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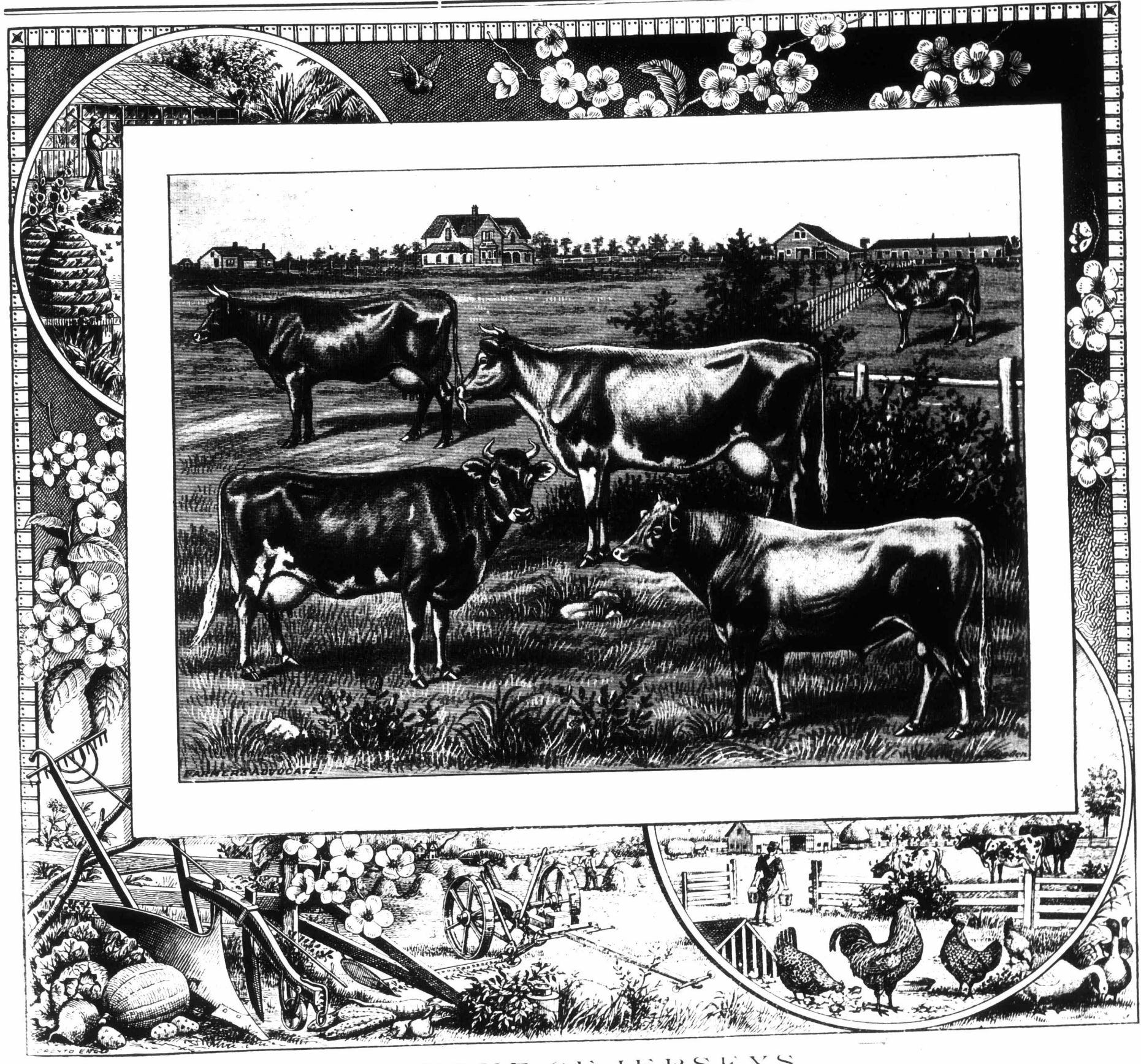
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY 16, 1894.

No. 362



A GROUP OF JERSEYS.
THE PROPERTY OF JAMES BRAY, "OAK GROVE FARM," LONGBURN, MAN.

See Page 47.

EDITORIAL.

The Agricultural Elector and His Representative.

The relation of a legislator to his constituents is one that has received less consideration than its importance warrants. With one Provincial election recently over, and a Federal election looming up in the distance, a few words on this topic will certainly be timely. Periodically, the complaint is made that the parliamentary candidate makes his appearance on a hand-shaking tour immediately prior to an election, manifesting great interest in the affairs of the people; but the campaign over, very little more is seen of him until four or five years roll around, and the votes of the electors are again wanted. That the defeated candidate should subside is only natural, but it is the successful individual that we have in mind just now. Some noteworthy exceptions there are to this rule, but unfortunately they are only exceptions. Too many members of legislative bodies act as though they represented only the party, the local party machine or themselves, instead of the constituency at large. One case recurs to mind where a legislator endeavored to justify certain votes, for which he had been taken to task in his constituency, by saying that he had been sent down to support the leader of his party, and that support was given through thick and thin. What a humiliating spectacle! Here was an individual with intelligence and knowledge transformed into a mere jumping jack, bobbing up whenever the party string was pulled. That political partyism is to disappear we do not expect, though if the history of the past teaches anything, it teaches that some great reforms have originated outside of existing parties, the policies of which have been modified or transformed through the influence of new organizations arising from time to time and public discussion. It has been insinuated that the mere "voting machine" attitude above referred to is due to the fear that the chances for fat offices for themselves or their friends would be spoiled by getting over party traces in a spirit of independence; but we credit our public men as a class, or those who aspire to public life, with better principle than that. We also believe that the good sense of Canadians will approve a spirit of manly independence on the part of parliamentary representatives, who ought to keep in constant touch with the people they represent, and whose interests they are specially authorized to promote. Instead of appearing on the party platform once in four or five years, they should, at least every year, when the party spirit is not aroused, consult with the people, irrespective of their political views, and in public meetings fairly and fully present the questions of the day. The educational effect, both on the member and upon his constituents, would be most wholesome. It has been shown in the past also that the members who stand by the true interests of their constituents will be sustained when the time for a renewal of confidence comes round, even though they have trod on party corns in the interval. By thus developing a spirit of frankness and fairness, and promoting a more dispassionate and intelligent consideration of various questions affecting the public weal, we are satisfied that the tax-paying elector, and the country generally, would reap great gain, while much of the bad odor that now attaches the word "politics" would be removed.

Mr. R. Raleigh, of North Carolina, announces in the "Progressive South" the presence of a new potato pest. Thousands of them have suddenly appeared. They do not eat the leaves, but puncture the growing tip, causing the plant to wither and die. This insect has formerly fed on thistles, but has lately attacked potatoes. It has been found in Florida.

Prof. E. H. Farrington, Agricultural Chemist of the Illinois Experimental Station, Champaign, has been elected to the chair of Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry in the University of Wisconsin. Professor Henry and Dr. Babcock, who have previously divided this work between them, will now be relieved of this work, and Dr. Babcock will resume his chosen work dairy chemistry. Professor Farrington has for some time been associated with many of the late improvements in dairy science, having introduced the use of the alkaline tablets for measuring the acidity of cream to ascertain the proper ripeness for churning. Professor Farrington has also had charge of several State fair dairy tests, and was chemist of the Columbian dairy test.

Practical Education for Farmers' Daughters.

The Minnesota State University has wisely commenced a summer session for farmers' daughters. Dairying and domestic economy are the subjects taught. The session opened on June 5th with about sixty pupils in attendance. The school is for the exclusive benefit of girls. An opportunity is given their brothers in the winter months. Our own Dairy School at Guelph, which has had two very prosperous sessions, has not made the distinction that marks Minnesota's new departure in educating the sexes separately, but they are not the first to give the rural female population an opportunity to acquire a scientific knowledge of dairying. The Guelph Dairy School has had several ladies in attendance at both sessions, and their numbers are expected to increase as the years roll round.

The Minnesota School is giving not only due attention to all the various branches of dairying, but domestic economy is also receiving careful attention. A half dozen ranges are set up in their drill hall, and they will cook as long as the liberality of the State will furnish them with the necessary supplies. First, they will give attention to preparing meats, then vegetables and soups, and finally bread and pastries will be given a good deal of attention. It has been made a rule that no pupil will be allowed to leave the school without having learned to make bread of the proper color and density. These girls are not going to stop simply with a knowledge of cooking and buttermaking, but will also receive instruction in botany, chemistry and hygiene, such as will be of practical application to their household work. The care of small fruits and plants, food adulteration and insect pests, as well as ventilation and drainage, will be ably discussed. There is one important branch of domestic economy which apparently is being left out of the curriculum of that institution, namely, laundry work. No doubt this department will receive due attention before many summer sessions have passed.

We commend the Minnesota people on their new departure. It is certainly a stride in the right direction. We hope to see our own Province introducing a session for farmers' daughters at the new dairy building at Guelph. They now have the opportunity of attending the winter session, but while that is being embraced by a few young women, we have no doubt but a session, with domestic economy added to the list of studies, would be of very great utility.

Canada at the "Royal."

In its report of the recent 55th annual exhibition at Cambridge, in connection with the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Mark Lane Express has the following:—

An interesting exhibit is that made by the High Commissioner for Canada on behalf of the Dominion Government, at stand No. 1. The exhibit includes specimens of grain, in the straw and in bulk, in great variety, part of them being from the experimental farms established by the Canadian Department of Agriculture at different points between Quebec and British Columbia, and a fine collection has also been sent by the Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario from the Government Farm at Guelph. The districts to which so much attention has been drawn during the past few years, and more especially through the agency of the reports of the British tenant farmers' delegates in 1890 and 1893, namely, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, are strongly represented by magnificent specimens of grains and grasses. The photographs at this stand are numerous and striking, views being given of farm scenes, homesteads and ranches, and there are also some remarkable views of mountain and forest scenery. A unique collection of minerals, sent over by the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. T. M. Daly, is very suggestive of the wealth of the country in this department. The specimens of elk, deer and buffalo heads, and the stuffed salmon, trout and lake white fish will attract the attention of sportsmen. There are many other things of special and general interest to agriculturists and to business men, and to all concerned in the progress of the Empire, of which this colony forms an important part.

The office of road inquiry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is issuing for the use of the press of the country a series of articles on road improvement, describing and comparing methods tried in various sections.

By mulching and by stirring the surface, much can be done to retain soil moisture. Some men say they cannot see how water will run up hill, but if capillary attraction is not broken by one or other of the above methods, very much surface evaporation will take place during July and August, leaving the soil far too dry.

The Russian Wheat Fields.

Recent advices received from Russia indicate that the burning question of the day there is: "What are we to do with the coming plentiful harvest?" Should the crop be reaped and garnered in, or would it not be wiser to turn sheep and cattle into the grain fields and thus lessen the quantity of the produce? It seems well-nigh incredible that a people who two years ago were in the throes of a famine, and who publicly offered up prayers to Heaven for an abundant harvest, should be now concerting measures for the purpose of counteracting the effects of the wished-for abundance. But it is none the less true; and stranger still, the agricultural press, in reply to the question: "Should the corn be reaped?" have deliberately given it as their opinion that for numerous districts it would be advisable to say "No." One landlord, who owns a large estate near Odessa, foreseeing the fall of prices, purchased 1,000 sheep and turned them into his fields of wheat, with satisfactory results.

The Odessa Norosti, an agricultural paper, has had published in Great Britain a series of articles to show that to gather in the harvest this year would be throwing good money after bad, for it can only be done at a heavy loss to the farmers. A "pood" of barley (36 lbs.), when it reaches the port, costs the producer 36j copecks, whereas the market price is at present 34 copecks, or about 27j cents per 36 lbs., and is bound to become less as soon as the abundance of this year's harvest is generally known.

Soiling During Drouths.

No doubt last season's experience taught a great many farmers, in the Western part of Ontario especially, that pasture alone is not to be depended on for dairy stock. Notwithstanding this, there will be men this year whose cows will seriously fall away in milk during the next two months. Now, just think of the folly of allowing such a state of affairs to exist. The present loss of milk is not the most serious by any means, for many of the cows will fall away in condition, and the milk flow will be so much decreased that if they ever return to their full capacity it will be by expensive feeding and a loss of time. It is not an uncommon answer to receive from a slack farmer, when asked why he has not made necessary arrangements to successfully face a drouth, that he "cannot do everything that should be done on a farm, and wages are far too high to make it profitable to hire another man." We admit that agricultural labor is higher just now than the times will warrant, but as for the other part of the answer, we have something to say. It is agreed that dairying is by far the most profitable part of general agriculture at the present time; therefore, we would say by all means do not neglect the part that pays. There may be some jobs which can be left without detriment, but the feeding of dairy cows is not one of these. There may be some fence-corners that cannot be mown for lack of time, but why not invite a poor man in the neighborhood who keeps a cow to come and mow the corners for what he can get out of them. We do not advocate slovenliness, nor neglect of any part of farm work, but by all means consider what work should be left and what done. It is certainly quite late now to prepare to meet this year's drouth, if it should come, but still, rape may be sown even yet to furnish fall feed, and, according to the experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College, rape fed in the stable did not give to milk an objectionable flavor. But the time to think of this work was in the spring, so do not allow another spring to go past without sowing a succession of soiling crops for the cows to aid the pasture. There is no danger of losing anything by it, even though there is a superabundance of pasture—something we hardly ever see—for any of the fodder crops will cure for winter feeding, and the surplus hay will command a fair price some time during the year.

Do not neglect securing early copies of agricultural fair prize lists, and lay plans for making successful exhibits this season.

See that the rush of harvest work does not interfere with the supplementary feeding of cows in case of drouth, and with milking at regular hours.

London (Eng.) Live Stock Journal: "The import trade in cattle from the United States and from Canada will henceforth be conducted under the same regulations, viz., slaughter at the ports of landing."

It is a great mistake to allow grain crops to over-ripen before cutting. Wheat loses weight, shells, and is hard to handle. Oats suffer the same losses as well as losing feeding value in the straw. Barley becomes crinkled down and discolored.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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Reports of Winter Wheats.

In accordance with our established custom, we invite readers to write us, at an early date, what sorts of winter wheats have done best, and in what respect, in their own localities this season. Varieties proving defective should also be reported on. We desire the names and peculiarities of any new varieties that promise well. The concise, practical letters which we have received and published in the past have been most favorably received by our readers. These reports should be in by an early mail, in order to be of service in the selection of wheats for the approaching seeding.

STOCK.

Oak Grove Jerseys.

The attractive engraving that embellishes our front page this issue is a very faithful representation of several Jerseys of the well-known herd of Jas. Bray, "Oak Grove Farm," Longburn P. O., Manitoba.

Situated in the centre of a beautiful grove of native oak, on as fine a section of land as lies out of doors, about seven miles north of McDonald Station, on the M. & N. W. Railway, and 18 miles northwest of Portage la Prairie, stands the comfortable home and steadings of Mr. Bray. After living near Carberry for some years, growing wheat along with the other wheat kings of that fine district, Mr. Bray made up his mind to "diversify" his agricultural operations, and located on his present farm as being more favorable to stock raising, and shortly after laid the foundation of his Jersey herd by purchasing a few choice animals. Being satisfied that he was on the right track, he from time to time added new blood, by purchases of superior animals from well-known breeders, until now he has some 25 or 30 head of pure-bred Jerseys. The individuals comprising this herd are by no means the inbred, scrawny, narrow-chested, hollow-backed, crooked-legged critters some people seem to imagine model Jerseys should be, but all are nice, straight, even cattle, showing any amount of substance and constitution, and we take it constitution is of first importance, and more especially so in a northern climate. The bull at the head of the herd is Pet's Hugo 29737, bred by W. A. Reburn, St. Anne, P. Q., sired by Hebe's Victor Hugo 16353, a handsome bull, as will be seen in the illustration; more important still, he is proving a capital stock getter.

The matron of the herd is that grand old cow Mountain Linda (imp.), who has always headed her class at the exhibitions; she has also been a faithful breeder since coming to "Oak Grove," besides doing good service at the pail. Among her progeny we notice the following: Prairie Linda 72527, by Fubister 19153 (bred by Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville), a cow of great merit, and winner of second prize in the three-year-old class last year; Manitoba Lady 88701, a full sister of the last named, and in many points a better animal (a beautiful heifer calf from this cow was also shown us); Pet of Portage 88704, by Pet's Hugo, is a yearling that will make a mark for herself; and a very sweet heifer calf, a few months old, by the same sire, was undergoing a little fitting for the coming shows, from which, if we are not very much mistaken, she will return a victor. The cow that has stood second to Mount in Linda is Phillipia Hugo 68336, and she, likewise, has been a good and faithful breeder. A two-year-old daughter, Phillipia Hugo 2nd, got by Tom Sawyer of Oak Grove, is an extremely promising heifer, with every appearance of making a good milker; and Charming Billy 37031, out of same dam, by Prairie Stoke Pegis 30291, is a yearling bull good enough to head any herd. Lady Assinabois 72526, out of (imp.) Brilliance, by Fubister 19158, is perhaps one of the handsomest young cows on the farm; she was first in the three-year-old class, at the last Industrial. But the good things are too numerous to mention in such a brief sketch as this. We must mention, however, Whip-poor-Beauty 79425, out of Whip-poor-Will, by Raisor Pegis, about three-quarters St. Lambert, and though only two years old last September, has already a second calf, and with a Babcock test, on three separate occasions, showed over seven per cent. of butterfat. True, she is not giving a very large flow of milk, but no doubt she will improve in the future in that respect. Besides these, are Hayelly, Rosie L., Daisy M., Silver Horn and others that are doing good service at the pail, as will be seen by the appended tests, as taken by the writer on July 3rd and 4th:

Name of Animal.	Morning.		Evening.		Total milk.	Average fat.	Lbs. butter per day.
	Lbs.	Per cent. of milk.	Lbs.	Per cent. of milk.			
Queen Anne	10 1/2	3.8	15 1/2	5.1	26	4.58	1.39
Rosey L.	15 1/2	3.8	16	4.8	31 1/2	4.30	1.48
Mountain Lady	7 1/2	6.3	9	6.2	16 1/2	5.92	1.07
Daisy M.	7 1/2	5.6	8	7.8	15 1/2	6.73	1.14
Mountain Linda	8	5.1	13	6.5	21	6.08	1.10
Silver Horn	4	5.6	5 1/2	6.	9 1/2	5.83	.69
Phillipia Hugo	12	3.8	17 1/2	5.	29 1/2	4.51	1.46
Hazel	7	5.2	9	4.2	16	4.63	.81
Goldie M.	7	3.8	8 1/2	4.5	15 1/2	4.18	.71
Whip-poor-Beauty	10 1/2	7.	8 1/2	7.2	19	7.89	1.65
Brindle (short-horn grade)	12 1/2	3.7	15 1/2	4.2	28	.92	1.90

Several of these cows, giving small yields of milk, have been in milk a long period.

These cattle are pastured on wild pasture during the day, tied in the stable and given a feed of mixed bran and shorts in the evening, remain in the stable all night and are turned out in the morning without feed. The milk, upon being drawn, is immediately run through a No. 8 Alexander Separator, and Mr. Bray states that the only trouble with his butter is that he cannot make enough to supply the demand.

The proprietor of Oak Grove also evinces a strong penchant for Yorkshire hogs, with which he has been very successful in the show rings. He has at present five brood sows upon which he is using a son of Gladiator. One young sow, under a year, will take a heap of beating; in fact, we will be surprised

if there is anything in the Province just good enough for her. Only about 30 youngsters of various ages were left in the pens at the time of our visit, the demand for this breeding keeping up well.

Mr. Bray has also a nice little flock of Oxford-Down sheep, about 35 in all, and he has had a satisfactory crop of lambs. In addition to the above mentioned pure-bred stock, Mr. Bray is raising some good, useful Clyde colts, and while thus devoting so much attention to the breeding of live stock and dairying, he farms quite extensively, having this year 480 acres of wheat, 60 of oats, 50 of barley, 80 acres of timothy, besides a nice patch of corn which he is trying this year for cattle feed.

The Hampshire—Why I Like Them.

[Paper prepared by S. W. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y., for the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association.]

Uncle Sam and Miss Canada together own, on this side the "big pond," a good bit of land, and if ever they get married they will have, if not the largest, the finest and best farm in the universe. It will have a greater diversity of soils, climates, and conditions, than any other farm on the green earth, and will have a place especially adapted to all the best breeds of sheep. [Note—The sheep can be kept whether the wedding take place or not.—Ed.] As soon as American farmers realize its necessity, and adopt the practice of giving their flocks as good care as is given theirs by the English farmers, all the mutton breeds will be more popular than ever before.

In my experience as a raiser of winter lambs, raising each winter and putting in the market from Christmas time to June 1st from 400 to 600, and as a feeder of lambs coming one year old, of which I feed about as many more, I have naturally tried about all the breeds ever imported. Now, I don't believe there is any one breed superior in all respects to every other. Each has its good points, and each its failings, and while I like other breeds very well, and think some superior for certain purposes, I have never found any to give such good results in lambs for winter feeding, when coming one year old, as Hampshires and their crosses.

What is wanted for this purpose is quick growth, uniformity in size, shape and markings, and ability to fatten. In all markets clean, black faces and legs will add fifty cents or more to the value of each lamb, even though no better in other respects. A careful study of the fat sheep shows on both sides of the Atlantic will show that in almost every instance the first prize for sheep one year old goes to full blood Hampshires, or crosses having this blood on one side or the other. There is something in this blood that gives extraordinary maturity and plumpness to the year-olds. It is a fact, though possibly not well-known, that ninety-five per cent. of all Hampshires are the get of lamb sires. As a rule lambs are used in the flocks, and then fattened and sold for mutton the same winter. So universal is this practice that it is hard to find, in all the Hampshire districts, a ram one year old or over, unless it has been kept for show purposes. The use of the lamb for sire necessitates its being crowded forward as fast as possible all summer to have it of sufficient size and maturity for this purpose. No doubt but this system so long followed has had much to do with its habit of early maturity. Two other points in which the Hampshire excels are in uniformity and prepotency, or the ability to beget uniform offspring.

In all other dark-faced breeds, except the South-downs, there will be found much variety of form and shades of color in faces and legs. Especially is this true of the cross-breeds. That eminent Wisconsin sheep breeder, Geo. McKerrow, when describing the prize-winning Shropshires at the Columbian Exhibition, speaks of some as "of the South-down type," and of others as "of the true Shropshire style," and this of the world's prize-winners. And when the Shropshires are used as sires on any of the white faces, the lambs will have legs and faces "ringed, streaked, speckled and spotted," and the variations in form will be nearly as great. But not so with the Hampshire. The full-bloods are all of one type, as like as so many "white beans." And where the Hampshire is used as a sire in crossing, it matters little what the dam is—the lambs will be all alike, and every one will have the clean, black face and legs of its Hampshire father. There will be no calico faces or legs in the lot. Another very desirable feature in mutton-making is to have a large proportion of lean meat, and to have the meat nicely marbled. Too much fat is not wanted, and the sheep that, like most of the coarse wools, puts the fat about in "chunks" and "gobs" is "not in it." No sheep, not even the South-down, excels the Hampshire in the proportion of lean meat, or in the fine marbling of that meat. Of course, the Hampshire is a good eater, but so long as its ability to digest and assimilate keep pace with its eating, this is a desirable quality.

The profit in sheep keeping, as shown, is in the mutton or gains. The gain or growth comes wholly from the food eaten in excess of food of support. The food of support or maintenance ration is by far the largest proportion of what is eaten.

From these considerations it followed that the sheep which will eat the most food, and digest and assimilate it, will make the largest gain in a given time. It further follows that the sheep that will do this, and most quickly become sufficiently mature to meet the demands of the consumer, is, all things considered, the most desirable sheep for the wide awake sheep raiser. The Hampshire fills this place. That is why I like them.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

The most important business recently has been the stoppage of railroad traffic throughout a large part of the country by the sympathetic strike of the railway operatives. As is well known, the origin of this, the greatest railway strike ever known, was the refusal of Geo. M. Pullman to arbitrate differences with his workmen. He claimed business was dull, and when the men objected to wages, decided to shut down entirely. The result was that the American Railway Union took it up, and did not stop at refusing to run trains drawing Pullman cars, but tied up all kinds of railroad business, even refusing to allow a train of dead hogs to be moved from the Stock Yards here to the rendering works. Such business is calculated to lose them the sympathy of those who feel that the workmen generally get the worst of it. For many days not a hoof of live stock has gone in or out of Chicago by rail.

Business among fine stock breeders is a little quiet, as it is apt to be at this season.

Horse breeders are finding that raising ordinary stock is not profitable, and there is a tendency to get rid of inferior brood mares. Choice saddlers and fine drivers sell best just now.

Fat cattle will be ready to come from the Northwestern range regions early.

The President of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, John Clay, jr., has arrived from an extended trip through the West. He came direct from Montana, where, he said, the grass and cattle looked as fine as he ever saw them at this season. In Wyoming grass is poor, owing to lack of moisture. Only one-twentieth of an inch of rain fell during the 31 days of May on the great Swan pastures.

The very low prices abroad for dressed beef and States cattle have been quite discouraging to exporters lately. Late advices from Liverpool quoted best American steers at 9c. per lb., sinking the offal, against 11c. a year ago. It seems that the marketing of cattle by American shippers had lately been excessive. The general supplies in English markets were not very large, or, doubtless, prices would have fallen still more.

The order of the Secretary of Agriculture to condemn pregnant sows and cows is causing a great deal of confusion and annoyance. If the inspection can be fair and square, no one should object to it, but it is hard to avoid friction where individual judgment varies so much. The Government Inspectors in the various slaughter houses condemn the meat of all cows that have calves inside with hair on.

The inspection of hogs is now made at the scales before weighing, and the decision of Government Inspectors is final, salesmen having no appeal therefrom. Their inspection is very close, and all badly-pregnant sows, hogs with bunches, boils, bursts, also hogs with cuts on the hams and shoulders, are thrown out. These rejected hogs have to be sold to the dealers at 75c. to \$1.50 per cwt. less.

These new rules will fall more severely on owners of range cattle than any others. When cows are gathered on a ranch, owners can hardly tell whether they are pregnant or not, and when condemned at market before slaughter, they are too wild to make milkers. It is rather astonishing to the average reader to know that no less than 80 per cent. of the cows marketed for beef are in some stage of pregnancy.

The marketing of hogs in the West has been quite large, and yet the June supplies were far smaller than packers expected to have them. Receipts of hogs at Chicago the first six months of 1891 increased 972,818, compared with a year ago. Kansas City the first six months of 1891 increased only 41,555, while Omaha increased 252,388, compared with a year ago.

Reports from various parts of the country indicate a liberal supply of young hogs, but the crop of heavy hogs intended for summer marketing is pretty well in.

Feeding Grain to Hogs.

BY THOS. J. FAIR.

The following, on the above subject, in reference to Mr. John Cook's hog feeding account, as published in the *ADVOCATE*, is not written to make the impression that I doubt Mr. Cook's statements; far from it. A farmer cannot feed grain to hogs unless he has the hogs to feed, and whether he begins with sows in farrow, young pigs, or hogs ready for fattening, their value must be added to cost of grain fed in order to estimate the real profit in the transaction. I will give you a specimen from my books for 1891, showing one year's hog account:

Jan 1st.	To Stock, 10 pigs	\$45 00
	Grain fed	70 00
		\$115 00
	By 2,373 lbs. pork sold, at 5 cts.	\$118 65
	927 lbs. pork used	46 35
	Lard	8 00
	Stock Dec. 31st, 1891	10 00
		\$213 00

Balance being profit \$98.00

Out of the above must be deducted the value of some milk and slops from kitchen, and should be credited by a quantity of very rich manure.

The Royal Show of England.

The summer show season in England is getting fairly well along. The Royal Show, which was held at Cambridge this year, bears to other English shows much the same relation as the Toronto Industrial does to the other important exhibitions, being of greater magnitude in nearly every department.

The Royal dated from June 25 to 29. Almost every year's show excels the preceding one in number of entries and excellence of exhibits.

The horse show this year assumed enormous proportions. Shires excel all others in point of numbers, the entries being 198. Hackneys numbered 167 and Suffolks 103. These three breeds are the most famous in East Anglia, and they certainly made a grand appearance.

The Clydesdale section, although not as well filled as in some former years, brought out a number of very good animals. There was, however, almost an entire absence of Scottish exhibitors, only two animals being forward from the home of the breed, and the display made in their absence is, to some extent, proof that the Clydesdale is becoming more popular in England. Among the principal exhibitors might be mentioned the names of the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Thos. Smith, Miss Emily C. Talbot, Mr. A. J. Marshall and Mr. John Kerr.

The Hackney exhibit, as well as being extensive in numbers, excels all former "Royal" shows in excellence of type throughout. This popular English breed has received a good deal of attention during the last few years, with a result of producing an almost certain desirable type in action, form and temperament, all of which are essential to a good animal. The stallion prize winners were owned by Sir Walter Gilbey, Mr. J. N. Anthony, Mr. John Rutter, Mr. Henry Moore, Mr. C. E. Galbraith, Mr. C. E. Cooke and Mr. J. Conchar. Most of the winners are of chestnut color.

In Shires there was a splendid exhibit, comparing most favorably with any Royal exhibit that has gone before. The animals exhibited represented to the full all the leading studs of the country, and it was observed on all hands that the progress made towards the perfecting of the Shire was most marked.

In the Cattle department, Shorthorns were out in good numbers, the entries in this important class reaching 141. All the classes were strong and good. The Hereford, Devon and Sussex classes were about as usual for a few years, while Red Polls were somewhat better, with 60 entries for aged bulls. There was a creditable muster of Aberdeen-Angus. The Galloways and Ayrshires were not very remarkable for quality or numbers. As usual, Jerseys made an excellent display, having 151 animals entered. Kerries and Dexters turned out well at the Royal; considerably better than at any other show this year.

The Sheep entries numbered 588, 120 of which were of Shropshires, 109 of Southdowns, and 71 of Suffolks. The other breeds, namely, Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold and Oxford were represented in about the usual numbers.

Among the Shropshire exhibitors, we are pleased to notice one from this side of the water coming in for a share of show ring honors, Mr. C. H. Davison, Duchess Co., U. S. A., who secured a commendation ticket for his pen of Shropshire ewes. The judging of this magnificent breed was watched closely by many English Shropshire breeders, as well as Mr. Mortimer Levering, Secretary of the American Shropshire Record, who has been going the round of several of the leading flocks during the last month, in company with Mr. Davison, the American exhibitor. Among successful exhibitors were Mr. T. Fenn, T. & S. Bradburne, Mrs. Barrs, W. F. Inge, Mr. A. S. Berry, Mr. Bowen-Jones, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Harding, Mr. Mills, Mr. A. E. Mansell. The Shearling Ewe class, which is looked upon by Canadians as one of the most important, was a good one, well contested. The prizes were taken in this order: Mrs. Barrs, Mr. P. L. Mills and Mr. Bowen-Jones. Mr. Farmer secured the reserve ticket.

In the Southdown classes we look for a large and superior exhibit, and this year we are not disappointed, as ninety-two pens were actually filled out of an entry of 100. Mr. J. J. Colman, Mr. J. Blyth, the Duke of Richmond, Mr. E. Ellis, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Mr. Wm. Toop, the Duke of Hamilton and Mr. McC. T. Lucas are among the successful exhibitors.

The Hampshire classes were only moderately well filled, as 42 pens held them. The quality of the stock, however, was very good. Mr. T. F. Buxton, Mr. H. Lambert, Mr. T. Twidell, Mr. John Barton, Mr. Henry Lambert, Mr. Joshua East and Lord Rothchilds were the principal exhibitors.

Suffolks seem to be growing in favor, as this year's exhibit was a credit to the breeders of the bare-headed black-faces. Owing largely to the show being held so near their native pastures, a much larger exhibit than usual was brought. The number of entries was 71, being, with two exceptions, the largest of any breed of sheep in the yard. The principal exhibitors were Mr. Joseph Smith, The Marquis of Bristol, Mr. Lingwood, Major James Scott and Lord Ellesmere.

Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincoln and Oxfords were not very largely shown. The entries ran from 25 to 30. The heavy, coarse-wools do not seem to demand the attention of the finer breeds.

Horned Dorsets, too, were shown in meagre numbers, there being 17 entries in all. They were, on the whole, a good lot.

Wensleydales, Romney Marsh, Cheviots, Black-faced Yorks, Herdwicks and Welch Mountain were all represented in small entries.

The poultry show was, on the whole, a creditable one, although somewhat fallen off in numbers from the last few years.

The show of implements was more extensive than usual; the entries numbered 6,031. Those who imagine that England is away behind in the line of agricultural machinery would have changed their minds had they visited the Royal this year. There were many new and valuable implements shown. One that deserved special notice was a self-cleaning corn screen, a very ingenious arrangement, in which the meshes of a cylindrical screen open and contract alternately as it revolves, the grain or weeds fixed in the meshes escaping as the wires open. The Dairy Supply Co. showed some new cream separators; also a new butterfat tester. Manure spreaders, potato digging machines, incubators, hay tedders, and many more new devices were shown; also some new ideas in churns, one being the end-over-end diaphragm churn, which simply has a moveable diaphragm placed diagonally across the churn, thus making it much more easily turned, because only half the cream has to be lifted at each turn. Reapers, binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, etc., were well shown. Seedsmen made a splendid display with their products. Sutton & Sons, Carter & Co, Webb & Sons, and others, made impressive displays with their grasses, grains and roots. Webb & Sons exhibited a variety of Swede known as the Imperial, which has won first prize at Birmingham Show for 19 years. It is said that 124 roots, drawn from an ordinary crop last year, weighed no less than 1 ton 22 lbs., or an average of 18 lbs. per root. Last year's mangolds were shown in good, firm condition and of enormous size. Some of the leading seed firms, as well as fertilizer firms, have erected and beautifully fitted up substantial buildings, some of which, in their show condition, may well be called museums.

The Selection and Breeding of Butter Cows.

[Paper read by Mr. R. H. Crump before the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association.]

As I have nearly always found that the cows raised on the farm turn out the best milkers, I will take the breeding of butter cows first. The first and most important step is to have a good bull. The late Mr. Hiram Smith was once asked at the meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association to state the first step to be taken to start a dairy, and his prompt answer was "Buy a Bull." Get the best bull you can; find out all you can about his nearest female relations; remember always that the bull is of more importance than the cows, and the more inferior the cows, the more important it is that the bull should be of No. 1 dairy merit.

Having bought your bull, the next step will be to try and breed your cows so as to have them calve in the fall or winter. First, you will make more money from the cows by good feeding for butter through the winter, and the cows will give more milk, and milk longer, as when the grass comes in the spring they increase in milk; whereas, those calving in the spring shrink in the fall, do what you will. Secondly, and most important, the calves have a much better show, with good fresh skim milk for six or seven months, and then when the grass comes, and the majority of our farmers send to the cheese factories, the calves are old enough to feed well on our fresh pastures, and so go right ahead.

The next step will be to test your herd, both for quality and quantity, and this is a great deal more simple and less bother than a great many of our dairymen think. First, the milk must be weighed to find out how much each cow is giving. It is not necessary to weigh the milk every day, although it is better when one can, and it does not take long; but when it is not convenient, three times in each month will give you a nearly correct account, say you weigh the milk of the morning and evening of the 10th and 20th, and the last day of each month, and at the last add all six together, and multiply by ten, will give you a nearly correct amount when there are thirty days in the month. When there are thirty-one, add one day's milk to the amount. For example, we take the cow Lady. On the 10th of March she gave 20 lbs. morning, 18 lbs. evening; on the 20th, 21 lbs. morning, 20 lbs. evening, and on the 30th day, 21 lbs. morning, 22 lbs. evening; adding the six together we have 125 lbs.; multiply by 10 gives 1,250 lbs., and as March has 31 days, add 46 lbs., making 1,296 lbs. for the month of March. She really gave 1,297 lbs. by twice a day weighing. At the end of the year add all months together and you will then have the amount of milk the cow gives.

Now comes testing for butterfat, and this is of more importance than the weighing. Now, as only a few have a Babcock tester, the majority of our farmers will want to test as seldom as possible. It is found that the fourth month after calving a cow

gives milk about the average quality for her milking year, so that it will be necessary to take at least two tests during that month, and I would advise taking the sample of milk on the sixth day at the morning, and all the consecutive milkings up to the night of the 10th day. This will give you ten samples, and for the second test on the 26th day up to the 30th, the average of these two tests will give the approximate average of the quality for the year. This will be near enough for all practical purposes. I might here state for the benefit of those who have never tested their cows, that to take a sample all the milk of one milking must be in one pail or can, and then well stirred; then take a small measure (I use a small wine glass) full of this milk, and pour it into an ordinary glass fruit jar, which should be quite clean, and labelled with the date and name of cow. Take a small wine-glassful for ten consecutive milkings, not forgetting always to stir well before taking sample; put each in the fruit jar, which will now contain a fair sample of your milk. Now, either test yourself or take it to a factory or friend who has a Babcock tester. As I have already said, test twice during the fourth month, and the average of these two tests will be about the average for the year. By knowing the amount of milk in pounds, and the average of fat it contains, the dairyman can at once commence to weed out all poor cows, and raise his heifers from his best milk and butter producers. Prof. Dean, at the great dairy convention at Ingersoll, showed by comparisons of over 1,000 tests that samples may be kept for over a month, and then the test made, and not show 1-10 of 1% variation from the average of twice a day.

Next, let me say a few words on kindness and gentleness. Never hit or, as I have too often seen, kick a cow. It always makes them nervous and fidgety. Have the manure fork and milking stool used for their proper work, which is not to pound the cow with. To those who are thinking they must have a dog for their cows, my advice is the same as Punch's to those about to marry,—"Don't." Try putting a little bran in the manger always before milking time, and you will nearly always find your cows waiting to have the gate opened. No matter how good your pasture, they like and look forward to their bran, and it will pay in the increased milk and butterfat. I have tried it for three years and know.

In feeding your heifer calves, I would advise at least three weeks of pure milk; then skim milk, with a little grain feed, such as oats and bran, with a little boiled flax-seed in the milk, and clover hay; but beware of getting them fat,—it is a mistake. Just good growing condition is the best for dairy heifers. Breed them so as to come in at about two years.

To recapitulate, let the dairyman follow this course: 1st. An A No. 1 bull. 2nd. Fall calves. 3rd. Weighing and testing, raise your heifers from the best cows. 4th. Gentleness and kindness in handling all your stock, and kept only "dog bran." 5th. Feed calves and heifers well, but do not have them fat, and have them to calve at about two years old. By so doing he will soon have a herd of heifers that it will be hard to beat, especially if he chooses the blacks and whites, where nearly every heifer turns out a good milker.

With regard to the selection of butter cows, I would say, buy thoroughbreds by all means, for the good cows among our natives are few and far between, and farmers that have good ones will not part with them. It will cost more at the start, but you will soon raise a herd from only one or two. Find out the records of milk and butter of their nearest female relations, and those of their sire; then the records of their ancestors, which in buying thoroughbred cattle can nearly always be had, but which can never be had with grades. The more strongly the milking tendency has been developed the more certain is it to be transmitted.

No quality can be transmitted which is not possessed by the ancestry. Pedigree without performance is valueless, so performance without pedigree is robbed of a great deal of its work, as it gives no evidence of prepotency.

In selection by milk signs, may be included: 1st. The milk form which may be described as a wedge shape, i. e., shoulders thin, forward, legs comparatively close together, quarter without much flesh. 2nd. Good large udder. 3rd. Large and crooked milk veins. 4th. Escutcheon. 5th. Openness between the spinal processes. 6th. Oiliness and depth of color. 7th. Tail reaching to hock. 8th. Good, mellow, loose skin. 9th. Large openings of the milk veins into the body. 10th. Fine head.

As evidence of richness and quality of milk, I only mention these signs as a help to those who are about buying, as I would rather have them than not, but the only true tests are the scales and Babcock or other tester. Both quantity and quality are influenced by feed. In the selection and breeding of butter cows, the character of ancestry should be carefully studied as regards quality and quantity of milk, and also the economy of its production.

The Berkshire Hog.

Paper prepared by John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill., for the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association.

The Berkshire hog in its purity has been longer established as a breed than any other now before the public. Its good qualities are without a doubt the foundation of the chief excellencies of all other modern breeds. Its origin is a pretty well established fact. Intelligent gentlemen who have handled the breed and made investigation concerning its history both in England—its native heath—and in America, concur greatly in their conclusions as to the foundation of this breed of swine. Briefly stated, the result of these researches is that the hog par excellence which we now have, and known as the Berkshire, is the result of long and judicious cross-breeding of the native swine of Berkshire, England, with the Neopolitan and Chinese swine. The first named of these, tradition and historical records show to have been among the largest and most popular of the English breeds. The animal was in color a reddish-brown, spotted either black or white, and was prized for choice meat, producing hams and bacon of a superior quality. It sometimes reached in weight as much as eight hundred to one thousand pounds.

The Neopolitan was imported from Southern Italy, where, skillfully bred for a long time, it attained fame as the main ingredient of world-wide known Bologna sausage. Its introduction to Britain was, according to the best authorities, about, or a little previous to, the time of the first importation of the Chinese breed, about the middle of the last century. It was a small breed, had comparatively little bone, and was easily fattened even on indifferent food. In color it was black.

The Chinese hog, first brought into England for the purpose of crossing with native stock for its improvement, was also a small animal, little boned, with good fattening qualities. Two colors were introduced, black and white. In their purity they were not well adapted to the climate of England, being very sensitive to the cold and dampness of the Island atmosphere. Their quality was as with the Neopolitan swine their aptness for putting on fat.

It is from these two imported breeds, carefully interbred with the large-framed native English hog of Berkshire, that we have the modern model Berkshire, as well as most of the other improved English and American breeds now extant, for those foreigners were used freely and with great advantage by the English in crossing with native swine in other parts of England than in Berkshire. But, in the language of Dr. Detmers, in his exhaustive essay on "The Origin of Improved Berkshire Swine," prepared for and published a few years since in the American Berkshire Record, "The happiest combination, however, of all the superior qualities of each of the three different races—the native English, Neopolitan and the Chinese; the most perfect extinction or suppression of all the bad or undesirable properties of any of those races, has been accomplished in originating the so-called middle breeds, and among them, especially in forming their principal representative, the modern Berkshire breed, by crossing the old Berkshire hog first with the Neopolitan, and then by infusing some blood of the Chinese breed of swine."

The Berkshire, as improved by these crosses, became the ideal hog. In meat, superior because of the distribution of lean with fat; in form, the medium between the racer and the sloth; in head, finely finished; in carriage, erect; in all respects a slightly intelligent animal. For more than a century no other blood has been permitted to find place in its make-up. The great perfection it has reached is from the growth of its own purity.

"That 'blood will tell' all thoughtful men agree. But whether good or bad the story be. Which thus is told, depends entirely upon the blood itself—its quality. If bad the blood, the story bad will be; If good the blood, a story good we see."

In endeavoring to equal or excel the Berkshire, other breeds of swine have been greatly improved and new breeds have been presented for public favor, but under the direction of skillful breeders the Berkshire also marches on towards perfection, and easily continues to hold its place at the head of the hog with which all breeds are compared.

"One breed may rise, another fall; The Berkshire hog survives them all."

Ontario Veterinary College.

We have received the annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College, which will commence its session of 1894-95 on Wednesday, October 17, and continue until the end of March. We wish to state that the subjects taught at this institution are the same as in the modern European veterinary colleges, and all the lectures are delivered specially to veterinary students, the same as in the colleges of London, Edinburgh and Paris. Among the list of graduates of this college can be seen many names of men from England, Scotland, United States and Manitoba, which goes to show the world-wide reputation which the institution has won for itself. The success in practice of the numerous graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College is the best guarantee for the teaching students receive. Persons desiring further knowledge of the course can receive a circular from the Principal, Prof. Andrew Smith, V.S., Toronto, Ont.

The Use of a Herd Book.

[Paper read by H. E. Eyre, before the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.]

The object of the herd book as a preservative of purity of blood to the breeder and a guarantee of excellence to the purchaser is admitted by all. How, then, to make it best subserve these requirements I think may be profitably considered to-day, and I trust that my views may be thoroughly discussed and fearlessly corrected or amended.

First.—I believe the primary object sought should be to make the book as indisputable a title to property in blood as the county registry is to titles in real estate. A man who pays for an animal upon which to found a herd, depending upon a herd book title for purity of blood, and finds, when by time and labor he has built up a herd, that by some alleged irregularity in the pedigree that he has been robbed not only of his herd, but of, perhaps, the best years of his life, is in the same position as the man who in early life buys a bush farm, spends years in clearing, improving and adorning it, and then in old age is informed that through some error of, perhaps, some dead man, his title is not valid, and that he must leave, give up his hard-earned competence for old age, to eke out his remaining years repressed by want and chilled by penury.

Does some one say: Pshaw! but this is law. Yes, but all law is not justice, and it is the business of legislators to correct abuses and protect the innocent and the weak from the rapacious and strong. Much more, then, is it our duty to guard our book against error and establish it so strongly that no man need fear to build a herd upon it with confidence that his children, and, mayhap, his grandchildren, can some day point to their cattle, boasting that they have been in the family for generations.

But, Mr. President, it is now almost a reproach to exhibit an animal that has not at least imported grandparents, and, indeed, judges have sometimes been at their wits' end when deciding between a beautiful Canadian-bred animal of the highest merit and one imported, but only of medium qualities. Now, this is either right or radically wrong. It is right, if we should neglect the interests of ourselves and our customers to pander to the prosperity of a few larger breeders and importers. It is right, if it is the duty of Canadians to minimize and detract from the facilities and productions of their own country to shed a halo over the mother land ayont the billowy wave. But, gentlemen, it was not the glorification of some other country that made our cheese industry what it is, or developed that cold and bleak land once said to only consist of a few "arpenes of snow" into the Canada of A. D. 1893 that surprised the whole world by coolly capturing the best of the Chicago Columbian Competition.

Do not think that I fault any man for honoring the land of his parents or the land of his birth, especially when that land is the land of the heather. Far from me be any such thoughts, for when I consider what "Auld Scotia" has done for us Canucks, in giving us the nice, the trim, the beautiful Ayrshires, I almost wish myself, like many of you, a Scotchman, and, notwithstanding my cosmopolitan inclinations, I can nearly excuse you when you keep Halloween or "Tak a richt gude willie waught, for auld lang syne."

Yet, gentlemen, you will only be fitting sons of noble sires if you apply the industry and ability fostered during generations by "the land of the mountain and the flood" in developing the resources of your adopted land, until it shall vie, even in your esteem, with the old land. Yes, until it shall be made to surpass any other country in the world. The young farmer does not fail to honor his father and mother by refusing to give the money that might wipe out the mortgage on his farm to build a palace for his parents. Neither does the Canadian breeder dishonor the European herds by refusing to acknowledge them better than equally well bred animals of American nativity. Some of the grandest records made by the noblest specimens of the different dairy breeds have been made, not in Europe, but in America.

Then, away with the whimsical notion that if the foundation of a herd be pure, that judicious breeding will not only preserve, but will increase its good qualities. Hence, Mr. President, my conclusion that in this dairy land of clear air, green pastures, and fresh waters, nativity is not, and can never be, a reproach to either men or to cattle.

Recent experiments to ascertain whether the giving of salt to dairy cows has any direct bearing upon the supply of milk showed conclusively that it is very expensive to neglect that humane duty. Three cows were kept without salt for one month, and during the last half of the period the milk was weighed twice daily. The cows were then given 4 ounces each daily, and after their capacity was again allowed to develop, because of the salt, it was found that the increase for the half-month was 100 lbs. of milk. A constant supply of fresh water is just as important.

FARM.

How to Build Cement-Concrete Walls and Floors.

Though some men have been slow to admit it, the stern logic of events has irresistibly driven home the conviction that live stock husbandry is the sheet-anchor of Canadian agriculture. Every farmer is then confronted with the question: How shall I house my stock economically and comfortably? Beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, etc., must have suitable winter quarters, even though in summer most of the time can be spent out of doors. For cattle the "bank barn," or barn raised and set on substantial walls, with a cement floor, solves the problem. While no one doubts the excellence of stone walls, the labor involved and the cost are excessive, and nowadays to farm without economy is suicidal. Cement walls can be constructed without high-priced skilled labor, and the materials are easily got and cheap. As to their efficiency and durability, the ADVOCATE is able to speak from the actual experience of members of its staff, and from careful examination of many walls built in this way by our readers.

CAREFUL WORK NECESSARY.

In reply to all enquirers, we will frankly say that there must be: 1st, an intelligent idea of the method; and 2nd, the work of selecting and mixing materials, and the actual construction of the wall, must be thoroughly done. If a few simple rules are observed there can be no failure. We are quite satisfied about that, and there is no question but that the use of cement in the construction of walls and floors is destined to work a revolution in farm building by superseding the old, laborious, expensive and unsatisfactory methods of the past.

Once proper materials are secured, the all-important point is *knowing how* the work should be done. A strict rule governing all cases cannot be laid down, because conditions vary. We were recently fortunate enough to secure an interview with Mr. Isaac Usher, of Thorold, Ont., who has had over thirty years' experience in supervising the construction of walls, piers of bridges, aqueducts, dams, floors and various public works. He has reached the conclusion that all such structures built of concrete-cement are not only stronger and more durable, and where sand and gravel are available,

VERY MUCH CHEAPER THAN STONE.

Mr. Usher has spent a great portion of the past year giving practical directions and overseeing the construction of barn walls, stable floors, hog pen troughs, etc. He consented to furnish a few general directions that might be of service to readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A large platform of plank, or boards, convenient to the wall, should be first laid down to mix on, and in order to keep the materials clean. Before using, the cement should be kept free from dirt of any kind and perfectly dry. The sand or gravel used should be clear, sharp and entirely free from clay. It must be mixed thoroughly dry first, using a hoe or shovel. If the mixing is not done thoroughly, there will be soft, crumbling spots, and the job will not be a success. Where clear, sharp sand alone is used, take two parts sand and one cement, spread over the platform two or three inches thick, mix thoroughly as directed; then apply water (not too much) and work to a consistent mortar; next spread about the same amount of clean, coarse gravel over the mortar; if the gravel is dry, sprinkle on a little water to dampen it thoroughly. Turn over the whole quickly three or four times, working it into a good stiff mortar. Where a coarse gravel (the pieces of which are from one to three inches thick) is used, with sand enough to fill the interstices, a first-class concrete can be made of

ONE PART CEMENT TO FIVE OR SIX

of a mixture of the sand and gravel as described. Experience and good judgment are needed in determining the proper portions. If the gravel has a large proportion of fine sand, it should be mixed about one part cement to three. Each particle of sand or gravel must be in contact, or be coated with cement, in order to hold them together, so there is great economy in using the coarse gravel. It makes a stronger wall. For an ordinary barn wall, seven to nine feet high, dig the trenches to below frost, eighteen inches wide. (If the site is low and damp, put down a tile drain, but keep it a foot or so from the outside of the wall.) Fill in bottom of trench with, say three inches concrete; then pack in stones and ram down firmly. This is most important. All interstices must be filled with concrete. Next lay three inches more cement, then another layer of stone, if available, well rammed down, and so on, till the level of the ground is reached. Very large stones may be put in this trench. Smooth, straight planks are then set on edge on each side, supported in position with studs with space enough to allow for an inch wooden wedge between the studding and the outside of the plank, so that when the first course is "set" the plank can be slacked and raised for the next. Build the wall fourteen inches wide at the bottom and twelve inches at the top. Set studding so as to allow for that. Fill the first course to top of plank all round the walls; then raise and begin again at the original starting point. If door frames are put in near the corners, the wall should "return" a little from corner, and the planks at corner should be well braced from outside each way, in order to prevent the corner from settling outward, as it is apt to do, and cracking when in a wet

state. Where field stone is plentiful, they can be used of large size, so long as they are kept in, say three inches from each side of the wall, but surround them well with concrete carefully packed down. The more stone used

THE LESS THE COST WILL BE.

More than three or four inches of concrete should not be laid at a time without ramming. To make the surface of the wall smooth, let no coarse stones get to the outside, and champ the fine concrete down with a smooth spade inside the plank. The top pieces of window frames should not project over the upright end piece, as the little corner underneath is hard to fill properly with concrete. Some place the window frames so that the top piece is just on a level with the top of the wall; others set them down, say six inches lower, so that there is that depth of concrete above the frame. It improves the appearance of a nicely-finished concrete wall to block it off with white lead stripes in imitation of stone work.

House walls may be built of concrete, but a high wall should be, say eighteen inches thick at the bottom and twelve inches at top. Mr. Usher is this season superintending the building of a Queenstown cement-concrete silo, 16 x 44 x 23 feet deep, with two partition walls, for Mr. Sharon, of Frome, West Elgin, and another, 15 x 30 x 26 feet deep, with one partition wall, for Mr. T. D. Hodgins, in his big dairy barn at Bothwell. We will report the results to our readers in due time.

CEMENT FOR FLOORS.

For floors for hogs, cattle and horses the cement-concrete should be laid three or four inches thick, well rammed down. A bed of stone, or gravel, may be laid in the bottom. The clay below should be solid and perfectly free from old manure or barnyard soilage. The surface should be finished perfectly smooth. A properly constructed cement floor saves all manure, both liquid and solid. These old high-up wooden floors were cold and helped to impoverish thousands of farms. Cement is also, doubtless, the very best material for the construction of cisterns. The whole cistern, arch and all, may be well and cheaply constructed of cement without the use of either brick or stone, simply a man-hole for pump and cleaning out being left at the top. One great beauty of cement-concrete is that it becomes harder with age. It is important that no lime should be used, because it shrinks and swells, which a pure rock cement will not do, and does not "set" at the same rate as cement, consequently there is disintegration and a crumbling wall. The cement-concrete wall is a non-conductor, and has, therefore, the advantage of being dryer than solid masonry; being also cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

In some places machinery has been devised for mixing the materials by horse-power, and Mr. Usher reports one man who is constructing walls this season under some thirty barns. Our own observation, however, would incline us to prefer hand-mixing.

PERSONAL INSTRUCTION DESIRABLE.

Mr. Usher says he has yet to discover a case of failure that is not due to some negligence, but it seems to be of great advantage in preventing mistakes and saving waste to spend a short time at the outset with persons who are building walls or floors. Once they get properly started there seems to be no further trouble; hence he is, at his own expense, devoting all his time at present to this work.

Speaking of various kinds of cement, Mr. Usher showed us an official report of various tests from the Government Engineer at the Kingston grading docks, showing that though the Portland (an Old Country cement and the highest priced of all) lead the Queenstown cement in a tensile or pulling test at seven days, yet in the twelve months' test the cements were about equal, and by the same ratio of gain the Queenstown cement would surpass the Portland cement in extended time tests, thus showing that though a cement may be a little slower in setting, it really proves one of the strongest and most lasting in the end, and it is, moreover, one-third the cost to begin with, a very essential point in the present financial stringency.

In future issues of the ADVOCATE we purpose giving additional practical articles upon this very important subject, including the actual experience of men who have successfully proved to their own satisfaction the utility and economy of using concrete for walls and floors.

Directions for Salting Hides.

During warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly or they will spoil, but hides can be shipped green in the winter season in a frozen state without salting. To cure a hide properly, it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong to the hide, such as horns, tail-bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way, pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly.

When hides have lain over a week in salt, they will then do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt.

For a large, heavy hide, it will take about a pail of salt, and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calf-skin, in proportion to size.

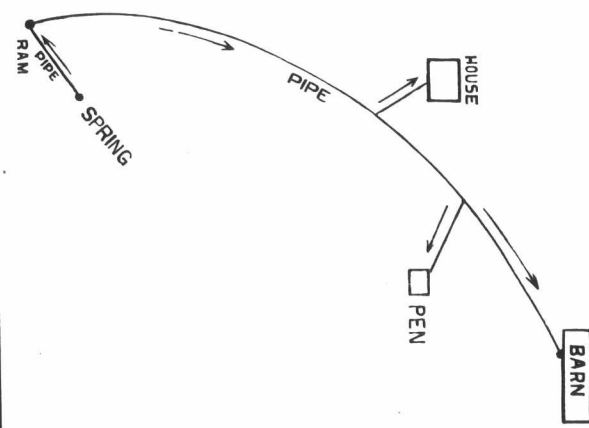
Green butcher hides shrink in salting from 10 to 15 per cent.; consequently, salted or cured are worth from 1 to 2 cents more than green.

JAS. McMILLAN & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Water Supply.

BY JESSE CLARK.

Being a subscriber and reader of your valuable paper, and seeing some questions and suggestions in the last number concerning water supply for farm purposes, and as I do not observe any correspondence from New Brunswick, I thought I would tell the readers of the ADVOCATE how I have my buildings supplied with water. My spring is situated 300 feet from the house, and 26 feet below the level of the same. Two years ago I put in a hydraulic ram, made by McDougall, of Galt; I got a fall of 9 feet, and laid a three-quarter-inch pipe from it to my barn, a distance of 450 feet and 40 feet above the spring, the pipe extending past the house, into



which I ran a branch pipe through the kitchen (where I placed a faucet and a globe valve) to the summer kitchen, into a galvanized tank holding about 80 gallons. In summer time, when I do not require the water at the barn, I open the valve and let the water run into tank, but in the winter I close the valve and let the water run to the barn into a trough for the stock, and draw the water by means of faucet for the house. My hog pen is between the house and the barn, and I ran another branch into it, which I used mostly in the fall. I disconnect this branch when it begins to freeze.

Can any subscriber give hints as to raising water from a well to house—200 feet from house, and the well 30 feet below level of house; also the cost, if practicable? I do not think my waterworks cost over \$70. I enclose a diagram showing location of spring and building.

What Can be Kept on 100 Acres.

BY D. B., MANOTICK.

In reply to the letter of T. M., in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, I might say that I have had considerable experience in mixed farming. I think his stock is entirely too small for 100 acres of land. He keeps from six to ten milch cows, and as many young cattle. I keep from 25 to 30 milch cows, and as many young cattle, on 100 acres, which I feed principally with soiling crops and roots. I have my cows coming in about 1st March, and raise twenty calves, giving them new milk for one month, then skim milk and middlings to the 1st of May. Next, feed them middlings to 1st September, and then let them run on grass until it becomes cold enough to house them. They are then worth \$8.00 each, being \$160 for all. During the month that I feed the calves skim milk, I make butter, the herd yielding about 21 pounds per day, which I sell at 20 cents per pound, being \$120 for the month. I then send milk to the cheese factory for six months, which brings me in \$34.47 per cow, being for all \$1,034.10. I then make butter to the middle of January, making on an average of fourteen pounds per day, being 1,064 pounds, which I sell at 23 cents per pound, amounting to \$244.72, giving me a grand total for calves, butter and cheese, of \$1,504.82. Any person on as small a farm as 100 acres should not keep sheep. I did for a while, but found that they were too hard on the pasture, and did not do well on silage. If one or two pigs will eat all T. M.'s coarse grain, he does not raise much. I kept twelve brood sows which farrow in April; they generally average seven, which I sell at six months old; they then dress 155 pounds, which I sold for \$6.50 per 100 pounds, being \$846.30. I have the old ones fit for the market in August; they average 325 pounds each, which is generally worth \$6.00 per hundred, live weight, which is \$234 for old pigs.

As for poultry, I never reckoned what they made, but I kept 40 hens and it takes them all for home use. I farmed some time ago like T. M., with small stock, and sold grain, but by reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I found it was better to feed stock and enrich the farm instead of selling grain and impoverishing the land. I think if T. M. would read the F. A. thoroughly, he would be able to live, improve the farm, and have a handsome profit to lay by every year.

[NOTE.—We would be pleased to hear from the actual experience of others what they have been able to accomplish on their farms, no matter in what particular line of farming. Our correspondent, D. B., appears to have been getting a very good price for his hogs. —ED.]

I find by the thistles, easily, growing amount constant will pay plenty season, should until that, if ance, I hoe, an vesting s take wheat, crops for it after possible season any kind can be by get extra will pa crop w I ha can be in one cultivat during summer ging t but in one ye kinds come keep t my la better purpo

The great being Lists those which on the The 4 Septe receive Th alter sary y made Stock been mare cultu and l two and d card the o ing I and ones the l The secti of as the e char A se two the secti dow spec men rem sug ciat best ownr hibi The givi and l an i the effe mo sty be old tha the tim is l ric rec esp a lea ju pa an ne ex

How to Kill Weeds.

BY MR. E. D. TILLSON.

I find that with me there is no other way whereby the noxious weeds, such as the Canada thistles, rag-weeds and pigeon-weeds, can be so easily, cheaply and thoroughly eradicated as by growing fodder corn. In the first place, the extra amount of corn that you will get by thorough and constant cultivation, hoeing and stirring the land, will pay for all the extra labor. In order to completely subdue and kill all these weeds in one season, it is necessary that the cultivator and hoe should be kept going through the whole season until the corn is nearly full grown; and even after that, if I find any weeds have made their appearance, I have my men go through the rows with the hoe, and cut them out right up to the time of harvesting or taking off the corn. As soon as the corn is taken off I plough and sow the land to winter wheat, or if it is desired to use this land for spring crops for seeding down, I gang-plough and harrow it after taking off the corn, so that there is not a possible chance of the weeds getting a start, and one season cultivated in this way will kill out completely any kind of weeds. It is the cheapest way that it can be done, as you get pay for all the extra labor by getting extra heavy crops on account of the extra cultivation, and there is no other crop that will pay as well for the extra cultivation as the corn crop will.

I have found no way whereby Canada thistles can be completely subdued, and entirely killed out in one season, except by constant and thorough cultivation, and not letting them even see daylight during the whole season. Of course thorough summer-fallowing, frequently plowing and dragging the land all through the summer would do it, but in that way you would lose the use of your land one year, and that would not pay. I grow different kinds of crops in rotation, so as to have a corn crop come off every three or four years. By so doing I keep the weeds subdued, and in that way have got my land very clean. I find that it pays me much better on my sandy land to grow corn crops for this purpose than to grow root crops.

The Western Fair, London.

The lithographs and advertising matter of this great Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibition are being posted up throughout the country, and Prize Lists have been mailed to intending exhibitors and those interested in the progress of the annual fair, which has held a leading position among the best on the continent since its establishment in 1838. The date of the Western Fair of 1894 is from September 13th to the 22nd, and the closing date for receiving entries, September 6th.

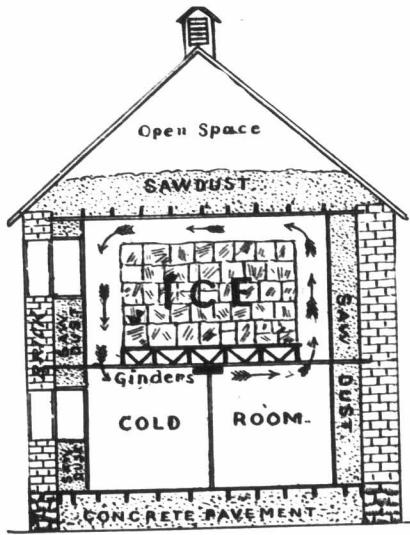
The Directorate never lose sight of the fact that alterations and additions in the prize list are necessary to keep up with the times, and have therefore made some very important changes in the Live Stock Departments. Coach Horse stallions have been given a section, for a beginning, and brood mares and yearlings have been added to the Agricultural and General Purpose classes. The Carriage and Roadster classes have each been divided into two parts for judging purposes—horses in harness, and horses on the line. This will enable the prize card to be attached to the winners earlier, and give the owners the benefit of their honors. In the Speeding Department five stake races are already filled and closed, comprising some of the very fastest ones; but of this very little can be said, as many of the horses will not be named until August 15th. The Cattle classes have been amended by making a section for cows 4 years old and upwards (instead of as heretofore, 3 years old and upwards), leaving the 3-year-old cows a section for themselves. This change applies to all the dairy and beef breeds. A section has been added to the Shorthorn class, for two animals, the offspring of one cow. As soon as the Association can see their way clear, a similar section should be added to all classes. The South-down and Shropshire Associations have again offered specials to their respective classes, as an encouragement to proper registration. The Swine classes remain the same, with the exception of the change suggested by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, that a section each for the best boar and best sow with four of their produce, all to be owned and the offspring to be bred by the exhibitor, be opened for each of the principal breeds. The Western Fair Directors have complied by giving one of their bronze medals for each section, and no doubt they will be handsomely rewarded by an increase in the number of animals shown. In the Poultry Department a radical change has been effected, turning it into a single bird show. This move was necessary to keep up with the present style of doing things, and will, the directors expect, be well received by the poultrymen, young and old, as they will be able to show many good birds that were debarred from showing heretofore, because they could not properly mate them. How many times it occurs that the cock bird may be "A1" and is beaten by an inferior on account of his mate, and vice versa. The Dairy Department has again received special attention, and this is but right; especially so in London, as this city is the centre of a great and growing dairy district, and one of the leading cheese markets of the Dominion. The judges selected by the Association, and we speak particularly of the Live Stock classes, are reliable and capable men, being in every case possible nominees of the Breeders' Associations; therefore, the exhibitors count on the awards being made accord-

ing to the merits of the animals, without regard to ownership. If any of our readers have not received a prize list and entry blank, it may be promptly obtained by sending your address to Mr. Thos. A. Browne, the Secretary. We bespeak for the Western Fair an increased entry and larger attendance than ever before. It will be remembered that stabling and space are allotted on receipt of entry, which means—first come, best served.

An Ice House.

BY W. N. REID.

In response to a request in the ADVOCATE, I submit herewith a plan of ice house, with cold chamber attached, which experience has proved to be a good one.



The building is 25 feet square, inside measurement, and 22 feet from the floor of the cold room to the ceiling over the ice. The outside wall is of brick, 13 inches thick. The walls should have solid stone foundation, and the floor of the ice house, which is over the cool room, must be well supported by solid posts in the cold room. To prevent drip into the cold room the ice is stored on tight, V-shaped troughs, which carry off the water. The floor of the cool room is best made of concrete. The doors must be double or triple, perfectly tight, and two of them must never be open at the same time. The cool room is 9 feet high, and the ice room 12 feet. The window in cool room has three sashes with air spaces between. Inside of the brick wall, and 16 or 18 inches from it, there is a board partition, and the space is filled with sawdust. The ice is cut square and packed solid in the ice room, leaving a space all around the ice. By this plan there is no sawdust in contact with the ice, and the air of the room circulates all around and over the ice. On the floor above the ice room there should be 2½ feet of well-packed sawdust.

Strawberry and Raspberry Culture.

Berry vines and canes grown this year produce fruit next year and die. The time will soon come when the strongest and most vigorous plants can be left while the old wood and vines should be removed and burned. The best care and cultivation should be given that which is to be depended on for next year's crop. The strawberry bed should be changed every two years. New plants should be set out every year, and thus secure better fruit and vigorous plants from the old grounds. Beds that have borne this year and are to be kept another year, should be mown closely with a scythe and burned as soon as dry. Many pests, both of insect and fungus, will thus be destroyed. Beds not to be used next year should be ploughed up at once. There will be time for a soiling crop of green manure or celery to be grown on the land this year. All plants showing disease should be dug out and burned as soon as observed. The plants in new beds should be allowed to run and take root to form matted rows, with clean paths between. Cultivating and hoeing should be continued. The Cultivator and Country Gentleman recommends protecting raspberries and blackberries from severe storms and other injuries. This is done by setting a post at the end of each row, and stringing No. 12 galvanized wire each side of the row, from post to post. Every twelve feet, between the posts, stakes should be driven for each wire, and in each stake a nail on which the wire should rest; the height of the nail to be changed from season to season, as required by the growth of the plants. This simple support will keep bushes in a uniform position and be convenient in cultivating and hoeing, mulching, trimming and picking fruit.

Mr. G. L. Burgess, in the Breeders' Gazette, recommends the following remedy for "milk fever": "1st.—Give one and one-half pounds of Epsom salts and one ounce of powdered ginger in one-half gallon of water. 2nd.—Mix together 10 ounces aromatic spirits of ammonia and twenty ounces of spirits of nitrous ether, and immediately after giving the first, give 3 ounces at a dose in a pint of cold water, and continue every half-hour until 5 doses are given; then give 3 ounces every hour until balance of medicine is used. Also, take one pound of ground mustard, mix with warm water, and rub in along the back; cover well to keep up the heat. This remedy is said to effect a cure in every case when taken in the very early stages of the disease.

DAIRY.

Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.

BY J. W. WHEATON, SECRETARY.

Dairy Instructor Millar has completed the tour of instruction in early cheesemaking outlined for him at the beginning of the season. Twenty factories were selected, so as to cover the chief dairy districts of Western Ontario. Arrangements were made for him to spend from two to three days at each of these factories, and give practical instruction to the makers in the various districts who might visit these places.

The results of this work have been good, and amply justify the action of the Executive Committee in arranging for this definite plan of work. The total attendance of cheesemakers at these places was about eighty, while at a number of the factories a large number of the patrons came to get information about the Babcock Tester, and the testing of milk. During the latter part of his tour, the attendance of makers was comparatively small; in some places, no doubt, owing to their own factories having begun operations, which prevented them from getting away.

Special reference might be made just here to Mr. Millar's visit to the Harrow factory, on May 24th. The majority of the people in the neighborhood, instead of going off on some pleasure excursion, gathered at the cheese factory to get an insight into the dairy business. This unusual interest in the work is, no doubt, due to the good work done by the Association last winter in holding a local convention at Harrow. There are also three new factories in operation in this district as a result of the interest and enthusiasm aroused by this local meeting.

The results of the local conventions held in other places have been equally beneficial, as have been the various local dairy meetings held under the auspices of the Western Association. To many, work of this kind may seem to lack direct results. But if it is effectual in arousing enthusiasm and keener interest in successful dairy farming, and in imparting unto those who may come in contact with it, practical methods, and specific information as to the best ways of carrying on the business successfully, it has to a very large extent fulfilled its mission; and if some consider the results as of no avail, it is because they have failed to apply the methods advocated, and have not used the information received to the best advantage. However, we are glad to say that there are not many of this kind among our Ontario dairymen. The remarkable success which our dairymen have made of the cheese industry of this Province is, without doubt, due to their readiness to apply new and improved methods, and to utilize to the best advantage the latest information and thought on the best practice in modern dairying which are constantly being brought before them through the conventions and meetings held by the Dairymen's Association, and by that ever present medium, the press. So long as our dairymen are ready and willing to assimilate and put into practice all improved methods relating to their business, there will be no danger about our maintaining our present high position as regards the quality of our cheese, and of still further improving it, and developing to as great an extent the butter industry.

Mr. Millar has already begun his regular work of travelling instructor and inspector. Applications for his services in this line are coming in very fast. One of the good features of this work, so far, is that his services have been and are in greater demand for giving instruction in cheesemaking, rather than for milk inspection.

This is as it should be, and the sooner our factory men adopt the system of paying for milk by the Babcock test, and get rid of the inducements to tamper with milk, the sooner will they be in the very front rank of progressive dairying, and be free from those unpleasanties and hard feelings which always accompany the prosecution of patrons of cheese factories for skimming or watering milk.

Parties desiring the services of the Inspector can secure them by applying to the Secretary of the Association, London. The charge for such services is \$7.50 for each visit; this amount to include all travelling expenses.

Letters asking for information and other reports indicate that there will be about twenty new cheese factories in operation in Western Ontario this season. A few of these are in sections where they are not needed, and where there is enough factory accommodation for the farmers. Most of them, however, are in new sections where dairying is comparatively undeveloped, and where they are needed and will do the most good. There is also a considerable increase in the number of factories paying by test this season. These are chiefly in the newer cheese districts, and in some of the smaller factories.

The Secretary will shortly issue a circular to the factory men in Western Ontario, asking for special information in regard to the working of the Babcock Tester, and paying for milk by the percentage of butterfat, and such other phases of dairying as may be profitable to the dairymen and to the trade to have definite information about. It is sincerely hoped that every factoryman who receives a copy will answer the questions as fully as possible, and return the answers, so that our knowledge of some of the newer features of dairy practice in Western Ontario may be as full and complete as possible.

Official Tests of Cows.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station has arranged to supervise tests of dairy herds, and in exceptional cases, of individual cows, owned or exhibited in Illinois. The Station, through its representative, shall receive full information as to breeding, age, time of calving, date when bred, and treatment of the cows prior to the test; also have full opportunity to determine the quantity and kinds of food used, and the methods of feeding and treatment during the tests, with privilege of taking samples of food for inspection or analysis, as well as the quantity and quality of the milk or butter product. The results of the tests, duly certified by the Station, will be furnished as soon as determined to the owners of the cows, or to the associations under whose auspices the tests are made. The Station shall have the right to make publication of the results obtained, but no publication will be made without the consent of owners or associations until the completion of any public competition in which cows have been entered. This enterprise looks like a move in the right direction, as many private tests recorded appears to many unreasonably high, therefore, inaccurate, while tests conducted by the State will leave no room for doubt as to a cow's or herd's abilities. Similar tests are being conducted in other States by Experimental Station authorities.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Miscellaneous.

POTATO BUGS.

G. G. ROBB, Kazubazna:—"What amount of pure Paris Green is necessary to mix with a barrel of plaster to kill potato bugs?"
[About 1 part to 100 gives good results, or about 3 pounds to a barrel of plaster.]

FARM VETERINARY PRACTICE.

S. COOPER, Medicine Hat:—"Will you please answer, in the next issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, what, in your opinion, is the most suitable book as a doctor book for cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, etc., and the address and price, and where it can be had? I want a good one at any price."
["Law's Farmers' Veterinary Adviser" we would recommend, and it may be obtained through this office at the publishers' price, \$3.]

ENQUIRY FOR BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

JAMES C. COOPER:—"Please inform me, through the ADVOCATE, if there are any of the Brown Swiss breed of cattle in Canada, or how could a person get one from the United States? Would they be permitted to be brought over without much trouble?"

[We do not know that there are any Brown Swiss cattle in Canada. They can be brought into Canada for breeding purposes, duty free, but would require to spend 90 days in quarantine, cost of keep there being charged. As to breeders, write Mr. N. S. Fish, Groton, Conn., Secretary of the U. S. Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association.]

WORLD'S FAIR DAIRY TRIALS.

D. M.:—"What breeds competed in the World's Fair milking trials, and what was the result?"
[Jerseys, Guernseys and Shorthorns, the first named taking first honors, both in the butter and cheesemaking competitions. Our space is too limited to give the statistical results.]

RAPE AS A FOOD FOR MILK.

DAIRYMAN:—"I am thinking of sowing rape as a supplementary fall food for cows. Will it spoil the flavor of milk? I heard it stated at a dairy association meeting that it was worse than turnips."

[At the Experiment Station, at Guelph, an experiment to ascertain the value of rape for feeding milch cows was conducted; commenced October 20, 1892, and lasted 53 days. Four cows were chosen and divided into two groups. The test was divided into 4 periods. During the second and fourth rape was given, and during the first and third no rape was fed. The cows each received 5 pounds of meal per day throughout the experiment. This, along with pasture, formed the ration of the first period; and the meal, along with hay and ensilage, formed the ration of the third period. Group I. was allowed 10 pounds of green rape per day and all the hay they would eat, and group II. received all the rape they would eat, but no hay. The average daily amount of rape eaten by each animal in group II. was 75.7 pounds. The following was the average daily amount of milk obtained from each animal in each group:

Group I. Ration with rape—19.13 pounds of milk.
Group I. Without rape—17.25 pounds of milk.
Group II. With rape—18.20 pounds of milk.
Group II. Without rape—17.71 pounds of milk.
The rape was fed both before and after milking, and the milk, after being tested in several families, was reported to be perfectly good, with no perceptible taint of any kind. The Babcock test showed the butterfat slightly higher in milk from the rape ration.

VETERINARY.

Dentition and Dental Diseases of Farm Animals.

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

(Continued from page 261.)

PART III.—SHEEP.

Anyone who has read the previous chapter on the teeth of the ox will very readily understand that the terms made use of for the purpose of description will be again used. In regard to the teeth of the sheep, they correspond in all general points, excepting in regard to size.

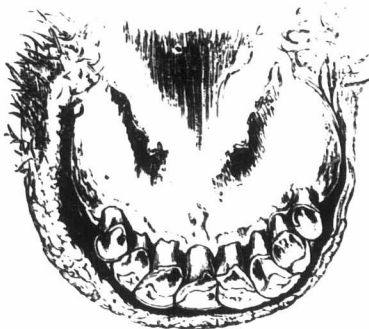
At birth, the arrangement of incisors of the lamb is peculiar; the whole of the temporary or milk-teeth may be seen in outline beneath the gum.

By the end of the fourth week the central incisors are most advanced.

Next in order come the laterals, leaving the middle and corner teeth much below them; very often the cutting edges of the molars are quite through the gum. We have no means, so far as we can judge, that will guide the expert to a correct opinion of the age between the eruption of the temporary teeth, at one month, and cutting the permanent broad teeth, at one year old.

At three months, the fourth permanent molar is just through; at nine months, the fifth.

At one year old the teeth will present the following appearance: The incisors are worn on their upper surface, especially the central and middle, but the corners are not worn unless feeding on roots; then some of the incisors may be broken off, and the central permanent incisors cut, but they are never perfectly level at this age.



[Figure 20—Incisors of sheep at 1 year.]

Figure No. 20 shows the average state of the temporary teeth at one year, if not broken by eating turnips, etc. The first broad teeth, or central pair, are usually cut and well up at fifteen months; at eighteen months the sixth permanent molar is cut, and the second pair of incisors about

one year and ten months. Soon after the sheep reaches one year and six months, the sixth molar begins to protrude through the gums.

When sheep are exhibited as under two years of age, and are found to have six broad permanent teeth, further evidence should be sought in the condition of the molars, for it is a pretty well known fact among sheep breeders that six broad



[Figure 21 Shows the appearance of the teeth at two years old.]

permanent teeth will indicate the animal to be above two years and three months old, but they may be present at twenty-two months without doubt. See figure 21.

At 3 years old the corner incisor teeth are usually up, or about this age, although in some rare cases they do not appear until the sheep is nearly four years old, and the central pair worn, as may be seen in figure 22.

No difficulty should be experienced in deciding whether an animal is three or four years old, if the state of the incisors is taken into account and the marks of wear observed.



[Figure 22—Incisors of sheep at 3 years.]



[Figure 23—Incisors of sheep at 4 years.]

At four years of age the six broad teeth will show marks of wear; the central incisors especially will be worn hollow. These appearances of the mouth of a sheep at that age may be seen in figure 23.

After the age of four years very little evidence can be gained from the inspection of the teeth. There is one disease, or rather complaint, that may be said to be due to the teeth, known locally in the few districts of Lincoln (Eng.) as stretches, due to indigestion. It is more prevalent during the spring than at any other season, although cases are sometimes met with at any time when the flock is fed on hay or straw. A sheep attacked by this complaint suffers intense pain, and stretches every few minutes—hence the name.

The simplest and most effective remedy is to take the sheep by the hind legs and hold them, head downwards, for a few minutes. This may not appear a very humane method; but it will often be the means of saving life, and is therefore justifiable.

POULTRY.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

While planning to go away and present the poultry subject at some May and June institutes, I simply hastened those home operations which were demanded anyway. My old, fat and mischievous hens must go to market before the bulk of farm chickens come on, when adult fowls fall in demand and price. At selling time, the larger carcasses of the larger breeds help to make up for the less number of eggs laid. I am here reminded of an institute question, namely, how tell the older fowls? We decided that faded and rougher legs, longer necks, and, above all, intimate acquaintance with our own fowls would guide us aright. Hence, I have never bought any of the punches, from 25 cents up, advertised in the poultry papers, and which many use to make a hole or holes in the web of one or both feet. It is called comparatively painless, and necessary for large flocks, so that no mistakes be made in selling. It is not always the longest life which has most in it, because pullets are our best layers; but old hens, as they moult tardily, can be trusted for our late summer laying, and after they moult again, being well seasoned and toughened, often prove our best January layers. Neither people nor animals should die before their proper time; hence I always save some of the best hens, and pyrethrum them thoroughly before the next step of progress, which is graduating my chickens, or early introducing them in the house where their days are mainly to be spent. Train up chick in the way she should go, and when she is old she will not depart from it. But there is more preparation for the reception of those chickens. This year, as usual, my movable nests and platforms were taken outdoors, and both houses had their walls swept down. Two of my neighbors have hinged covers over their stationary nests, but even that is far inferior to movable nest-boxes in point of thorough cleaning. My perches and nest-boxes were kerosene, and the latter refilled. I have had young fowls made lame when kerosene was applied to their legs, and many poulterers fear the oil; but, put on perches several hours before night, I am sure no such results follow. While I was turning kerosene into every crack of my nest-boxes, I noticed the extra seams and the pieces which had been set into my once perforated, or sort of slatted, nest-bottoms, that someone told me were needed for ventilation. When that old hen, from a horse collar on a bare board, brought off eighteen, and another from the hay-mow brought off sixteen chicks, I had a "revelation" on the subject of ventilation. Who ventilated their nests, and who bothered as I have done to keep nest-fillings from sifting out? My nests were not hard to clean this year, because few or no eggs had been broken therein, and I do find, after repeated trials, that crushed shell and bone help to put better coverings on biddy's eggs. Strong shells are what a sitter needs to start with, too, as she herself gradually rubs them thin. Tired of hand-picking bark and chunks, I tried first a perforated pan, then an old steamer, and, at my father's suggestion, finally a coarse sieve from the fanning mill, which last plan satisfactorily sorted my sawdust for nests. While I prepared my nests, a man coated the first house with hot whitewash. I put one-half ounce carbolic acid in a candy pail of the wash, cautiously turning away my face as I stirred in the strong acid. I also kept hot water on hand to renew heat of mixture. I got other nests done in time to be fumigated with second house. We forgot to provide for live coals, but a charcoal fire, after started, burned much brighter, so fiercely, in fact, that we watched it carefully through the window. Since calling dust a better application than lime on manure, my attention has been directed to plaster, which holds elements in-

stead of freeing them like lime. I did use plaster one year satisfactorily, but it is more lumpy and more expensive than soil.

Fowls are not very particular about the looks of their house, outside or in, so that it is warm; hence I planned to make them still snugger next winter, but could have a carpenter's and my father's help in May, so concluded the best time to do anything was when one had a chance, and that I better improve the present, not knowing how much I might be hindered in the future. In the first place, my double-walled house filled with sawdust, 16 x 10, cost \$25, and my father did the work. Both houses have "A" roofs and eight foot posts, but proved too high and cold, therefore in each an attic was made of loose boards, both together costing some \$3. The papered house, 16 x 12, cost \$35, including carpenter's assistance. Its studdings were exposed, since sheathing, paper and boarding were all on outside. Now, I have had that whole house ceiled with flooring, over "buckskin paper," and the same done overhead to the other house, at a total cost of a little more than \$20, my father helping the carpenter not counted. The shed with first house is twelve feet square, eight feet high in front, three feet back, and lumber and work cost \$10. My father and I built the second shed, ten feet square, six feet high in front, slanting clear to ground behind, and costing \$3. Each in front is boarded down from top two feet. So, for about \$100 in money, I have accommodations better than the average, for 75 or 100 fowls. I believe single doors often defeat double walls; hence, while the ceiling was in progress, I got the doors of both houses thus corrected, and think my maid servants will have added encouragement in these plain but honest and comfortable structures. "Uncle Eben" well says: "Doan put yer min' too much on outward decorations. Hit am bettah ter hab er cabbage under yer wais'coat dan er chrysanthemum in yer button-hole." Long ago I had helped do everything except lay foundation walls of my houses, but I added another experience this season. Saturday noon, the carpenter, in order to set out some plants for his wife, left his ceiling not quite done, with neither nests nor roosts in place; so my father and I, neither of us carpenters, had to finish. When we were done, somewhere about six o'clock, I was so tired I could have planted myself right then and there. Among other things, I had "evolved out of my own consciousness" a new roost, but "that is another story," as Rudyard Kipling would say.

Laying Hens.

BY JOHN J. LENTON.

Perhaps it is not generally observed, but many fowls well spent in laying, as well as in age, are subject to rheumatism, from which they seldom recover. Either the legs are knotted and drawn out of shape, rendering locomotion difficult, or the body becomes withered and misshapen. All this is brought about by weakness and exposure to the weather, and to sudden changes while the body is in a wearied condition. For this reason it behooves us to weed out the flock well in the fall, and kill off all weakly ones, as they will never pay their winter's keeping, even if they survive. Hens for laying purposes should be selected by the points, just as we choose our cows for the dairy. A poor layer is just as worthless as a poor milker in the dairy. A hen with a square build, straight up and down behind, with short sides and body, tipping ahead, with short tail and short, thick neck and fluffy head, is seldom a good egg-producer. Choose a hen with a long, boat-shaped body, not over large for the breed, with long, well folded tail and wings; a rather lengthy, slim neck, more conspicuous for its thinness than length; a small, neat head, rather long than deep; a bright eye, quick, vivacious movements, and, if a pullet, one that is somewhat leggy.

For a good layer there should not be too much fullness of body below the vent, and a small, pointed rump. This rule applies to the smaller breeds, many of which show the squirrel tail. This tail is objectionable when too far down on the back, but when only moderately so it gives the bird a stylish appearance. Still, among the squirrel-tail birds there are many excellent layers, as the other points are predominant. A large, thin comb, united with proportionate wattles, denotes a good layer. Add to these a strong constitution, able to withstand the drain of egg-production through all the inclemencies of weather, and you have a bird that will treble or quadruple her weight in eggs during the course of the year.

When mating birds with an eye to the production of the greatest quantity of eggs, select for the sire a bird of medium size, neat, compact and close built, with long legs and ample tail, slender neck, a fine, small head, not given to fullness or bloat, a small fluff, the abdomen sloping to the breast bone, and legs carried close together. The hens should have legs wider apart. Neither rooster nor hen should be so long-legged as to present a stilted appearance, but be so proportioned as to present a pleasing and rather stylish appearance.

Good feeding will not always bring about the production of eggs, although without it we cannot reasonably expect either flesh or eggs. But when we want good layers, feed will tell amazingly. A

good layer is generally a handsome bird. No hen which has really settled down to every-day laying ever spent much time in hunting for a nest; neither will she drop her egg in a roughly-made nest. She generally understands her business, and when the time comes, knows where her nest is. She deposits her egg and is off again hunting for more material wherewith to replace the waste and keep the working organs supplied. The nest is merely for sitters, not for layers. People in general are too careless in their treatment of fowls, not realizing, as they should, the nervous weakness that renders them impatient of fright, or a lack of nourishing food and drink. From these deficiencies injuries are often received that remain for life. Fowls soon recognize a strange countenance, or even voice, and endeavor to flee or hide from sight. In doing this, bruises of the body or limbs occur that we do not observe, by which the fowl is rendered useless, or left in a suffering condition. A little forethought or warning of danger often averts this evil.

In order that the flocks of layers may be profitable, they must be visited often, and the nature of their requirements studied. It will not always answer to throw them a stinted portion of feed once or twice a day, and perhaps once in twenty-four hours dash a scant supply of water into their vessels, without removing the filth and dregs accumulated the day before. Every drinking vessel should be emptied and rinsed each day. Bad water produces disease. There is little danger of the egg business being overdone. Good, large, fresh eggs are in as good demand as they were five years ago.

Mrs. Tilson.

Mrs. Ida E. Tilson, of West Salem, Wis., whose articles in the columns of the ADVOCATE, on the "Care and Management of Poultry on the Farm," have been appreciated, in the course of a letter to our office states that she has been away for a month's tour, attending and lecturing on poultry topics at the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes.

She says: "I have heard only favorable reports of the institutes, and hope we did good work. The Superintendent and his assistant are men long identified with Minnesota. There were two of us from Wisconsin, two from Canada, the stenographer and Mr. Carlyle, our young dairyman, and two professors from the Agricultural College, Prof. M. H. Reynolds and Prof. Shaw, the latter also formerly of Canada.

"I have gathered considerable material, which I shall at once get about to classify and use, and I am delighted with the climate and resources of Minnesota, which seems to me the 'Empire State' of the West, having more rain than the Dakotas, less waste land than Wisconsin, and more variety than Illinois or Iowa."

Poultry Notes.

Tuberculosis is reported to have broken out among the poultry on ex-Vice-President Morton's farm, and that they had to kill 400 head of their White Plymouth Rocks, and are keeping close watch of the balance of the flocks, and as soon as one is seen to be affected it will be killed. Those killed were cremated. It is said that they contracted the disease from running over the pasture used by his herd of cattle, which suffered from the same trouble last year.

In Poultry (Eng.) we read of a new source from which hens acquired the habit of feather-eating—lice. The correspondent says: "Their continuous biting and blood-sucking irritates the hen and causes her to scratch and pick the feathers; as Mr. Cook says, their feeding ground is at the root of the feathers, and the hen, in trying to ease herself from these pests, picks at them and frequently plucks out the feathers, and finding a succulent matter in the stem's root, eats it, and in time becomes a noted feather-eater."

The Poultry Herald gives the following figures from advance sheets of census report of the number of chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks in the United States, June 1st, 1890: Chickens, 258,871,125; turkeys, 10,844,060; geese, 8,140,175; ducks, 7,544,090. No money value was given in report, but placing the value for chickens at 50c. each; turkeys, 75c. each; geese, 75c. each, and ducks, 50c. each, we find the nice little sum of \$147,670,778 75 represented in our poultry stock. The same report gives the number of eggs produced during 1889 at 818,249,201 dozens, which, at an average price of 15c., would amount to \$121,737,380.15.

Currant bushes often seem to have a much weaker growth than should be natural to them. When such weakened branches are cut across they will often be found hollow, from the work of the currant stem-borer. Before winter comes the larva crawls out and goes into the earth to undergo its transformation. If the affected branches be cut away and burned early in autumn, the larva are destroyed. The puncture on the stem where the egg was deposited can easily be detected. —Mechanics Monthly.



THE STORY.

Love at "The Ship."

Far down the beach were two men and a boat. They were stalwart men, and the elder was busy shaking from the meshes of a dragnet entangled tufts of maroon and brown seaweed. "Poor drafts, Shelah," said the net shaker, looking philosophically into the basket that held the fish.

"Poor enough, Master Reeks. Is it home now?" "Ay, lad, home it is. Get in the boat, Shelah."

The young man jumped into the boat and took the oars. The other shoved off, and when he was knee deep in the salt water clambered in after him.

"Shelah," said Reeks, speaking of a sudden, "when are you going to marry my Jen?"

There came a little extra color into Shelah's smooth, tanned cheeks. "I don't know, master," he said.

"Ah," said Reeks, with a sigh, "I wish her mother was alive."

"Why, old Tom?" asked Shelah.

"To steer her, lad. I'm afeerd my hand is a bit too heavy on the tiller for a dainty craft like my Jen. She wants a woman at her helm, or a husband."

"What makes you say that?" asked Shelah, resting on his oars.

"I'll tell you, lad," he said slowly. "It's been on my mind a long time, an' now I'll tell ye. I don't like the comin' and goin' of that young brewer of urchin, Mr. Cyril Rivington."

"Now, in my father's time, an' in my time, the old 'ship' might ha' tumbled about our ears for all the brewer cared or troubled. But since this here young chap ha' come from abroad, an' his father ha' taken him into partnership, things ha' altered."

"Nigh on every day he's a-ridin' up to know if we want anything done. I shouldn't care how many times he come, Shelah, if it warn't for Jen. I'm afeerd that his fine hoss an' his velvet coat an' his leggins an' his watch chain may dazzle her, lad."

"Jen is all right," said Shelah, firmly.

"So she is, my lad, but she'd be a lot better married. An' so, between man an' man, my lad, I want to know when you are goin' to marry her?"

"I'd marry her to-morrow," said Shelah, wistfully, "if she'd have me, master."

Reeks looked at him steadily for a moment.

"Shelah Baxter," he said, solemnly, "you ain't got the pluck of a mouse. W' women, I mean," pursued Reeks.

"There ain't a man in the whole village, Shelah, that could put you on your back. But w' women!" he snorted. "Why, man, alive, the bolder you are w' a woman the better she likes ye. Now I ha' got a bit and you ha' got a boat of your own, an' what's to purvent you to two a-sittin' down together? Pluck up, Shelah, say I ha' no more shilly-shallyin'."

Shelah's suspended oars fell splash upon the sea, and for a moment the boat seemed to raise up and fly bodily over the top of a wave, so hard did he pull.

"Master," he said deliberately, "can you read writin'?"

"No," said Reeks, "I can't. Why?"

"Because, if you could, I wanted you to read this." He held out a sheet of pink note paper. It was soiled with fish scales and tobacco dust, but even now retained a sweet and subtle perfume.

Reeks took it gingerly, held it three different ways and narrowly scanned it.

"All I can make out, lad," he said, "is these here."

"What are they?" cried Shelah, eagerly.

"Kisses," said Reeks, solemnly; "10 on 'em."

"Kisses," repeated Shelah, vacantly. In sudden fury he snatched the paper, and doubling it in a ball, threw it far over the waves.

"Now," said Reeks, as he jumped out, "I'll stow away, lad. Go you up to the 'Ship'. It's about time you and Jen came to an understandin'. Pluck up, Shelah, and remember there's allus ways an' means of winnin' a woman. He winked and nodded.

Shelah slowly descended the mound and walked toward the inn. The "Ship's" sign could be seen long before the inn. Within a few paces of the sign Shelah halted. He could hear a horse's hoofs pawing the ground. He was soon regaled with a little whistling, then the softly hummed verse of a song.

There next sounded some loud laughter, a step on the tiled path of the inn, then the singer spoke.

"I drink your health, my charmer," he said, "in the Rivington brew." After that he spoke lower, but the words reached Shelah's ears:

"You got my note, Jenny, but you never came. Why was that?"

"I was afraid! And, oh, what would father say if he knew that you sent me that note with all those—those?" The musical voice ended suddenly.

"Kisses, Jenny," finished the horseman. "Well, I don't know. I don't particularly care. Love is altogether reckless; and for you, my gypsy, I would risk anything. Now tell me, Jenny, when can you meet me alone? It is a small favor for a lover to ask. When shall it be?"

Jenny was silent.

"Jenny," said the rider, seriously, "do you love me?"

Holding his breath, Shelah waited for the answer. It was inaudible.

"Come a little closer, Jenny," said the horseman, gayly; "kisses on paper are nothing to kisses in—"

"Hush!" cried Jenny; "someone else is coming!"

It was Shelah. He rounded the corner in time to see Mr. Cyril Rivington riding away.

With his head bowed, Shelah crossed the threshold of the inn door. He was met inside by a pretty, brown-cheeked girl, whose face had a heightened and rather unusual bloom. At sight of Shelah she looked disconcerted.

"Jen, lass," he said, "I want to speak to you. I want to ask you somethin'."

"Well, then," said Jenny, "say it quick. What is it?"

"It's this," said Shelah, and his voice shook a little. "We ha' been sweetheartin' for a long time, and I want to know when we are going to get married, Jen?"

"Never!" she said, softly.

"Never!" he repeated, huskily.

"I should only make you wretched. I want you to give me up—to forget me, Shelah."

"Give you up, Jen! Give you up, miss! Give up my life—ask me for that, Jen, but don't ask me to give you up, sweet-heart, for I do so love you, my dear."

Jenny's lips quivered, and her eyes began to fill with tears, but she kept her face to the window.

"It would break my heart to marry you," she said, "for I love someone else."

"You love someone else?" said Shelah, mechanically.

"Yes, and he is going to marry me. So, you see, Shelah, it would be wrong for me to marry you. I should be always miserable and wretched, and I should make you miserable and wretched, too, so please, dear Shelah, let me go and—"

and forget me.

White and still sat Shelah; then heavily and wearily he rose—

Jenny uncovered her face for a moment. At the sight of his, she hid it again.

"Forget you, lass," he said, "I never can." Moved, perhaps by the thought of what might have been, he leaned down and gently pressed his lips to her forehead.

"But if giving you up, lass," he proceeded, huskily, "will make you happy, why Jen"—there was an agonizing ring in his voice—"why, I give you up."

When she looked around again he was gone.

All that night it froze hard, and the calm sea lay moaning like a dog on its chain. Shelah heard it as he stood in the lonely sentry box of the lifeboat lookout.

As usual, Shelah called at the "Ship" for Tom Reeks. He had barely entered when he heard a horse's hoofs on the hard road. A horseman reined up at the inn, and Shelah drew back into the shadow.

"Shelah!" It was Jenny who spoke. She stood, white and trembling on the cellar steps. "Will—will you take him this?"

Strangely fascinated at being called upon for such an act, Shelah took from her the measure of sparkling ale, and like a man in a dream, carried it to the door. With his head down he walked up to the rider.

A loud "Hem!" caused him to start and look up. Instead of the young brewer, he was facing the old one.

"No, my man," he said, "I don't care for anything as early as this. If you'll have the goodness to hold my horse while I dismount—I want to see the landlord. Is he in?"

Rivington, Sr. was a pleasant, chatty old gentleman, and he soon disclosed the object of his visit. A ball was going to be held at Herringbourne town hall, and he was distributing invitations to such of his tenants as chose to attend. As he was passing—quite by accident, he assured them—he felt he ought not to miss the landlord of the "Ship." There were the tickets, and he hoped that Reeks and his daughter would attend.

"I forgot to mention," he said blandly, as Reeks, after expressing his thanks, took them up, "that this ball is to be held in honor of my son Cyril's marriage. He is to be married this week to the daughter of a very old friend of mine—a man of Kent."

As he finished, a low, sobbing cry startled all but Shelah. A beer warmer had rattled to the floor, and Jenny stood vacantly staring into a little lake of the spilled liquid at her feet.

THE QUIET HOUR.

"How Wonderful."

He answered all my prayer abundantly,
And crowned the work that to His feet I brought.
With blessing more than I had asked or thought—
A blessing undisguised, and fair, and free,
I stood amazed, and whispered: "Can it be
That He hath granted all the boon I sought?
How wonderful that He for me hath wrought!
How wonderful that He hath answered me!"
O, faithless heart! He said that He would hear
And answer thy poor prayer, and He hath heard
And proved His promise. Wherefore didst thou fear?
Why marvel that thy Lord hath kept His word?
More wonderful if He should fail to bless
Expectant faith and prayer with good success!

The Secret of Success in Prayer.

Prayer is, without doubt, the great means of advance in personal religion and the spiritual life. But it is surprising, and most disheartening, how very little proportion the progress of religious persons bears to their prayers. Were the prayers formal—that is, were they said without seriousness and attention, and without any corresponding effort to amend the life—of course the reason of this barrenness would be plain. But this is by no means the case. The petitioner, in the case which we are supposing, seriously and earnestly desires spiritual blessings. He gives serious and close attention to the words which he employs in prayer. He strives to realize, when he employs them, the awful Presence of God. Yet, somehow or other, the prayer is not so success-

ful as it should be. It may calm his mind, quiet his spirit, spread a general sensation of happiness over his soul—these are what may be called the natural influences of prayer—but it does not seem that he is substantially the better for it. There is a great mass of prayer, and very little sensible improvement—very little growth in grace. Years roll on, and his character is still very stagnant, in any spiritual view of it; excellent, upright and devout, as far as man can mark, he has not made much progress in Divine things. The many, many words of prayer seem spoken in the air; they are sent forth into the vast world of spirits, like Noah's raven from the Ark, never to return again.

It is no marvel that God withholds the blessing if we never seriously believed that He could or would bestow it. Having prayed, "Show me a token for



AURORA.

"Why, what's the matter, lass?" said Reeks, "you look as white as a ghost."

"Nothing, father," she answered, faintly; "nothing only the heat of the fire."

Shelah Baxter came out of the "Ship" and walked aimlessly down to his boat. The surf was boiling on the Scroby, and great rollers with foaming crests were racing in and tumbling upon the sunlit beach.

He stood awhile absently watching the little fountains which their recoil left bubbling in the sand, then mounted the tall hillock to look for Reeks. On the top he started, and his tan cheeks grew pale.

At the base of the mound by a dwarf clump of furze sat a girl, sobbing violently. She was Jenny Reeks. He descended the side she was on and gently touched her shoulder.

Through her tear-brimmed eyes she looked into his face. Not a word of reproach. Only in his eyes was the love that had been so constant and true.

With a little catching of her breath, Jenny rose and drew back. Then, with a convulsive cry, she flung her arms wildly around his neck, and there she sobbed until—she could sob no more. When they went back to the "Ship" Reeks met them at the door. Something in their attitude made him softly whistle. It seemed as if Shelah had taken his advice and plucked up at last.—Chambers' Journal.

A Tramp (Very Much) Abroad.

A vagrant, carrying spurious papers, was arrested by the gendarmes, who were not prepared to stand any nonsense. They asked him to produce his papers. The tramp showed them a passport which he had stolen, the bearer of which was described as having a wooden leg.

"Why, that is a false passport you have got there!" said one of the policemen; "where is your wooden leg?"

"Confusion of tramp, who was not prepared for this emergency. After a moment's hesitation he

"Well, Monsieur le gendarme; I never would have said I'm travelling!"—L'Evenement.

ful as it should be. It may calm his mind, quiet his spirit, spread a general sensation of happiness over his soul—these are what may be called the natural influences of prayer—but it does not seem that he is substantially the better for it. There is a great mass of prayer, and very little sensible improvement—very little growth in grace. Years roll on, and his character is still very stagnant, in any spiritual view of it; excellent, upright and devout, as far as man can mark, he has not made much progress in Divine things. The many, many words of prayer seem spoken in the air; they are sent forth into the vast world of spirits, like Noah's raven from the Ark, never to return again.

Is this true as a general description, if not to the full extent, of any one who reads these lines? Then, let me invite such a person to consider the secret of successful prayer, as explained by our Lord Himself (St. Luke, XI., 13). May it not be that your words are not of power, because they are not words of Faith? You pray rather as a duty than in the definite expectation of anything to be gained by it. You pray attentively, seriously, devoutly, and go your way with a feeling of satisfaction that you have done well upon the whole, and there the matter ends. In the ancient augury by birds, as soon as the augur had made the preliminary arrangements—covered his head, marked out the heavens with his staff, and uttered his prayer—he stayed on the spot, watching for the first appearance of the birds; he was on the lookout for the result. But this is just what many Christians fail to do in regard to their prayers; they have no expectation of being benefited by them; they do not look for the blessing to which the prayer entitles them. If, some day, after praying for the light of God's Spirit, they were to find in the study of His

good," let us wait, like the augurs, looking up to Heaven until the token comes. "Though it tarry, wait for it: because it will surely come, it will not tarry."

Strive to acquire the habit of asking definitely for particular graces of which you stand in need, and if expecting a definite result, do not forget the petition; always have it in your mind's eye; try to expect an answer—to assure yourself, on grounds of simple reason, that, as you have sown, so you will, in due season, reap.—Selected from Thoughts on Personal Religion.

"He shall give thee the desires of thy heart."—Psalms, XXXVII., 4.

If our love were but more simple,
We should take Him at His word;
And our lives would be all sunshine,
In the sweetness of our Lord.

Little Things.

A good-bye kiss is a little thing,
With your hand on the door to go,
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare,
After the toil of the day,
But it smooths the furrows out of the care,
And lines on the forehead you once called fair
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind,
I love you, my dear," each night;
But it sends a thrill through the heart, I find
For love is tender, as love is blind—
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress,
We like, but we do not give;
It seems so easy some souls to bless,
But we dole love grudg'ingly, less and less,
Till it is bitter, and hard to live.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Chats Upon the Porch—II.

"Now, in the matter of books," said the City Woman, looking thoughtfully down the lane, "I think every farm should have its household library, and every farm settlement its little lending library."

"Two miles from here is Cross Corners, with its post office, store, church and school. Twice a day the train stops there to throw off the mail. Every evening the farmers in the immediate vicinity gather at the store for some bit of barter, a little purchase, and a good deal of gossip. Now, why should there not be a small lending library in the general store, or up-stairs in the wee best room above it; one belonging to the dozen farmers in the neighborhood? It might be confined to half-a-dozen good monthly magazines, and as many illustrated weekly papers, or it might consist of the works of the standard novelists and poets."

"For a young man or woman to have read all of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Shakespeare, and the chief modern poets, means a fair degree of cultivation. To read and re-read until every character and situation has become familiar, and the words of the writers drop in unconscious phrasing from our lips, means both strength and breadth of thought and polish of language."

"With such books for a standard, and the incoming magazines and papers to keep the thoughts freshly circulating, and hold their readers in touch with the outside world, the Cross Corners library would be sufficiently well-equipped and an 'unmeasured boon.'"

"What about the cost of it?" queried the farmer, dubiously, as he pressed the tobacco down into his pipe-bowl with a brown finger-tip.

"The cost of it," echoed the City Woman. "Well, the works of the standard novelists and poets may be had for very little. There are cheap editions. They are given away with pounds of tea, and newspaper subscriptions," she laughed. "But I should advise for your library well-bound volumes, clearly printed and finely illustrated. One derives much of conscious pleasure and unconscious education from good editions."

"Now, don't you think," she continued, persuasively, "that a social or strawberry festival, or a winter concert, such as you country people can so successfully arrange, would provide sufficient funds to start your library, while such an entertainment repeated annually would yield the ten or twelve dollars for the magazine subscriptions?"

"For I do believe in books. Man cannot live by bread alone; but with bread and books—the words that proceed, you know—he can get along very nicely. Have books, I say—the best books, if possible; but if not, the next best. Isn't it Oliver Wendell Holmes who says: 'Foolish books are like boats upon the sea of wisdom; and some of the wisdom will leak in, anyhow.'"

"Mary and I have the egg money and the berry picking. We might manage a book every month or so," said the house mother, thoughtfully. "Maybe we have made a mistake in saving it all up. What books would you advise, now, for us? We haven't much learning. We'd just like something pretty and restful like, to read in the afternoons, after the work's done up."

"First, have books with laughter in them," answered the City Woman, smiling. "Out here, on the farms, you grow altogether too grave. Jerome's Three Men in a Boat; Barrie's Thrums, and Auld Licht Idylls; Mark Twain's Tramp Abroad, and Tom Sawyer; Kipling's Plain Tales From the Hills, and every other book of this brilliant writer."

"And for sweetness and womanly ways, all of Mrs. Whitney's books, Mrs. Burnett's Kate Douglas Wiggin's pretty stories; even any of the Fanny books, by Mrs. Alden. These are very simple, yet pretty, womanly writers."

"A trifle deeper are the 'Autocrat,' by Dr. Holmes; 'Prue and I,' by Curtis, and Drummond's Essays. Yet these to me come before any other. And any one of these may be had for fifty cents."

"I do not suggest any novels of the day," said the City Woman. "They are too pessimistic. Out here in the heart of the fields and the forest trees you want only romance, and fun and nobler gentleness of thought."

"That's all I want anywhere," she broke off, emphatically. "I hate morbidness and sentimental pessimism."

"Don't you like poetry?" enquired Mary, timidly. "Mary's great on rhyming," chaffed Tom, who had paused with an arm of empty milk pails to listen to the talk. "She tries her hand at it sometimes; writes about 'bliss,' and 'kiss,' and 'heart' and 'part,' and all that sort of stuff, you know."

"You are very glad I do, when you want to send a valentine, and can't find a word to rhyme with Lucy," retorted Mary.

The group upon the porch laughed. Tom changed his pails noisily, and went off down the lane, while the City Woman took up the question:

"Like poetry? Of course I do—only I want it in homeopathic doses. I should like you to have Longfellow, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, Jean Ingelow and James Whitcomb Riley; Lowell, too, if you choose."

"These would do very well to start on. Poems are like confections, you know—meant to be taken between whiles as dainty bits of flavoring for everyday food; or, like music, or blossoms, or any other fair thing, they are as the interludes of life."

"My little girl," and the City Woman laid her hand caressingly upon the warm, tangled hair of the young girl near her. "My little girl, be very sure that I would not urge this matter of reading, as I do, did I not realize how much it means of culture, of advancement in high thought and lofty purpose."

"You have such favorable conditions for learning. Out here, you have nature in her happiest mood."

"Books will open your eyes to see her in all her workings. Good books will make you tender and true; aye, and full of gentle laughter. They will bring you in touch with the great world. They will teach you, all unconsciously, what life is, and how to live."

"Don't chafe because of your limitations and lack of opportunity; farm life is wholesome and sweet; but, in your endeavor to save money, be careful neither to overwork your body nor starve your mind."

Aurora.

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY GUIDO RENI.
(ETCHED BY E. RAMUS.)

Closely related in nature, as in a fable, are Helios and Aurora. At sunrise the god of day does not abruptly appear upon the eastern horizon; as befits his royal state, his coming is duly heralded. The darkness of night is first displaced by the pale, exquisite flush of the dawn, which grows brighter and brighter, till at last the great golden disc of the sun begins to mount above the hilltops, or, it may be, to rise up out of the sea:—this is the king himself, in his chariot of gold, starting forth upon his diurnal course athwart the heavens. In the poetic mythology of the early ages the dawn and the sunrise could not fail to hold a conspicuous place. Aurora, who personified the dawn, was sister to Helios, the sun. At the close of the night she rose from her chambers in the East to announce the coming of the day-god. Her delicate radiance had scarcely risen upon the world ere her resplendent brother came after in his blazing chariot drawn by those high-mettled steeds which foolish Phaeton vainly attempted to drive, and attended by the beauteous, circling Hours. Commonly, Aurora also is represented as swiftly coursing in a beautiful chariot, and in the Homeric poems she not only heralds Helios, but accompanies him in his daily journey.

Guido's picture was painted for Cardinal Borghese on the ceiling of what is now known as the Rospigliosi Palace, in Rome, and it is by many regarded as his masterpiece. "There is," says Taine, "a joyousness, a complete pagan amplitude about these goddesses, with their hands interlinked, and all dancing as if at an antique fete." It might seem that the picture would more appropriately be entitled "Helios," than "Aurora;" yet, as it is the early sunrise that is depicted, and as the brother follows so closely after his herald-sister, there is not much fault to be found with the title. Aurora, arrayed in luminous, buoyant robes, is appropriately relieved against dark clouds, suggestive of the lingering shadows of night; while Helios is bathed in splendid light, which seems to interpenetrate his very person. This portion of the picture especially is of surpassing beauty.

Guido Reni was born in Bologna in 1575. His first master was Denis Calvart, but at the age of twenty he became a pupil of Lodovico Caracci. He is a prominent representative of the Eclectics, and is thought to have realized some of the maxims of the founders of that school—the Caracci—with a success greater than their own. He is said to have been dismissed from the Academy of Lodovico by reason of that master's jealousy. His art activity was divided chiefly between Bologna and Rome. In the latter city he experienced the enmity of Caravaggio and other artists of the Naturalistic School, but his genius gave him everywhere a success which was only marred by his lamentable passion for gaming. He died at Bologna in 1642.

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—N. W. Emerson.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—Commercial Traveller (popping the question): "Oh! Fraulein Anna, may I offer you my heart?—extra quality—durable—indestructible!"

"What had the prisoner in his hand when he struck the prosecutor?" asked the magistrate of a policeman.

"I saw nothin' in his hand but his fist, sor," was the reply.

Big Man (turning round): "Can't you see anything?"

Little Man (pathetically): "Can't see a streak of the stage."

Big Man (sarcastically): "Why, then, I'll tell you what to do. You keep your eye on me and laugh when I do."

EARNEST PRAYER.—An old Covenanter who ruled his household with a rod of iron is said to have prayed in all sincerity at family worship: "O Lord, hae a care o' Rob for he is on the great deep, an' thou holdest it in the hollow o' thy hand. And hae a care o' Jamie, for he has gone to fight the enemies o' his country, an' the outcome of the battle is wi' thee. But ye needna fash yersel' wi' wee Willie, for I hae him here, an' I'm cawpable o' lookin' after him mysel'."

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

In announcing the prize-winner in the word competition, I must express my pleasure at hearing from so many of you, and I only wish it were in my power to reward each one who has labored so diligently. The lists are excellent, a great many of them containing over 500 words, while there are six lists of over 1,000 words. Of these, the most correct is sent by Miss Kate Telfer, Telfer, Ont., who has 1,097 after a careful revision. Those entitled to prizes for the best answers to puzzles during April, May and June are: 1st, Geo. W. Blyth; 2nd, Henry Reeve; while the special prize offered in my letter of April 1st is awarded to Thos. W. Banks.

The Telegram.

"Is this the telegraph office?"
Asked a childish voice one day,
As I noted the click of my instrument
With its message from far away.
As it ceased, I turned—at my elbow
Stood the merest scrap of a boy,
Whose childish face was all aglow
With the light of a hidden joy.
The golden curls on his forehead
Shaded sweet eyes of blue.
As if a bit of the summer sky
Had lost in them its hue.
They scanned my dingy office,
From ceiling down to floor,
Then turned on mine their eager gaze.
As he asked the question o'er:
"Is this the telegraph office?"
"It is, my little man."
I said: "Pray tell me what you want;
I'll help you if I can."
The blue eyes grew more eager,
The breath came thick and fast,
And I saw within the chubby hands
A folded paper grasped.
"Nurse told me," "that the lightning
Came down the wires some day,
And my mamma's gone to heaven,
And I'm lonely all the day;
For my papa's very busy,
An' hasn't much time for me;
So I fought, I'd write her a letter,
And I've brought it for you to see.
I've printed it big, so the angels
Could read out quick the name,
And carry it straight to my mamma
And tell her how it came.
And now, won't you please to take it,
And frow it up good and strong
Against the wires in a funder shower,
So the lightning will take it along!"
Ah! what could I tell the darling?
For my eyes were filling fast;
I turned away to hide the tears,
But cheerfully said at last:
"I'll do the best I can, my child,—
'Twas all that I could say."
"Fank you," he said; then scanned the sky:
"Do you fink it will funder to-day?"
But the blue sky smiled in answer,
And the sun shone dazzling bright,
And his face, as he slowly turned away,
Lost some of its gladsome light.
"But nurse," he said, "if I stay so long,
Won't let me come any more;
So good-bye; I'll come and see you again,
I'll fight after a funder shower."

Puzzles.

1—CHARADE.

My FIRST is spread over my SECOND,
And then my WHOLE is perfect reckoned;
But I'll tell you more clearly—now guess if you can,
From his birth to his death I'm the history of man.

2—CHARADE.

My FIRST we all require to do,
Would we our pennies save;
My SECOND is myself, no matter
Whether gay or grave;
My THIRD, oh! never, never say
To want and woe 'twill lead,
And should ne'er be used by anyone
Who would in life succeed.
My TOTAL, SECOND, THIRD oft said,
Which left him in that state,
Let us beware lest similar
Should also be our fate. ADA ARMAND.

It moves backwards and forwards, and upwards and downwards,
Earthwards and heavenwards, towards and on wards;
'Tis of silver or gold, or a metal much baser;
It regulates time and keeps thieves in their place, sir;
It has wards, though no guardian, save of yourself,
And it takes care of all things excepting itself.

3—DIAMOND.

My FIRST is in a sweet plum,
My SECOND is in Uncle Tom,
My THIRD is a man who drinks quite free,
My FOURTH is pleasing to everybody,
My FIFTH is a fruit delicious and sweet;
A boy did my SIXTH when he got it a treat,
And my SEVENTH is in bread which we eat.

4—ANAGRAM.

Sammy B would a great man be,
Started out this world to see;
With politicians he fell in,
Soon he hadn't any tin.
As a vag he was pulled,
Fore a beak severe was hauled,
When for sentence he was called,
Requested he was by his friends all
To be sure and not to squeal.
But alas! his couraged all oozed out,
And, "NAY, I REPENT IT," he did shout.
HENRY REEVE.

Answers to June 1st Puzzles.

- 1—S C R A G
- 2—A E I O U
- 3—H Y L E
- 4—Consonant.
- 5—Master-piece.

Answers to June 15th Puzzles.

- 1 The letters, which changes words into swords.
- 2 D R A M A
- 3 Not-able.
- 4 A book.
- 5—A crown.

Daily Good.

My two little girls were busy with their play one Saturday afternoon, and I observed their methods. First, there was the doll-house to set in order, new clothing to be made for a large family of bisque dolls, and several new families cut from illustrated fashion magazines. In fact, the tea-bell rang before the real play began. Other holidays passed very much in the same way. Yet they were happy in the getting ready for play.

What are we but grown children? The business man bends his energies to the accumulation of a fortune. It may be truly said: "His friends are not of his own household;" he has no time to cultivate friends even there. The books of his college days are unopened, and current literature is wholly neglected, while he bends over columns of profit and loss; alas, that there are losses of which he takes no account!

This constant strain upon heart and brain shortens the cord between life and death, and the toll of the church-bell, like the tea-bell of the child, closes the scene, which was, in his thought, only a preparation to live.

The mother lengthens out the day into night working for her children's future. What they are to be, rather than what they are, is her great anxiety. When they are grown she will have leisure for her own reading, thought, and study, forgetting that both the present and future of her children depend

largely upon what she is, and she cannot afford to postpone the present culture of herself. The preparatory years may be blessed ones if she so wills it. The brightest holiday of the child is the one in which the hours are spent getting ready; he soon tires of the actual play. So the years of motherhood lived with her children, in which the child unconsciously works in his play, and the mother consciously plays at her work, companions each with the other, are the real living days.

Each day should be complete in itself. Then will the days link themselves into weeks, months, and years, and the whole life be not merely a preparation for living, but a life lived, from its earliest consciousness to its latest. The completed days will be largely like each other; but sometimes there will be those to the man and woman which will be something like the Fourth of July and Christ-masses of childhood: at all events they will be comfortable days, because comfort is taken in each one.

I have not forgotten that there are those who, in their struggle for mere existence, never really lived at all. God pity them! What compensations are in store for them in the eternal life I know not; I believe they will have them. I am writing of the great middle class, who, if they would, might be much happier than they are, and gather more of culture and brightness into their lives if they would take it as seasoning to daily bread, as a daily good.—Harper's Bazar.

Sandwich-making.

For meat and other sandwiches, cut slices of bread about one-eighth of an inch thick, then with sharp knife cut off all the crust, leaving trim, straight edges; butter each slice and cut across the centre, or, with two more sharp cuts, shape each piece into the form of a triangle, making the three sides as nearly even as possible, and fold carefully together. Once having learned the right quality of bread to use, how to cut evenly, butter smoothly and fold exactly, the sandwich may be varied indefinitely.

Slice ham or tongue to almost paper thinness, and lay between buttered bread. Roast beef, ham and chicken should be chopped fine and seasoned before spreading, and a delicious variety is made by using thin slices of Hamburg loaf.

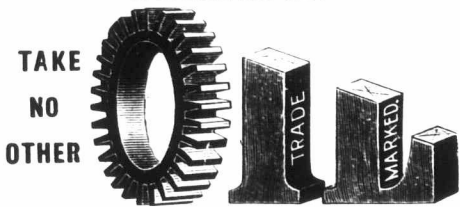
In making cheese sandwiches or sandwiches of smoked fish or sardines, use, if possible, bread made from some form of the entire-wheat fine brown flour. This will cut smoothly without crumbs. Spread with sauce Tartare and then with the cheese or fish.

To make egg sandwiches, boil fresh eggs five minutes, plunge them into cold water and leave until cold; this will prevent any discoloration of the yolks, which sometimes darken if left to cool otherwise. To chop the eggs, use a knife and plate; season with salt, pepper and a little mustard, and spread on the buttered bread.

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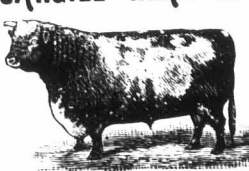
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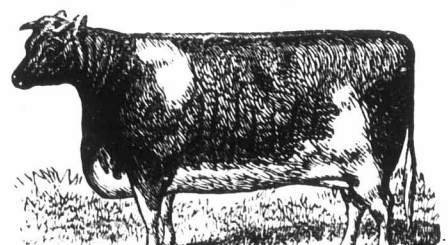
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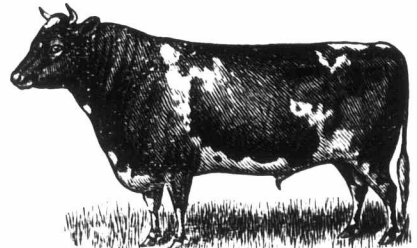


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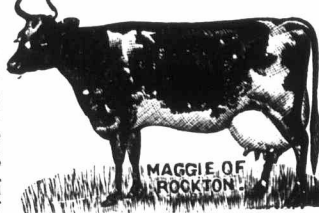
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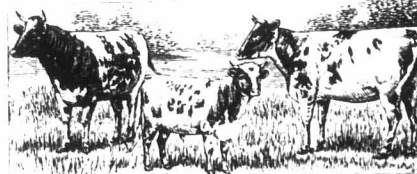
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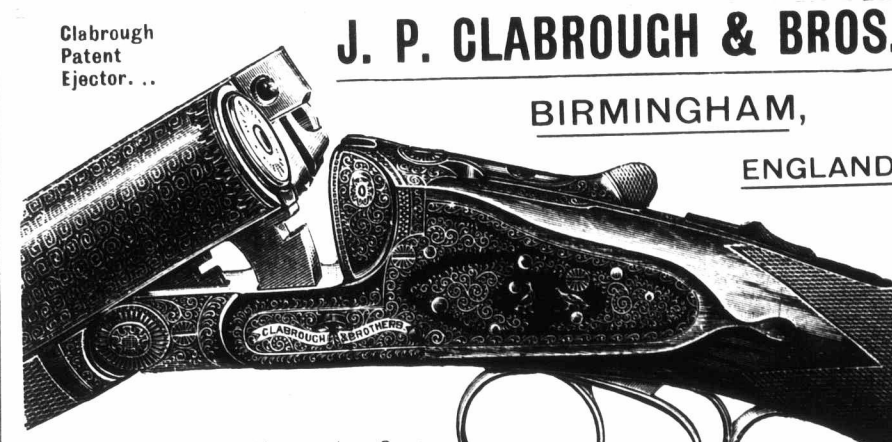
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SOLD AGAIN! Three of the four Guernsey bulls advertised by us are sold and delivered. We still have one more, the 3rd prize calf at the World's Fair, now fourteen months old—a dandy. Lowest price, \$200. IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical LARGE YORKSHIRES in AMERICA, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome COLLIE BITCHES, seven months old, \$10 each. Address, J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world, 8,000 lbs. milk and 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year; also stock from "Signal of Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 6 ozs. butter in one week on second calf. Also stock from the greatest living prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 26 1/2 lbs. butter a week and 57 lbs. milk a day. Splendid bulls, six months old and registered, \$100 each. MRS. E. M. JONES, Brookville, Ont., Can. Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.



1894 Hammer Guns, Hammerless Guns, Ejector Guns, Martini Match Rifles. Are the Finest in the Market. May be had from all leading dealers in the Dominion.

FOR SALE 2 EXTRA GOOD AYRSHIRE BULL

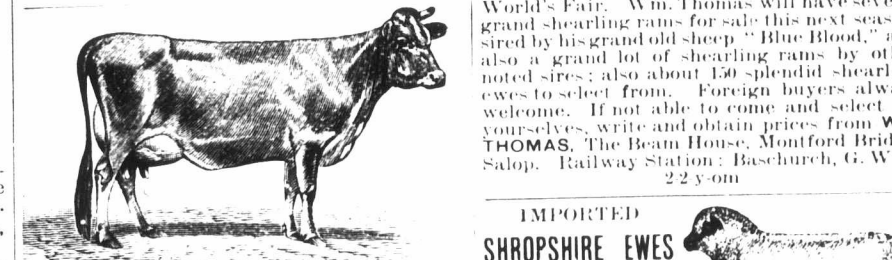
Calves, nearly ready for service; one out of Second Prize Cow at World's Fair, the other out of Cow that took two Second Prizes at Montreal; sire, Hamilton Chief out of one of Messrs. D. Morton & Sons' best Imported Cows; Imported Bull Royal Chief; also some Poland-China Boar Pigs. W. M. & J. C. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.

JERSEYHURST FARM, LOCUST HILL, Ont. ROBERT REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the bull Jay St. Lambert 32813 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

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

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



Jersey Cows, Heifers and Calves, registered and High Grades, rich breeding and good colors. Individual merit by inheritance. Economy of production and value of product. Pedigrees written in butter. Come and see, or address J. O. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.

FOR HEREFORDS

F. A. FLEMING, Weston, Ont. Write to

Ingleside :- Herefords.

ANXIETY 4th, and THE GROVE 3rd Strains, Prize Winners for '94!

SPECIAL OFFERING OF CHOICE YOUNG BULLS, Registered calves of 90, 80 to 90 a piece. Also a very promising yearling 21 months old. Address: H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, Que.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., Secretary of the American Berkshire Association, reports unprecedented activity in the demand for recorded Berkshires during the last six months. Mr. A. H. McWilliams, Copetown, Ont., has purchased a number of sows from the well-known breeder of Yorkshires, Mr. J. Brethour, Burford, and intends engaging in the pig business on a large scale. Among the number selected was Model Daisy, one of the herd that won the gold medal at Chicago.

Mr. John Morgan, Kerwood, Ont., writes: "I sold the bull calf, Goldfinder, that was at Chicago Fair, for a good round price, to Thos. Carroll, of Wilksport. He was a very superior young animal, and no doubt will make an excellent bull. We have a few good ones for this fall's shows, and likely will appear in the ring as usual."

Mr. H. O. Aycarst, of DeClare, finding that 20 miles from a railroad was too great a distance to profitably conduct a herd of pure-bred stock, has after careful consideration purchased 400 acres of excellent land, 7 miles north of Winnipeg, adjoining the Shorthorn Farm of W. S. Lister, of Middlechurch. Mr. Aycarst intends moving his entire herd of Shorthorns to his new farm this fall, and we trust he will find by an increase in business the wisdom of this move.

Special attention is directed to the advertisement of Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, in this issue. A description of Oxford Queen was given in the last issue of the ADVOCATE. Her last spring litter were very fine, and will, no doubt, give the best of satisfaction, as former ones have done. The following is a sample of many testimonials received by Messrs. Butler from their numerous customers: "Am well pleased with the sow, I weighed her when five months and two days old, and she just tipped the beam at 230. Will want a boar soon."

J. F. FRIZELLE, Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Oxford Centre.

We are pleased to hear from J. H. Callender, proprietor of the Heartney Poultry Yards, that he has this year imported two new strains of Indian Games; a breeding pen from C. A. Fields, Cedar Falls, Iowa, who imports direct from celebrated English breeders. They came through in good condition, and have been laying ever since. Out of two settings of Indian Game eggs from Sharpe's best strain, purchased from J. W. Helme, Adrian, Mich., he has now fourteen nice chicks, and, says Mr. Callender, "I can't this fall supply breeders of this variety with stock that cannot be beaten in Canada. He also proposes adding White Wyandottes to his flock this fall. Mr. Callender has also purchased a pair of Chester White pigs, from the well-known herd of H. George & Sons, Cramp-ton, Ont.

On the twenty-fifth of June, S. Coxworth, Claremont, started for Brandon Show with as fine a lot of Berkshire swine and Cotswolds as has for many years left Ontario for foreign show yards. The specimens to be shown are not in very high flesh, but are even in quality and pure-bred. Among them are two young boars farrowed last October, each of which gained a little over 18 lbs. in eighteen days. Mr. Coxworth is an honorable, straightforward man, and a successful breeder of fine stock. We wish him every success in this venture. Under present conditions, it is an enterprising and fearless man who will undertake a trip of nearly three thousand miles in order to show distant customers just what sort of stock he can supply them. His car contains thirty Cotswolds, and thirty Berkshires, of various ages.

Mr. Henry Arkell, Oxford Down Breeder, of Arkell, Ont., writes: My sheep are doing well. Only lost two out of two hundred in the last six months. I never had a finer lot of lambs coming on for the fall trade. (See advertisement.) I have recently sold a fine show lot, of eleven head, all imported, to W. R. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, Ont.; among them some noted prize-winners, both in England, Canada, and at the World's Fair. I may mention the noted ram "Doncaster Roy al," 1st in England and Canada as a lamb, 1891; also sweepstake ram at Detroit, 1892; and 3rd at the World's Fair, 1893, where he should have been placed higher. Also the Ram "Adam Roy al No. 6," champion all over Canada last year; and 1st prize yearling ewe all over Canada, 1893; champion ram lamb from 1st prize pen at Royal, 1893, and a winner at World's Fair. Also four yearlings of 35, among them 1st prize ewe lamb at World's Fair, and 1st prize ewe lambs at the Canadian Fairs. I have also sold to John Harcourt, St. Anne, Ont., one fine yearling ram; and to G. W. Heskett, Ohio, yearling ram; to Grant J. Campbell, Ohio, one yearling ram and a few yearling ewes. I have also a number of orders booked for the fall trade. I think trade is on the turn for the better.

Imported OXFORD AND SUPPOLD SHEEP

CONSISTING OF 120 EWES & RAMS Selected with great care to combine size, quality and pedigree.

FROM THE BEST ENGLISH FLOCKS. Write and come and see my flock. W. B. COCKBURN, Greenhouse Farm, Aberfoyle, Ontario.

SHROPSHIRE.

A choice lot of Shearling Rams and Ewes, and this season lambs from imported dams, and sired by a Beny ram to house from.

JAMES COOPER & SON, Kippen, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE.

Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address: J. & T. THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Baschurch, Shropshire, Eng. Telegram: Thonger Nesscliff.

BEAM - HOUSE - SHROPSHIRE

This is the Home of the Blue Bloods.

WM. THOMAS offers for sale Rams and Ewes from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to our leading shows, and here also was bred Mr. A. O. Fox's noted ram "Blue Blood Yet," which so ably piloted Mr. Fox's flock of Shropshires at the World's Fair. Wm. Thomas will have several grand shearling rams for sale this next season, sired by his grand old sheep "Blue Blood," and also a grand lot of shearling rams by other noted sires; also about 150 splendid shearling ewes to select from. Foreign buyers always welcome. If not able to come and select for yourselves, write and obtain prices from WM. THOMAS, The Beam House, Montford Bridge, Salop. Railway Station: Baschurch, G. W. R.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES

And their lambs for sale by car lots; also a very choice short-horn Bull calf, ten months old. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glasworth, O. Ont., 7 miles south of London.

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

My whole flock of 60 head of Imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young York-shire Pigs. T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS

The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Bailos, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a specialty.

R. W. STEVENS,
LAMBETH, ONT.
5-y-om London Station.

BREEDERS OF Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

Markham Baron, the sweepstakes Barrow over all breeds at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, 1892, bred by us. A choice assortment of Pigs now on hand. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Markham Herd Farm, at Locust Hill Station. 17-y-om. **ING. PICK & SONS.**

T. TRASDALE, CONCORD, ONT. Breeder of high class Berkshires. Some fine pigs October litters, both sexes, for sale. Also fine lot young pigs farrowed in March. Come and see my stock, or write for prices and description. 6-y-om

IMPROVED : LARGE : YORKSHIRES



The largest herd and the most profitable type of Yorkshires from the feeder's standpoint in America. Over fifty sows bred to seven different stock boars for the spring trade. Pigs for exhibitors purposes a specialty. Stock shipped to order are guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. **J. E. BRETHOUR,** Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 8-y-om

YORKSHIRE PIGS Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all seasons.

J. M. HURLEY & SON
Belleville, Ont. Box 442. 17-y-om

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, Sired from imported stock of Duckering, Sanders Spencer and Walker Jones breeding stock, of all ages, for sale; also a few Bates bulls of milk stock.

WM. COWAN, V. S.,
Galt, Ont. 8-y-om

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap, and guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced.

FLETCHER BROTHERS,
Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville St'n, C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

Large Improved YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A few choice sows in farrow, last June, July and October pigs, also a few boars fit for service at once, also a choice lot of spring pigs. Many of the above pigs are bred from imp. stock. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices reasonable. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON,** 11-y-o Woodstock, Ont. Box 160

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

GEO. GREEN, Fairview, Ont. 9-y-om

THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES.

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

Now is a good time to order pigs from litters farrowed this year. We never had so many fine sows to breed from as at present. Can supply a few pigs from litters farrowed in January and February. These will be right for the fall exhibitions where prizes are given for pigs of this year. We have also for sale some young boars fit for service. Write for descriptions and prices. 2-y-om

O. J. GILROY & SON
Glen Buel, - Ont.,

Have for sale some good young Bull, also a number of Improved Large Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs. 7-y-o

C. T. Garbutt, box 18, Clarendon, Ont., imp. and breeder of Berkshire Pigs and Cotswold Sheep. Promising young pigs of October and January litters. Sows in farrow. Imp. boars in use. Write your wants. Stock all recorded and guaranteed as described. Special rates by express. 6-2-f-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices. **THOMAS WATSON,** Springvale, Ont. 8-2-y-om

M. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. - A grand

lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 8-y-om

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT., Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs

A choice lot of young pigs just fit to ship. Pairs supplied, not akin, sired by my new grand Stock Boar, "High Clear Prince," "King Leo" and "Champion Duke." Also a few choice sows of Oct. litters. Write for prices 8-y-om

or come and see my stock.

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

C. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont.

A number of young boars fit for service; also some six weeks old (choice) and some choice sows in farrow mostly from imported boar. Prices reasonable. Call and see stock, or write for prices. **G. T. R. Station, Bright, Ont.** 15-2-y-om

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS

Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock, both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not akin for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited. 15-y-om

W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.

IMPROVED SUFFOLK SWINE, THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, DURHAM CATTLE AND - SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. -

A grand lot of Suffolk Pigs, all ages, for sale at prices to suit the times. **A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange,** four miles from Cheltenham Stn., C. P. R. & G. T. R. 24-2-y-om

Duroc-Jersey Swine

Are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Agr. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address, **PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont.** 4-2-y-om

DUROC-JERSEY FARM

TAPE BROS., - Ridgetown, Ont.

Importers and breeders of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey Swine. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. 9-2-f-om

O. I. CHESTER WHITES AND BERKSHIRES.

I have on hand a lot of Feb. sow pigs of both breeds, that fill the bill for exhibitions, and will soon have young pigs old enough for shipping. Nothing but a first-class pig is ever shipped from my yard. If wanting a good pig or pigs, it will pay you to write to **JAS. H. SHAW, Simcoe, Ont.** 14-f-om

GREAT SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Our herd won more first prizes and sweepstakes than all others combined, including Toronto, Montreal, London. Thirty imported and home-bred sows for the spring trade. Orders booked for spring pigs in pairs or trios not akin. Stock for exhibition a specialty. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Write for particulars. **H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Middlesex County, Ont.** 7-y-om

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

I have several White, Silver and Golden Wyandotte, and B. P. Rock hens for sale, at \$1.00 each. They are good ones for such a low price. I have several early-hatched chicks, that will be winners at the coming exhibitions, for sale.

Canadian Agent for Webster & Hannum Bone Cutters.

For full particulars, write to **JNO. J. LENTON,** Park Farm, OSHA WA. 19-y-om

MUNGER'S AMERICAN STRAIN.

HAVE WON GRAND SWEEPSTAKES at the Ontario Show, 1891, 92, 93, 94, on grand number of birds, and on other, and securing 100 to 150

Bronze Turkeys, Banded and White Plymouth Rock, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leg-horns. 25 Years Experience in Mating and Breeding. 40 Grand Breeding Pens for 1894.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale at all Times. Pairs, Trios and Breeding Pens Mated for Best Results.

Special Illustrated Circulars Showing Hatching, Prices, Plans, etc. sent free on request. The "Poultry Culture" 10c per Year. Quarterly News and Trade Bulletin. The "Poultry Culture" 10c per Year. Quarterly Address **F. M. MUNGER, DeKalb, Illinois**

ECKARDT'S PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

None Better Grown

C. W. ECKARDT,
3-y-om RIDGVILLE, ONT.

2000 lbs. FEATHERS

Of Goose and Chicken

WANTED AT ONCE.

We pay as high as 50c. a lb. for prime live Geese; 25c for Duck. We also buy Chicken and Turkey Feathers. Write us what you have. First come, first served. It means money to you, for we pay cash.

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EQUAL TO THE BEST OF THEM!

THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, AT OTTAWA, Sept. 21st to 29th, '94

Upwards of \$13,000 offered in Prizes, besides a List of Specials, including Gold and Silver Medals, Silver Cups; also Special Cash Prizes. Largest List of Specials Offered by any other Exhibition. Improved Grounds and Enlarged Buildings.

Bridge connection with and Enlargement of Machinery Hall. \$1,500.00 offered in Purses for Trotting, Pacing and Running Races, including a 2.25, 2.38 and 2.50 Class; also a Free-for-all. Entries in all Departments close Sept. 18th. The Latest Developments in Electricity exhibited in Main Building.

List of Special Attractions Unexcelled, including: Robetta & Doretto, Chinese Emperors, in their "Heap Fun Laundry Act," Robb & Lexington, the original Burlesque Aerial Comiques, in their Sensational Act, "Excitement"; "The DeComas, the world's greatest and original Aerial Bicycle Riders, from Crystal Palace, London"; "The Du Crows—Millie, Belotta and Louie—Aerialists and Flying Meteors." Balloon Ascensions, and a host of other Specialties too numerous to relate.

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, Race Programmes, and all required information, apply to **A. MacLean, Pres.** **E. McMahon, Sec'y.** 26 Sparks Street, OTTAWA. 14-o

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Ash your hardware for the **DOWNSWELL WASHER** Best Washing Machine in the Market.

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Or write to manufacturer for catalogue and prices. We also manufacture Churns, Wringers, Mangles and other household specialties, and want good agents in every county.

12-2-y-o. **DOWNSWELL BROS., Hamilton, Ontario.**

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FLAT & ROUND SEPARATOR BELTS

The Belt with the above trade mark is the only successful one made. Used all over the world. Ten years in the market. Not any experiment. Real manufacturer in NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., CANADA; SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., U.S.A., and DURSLEY, ENGLAND. For Catalogue, etc., apply to **10-y-om ANTHON CHRISTENSEN & CO.**

WORK FOR ALL. \$75 a month salary and expenses paid. If you want employment write at once to **P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.** 6-2-y-o

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100 Rods BUCHANAN FENCE CO.

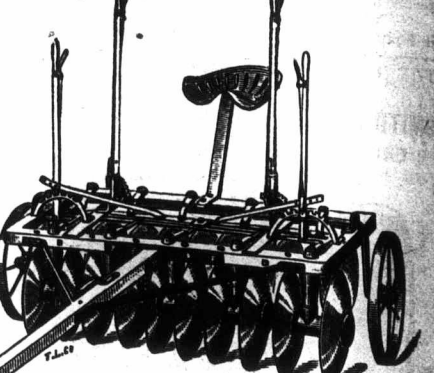
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8-L-om

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PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE DISC HARROW

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CRADLE CHURN.
PAT. NOV. 28, 1892.



Address: **CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Toronto, or to the WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., Arr. Ont. 12-y-om**

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Now is your time to secure a good Farm near the best market in the Province.

Farmers are realizing that mixed farming is the only farming that will pay. Buy land where you can sell all you can produce for cash.

Apply to **G. J. MAULSON,** 195 Lombard St., WINNIPEG, MAN. 13-f-om

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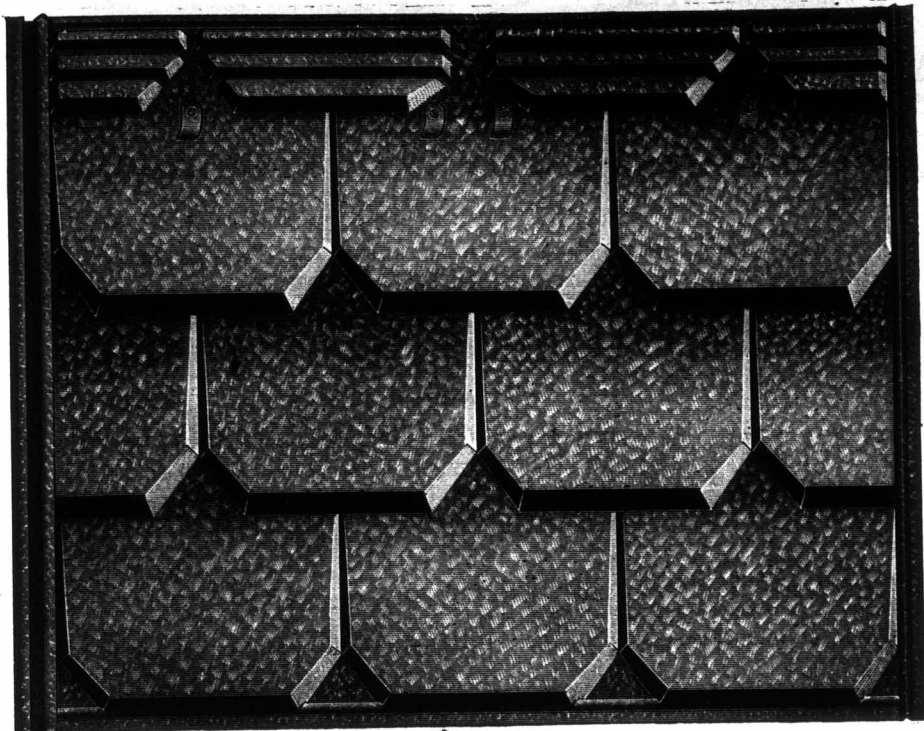


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DROP A POSTAL IN THE SLOT

of the mail box, and draw an answer that will be of great advantage. Write on the card—where you live, how many acres of land you own, how much live stock, what kind of fence you have, what it cost per rod, and how much new fence you need to make your crops safe against unruly stock from within or without. Address card to **The Page Wire Fence Co. of Ontario, Ltd.** WALKERVILLE, ONT. om

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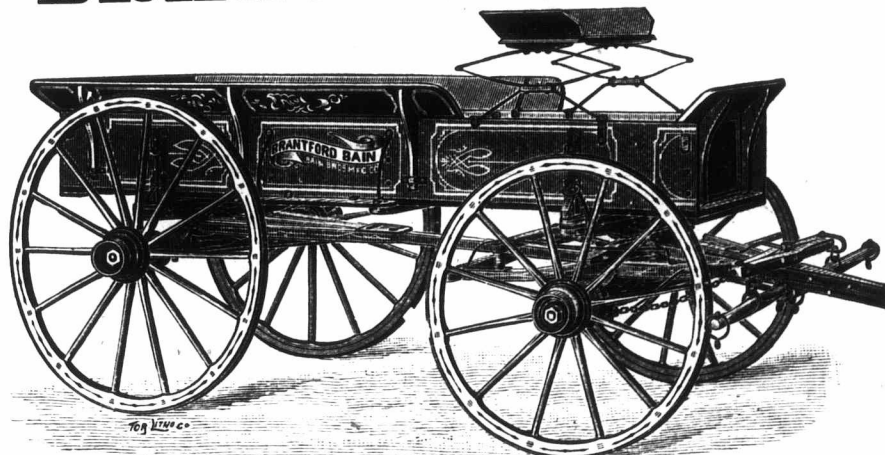
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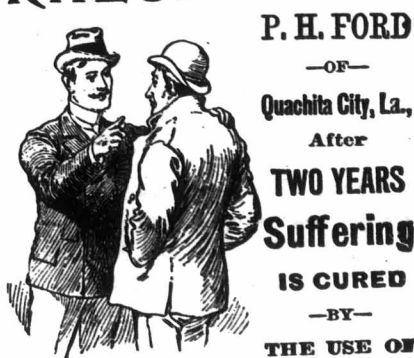


Because it will pay you to buy it. It is finely finished, well proportioned, light running, durable, superior quality. There are thousands of farmers who are well pleased with their BRANTFORD BAIN WAGON. Write us for prices, or call on our agents.

BAIN BROS.' MANUFACTURING CO., - 7-a-om - BRANTFORD.

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COULD HARDLY WALK ON ACCOUNT OF RHEUMATISM



P. H. FORD -OF- Quachita City, La., After TWO YEARS Suffering IS CURED -BY- THE USE OF Ayer's Sarsaparilla

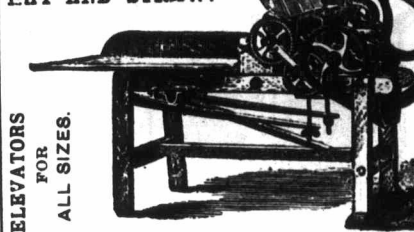
"For fully two years, I suffered from rheumatism, and was frequently in such a condition that I could hardly walk. I spent some time in Hot Springs, Ark., and the treatment helped me for the time being; but soon the complaint returned and I was as badly afflicted as ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I resolved to try it, and, after using six bottles, I was completely cured." -P. H. FORD, Quachita City, La.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Admitted AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

IN MAKING A PRESENT one desires a good and suitable article at a low price—something that will look well, last well, be useful and surely please. We meet these conditions. We sell Silver-Plated Hollowware, such as Tea Sets, Ice or Water Pitchers, Casters, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, etc. Silver-Plated Dessert and Table Knives; Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons, Dessert and Table Forks, Sugar Shells and Butter Knives, in both Triple-Plate and Unplated White Metal. Walkham, Elgin and other American and Swiss Watches, and a desirable line of Walnut, Oak, and Nickel. We ship with privilege of examination before paying for them. Send your address and receive FREE our wholesale Catalogue, with cuts, descriptions and prices.

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HAY AND STRAW.



Our cutter will give as good satisfaction in cutting hay or straw as in cutting ensilage. The sides of table may be laid flat, or raised at will, and instantly. One side flat, as per the engraving, is very convenient when cutting ensilage. Write for Catalogue.

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400—Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400 (Four Hundred Acres in Extent.) Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township. 13-1f-om E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.

The High Speed Family Knitter



Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homespun or factory yarn. The most practical family knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ontario. 17-y-om

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Chester White swine by Wm. Butler & Son, of Dereham Centre, Ont., in this issue. They are breeding the long, deep hog that the packers want, and in proof of this, our representative was shown a pen of pigs, sired by their imported boar, for which he was sold by the agent of the Grant Pork Packing House, of Ingersoll, had offered 100 per 100 pounds in advance of market price, and also held this offer open for the future. Mr. Butler has made a point of breeding and selecting only such pigs as show the necessary requisites of depth and length. This is to be seen in the young boar, which they have imported from S. H. Todd, Ohio, to head their herd. He was sired by Columbus, the sire of the first prize-winner at Chicago, and is already proving himself a sure stock getter. They have a few choice three-months-old pigs of both sexes for sale, and also have nice litters which will be ready for customers shortly.

WOODLANDS TERRACE FARM.

This beautiful farm is situated on the tract of land which was originally granted by the British Crown to the celebrated Indian Chief Brant, and is known as the Brant block—about a mile from the Burlington station, on the Toronto and Hamilton division of the Grand Trunk. Upon this farm the proprietor, Mr. C. G. Davis, has erected a palatial residence and commodious farm buildings. The farm is largely devoted to fruit cultivation, but as Mr. Davis realizes that this branch of farm operations cannot be carried on without fertilizers of some kind, and, in his opinion, farmyard manure is the cheapest, he keeps a choice herd of Shorthorns. Cattle of this breed have been found on the farm for the past fifty years, Mr. Davis' father having purchased from the late H. Adams Ferguson the first cattle of the breed introduced into this section. The standard of the herd has been kept up. Some years ago an addition was made to the herd by the purchase of a number at the dispersion sale of Mr. J. T. Reid, Paris. The most recent addition to the herd was made by the purchase of two beautiful heifers at the Bow Park dispersion sale. One, Waterloo 81, got by 15th Duke of Hillsdale, dam Waterloo 51, is a straight Waterloo, having 14 or 15 crosses of this strain; the other, a smoother and more even heifer, though hardly so large, is Duchess of Clarence 35, dam Duchess of Clarence 32. These are two very superior heifers, and should prove valuable additions to the herd. In the stable we saw several fine bull calves got by Banff, the bull at present at the head of the herd, which was bred by Geo. Taylor, and got by imported Rajah. The heifers and young stock are mostly by the bull Hillsdale Prince, previously used in the herd. Mr. Davis, unlike a number of Shorthorn breeders, has not forgotten the importance of the milking qualities of his cows, and his herd is an evidence of what the Shorthorns can do in the way of filling the milk pail. He also keeps a few choice Yorkshires. We were shown a fine imported Yorkshire sow, bred by Duckering (England) which is proving herself a profitable breeder.

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

Located about a mile and a-half from Winona Station, and ten from the City of Hamilton, upon the beautiful Niagara road, which runs along the foot of the mountain, is the farm of Mr. Jonathan Carpenter, where he is engaged in breeding choice Jerseys and Standard bred trotting horses. Of late, and especially since his son, who has for two years been with the celebrated Californian trainer, Marvin, has returned to his home, Mr. Carpenter has given his chief attention to the horses. Fide Stanton, which was for several years at the head of this stud, is claimed to be the fastest horse bred, raised and owned in Canada—record, 2:15. He was sold about two years ago, but Mr. Carpenter thought so much of the strain that he has retained his sister and dam as brood mares. Since that time he has been using Almont Wilkes, 2:19, in his stud. In the stables we were shown the following standard bred and registered horses:—Amber Stanton, a beautiful six-year-old stallion, which has been put into training for the first time this summer; next to him stood Nora Wilkes, a very promising mare and one that should make a very fast trotter; May C. is by Superior, dam Fanny W., and the chances are that if no accident happens she will be very fast; Bell Howard is a handsome Wilkes mare, she is a good driver, and on a fast track has shown her ability to trot in 2:20. In the next stall we were shown a very fine pair of yearlings, by Superior, out of a Wilkes dam, the other by Almont Wilkes, out of a Stanton dam. In the field we noticed two nice mares from Almont Wilkes and Stanton dams, which have just been broken, and can show a three-minute clip. There are also a superior lot of young horses, the younger of which are of Wilkes breeding, while the older ones are from Fide Stanton. These should suit all customers, no matter how fastidious they may be. In Jerseys they have been breeding the celebrated St. Lambert strain. The greater number in this herd are from the former stock bull, Nell's John Bull, which was sold to go to head the new Bow Park herd. This bull was got by the renowned Canada's John Bull, dam a daughter of the renowned Ida. The bull at present at the head of this herd is Nabob, a son of the above mentioned bull, dam Miss Varda, related to the three prize cows at Chicago. They also have a nice bull, six weeks old, of the same breeding. We have not space to mention them individually, but will only notice one or two. Old Allie of St. Lambert, butter test 26 pounds 6 ounces, is still holding her own, and as Mr. Carpenter proudly pointed to her and said that she was the dam of the three best bulls in America, namely, Exile of St. Lambert, owned in New York State, with forty tested daughters; Mrs. Jones' Canada's St. George, and Campbell's well-known bull. In this herd are a grand lot of young cattle of all ages from Nell's John Bull. One very noticeable feature of this herd is the large size attained by the cows. Mr. Carpenter, having decided to enlarge his horse-breeding establishment, will find it necessary to dispose of his Jerseys, so that anyone wishing to establish a herd or to obtain choice animals to add to one already established should not neglect a visit to this herd.

WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13th to 22nd, 1894.

Canada's Favorite Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibition.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

INCORPORATED 1887.

Make your Entries Early. Space and Stabling allotted on Receipt of Entries. Entries close as follows:—All Live Stock Classes, including Poultry, Sept. 13th. The Speeding Contests, Sept. 6th. In all other Departments, Sept. 6th. Bicycle Races (which take place Saturday, Sept. 15th), Sept. 13th. A large number of Special Attractions are being arranged for.

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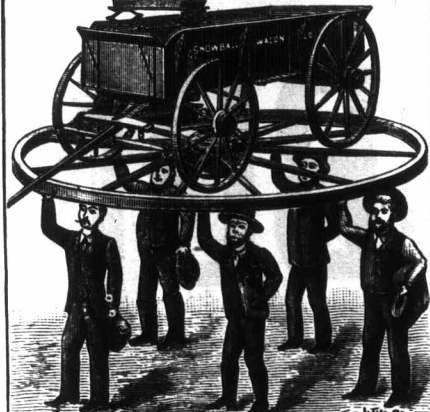


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The accompanying cut shows where the SNOWBALL WAGON stands in the estimation of the public. It has stood the test for fifty years, and to-day 1,000 of our customers advise their friends to buy the SNOWBALL. We are very busy at present, and would advise any one wanting a SNOWBALL to order early and give us time to look carefully after the work.

Remember We Only State Facts.

Other firms may give you fairy tales. We never do. You run no risk in buying a SNOWBALL WAGON. We know farmers who have run a SNOWBALL WAGON for forty-five years, and still in fair shape. Always address

SNOWBALL WAGON CO.,
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TRY OUR NEW!
STEEL GANG CHEESE PRESS

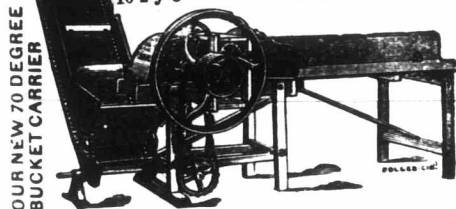
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ENSILAGE : CUTTER

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Full line of Podder Cutting Machinery, Horse Powers, Grinders, Root Pulpers and Agricultural Implements. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,

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EXCELLING ALL OTHERS

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September 3rd to 15th, 1894

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No Agriculturist should miss attending this great Fair, and bringing his family with him. Worth travelling many miles to see. New inventions and special attractions.

INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT COMBINED.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th.

For prize lists, entry forms, and all information, drop a post card to

JOHN J. WITHROW,

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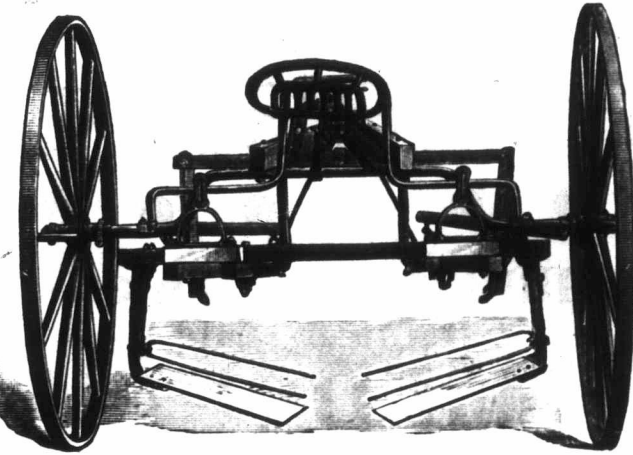
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The Bean Harvester is an attachment which is easily put on to the New American Harrow and Cultivator after removing the sections. It pulls two rows of beans at once, leaving them in a perfect windrow, and harvesting from 12 to 18 acres in a day. This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



Knives can be Locked in any Desired Position.

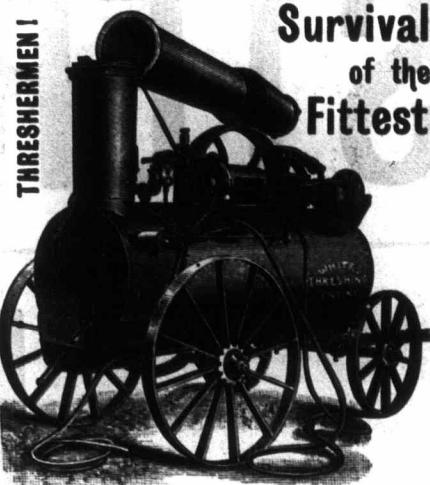
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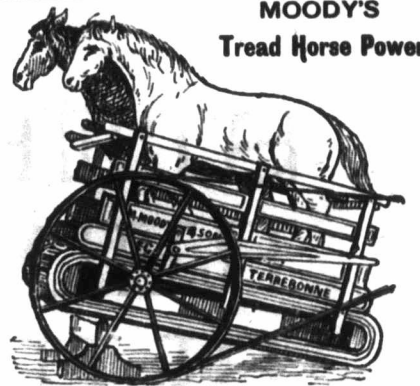
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FRUIT TREES, NEW KINDS AND OLD; ORNAMENTAL ROSES, ETC., ETC.

Clean and handsome. None better. They will please you. Be your own agent and save nearly one-half cost. Compare our prices and stock before placing your order; you will come again.

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And Farmers Can Secure These Brands at the
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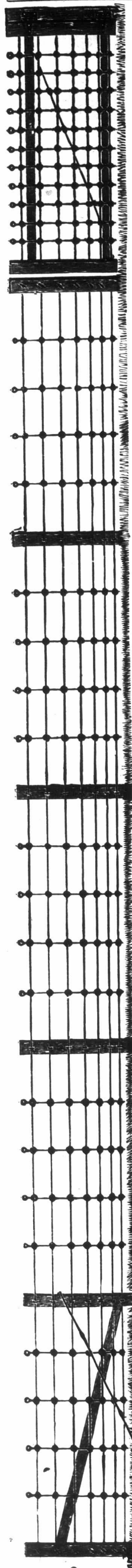
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Cash Must Accompany the Order. ...

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 NO SPECIFICATION RECEIVED AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN 100 POUNDS.



THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

The accompanying cut represents five panels of fence and gate of the LOCKED-WIRE FENCE which is now built with improved corrugated hardened steel stay and Bessemer steel clamp, a combination which is proof against the most unruly stock or designing men. The crimp in the wire, in combination with steel clamp, when locked acts as a spring, adjusting the fence to heat or cold.

—PERFECTLY—
Safe, Stronger, Better AND CHEAPER
than any other fence, and without doubt the best fence on the American continent.

All persons having wire fences erected in the past, should use the stays and steel clamps of the Locked Wire Fence Co. on them. The crimp consumes all the slack, makes the fence tight, and adds over 100 per cent. to its value, at a very small cost.

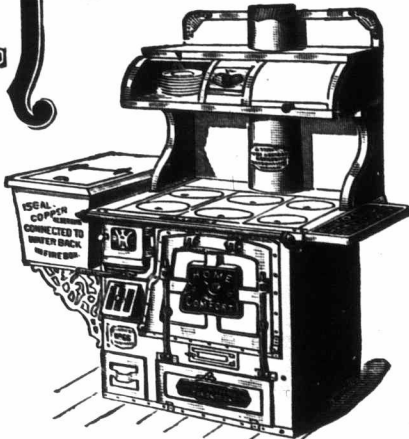
We desire to inform the farmers and public generally that we are prepared to supply the material or erect this fence throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Recollect, we are the only firm that is furnishing the genuine material in the form of the corrugated hardened steel stay and Bessemer steel clamp.

THE BEST FENCE
MADE FOR
Farms and Railroads.

Agents
Wanted
In every Township.
Send for circulars and particulars.
Address
—THE—
LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

THE HIGHEST AWARDS
Were received at
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
BY THE **WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., ON**
HOME COMFORT
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HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.



CARVING AND STEAM TABLES, BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, ETC., ETC.

This Style Family Range is sold only by our Traveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

Made of **MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL** and will **LAST A LIFETIME** if properly used.

SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1894, 277,188.

MADE ONLY BY **WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF
Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.
OFFICE, SALESROOM AND FACTORY,
70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO,
and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.
Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

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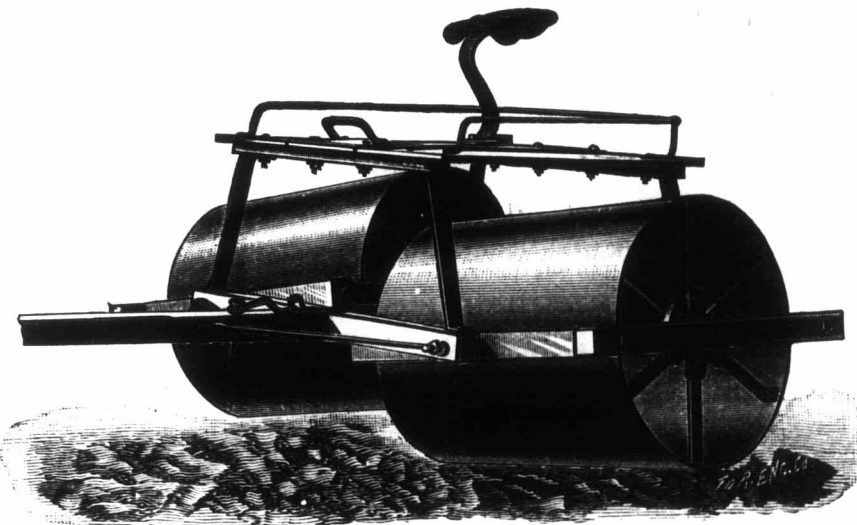
We have received the following goods and have them in our warerooms at the following prices, at which they cannot be secured again. Our stock is very limited. Cash has to accompany all orders for these goods. We guarantee them first-class goods in every respect. So don't delay your order if you want any of them.

- A good, large Bell, suitable for school, worth \$16, we will send you for \$12
- A Thomas Organ, Woodstock, worth \$110 dollars, for 50
- A Karn Organ, Woodstock, worth \$150 " " " " 75
- A Mercer Grain Binder, complete, for 85
- A 14-inch Ensilage Cutter, with 10 feet of carriers, for 50
- A Large Ensilage Cutter, without carriers 45
- A Trenton Fanning Mill, No. 1, only 12

We want you to distinctly understand these are a job lot bought for much less than manufacturers' prices, and will be sold to the first buyer.

THE GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO. (Ltd.)
126 King Street East, TORONTO.

The DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER (Patented)
A Steel Roller, the drums of which oscillate on pivots and adapt themselves to the unevenness of the ground.



The bearings are the only wearing parts, and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost. It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily oiled between the drums.
If your local agent does not supply you, write direct to **T. T. COLEMAN,** SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH, ONT. Mention this paper. 2 om

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PURE MANILLA ONLY.

Each bale of 12 balls will weigh 50 lbs., NET WEIGHT of twine, yielding 600 feet to 625 feet per lb.
It will bind MORE GRAIN for LESS MONEY than any other twine in the market.
Price \$8, in lots of not less than 100 lbs. Cash must accompany order.

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JOHN HALLAM,
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12 c om 2 c om **WOOL.** 85 Front St. East, TORONTO.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

MR. J. F. GIBSON'S SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.
Situating about a mile and a-half from the Denfield Station, on the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad, and about sixteen miles north of the City of London, is the stock farm of Mr. J. F. Gibson. The Shorthorns in this herd are of the thick, fleshy Scotch type. The latest addition to the number is a cow purchased at the Bow Park dispersion sale, Ingram's Butterfly, by Ingram, sire of Bean Benedict, and closely related to the bull that won first at the English Royal Show three years in succession. This cow is in calf to the highest priced bull at the Bow Park sale, Lord Outhwaite. A grand Scotch, roan bull, Jocelyn -17488-, bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., got by Vice-Consul, dam Julia (imp.), stands at the head of Mr. Gibson's herd. He was selected as one of the Ontario contingent for the World's Fair, and would have gone had not Mr. Gibson been appointed a judge. Mr. Gibson has had a large experience in the breeding of Lincoln sheep, both in Canada and the United States. His flock has long been noted for the prize-winners which it has produced, and he, in connection with his partner, Mr. Walker, of Ilderton, were successful in bringing to Canada the majority of the prizes offered for Lincolns at the World's Fair. His sheep are in good condition, and have produced a grand lot of lambs which should satisfy all comers. We were not surprised to hear that a large number of them were already being bespoken. The Lincoln outlook is remarkably good.

SPRINGHILL SHORTHORNS.

While paying a visit to Messrs. R. Rivers & Son, the proprietors of the Springhill herd of Shorthorns, we found these gentlemen paying the same close attention to their herd as formerly, and we could not help thinking of the immense benefit which the Counties of Bruce and Grey (not to speak of other sections) had derived through the introduction of improved blood from this herd. Bampton Chief has been several years at the head of the herd, and has continued to improve with age. His dam is by Bampton Senator, a half-brother of imp. Royal Bampton. The dam of the former was the imported Queen of Beauty, also of Amos Cruickshank's breeding. He is, therefore, inbred to Royal Bampton, certainly one of the best breeding bulls that has come from Sittytown. Of a number of good females, we should consider the cow, Kirklington, sired by Laird of Kinellar, perhaps one of the best individuals in the herd. Rosedale, by the imported Kinellar bull, Albert, and whose dam is imported Rosabel, bred by Bruce of Heatherwick, Aberdeenshire, is also breeding well, as we noticed a pair of promising heifers, daughters of hers, which we would expect to produce something good. One of these is Dublin Rose, by the imp. Kinellar bull, Dublin, while the other is Lady Stanley, by Bampton Chief. This year's crop of bull calves are neat and straight, with plenty of rib, good hair, and promise to feed kindly. Mr. Rivers, Jr., has just returned from a trip among the Shorthorn breeders, the chief object of which was the selection of a bull to take the place of Bampton Chief, which had for a number of years been used with such success in the herd. He selected a seventeen-months-old bull, Commodore, from the herd of John Miller & Sons, Brougham. This is an exceedingly promising young bull, red in color, low set and well put together, and should mate exceedingly well with the cows in this herd. He is got by the imported bull, Salamis, bred by Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, dam Lydia (imp.), bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and imported in 1882 by Beatty and Miller, Markham and Brougham. A few choice Berkshires are also kept on this farm. The boar is from the stock of Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, and got by imported prize Enterspride, dam Golden Cross. The sows were bred by Mr. S. Coxworth, Claremont.

BROCKHOLM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

About half a mile from Ancaster P. O., four miles from Copetown and about seven miles from the City of Hamilton, is situated the stock and dairy farm of Mr. R. S. Stevenson, which has long been known as the home of Holsteins of the choicest breeding. The stock bull now at the head of the herd is Royal Canadian Netherland, one of A. C. Hallman's stock bulls and the only son of Netherland Prince in Canada, dam Princess Margaret (this cow has a butter record of 20 pounds of butter in a week, and is in the advanced registry). This bull was bred by Messrs. Smith & Powell and had been used in Mr. Hallman's herd for three years, and a number of prize winners at Toronto were got by him. Mr. Stevenson's object in purchasing this bull was to tie him to his Netherland heifers, his first bull, Netherland Romulus, being a grandson of Netherland Prince. He is a splendid type of dairy bull combining plenty of size with wonderful smoothness and finish, and has proved himself a remarkably good stock getter. Mr. Stevenson was one of the first to introduce the Holsteins into Canada, having obtained his first animals from Messrs. Lord & Son; others being afterwards imported from Pennsylvania. Among the matrons of the herd are such cows as Johanna Tensen, Antje Houter and Ideal, all of which have been imported from Holland. We arrived just at milking time, and it was indeed a pretty sight to see the long row of black and white cows with their udders filled to almost overflowing. One of the best milking cows, though rather below the average size of the other members of the herd, is May Houter; and as another proof of the fact that the milk habit is hereditary, we would mention that the mother, Antje Houter, gave 6 1/2 per cent. butterfat during the test held in Toronto, and twelve pounds of butter in seven days as a two-year-old. Many other good ones are to be seen but as we have not space to mention them, we will only refer to a choice yearling bull of the Tensen family and from Netherland Romulus, which had just been sold, and to two grade heifers which filled the milk pails in a way which was marvellous to behold. Mr. Stevenson also breeds imported large Yorkshires, of which we noticed some remarkable good breeding sows. One in particular, which had been bred from stock imported by Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman, was pointed out to us as being the most profitable animal on the farm. He had a lot of particularly good young pigs, which should not be long in finding purchasers.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

57 Cards up to six line space inserted under this heading, one issue a month, \$3 per line per annum; every issue, \$5 per line. Payable in advance.

ALEX. HUME, Burnbrae, Ontario, Importer and Breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire hogs. 330-2-y

A. F. BROWN, Bethel, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Leghorn and Dorking Fowl. 14-2-y

A. & G. RICE, Curries P. O., Ont., breeders of Holsteins of the best butter strains. Write for prices. 327-

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A. M. & R. SHAW, Brantford, Ont., breeders of Galloway Cattle. Choice young animals for sale. 4-2-y

BLACKWELL & McCALLUM, Martintown, Ont., breeders of registered Clydesdales, Shropshires and Yorkshires. 340-2-y

DANIEL BRIMS, Athelstan, P. Q., breeder of Durham Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Sheep. 315-2-y

DANIEL DRUMMOND, Burnside Farm, Petite Cote, P. Q., breeder of Ayrshire cattle. 315-2-y

D. A. CAMPBELL, Mayfair P. O., Ontario, Appin Station, Breeder of Registered Lincoln Sheep. Stock for sale. 2-2-y-om

D. G. HANMER & SON, Mt. Vernon, Ont., Importers and Breeders of high-class Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 2-2-y-om

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HILLHURST HACKNEYS.—Oldest stud in America. Purest and most fashionable strains. Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Large Yorkshire Swine. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Station, Compton P. Q. 330-

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JOS. CAIRNS, Camiachie, Ont., Breeder of Pure-bred Chester White Swine. 4-y

J. P. PHIN, Breeding and Importing THE GRANGE, SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, HESPELER, ONT. a specialty. 22

LEVI SKINNER, Tyrone P. O., breeder of Shropshires and Shorthorns. Well-bred breeding stock a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. 22-2-y

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