and patronage of his fellow breeders.

Mr. R. Gibson, of Delaware, will sell by auction in January (date to be furnished later) about 40 head of high-bred Bates cattle, consisting of the following favorite families:—Waterloos, Charners, Filigrees and Constances. They have been bred for utility, both as a dairy herd and beef producers. Following Mr. Bates' precept and example, the dairy qualities have been encouraged and sought after as much as beef. This will be a rare opportunity to secure choice high-bred Bates cattle possessing good milking qualities. At the same time a number of imported Shropshire ewes will also be sold, as well as Yorkshire and Berkshire hogs, Shetland ponies, etc. The Shropshires are a very good lot—the best of two carefully selected importations. We can recommend them to our readers.

Dr. J. Y. Ormsby having decided to retire from farming, offers his entire herd of Large Yorkshires for sale. See his advertisement in this issue.

Messrs. Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll, report sales as follows:—Two yearling fillies, the yearling filly Popsy, to Mr. Uren, West Oxford; also a grand filly foal to Mr. Wm. Faulds, Caradoc. This no doubt will make a grand mare as she is well come. Her dam Jeanie Deans (imp.) won second at Barhead open show, first at Huston and Killallan District Show. Since being imported she has won many prizes, being second at Toronto this fall. Mr. Faulds may feel proud of his purchase.

Professor Robertson recently bought for use on the Dominion Experimental Farms the following live stock:—Two Holsteins from Messrs. A. C. Hallman & Co., of New Dundee; two Ayrshires of Messrs. D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, Ont.; One Ayrshire bull from Messrs. Kain Bros., Byron, Ont., and one Shorthorn bull calf from Mr. M. S. Hawkshaw, of Glanworth, Ont.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., in a recent letter writes:—We are pleased to say that the demand for good Ayrshires is steadily growing. We have sold to Gideon Senecal, of Plantagenet, yearling bull; Joseph Senecal, of Plantagenet, yearling bull; Joseph Stainforth, Lachute, P. Q., yearling bull; Chauncey Wyman Chute a Blondeau, yearling bull; Denis Hurley, Vankleek Hill, yearling bull and heifer calf; H. Bouressa, Monte Bello, two one-year-old heifers; to Messrs. Campbell, Fairweather & Burpee, for the Government of New Brunswick, two one-year-old bulls, two one-year-old heifers, three bull calves, three heifer calves; Robt. Jackson, Birdhill, Man., bull calf; Mr. Wilson, Cumberland, Jersey bull calf; O. H. Way, Rockland, Jersey bull calf.

The Springfield flock of Southdowns owned by A. Telfer & Sons, of Paris, Ont., although considerably thinned by recent sales, go into winter quarters in good shape. The breeding ewes consist chiefly of importations from the celebrated flocks of Messrs. Colman, Jonas and Ellis, England. The stock ram, a shearling, Duke of Summersbury Hall, Surrey, England, sire Colman (18), which was considered by Mr. Ellis to be one of the best stock getters he ever owned, and sire of several of his famous prize-winners. Duke of Summersbury should be a grand stock getter as well as a prize-winner in Canada. Messrs. Telfer were very successful at the past fall shows. During the last five years they have won over 350 prizes at the leading fairs of Ontario. At the present time they have ram and ewe lambs for sale.

W. D. Reesor, Elm Park Farm, Markham, Ont., breeder of Shropshires and Jerseys writes:—Enclosed please find check for \$18.40 being amount in full of my account. Since writing you last I have sold a ram lamb to Hon. G. W. Allan, Moss Park, Toronto; twenty lambs to Mr. A. Payne, of Wisconsin; a yearling bull and six-year-old cow to Mr. A. F. Ashmead, Quebec. The ADVOCATE leads them all as an advertising medium. I have just received the following letters from two gentlemen who purchased from me:

Dear Sir,—The bull Clifton and cow Lively Queen which I bought from you arrived safely. I am quite satisfied with them, and will certainly write you again if I want any more.

Yours truly,
A. F. ASHMEAD,
St. Fove Road, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—Lamb came all right. I think him a good one. Hope you and I will live to deal again. I remain yours,
JOHN RICHARD, Frankville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

I have three nice young Bulls, and a lot of good Heifers; also some choice yearling ewes.

W. G. PETTIT, FREEMAN P.O., ONT.,
305-y-OM Burlington Station.

SHROPSHIRE!

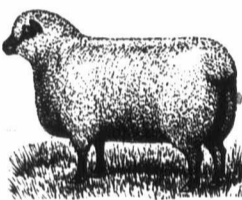
Having sold all my ram lambs, I can offer for sale my large flock of imported Ewes, most of which are safe in lambs. Purchasers requiring real good sheep, not fattened for show purposes, will find flock as represented. My flock represents sheep from six different English breeders. Come and see me. Visitors welcomed.



W. S. HAWKSHAW,
GLANWORTH, P. O.
(7 miles south of London.) 291-tf-OM

A Choice Lot of SHEARLING EWES,

Two-shear Ewes and a few Three-shears, bred to Sheldons' Pride and Prince Royal (imp.), and a choice lot of Ewe Lambs of our own breeding; also a few YOUNG BOARS.



PRICES LOW.

COME AND SEE THEM.
WM. MEDCRAFT & SON,
Sparta P. O., Ont.,
309-y-OM Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas.

SHROPSHIRE.

Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Ram and Ewe Lambs from Imported Sire and Dam.

Prices lower than the lowest.

SHORE BROS.,
White Oak,
310-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

The Loughcrew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance and blood, Bavens, Beach, Bars, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale first Wednesday in September.



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

Apply to J. DIXON,
Loughcrew, Oldcastle,
Co. Meath, Ireland.
307-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE

We handle none but the best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.

THONGER & BLAKE BROS.,
Wolf's Head Farm, NESSCLIFF, Salop, Eng.,
309-y-OM and GALESBURG, Mich., U. S. A.

CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTH DOWNS.

Messrs. A. Telfer & Son, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale.

LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT

MESSRS. ROBT. MARSH & SONS offer for sale choice Southdown Sheep of all ages, from their well-known flock, which has taken over 2,000 prizes since its establishment. Correspondence promptly attended to.

LINCOLN -- SHEEP

I always have for inspection and sale a large flock of pure Lincoln Longwool Sheep, including many prize-winners, having taken eighty prizes the last two years at the Royal and other shows, for both rams and ewes, also the first for the best collection of Lincoln fleeces of wool at the Royal Windsor show last year, which proves the character of this flock, which is most famous for their great size and 120 years' good breeding. Also breeder of

WHITE -- YORKSHIRE -- PIGS

Address—
HENRY DIDDING,
Riby Grove, Gt. Grimsby,
Lincolnshire, Eng.
307-y-OM

TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

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

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

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

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 303-y-OM

PURE STANDARD-BRED
PARTRIDGE COCHINS & MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS.
A few fine cockerels each variety for sale. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per setting. R. H. MARSHALL,
312-a-OM DUNNVILLE, ONT., CANADA.

TOULOUSE GESE AND MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE.

I have 100 Geese and Turkeys for sale. My geese won all the first prizes in their class at the last Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Turkeys equally as good. Prices to suit the times. Send post stamp for reply.

WM. HODGSON,
311-b-OM Box 12, Brooklin, Ont.

S. C. BROWN LECHORNS!

Ten grand Cockerels for sale, bred from choice birds. Write before the best are gone if you want good birds. Address—

WESLEY W. FISHER,
312-a-OM Benmiller, Ont.

Registered Rough-Coated Scotch Collies.

Young dogs for sale from the imported sires Turk II., first prize Toronto, and Moonstone, value \$500, and out of the choicest prize-winning bitches money could buy in England. A. BURLAND, Sec. Ont. Collie Club, Grimsby, Ont. 307-y-OM

Prize Poultry For Sale.

A limited number of breeding fowls at right prices. Bronze and White Holland Turkeys; Emden, Toulouse and China Geese; Pekin, Rouen and Ailsbury Ducks, White Plymouths and Light Brahmas.

ARCHIE THOMPSON, 310-c-OM Allen's Corners, P.Q.

CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES - Two grand boars fit for service, also a few sows. Cheap. A. D. ROBERTS, Walmer Lodge, Ancaster, Ont. 303-y-OM

BERKSHIRES - AND - COTSWOLDS.

J. G. SNELL & BRO. EDMONTON P. O., Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.

Now is the time to secure young pigs from choice imported sows, and got by the renowned imported boars "Enterprise [1378]" and "Perry Lad [1378]." "Enterprise" won first prize at the two leading fairs in Ontario last year. He weighed just after landing from England 850 pounds. His pigs are coming fine, and are particularly well marked. We have for sale a grand lot of Yearling Cotswold Rams and Ewes which are well worthy the attention of those in want of such. Will be pleased to have visitors come and see our stock. Write for prices. 310-y-OM

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.

Breeder of Pure-Bred Berkshires of the choicest strains. The imported boars Royal Standard and Prince Albion (1113) head my herd. My Sows comprise some of the best specimens that money could buy from such breeders as Snell Bros. and Geo. Green. I guarantee every pedigree, and furnish to register. Write for prices, and you will find them and the stock right. Satisfaction guaranteed. 304-y-OM

BERKSHIRES, SOUTH DOWNS, Silver Grey Dorkings. Breeding right. Quality right. Prices right. E. MARTIN, Nithside Farm, Paris Station, Canning, Ont. 309-y-OM

YORKSHIRES ONLY

Messrs. HUNBURY & JACKSON, Oakville, Ont., have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock imported from the best herds in England. Orders booked now for spring pigs. P. O., Telegrams and Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 303-y-OM

The MARKHAM HERD OF IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES Markham Physician [96] at head of herd. A few spring pigs for sale yet. Am booking and filling orders for fall pigs. All stock registered. Address - LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont. 308-y-OM

TAMWORTHS - AND - Improved Large Yorkshires.

Our stock is all imported from the very best herds in England, and every pig traces to the English Herd Book. We offer for sale at lowest figures Boars and Sows of the above breeds and of all ages. Write for prices, or give us a call and see our stock. Over forty head on hand.

JAS. L. GRANT & CO., Ingersoll, Ont. 308-y-OM

IMPROVED -:- LARGE -:- YORKSHIRES! One of the oldest herds in Ontario. Imp. Boars of Spencer's and Duckering's stock in use ever since founded. Choice stock for sale. JAS. FIELD & SON, Castle Hill Farm, ANCASTER, ONT. 305-y-OM

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

A GREAT CHANCE

Mr. J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S., Streetsville, Ont., the proprietor of the Pioneer Herd of Improved Large Yorkshires, the oldest and best known herd in America, having decided to retire from farming, offers for sale at low figures a grand lot of imported and home-bred sows, bred to an imported boar, and also a very fine imported boar, bred by T. Strickland. 303-y-OM

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES Sixty head of the best strains and quality. Write for prices.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, ONT. 302-y-OM

Improved Large White Yorkshires, Pedigreed.

We have lately added to our herd, which are from the strains of Sanders Spencer, Charnock, and F. Walker-Jones, England. Young stock on hand at all times for sale. Apply to Wm. Goodger & Son, WOODSTOCK, ONT. 306-y-OM

Pedigreed -:- Improved -:- Large -:- Yorkshires. Mr. G. S. Chapman, of the late firm of Ormsby & Chapman, is still breeding pedigreed Yorkshires, and is prepared to book orders for young stock. ADDRESS - C. S. CHAPMAN, The Grange Farm, 305-y-OM Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns. Entire breeding stock of Yorkshires are imported; specially selected from stock of F. Walker-Jones and Sanders Spencer, Eng. Registered sows and boars supplied not akin. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 301-y-OM

E. D. GEORGE PUTNAM - - ONT., Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

I make this one breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Pedigrees furnished. Write for prices. 305-y

H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT., Importers & Breeders of OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Size and quality combined. Our herd of Chester won the sweepstake herd prize both at Montreal and Toronto fairs, 1891. Choice young stock for sale. 310-y-OM

R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thornedale, Ont., Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine. - Having a large number of first-class pigs of all ages and wishing to greatly reduce my stock before winter sets in, I have reduced prices for the next thirty days. My stock are prize winners wherever shown. This is a grand chance to any person wishing a first-class pig of a first-class breed. 310-y-OM

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm, L'AMAROUX P. O., ONT., offers for sale young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. Orders now booked for spring pigs. Some A1 Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies for sale. 304-y-OM

PURE-BRED REGISTERED VICTORIA HOGS. Choice young pigs, both sexes, from Geo. Davis' stock, sire a prize winner at Toronto. Charles Brown, Detmoulin P. O., Ont. 306-y-OM

NOTICES.

Messrs. Prouse & Williamson, of Ingersoll, offer for sale, in another column, a large number of Clydesdale and Hackneys at prices to suit the times.

INTEREST TO HORSEMEN. - Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses that have been used steadily, either on the farm or for road work, quite probably have some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused, or, perhaps, new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions just as you are turning the horse out will be of great benefit. This is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well, and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course, it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it. This article is given as a reminder.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

R. Delbridge, Winchelsea, Ont., writes as follows: - "My Berkshires have been quite successful in the show ring during the past season. They won forty-six prizes in all. I have some good sales, but I have yet on hand a few choice young boars and sows from six to eight months old." Mr. Delbridge is a straightforward, honorable man. We take pleasure in recommending his stock to our readers.

Felan & Breckon, Oakville, Ont., write: - "Since we reported last we have made the following sales: Mr. Livingston, Connor, four cows, all of Echo's Netherland strains; McNeil Bros., a fine Netherland heifer; Mr. Lever, a grand Echo bull; to Mr. Pennerworth, of Algoma, 5 head, 1 Echo bull to head the herd, and the rest Netherland heifers. We have a few choice bulls left, which we will sell at reasonable prices. We are having some of the finest calves we ever had."

Under date of November 17th Mr. H. H. Spencer, Brooklyn, Ont., writes: - "This is first appearance of winter. We have stock coming in in fair condition although the fall was very dry. Our Short-horn cows are beginning to come in. Isabella 11 has dropped a very fine bull calf, Isabella 12 a good heifer calf, and that noted cow Isabella the 3rd, which is now sixteen years of age, has dropped her eleventh calf. She looks hearty, and will doubtless give birth to several more calves. We sold five of our pure-bred calves before the exhibition, which prevented us from making a show with cattle, but we just showed a three-year-old Canadian draught stallion and a load of sheep, and took second on stallion and three firsts and three seconds on sheep."

Bollert Bros., of the Maple Grove Stock Farm, Cassel, Ont., write that their Holsteins are doing very nicely; several very notable births have occurred in the herd lately. The grand old Trijntje who, as a cripple, made a record of 95 lbs. of milk in a day, 18 lbs. 9 oz. butter in seven days, and dropped a beautifully marked bull. Trijntje was a sweepstake winner in her native country for butter and milk producing qualities. She also is the fountain of the world renowned Queen of the Hill family, showing that she is not only a great producer but a wonderful breeder as well. Since imported to America her calves brought the wonderful price of \$1,000 each before being a year old. This is her only living son. Helmke dropped a fine heifer, she has a record of 82 lbs. in a day at four years old, and in the hottest weather of August, 1890, her milk was analyzed at the New York Central Experimental Station, and was found the richest of any pure-bred Holstein ever tested there. Both calves were sired by Sir Westwood, whose fifteen nearest female ancestors averaged over 86 lbs. milk per day, and eight of them, all that were tested, averaged 19 lbs. 7/8 oz. of butter in seven days. This breeding is not equalled by any other pair of calves in the Dominion. Maple Grove Stock Farm will in the future be managed by H. Bollert alone, as W. T. Bollert retires from the business. Great bargains are offered in young stock if taken soon, for which see change of advertisement.

A SHIP AND CREW COMPLIMENT. - The following is the testimonial presented to Captain Davies of the S.S. "Toronto," on his last voyage to Montreal: - "Having shipped on the S.S. 'Toronto,' of the Dominion Line, Sept. 4, 1891, from Liverpool, 78 stallions, I wish to state that they landed, after a rough voyage of twelve days, at Montreal, in fair heart and condition. Although the weather was very rough and sufficient to retard the progress, I have never before landed my horses in such splendid condition. I found the 'Toronto' a strong boat in bad weather; also clean, sweet and healthy, with the best of ventilation. And I consider her to be manned by a crew of as sturdy seamen and as gentlemanly, judicious and capable officers as any with whom I have ever shipped, with ever an eye to business and an evident interest in the welfare of their cargo and passengers. Realizing that the ship's speed was slackened, and that she was hove to in a storm to save my stock, I beg heartily to thank Capt. J. M. Davies and his efficient officers for the interest manifested which saved the lives of my horses, and while she is under the same control I shall take pleasure in recommending the 'Toronto' to shippers of horses and cattle, and I feel sure they cannot do better than ship by her. Yours respectfully, A. B. HOLBFERT, Greeley, Iowa, U. S. A."

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Under date of November 17th, S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., writes:—"Since I last wrote you I have to report a good demand for choice Berkshires and registered Cotswolds. In Cotswolds I only had a limited number, which sold readily at good figures. In Berkshires we could not begin to supply the demand, having sold everything that we offered for sale. The following is a list of sales of the fall trade:—To J. B. Ewing, Dartford, Ont., one sow in farrow; J. H. Lloyd, St. Leir, Que., one sow; Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont., one boar; John Lionhardt, Brodhagen, Ont., one boar and one sow; Henry Whitter, Menilla, Ont., one boar; John Dawson, Melvill Cross, Ont., one sow; Charles Sowers, Teeswater, Ont., one boar and one sow; Major Bros., Whitevale, Ont., one sow in farrow; R. T. Hawkins, Locust Hill, Ont., one boar; W. M. Kelley, Brechin, Ont., one boar; J. B. Ewing, Dartford, Ont., one boar; Wm. Burgess, Balsam, Ont., one sow in farrow; W. H. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., one sow; Richard Ward, Balsam, Ont., boar; Manassah Fritze, Whitevale, Ont., boar. I have also a number of orders booked for pigs to farrow in 1892. A choice lot of pigs just fit to ship for sale, all from our prize sows, and by our two show boars, Royal Standard and Prince Albion. Quality and price right. In Cotswolds our flock numbers nineteen breeding ewes, headed by the noted prize ram imported by Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge, Ont."

H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont., write us that they were very successful at the large fairs with their herds of swine. At Toronto they received the sweepstake prize on their herd of Chesters, headed by their noted imported boar Royal 12-1, and two sows of his get. Sweepstake and Crampton Lass. Royal has proved himself a grand stock boar, as well as a great show pig. At Toronto fair pigs sired by him took three firsts, three seconds and one third prize. At Montcal fair the Messrs. George also took the sweepstake herd prize on their Chesters. The herd consisted of Royal (sweepstake), and a young sow under six months of age, Daisy. They also took second herd prize on their Suffolks, and several prizes on their Poland Chinas. They found the sales good at the fairs for good Chesters and Poland Chinas, among which were the following:—David Duncan, Don, Ont., Chester boar and sow; Elias H. Bush, Chester boar; Wm. Monkman, Castlederg, Ont., Chester sow; A. Rolph, Arono, Chester boar; J. W. Bussel, Lisgar, Ont., Chester sow; A. E. Curtis, Stanstead, P. Q., Chester boar; Joseph Lee, Dunham, P. Q., Chester boar; J. W. Dean, Alburgh, Vt., U. S., Chester boar and sow; Henry, Golding, Thamesford, Ont., Chester sow; F. G. Seating, Lakeside, Ont., Chester sow; R. H. Kemp, Grimsby, Ont., one Chester boar; C. G. Boyaton, Genesville, P. Q., Chester sow; A. E. Wood, Burlington, Ont., Poland China boar; J. P. Sadler, Kinsale, Ont., Poland China boar; J. Gould, Woodstock, Ont., Poland China boar and sow; F. Teeter, Wallaceburg, Ont., Poland China sow; W. H. Read, Lockton, Ont., Suffolk boar. They have a fine lot of fall pigs fit to wean, sired by Royal and Uncle Sam, and prize winning sows.

A. C. Hallman & Co., importers and breeders of choice Holstein-Friesian cattle. New Dundee, Ont., writes under date of November 19th:—"In order to show that we are still alive and doing business, we wish to report the following sales. Ten very choice ones we sold to Messrs. Burnce, Fairweather & Campbell, for the New Brunswick Government. Five of them (heifers) were sired by our first prize and silver medal bull Netherland Statesman's Cornelius. They are rich quality. The bulls that went along are good ones—good quality and stylish. Two choice young cows were selected out of our herd by Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, and Mr. S. Bedford, from Brandon, Manager of the Manitoba Farm. They are Queen of Waterloo, first prize at Toronto and London in 1889 in the two-year-old class; the other Princess Lida 2nd, second prize in the two-year-old class, 1891. A nice bull went to Mr. Jos. Dier, Shoal Lake, Man., sire our fine two-year-old bull, first prize at Toronto in 1890 and 1891, he by Netherland Prince. Three very handsome youngsters went to Quebec to Mr. Baker, Dunham. One of them was the first prize bull calf at Toronto in 1891 that won his laurels so easily. He is like his sire, very stylish, got by Royal Canadian Netherland, above mentioned. His dam a daughter of Polianthus with a two-year-old record of over 13,000 pounds milk in one year. With him went a half brother, a young calf quite equal to the first one when it gets the age. The third one is a very beautiful heifer calf, Queen of Waterloo, before mentioned, and for her sire our silver medal bull. For fine quality, rich breeding and general appearance this calf is unsurpassed. Although our sales have been numerous, far more than ever so early in the season, we have still a choice lot to select from. The demand for first-class Holsteins were never so good as now. Stock doing well."

FREE Illustrated Publications, with **MAPS**, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the **FREE GOVERNMENT** **AND CHEAP** **NORTHERN** **PACIFIC R. R. LANDS** **OPEN** **TO** **SETTLERS**. Best Agricultural Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

8th PROVINCIAL Fat Stock Show & Fair

The Annual Fat Stock Show and Fair will be held in the **CITY OF GUELPH** ON **Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 9th and 10th.**

The show of fat stock will be held in the Curling and Skating Rink on Wednesday evening, and the Fair will be held on the Fair Grounds on Thursday the 10th. A number of valuable prizes will be given, particulars of which may be seen in prize list, which may be obtained from the Secretary on application. **C. M. SIMMONS, HY. WADE,** President, Ivan P. O. Secretary, Toronto. **JAS. MILLAR, JOHN McCORKINDALL,** President Treasurer, 312-a-O Guelph Fat Stock Club. Guelph.

FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC **Herbageum** has the reputation of being the premier **Animal Spice**. It secures pure and invigorating blood; it strengthens digestion and helps assimilation. **Cows** yield more, purer, and richer milk from the same food. **Fresh "whey"** or skim milk fed with **Herbageum** raises calves and pigs as well as pure milk. **Horses** out of condition are rapidly restored to vigor and efficiency, and are protected from "Epizoo." **Cats** and calves fed **Herbageum** will improve all winter. Fed to one half of a liter of pigs they will grow much faster than the others. **Hens** will lay in winter as well as in summer. **Small feeds** make it cheap to the feeder. Thousands of business men from sea to sea report their customers testify that it pays to feed **Herbageum**. Enquire for it of General Merchants, Druggists, Grocers and feed stores. They have it or can order it for you. **BEAVER MFG. CO.,** 312-c-OM Galt, Ontario.

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READ THIS CAREFULLY: Mr. Kennedy, Grand President Patrons of Industry, after repeated visits to our warehouses, says: "Mr. Manning you may refer the patrons to me in any way you think best. I believe the Grange Wholesale Supply Company is just the thing the farmers should support." 309-f-OM

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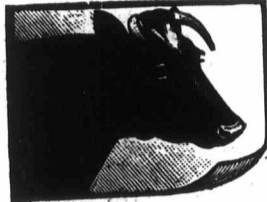
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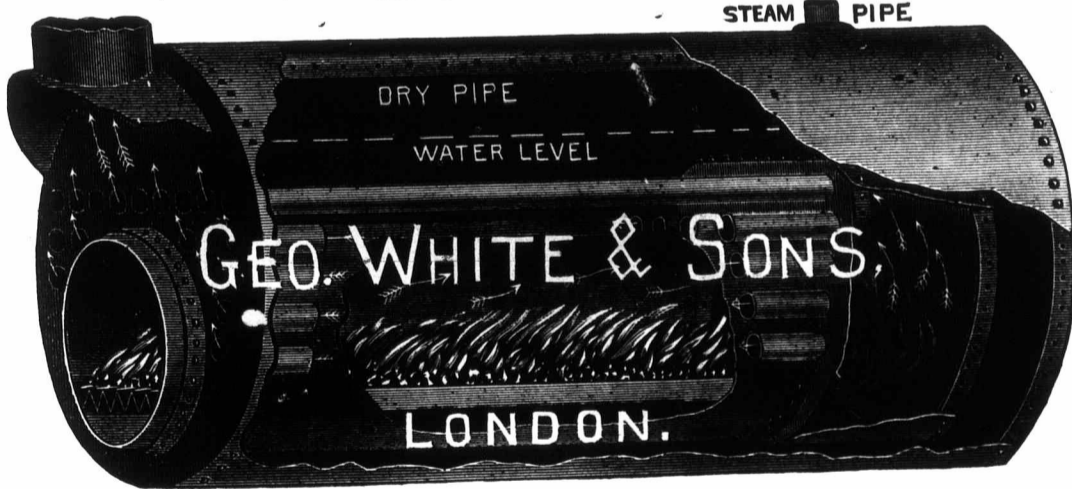


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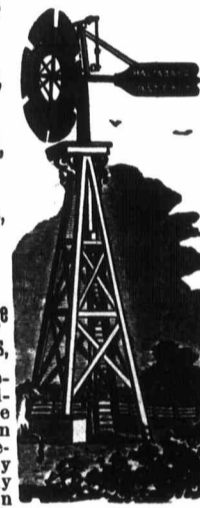
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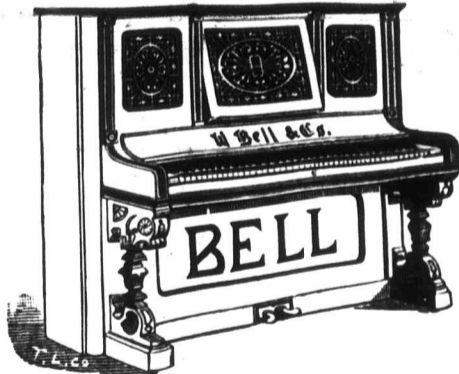
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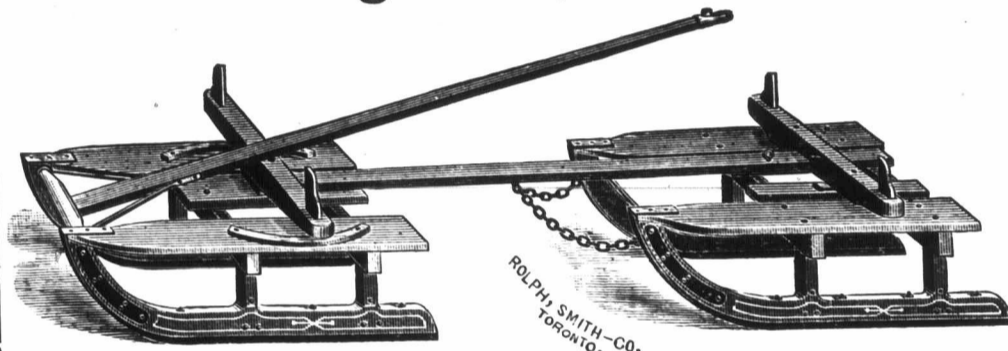
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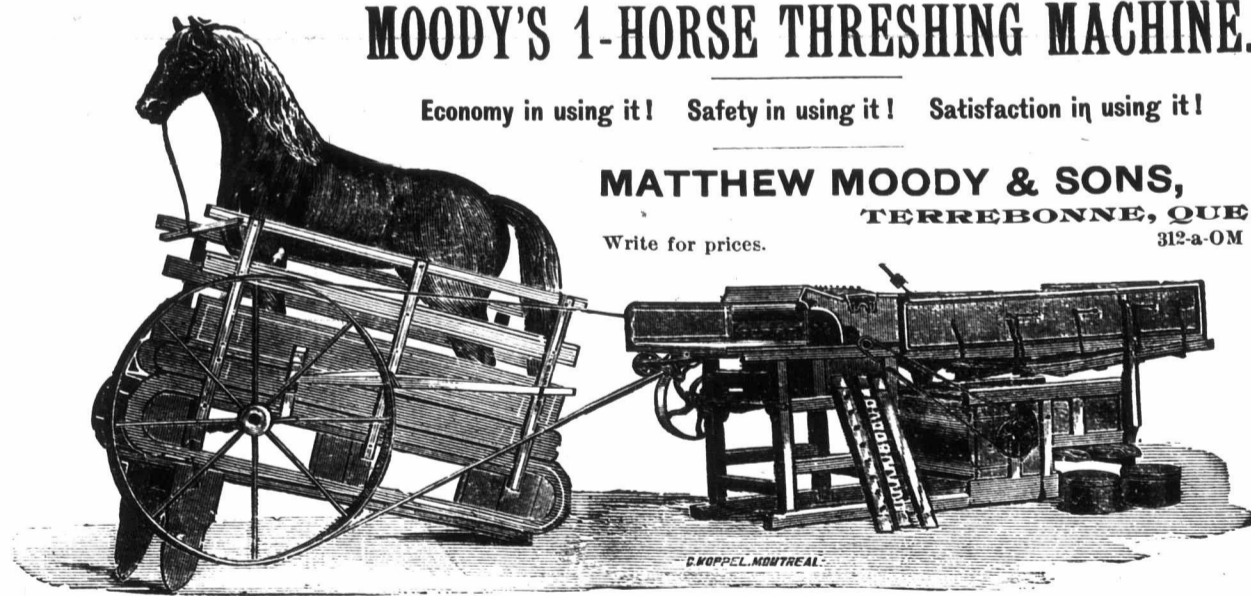
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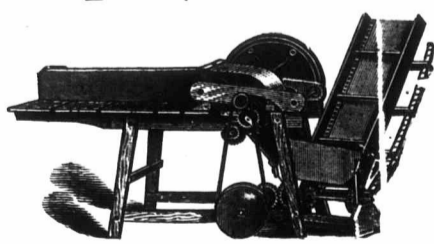
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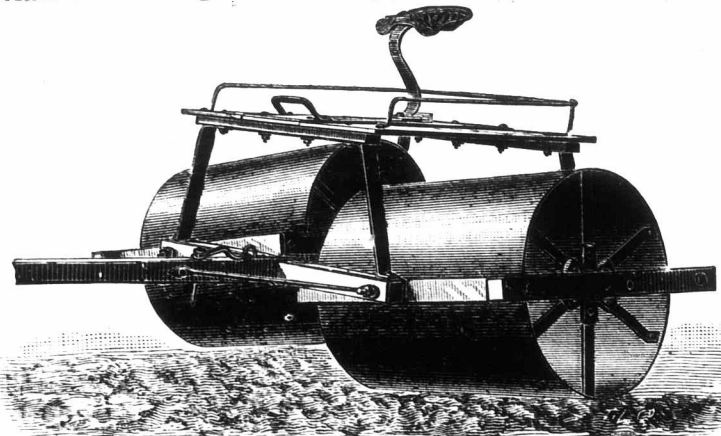
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CONTENTS

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FOR 1891.

VOLUME XXVI.

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 Butter-making, mechanical aid in 291
 Butter-making, instruction in 254
 Buttermilk, losses of fat in 181
 Butter-making 181

Canada to the front 343
 Cream separators tested 394
 Creamery, starting a 253
 Cream separation 397
 Cheese exports 17
 Cheese factories and creameries, establishing 182
 Canadian butter in Jamaica 135
 Cornelia Tensen 1817 H. H. B. 133
 Cost of ignorance 93
 Co-operative butter-making 183
 Cows, butter testing 433
 Cow, how many meals for the 51

Dairy observations .. 50, 92, 219, 254, 293, 344.
 Dairy Commissioner's report 219
 Dairy notes 17, 344
 Dairy school at Tavistock 181
 Dairying and the Queen 150
 Dairy prize, our annual 49
 Dairymen's remedy 134
 Dairying, mechanical aids in 395
 Dairy cow, the English 132
 Do great performers pay? 134
 Dominion experimental work 182

Eastern Dairymen's Association .. 91
 Ensilage in the Dairy 292
 Experimental dairy stations 91

FARMER'S ADVOCATE milking trials 291, 395
 Fancy butter, how to make 133
 Feeding turnips 397
 Foods and the quality of butter 183

Hand separator 219
 Herd, the, that won our dairy prize 15
 Hereditary milk functions 433
 Hints to patrons 181

Jersey tested, a 395

Lesson from Denmark, a 253

Manitoba, a trip to 256
 Milk condensed 181
 Milk testing—a word of caution 220
 Milk preservation 395
 Milking machine, another 135
 Misnomer, a 220

Net return for milk, the 217
 No "margerine" for Denmark 17

Ottawa milk test, comments on the 134
 Ontario Creameries' Association .. 49

Points in dairy practice 432

Question box opened, a 218

Ropy milk, causes of 93

Salt the cows 183
 Skimmed milk for lambs 134

Testing for butter fat 182
 To dairymen 17
 The influence of foods 254
 The travelling dairy 252
 The water supply 183
 The successful agriculturist 183
 The non-exercise question 434
 The non-exercise of dairy cows 252, 293.

Watch the churn 432
 Western Dairymen's Association .. 89
 Western Fair butter test 292, 397
 Will sweet-cream butter keep? .. 131
 Why feeding, value of 252
 Why they did not compete 434

THE FARM.

Agents wanted 482
 Apple tree pruning 427
 Agriculture, the study of 330
 Aspinall potato planter, the 95
 Advanced agriculture 256
 Alliston, a visit to 257
 A leading manufacturer 186

Boys leaving the farm 436
 British Columbia 141
 Butter and eggs, a market for 427

Canadian ploughs in Ireland 140
 Catalogues, seedsmen's 96
 Clover root borer, the 387
 Common mistakes 224
 Corn culture 259

Drainage and drainage laws 224
 Drainage and drainage laws 255
 Drainage, artificial 221
 Dr. Coulter's vaporizer and inhaler 140

Early and late sowing 97
 Experimental farm at Agassiz, British Columbia 52

Fairs, demoralizing the 425
 Fertilizer, a commercial 142
 Farming at the Pacific coast 329
 Farmers' Alliance 332
 Farmers' Alliance 293
 Fence question, the 136
 Fewer fields and cheaper fences, etc. 95
 Fodder plants, roots, etc 136
 Forestry at the Dominion Experimental Farm 384
 Forest preservation and restoration 385
 Forage grasses 386
 Forestry 17
 Forage plantment in Manitoba 360
 French settlement in Manitoba and the Northwest 257
 Functions of water—plant growth 295

Good goods bought at living prices 329
 Grain, best varieties of spring 140
 Grains, advantages of a selection and buying good seed 328
 Grain, varieties and cultivation of spring 94
 Great Northwest, the 254

How much seed wheat should be put upon each acre to insure the very largest results in the crop 330
 Horse, a celebrated 425
 Humane castration 428

Ice houses, building and filling 428
 Ice house, how to build a good 384
 Implements at the Toronto Industrial 424
 Influence of sunlight on plant life 387
 Insects and lice upon cattle 139
 Insurance companies 140

Labor problem, the 223

Maritime correspondence 482
 Messrs. Stanley Mills & Co. 145
 Model farm system, a 260
 Model farm system, a 223

November, timely notes for 429

Ontario Agricultural College, notes from the 380, 484
 Ontario Agl. Col. and Experimental Farm 297
 Ottawa Central Experimental Farm 97
 "Our seedsmen and some needed reforms," reply to 51
 Orchard grass 429

Parasitic plants, the farmers' microscopic foes 18
 Patrons of Husbandry 142
 Patrons of Industry 224
 Potatoes 388
 Poplars and willows for Manitoba and the Northwest 480
 Preserving potatoes from rot 450
 Provincial ploughing match 449

Richmond pea harvester 224
 Roots, harvesting 385
 Roots, harvesting and storing 446

Seasonable machinery 297
 Sealing lumber 17
 Seed testing at the Central Experimental Farm 52
 Seed, varieties of 93
 Seed testing at the experimental farms, at home 96
 Shiftless tricks for farmers 387
 Silos and silage 298
 Silo and ensilage, the 135
 Silo, the 383
 Simple frost proof walls 446
 Smut 137
 Spade barrow and I X L windmill tested 383

Spencer's automatic horse feeder 427
 Spring grain, on the growth of 137
 Stallions, better support for high class 141
 Sylvester Bros', Mfg. Co. Lindsay, Ont. 141
 Swindle, still another 297

Too much mixed farming 481

United States cheese trade 139

Vessot's grinding mill 445
 Virdeh, Man., and vicinity 222

Wagon rack, a 387
 Walter Lynch, Mr. 295
 Weeds, imported 297
 Weeds 480
 What our seedsmen write us 139
 What our seedsmen write us 97
 Wheat, preparing land for 297
 Wheat, interesting experiments in growing 427
 Whitewood and vicinity, Assa., N. W. T. 222
 Will farmers unite to elevate their calling 298

FARMERS' SOCIETIES.

Apple Grove Grange, Middlemarch, Elgin 334
 Are farmers' organizations necessary or desirable 431

Circular of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange 333
 Clauses applicable to all granges 431
 Constitution of Subordinate Granges 331
 Constitution of Provincial Granges 296
 Constitution of Division Granges 296
 Constitution of the Dominion Grange 258

Dominion Grange, the 144, 333

Grange notes 333
 Grange, a model Subordinate 93

How a farmer should live 430

Patrons of husbandry, the, and combines 448
 Permanent Central Farmers' Institute, the 93
 Patrons of industry 186

"Uncle Tobias" and the patrons 485

The farmers and organization 394
 The Grange 184
 The tendency of organization 485
 The tax question 486

Wholesale Grange Supply Co., the 448

MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T.

Assiniboia, along the line of the C. P. R. 322
 A trip from London to Winnipeg via C. P. R. and return by the American route 447

Brandon, Manitoba 325

Carman, Manitoba 423

Experimental Farm, Brandon 376

Manitoba, the 53
 Manitoba notes 327
 McGregor, Manitoba 325

Railway lands in Manitoba and the Northwest 328

Smudging 383

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Apple orchards, why some do not bear 381
 Apples, marketing our 382

Autumn planting of fruits 383

Farmers as fruit growers 381
 For the gardener's library 262
 Fruit trees, preservation of 225
 Fruit, notes on the care and cultivation of 295

Growing small fruits for farmers' use 52

Horticulture at the Central Experimental Farm 186

Insecticides 19

Market garden notes 482
 Manure for the orchard 55

Orchard, the cultivation of the 262

Pear—some enemies 226
 Peach culture 485
 Pear growing for profit 484
 Prospects of the orchard and its profits as a part of mixed farming 483

Spraying fruit trees 186, 262

Tree planting, a few hints on 187

Will the orchard pay? 54

VETERINARY.

A sick mare 48

Diseases of animals 261
 Diseases of pigs—constipation 135
 Diseases of pigs 183, 221
 Domestic veterinary treatment of the animals of the farm 184, 290, 396, 445.

Enlarged jaw 49

Horse, diseases of the 221

Paralysis 184

Tuberculosis 48

THE APIARY.

Bee-keeping on the farm 98

Canadian Entomologists 487

Honey, marketing 444
 Honey for winter, plenty of 290

May management 188
 Michigan State Bee-keeper's convention 52

Setting the apiary in order 487

Winter preparation 414

POULTRY.

Artificial incubator, successful 99

"Chicken culture" from a farmer's standpoint 443

Duck raising, is it profitable? 188

Fattening fowls for market 443

Lice on hens and chicks 226

Mammoth bronze turkey, the 443

Poultry on the farm 442
 Poultry at the Guelph Fat Stock Show 52

Poultry house, a two-story... 19
Poultry pickings... 444
Poultry... 188

Roup, the cure for... 261

The English egg trade... 487
The sitting hen... 188
Throw physic to the dogs... 442

PRIZE ESSAYS.

Corn and corn culture, on... 138
Corn culture... 138

Farm fencing... 185
Farm fencing... 185

Is the Grange organization worthy
of the support of the farmers? 334

Potato culture... 142
Potato, the... 142

EXHIBITION PRIZE LISTS.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition... 399
Toronto Industrial Exhibition... 449

Western Fair, London... 400
World's Columbian Exhibition... 402
World's Columbian Exhibition... 450

STOCK GOSSIP.

Pages, 33, 34, 35, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73,
74, 75, 114, 115, 156, 157, 158, 159,
160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 241,
242, 276, 277, 305, 312, 313, 349,
350, 351, 354, 416, 463, 466, 498, 499,
500.

THE HOME MAGAZINE.

**Minnie May and Uncle
Tom's Departments.**

THE STORY.

A bit from real life... 56
A domestic revolution... 99
A humble romance... 300, 345
An honest soul... 404
After long years... 189

"Cindy's" discovery... 20

It was reversed... 263

Miss Jasper's Easter bonnet... 146

Old Lady Pingree... 488

Two old lovers... 451

Uncle Ingot... 227

POETRY.

As you go through life... 445
Autobiography of a confessed
puzzler... 105
Ah! What... 23

Bedtime fancies... 190
Before and after... 61
Back where they used to be... 113

Catching the colt... 346

Don't leave the farm... 103
Don't fret... 263
Dorothy... 269
Dried apple pies... 147

English Sovereigns in verse... 102
Epitaph upon a poor woman who
was eternally tired... 451

Grandmother's days... 231

John's wife... 57

Kind words... 488

Old saws in rhyme... 231
On the fence... 21
Only... 227

Reason versus love... 189
Robin's House... 101

Summer... 191

The Canary Finch... 406
The ADVOCATE... 20
The night after Christmas... 22
The beggar who beguiles us... 59
The general favorite... 102
The Bubblycock... 99
The new church organ... 151
The story of the flax tree... 147
The torn leaf... 230
The Grumbler... 195
Tickety, tickety tock... 149

What is a gentleman?... 234
Which should he marry?... 347
Who is that old Jay?... 453

MISCELLANEOUS.

A bran pie... 491
A curious trunk... 62
A regular allowance... 192
A visit to Banff... 407
Answers to enquiries... 61, 347, 490
A summer scene... 228
A merry warbler... 233
An eastern picture... 491
Apple curiosities... 62

Canning sweet corn... 346
Children's literature... 347
Cigarettes and boys... 233
Common ailments... 231
Cows and sheep... 267
Corn beef and spiced beef... 61

Dictionary lore... 452
Difference in gold... 456
Don'ts... 347
Duster bags for use... 191

Essay writing... 230

For the boys... 405
Fashion notes... 21, 37, 190, 228, 265,
301, 346, 407, 453, 491,
496

Four classes of readers... 347
Five ways to cure a cold... 195

Girls in Alaska... 265
Grains of gold... 59
Great fun... 150

Harm from decayed teeth... 265
Halley's diving bell... 59
How to destroy moths... 102
How to be popular... 192
Hospitality... 151
Home courtesies... 303
How pork is cut up... 104
How to carve a turkey... 58
How to hang a picture... 452
Home remedies... 406
Home comforts... 454

Items of interest... 24

Kitchen furniture... 264

Manners for boys... 105
Mending... 149
Minnie May's letters... 21, 57, 100,
190, 228, 232, 264, 346, 405, 452, 489,
493

Misused words... 230

New uses for Blue Jeans... 453

One of our pet birds... 348
On cats and dogs... 193
Our library table... 100, 147, 191, 228,
264, 406, 455

Our illustration... 454

Presents for gentlemen... 491
Preserving the health... 301
Puzzles... 23, 62, 105, 147, 151, 156,
234, 269, 303, 348, 456, 493

Rye bread... 496

The sky-lark... 492
The girl to be avoided... 499
The cross mother... 465
This and that... 22
The happiest boy... 23
The household... 101
The girl who is ever welcome... 264
The power of thought... 238
The claims of love and lucre... 356
Things worth knowing... 195, 452
To cure dyspepsia... 231
To soften wet, stiffened shoes... 268
To the boys... 268

Uncle Tom's letters... 23, 103, 149,
195, 296, 342, 347, 455, 492,
498

Useful hints... 192

We are wonderfully made... 103
Why will they?... 102

When on the bridal trip... 231
Will you favor us?... 22

PRIZE ESSAYS.

An assortment of winter tea
dishes—how to prepare them... 101
Are the mental faculties of women
equal to those of men?... 265

Children's literature... 229

Entertaining... 58

Good manners... 148

Home tailoring... 455

Letters and letter writing... 490

Punctuality... 347

The best and most satisfactory
way of utilizing a small space
of ground to have bloom from
the early spring till late
autumn... 198
Travelling as an educator... 346

CHILDREN'S PRIZE STORIES.

A tale of twenty-five years ago... 492
An adventure with a wolf. A true
story... 232
A sojourn in Muskoka... 232
A picnic on Wimbledon Common... 148

How we got to Rapid City... 60
How I killed my bear... 104

Life of the Indian... 150

Manitoba boy's holiday... 347
My first visit to Westminster
Abbey... 266

Once upon a time... 61

Pete... 266

Rural life in Old England... 60

The teachers' convention and
what came of it... 196
The great fire of 1887... 196
The custom of Telemark... 408
The Woodville scare... 408
The Cross Creekers... 347
The Woodville Lynx... 150

Up an African river... 493

RECIPES.

Apple dumplings... 21, 346
Apple jelly... 147
Australian meat... 58
Apple pudding... 265

Barley pudding... 191
Beet root salad... 491
Bohemian puffs... 407
Baked tomatoes... 301
Baked apples... 147
Breakfast dishes... 21
Breakfast biscuits... 58
Beetsteak... 58
Blanc mange... 265

Carrot salad... 191
Canning corn... 301
Corn omelet... 301
Cucumbers fried... 301
Currant loaf... 301
Cold potato... 2, 8
Citron preserve... 22
Currant loaf... 407
Cream cookies... 21
Cold potatoes... 58
Crullers... 21
Chicken fricassee... 346
Chow-chow... 22
Christmas cake... 490
Celery stewed... 407
Cranberry sauce... 490
Cream puffs... 147
Cream pancakes... 147
Cream sponge cake... 265

English plum pudding... 490

Finran Haddie... 301
Fig pudding... 265
Fruit biscuit... 100
Fried chicken... 301

Hallow 'Een' cake... 407
Hallow 'Een' pudding... 407
Hermit cakes... 147

Lamb stuffed... 346
Lemon patties... 22
Lemon and tapoca... 265

Macaroni and tomatoes... 346
Mince meat... 490
Muffins... 21, 147, 228, 346

Ox cheek—a dainty dish... 453
Onion salad... 191

Potato salad... 191
Pudding sauce... 228
Potatoes baked... 407

Quinces baked... 453
Quince pudding... 453
Quince preserves... 453
Quince jelly... 453

Rice and apples... 100
Rhoda toast... 21
Roast partridge... 453

Sauce for vegetables... 301
Salad dressing... 265
Sausage meat... 22
Sponge cake... 22, 147
Shortbread... 21
Sparrows to cook... 21
Strawberry shortcake... 265
Soda scones... 228
Seed cake... 346
Scotch shortbread... 453

Tender fowl... 228
To cook a fowl... 301
Tomato soup... 346
Tomato stewed... 407

Wedding cake... 265
White cake... 265

ENGRAVINGS.

An eastern picture... 491
Ayrshires, a group of prize-win-
ning... 341
A summer scene... 229
A merry warbler... 233

Ballreggan Hero... 5
Beef, how to cut up... 61
Breeze Lawn Shorthorns... 380

Cabbage garden, Man... 327
Canary Finch, the... 406
Cornelia Tensen... 133
Comrade... 425
Central School, Brandon... 327
Cows and sheep... 267
Clydesdale stallions, two... 62

Dorset Horned sheep, pen of... 337
Duke of Lyndale... 249

Eastfield Laddie... 43
Energy... 127

Fleming Block, Brandon... 325
French Coachers... 215
Fruit tree sprayer... 225

Great fun... 150
Gold Fox... 111
Gold Finch... 346

Halley's diving bell... 59
Horse feeder... 427

Indre, the French coaching stal-
lion... 287

Jerscys, three famous... 15

Lord Flashwood... 5

Mackechnie... 83
Manitoba Hotel... 53
Montgomery Block, Brandon... 333
Mr G. F. Frankland... 423
Mr. Waiter Lynch... 293

Netherland Romulus... 335

Our illustration... 455
Oat field, Saskatchewan Valley... 323

Prof. Dean... 122
Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minis-
ter of Agriculture for Ontario... 319
Prof. Wm. Saunders... 210
Potato planter, the Aspinall... 85
Pork, how it is cut up... 105

Southdown, a... 213
Shropshires, a group of... 283
Summer... 191

The old mill... 302