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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



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

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VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY 1, 1894.

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CANADA'S COLUMBIAN VICTORS.
SEE PAGE 2.

EDITORIAL.

Canada's Columbian Victors.

The frontispiece of this issue will give our readers an idea of our new subscription picture. The large illustration which this one portrays is 12 x 19 inches, surrounded by a deep border of white. In all the picture is 16 x 23 inches, a suitable size for framing. It is a finely executed engraving, and will be printed on fine paper from well-finished copper plates. It contains fifteen Ayrshires, each a prize-winner at the great Chicago show. The animals illustrated were selected from the famous Quebec herds owned by Messrs. R. Robertson, Howick, P. Q., Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote, P. Q., Thos. Irwin, Montreal, P. Q., and from the Ontario herds owned by Messrs. Thos. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., Wm. Stewart, jr., Menie, Ont., and Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont. These herds were selected by the commissioner of the respective provinces to represent Canadian Ayrshires at Chicago, and well did they do their part. In competition with the best animals the United States breeders could produce, the herds above mentioned made an almost complete sweep of the prize list, winning forty-eight prizes, amounting to \$1,885, against five prizes won by American Ayrshires, amounting to only \$150. Mr. Robert Robertson, Howick, P. Q., deserved great credit in connection with this display. Quebec Ayrshires have long been esteemed for their excellence. Mr. Robertson, acting as sub-commissioner in Quebec, succeeded in inducing several noted Ayrshire breeders in his province to allow their cattle to go to Chicago. The Ayrshires exhibited by these gentlemen made one of the finest displays shown in any live stock class by any province or state. The cattle shown by Ontario breeders were of high excellence. Canadian Ayrshires were so successful that we determined to commemorate their victory at the Columbian Exposition by issuing a fine subscription picture, illustrating the most successful Ayrshires shown by Canada at Chicago. We will send a copy of this picture to any person who sends us one new yearly subscriber, or will sell a single copy of this engraving for \$1.00.

The Canadian Senate costs the tax payers \$147,156 per year. Is it worth it to the country? We certainly think not. Ontario and Manitoba have no Upper Chamber and do not feel the need of one—in fact, would not accept one. The provinces farther east are burdened with a useless Upper Chamber, just as the Dominion is burdened by a Senate.

The thirty-ninth meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society will be held in Rochester, N. Y., January 24th, 1894. Fruit-growers always look forward to this convention with the deepest interest. Particularly was this manifest last January, when the attendance exceeded that of any previous meeting, the membership roll rising to nearly four hundred; and it is expected to reach the five hundred mark at the forthcoming anniversary. Valuable papers, reports and discussion of practical questions by practical men, make up a splendid programme. Every fruit-grower within two hundred miles of Rochester should belong to this organization and attend its meetings. The Secretary is John Hall, 406 Wilder Building, Rochester.

The publication of the first part of *Index Kewensis* is reported in our English horticultural files. The full title of this colossal work is "An Enumeration of the Genera and Species of Flowering Plants from the Time of Linnaeus to the Year 1885 inclusive, together with their Authors' Names, the Works in which they were First Published, and their Synonyms." The work owes its origin to the late Charles Darwin, who notified his friend, Sir Joseph Hooker, his intention to devote a considerable sum in aid or furtherance of some work of utility to botanical science. The bulk of the work has been done by Mr. Daydon Jackson, one of the secretaries of the Linnaean Society, with the aid of a clerical staff and the co-operation of the officers of the Kew herbarium, the whole work being efficiently supervised and directed by Sir Joseph Hooker. The first fasciculus of this marvelous work consists of 728 quarto pages, each with three columns of 80 lines or more apiece, and it contains upwards of 43,000 names, alphabetically arranged, commencing Aa and extending to Dendrobium exiguum. From its alphabetical arrangement it is obvious that the manuscript must have been completed before the printing was commenced, so that the appearance of the remainder of the work may be looked for at comparatively short intervals. Mr. Darwin, it is said, rightly considered such a work as one of supreme importance to students of systematic and geographical botany and to horticulturists.

Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

The annual meetings of these associations were held in Guelph, Dec. 6th and 7th, 1893, and were largely attended. We had hoped to give our readers a full report in this number of the ADVOCATE. The meeting was reported by an official stenographer, and for some reason we have not yet been able to obtain any data. We hope that the official report will appear in next issue.

Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

The Christmas examinations of the Ontario Veterinary College—the most successful veterinary college on this continent—were concluded on Thursday, Dec. 21st. The Board of Examiners is composed of prominent veterinary surgeons practising in Canada and the United States. The following gentlemen, after passing a searching ordeal, were awarded diplomas:—

GRADUATES.

Irwin W. Drinkwater, Rochester, N. Y., U. S.; Thomas Flood, Stanley, N. Y., U. S.; Thomas A. Graham, Claremont, Ont.; F. J. Hassard, East Caledon, Ont.; Charles V. Hedges, Circleville, Ohio, U. S.; Matthias H. Kuhl, Neenat, Wis., U. S.; William Longenecker, Lititz, Pa., U. S.; Walter Scott McFarlane, Niagara Falls, N. Y., U. S.; J. H. Medd, Auburn, Ont.; M. H. Moore, Listowel, Ont.; Samuel Emery Moyer, Easton, Penn., U. S.; Coleman Nockolds, Abilene, Texas, U. S.; Henry Nunn, Bolton, Ont.; Herbert S. Perley, Ottawa, Ont.; Argo Raymond, Tilsonburg, Ont.; William Readhead, Corning, Iowa, U. S.; Howard L. Stein, Kutztown, Pa., U. S.; George R. Stewart, Arkona, Ont.; W. B. Telfer, Lowville, Ont.

PRIMARY EXAMINATIONS.

William J. Rooks, anatomy; William Schad, anatomy; John W. Welsh, anatomy.

Chicory as a Forage Plant.

In this country chicory is looked upon as an unwelcome intruder on the farm, rather than a plant from which anything in the way of fodder for animals can be produced. The following from the English Farmer's Gazette, if true, will show that it has considerable value as a forage plant:—

"As most of the autumn sown forage crops appear to be a failure, owing to the second great drought of this disastrous year, and as all fodder will be very scarce next spring, it is like a rift in the cloud to come across a promising forage crop. Chicory (*Chicorium intybus*) is a perennial plant, indigenous in this country. It grows most luxuriantly on soils of loamy description, and good crops may be grown on poor land which is not too retentive of water. It is extremely hardy, and will stand the severest cold. Its roots strike deep into the soil, and its broad leaves cover the ground. The seed is sown alone, about the middle of March, if it is intended to use the crop for soiling; about 10 lbs. to the acre is the quantity usually sown, but many farmers prefer to sow it in conjunction with oats or other spring corn, at the season when the latter is put in the ground. During the first year it is not advisable to cut or mow the chicory more than twice, but in subsequent seasons it may be mown three or four times, beginning in April, and repeating the operation every second month until October. On the continent chicory is grown as a forage plant very extensively, and also for salad. There can be very little doubt that if farmers would experiment with this useful adjunct to stock feeding it would soon become a favorite crop on suitable soil."

Our Clubbing Rates for 1894.

We offer our subscribers papers at the following rates:—

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

—AND—	
Winnipeg Weekly Tribune	\$1 75
Toronto Weekly Mail	1 75
" Daily	6 00
Weekly Globe	1 75
" Daily	6 00
Weekly Empire	1 75
" Daily	6 00
London Weekly Free Press	1 75
" Daily	4 25
Weekly Advertiser	1 75
The Canada Farmer's Sun	1 50
Montreal Weekly Witness	1 60
" Family Herald and Weekly Star	1 75
" Weekly Gazette	1 50
Cosmopolitan Magazine (Monthly)	2 25

Remit by Post Office order or registered letter. Post Office order is cheapest and best.

Laid Over.

Lack of space has compelled us to leave over until next issue several meritorious contributions and editorial articles, including one on tuberculosis at the Ontario Agricultural College Farm.

Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies.

Our able correspondent, Mr. Henry Newmarch, hits the nail on the head when he says the directors of agricultural societies should be chosen because of their fitness for the office and public-spiritedness. Self-seeking men should in all cases be rejected. Such are the greatest nuisances imaginable—always croaking, always talking that they may be heard, thus using up time valuable to others. The wire-puller is another veritable curse, a hindrance to useful work and a bar to progress. The secretaryship is the most important in the gift of any society. On the secretary depends the success of the association. This officer should be, above all things, honorable, having the courage of his convictions, energetic, prompt, and possessed of the ability to get other men to work in the interest of his association.

This last quality is not the least important. The secretary must have enthusiasm and have the power to enthuse others. He must be a good executive man. It is wonderful what such a man can accomplish. As an example, we point to Secretary Hill, of the Toronto Industrial. He is a king among secretaries. To him is due the credit of establishing and conducting by all odds the grandest yearly Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held in America, if not in the world. A splendid business man, fearless, strictly honorable, wide-awake, enthusiastic, yet patient, he is doubtless one of the finest men of this day—fitted to fill any situation in the gift of the people. At the annual meetings of the agricultural societies the members should earnestly strive to select suitable officers. When a suitable secretary is obtained, he should be permanently engaged. It is a great mistake to make this officer one of annual election. Such a course subjects a good man to the caprices, whims and irony of the meaner class among the membership. In the exercise of his duty a secretary is almost sure to offend self-seeking and wire-pulling members. The more honorable and less self-seeking a secretary is, the more liable he is to offend such men, who will frequently take an active part in the meetings of a society in order to get even, as they call it, with the secretary, and avenge themselves for some imagined injury or slight. Such men have not the honesty or moral courage to make charges openly before the officers or the association, but do their talking behind the back of the person they charge with wrong-doing. Such backbiting is of no importance, but is an injury to the association, as it is discouraging to efficient officers, and sometimes has the effect of disaffecting some persons who are not well acquainted with the officer maligned. If a secretary knew he could hold a position as long as he made the association a success, he would be more inclined to throw energy into his work, and thus extend the usefulness of the society.

Under the system of annual election there is no encouragement to the secretary to do, as it were, missionary work for the society. He simply does the necessary or routine work and no more, because he thinks, and properly so, "next year the members may not elect me again, or I may be elected for a year or so and get the work well under way and some clique may kick me out, after I have spent much time and labor establishing the society and getting it into good working order." The office of secretary should be elective, but not annually. The term of office should only expire when the secretary fails to do satisfactory work. Frequent change in the secretaryship is a detriment to any association and a loss to the member employed. Under the present system, no sooner does a man know his work than a change is made. Not only should the secretary's office be a permanent one, but it should be well-paid. A stated salary should be given. To this should be added a liberal commission on the profits derived. This course would induce men of good business ability to accept the secretaryship. Under such conditions we would hear of more successful fair associations. More men like Mr. Hill would be developed.

Thousands of our readers will be glad to hear that Grip will again be regularly published during 1894, in Toronto. Mr. J. W. Bengough, the founder of the paper, will be the editor. This gentleman's literary and artistic abilities are well known to all Canadians.

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10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.
11. We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished on other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
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Our Subscription Prizes.
In our advertising department, page 19, will be found a description of a number of subscription prizes. All goods offered by us are warranted as represented, first-class in every particular. The rings are solid gold and the stones of good quality and well-set. The watch is a curiously cheap device, but a substantial time-keeper, and we believe will give good satisfaction. The live stock offered will be selected from the herds and flocks of the most reliable and capable breeders. The other premiums are meritorious. Our subscription pictures, "Canada's Columbian Victories" and "Canada's Pride," are fine works of art, not cheap prints or chromos. We ask every old subscriber to send us at least one new name.

Road Improvement.

One of the obstacles to the prosperity of farmers is the condition of the country roads. Roads are considered an evidence of the civilization of the inhabitants of a country, and if the rule has no exceptions there must be many savages still left in Canada.

The chief reason that so many of our most intelligent young people leave the farm is because of their isolated condition caused by the mud embargo between their homes and the neighbors' houses or the town. What makes this matter all the more important is the fact that the farmer is kept at home in just that season of the year when he has the most leisure. How often do you hear a farmer say, when spoken to about some institute meeting or other social gathering, that he had intended to go but the roads were so bad that he had to give it up. There is not only a loss socially but also financially, for good roads mean better prices. The present condition of our highways compel the marketing of the produce of our farms at the time when the road is passable, and this also is the time when prices are usually at the lowest point. Good roads will, therefore, not only save much valuable time in marketing, increase the value of property and save wear and tear of teams and vehicles, but will promote the comfort, culture and social pleasures on the farm. Farmers all admit the disadvantages of bad roads, but the question is, What shall we do to remedy this state of affairs?

In many localities it seems hopeless to attempt any improvement, because the amount of traffic will not warrant the expense of building macadamized roads. In such cases the first essential is to thoroughly drain, for it is known that water in most cases is the cause of our bad roads. Who has not noticed, in driving through the country, that when the trees overhang so that the road is shaded, thus preventing the sun from drying up the soil, that the road is nearly always in bad condition, so that when we come to a piece of bush we expect to find rough and muddy roads? While, on the other hand, everyone has noticed that where a hill or grade occurs in a road, the surface is always much better than the condition of the level pieces adjoining. This is sometimes due to a change in the character of the soil, but in the majority of cases is due to the fact that water falling on the road is rapidly drained away and not allowed to soak in and destroy the bed. Upon this point Prof. C. D. Wing, Madison, Wis., says: "Much can be done by a thorough system of draining. If as much care was taken to keep water away from well-constructed roads as is taken to keep it out of the cellars of the houses, or from coming through the roofs, the road question would be solved in many localities, and greatly helped in all." When the roads are well drained the use of the road machine, harrow, cultivator and roller on the clay roads will keep them in fair condition.

As before stated, the first step in the improvement of a road is to thoroughly drain it, for water is the great foe of good roads, and the sooner we can impress this upon the mind of each pathmaster in the county, the sooner will they do away with the large ponds which are often seen along the sides of the road, and which have no outlet except by slowly trickling through a culvert which is nearly filled with dirt, and must wait until the annual work on the roads next spring to be cleaned out, when a few hours' time would do it and also prevent injury to the road, stoppage of traffic, and much wear and tear on men and teams. Any complete system of drainage must embrace not only the removal of surface water, but that which filters through the ground. If this is not done the water will soak by capillary attraction from the wet subsoil underlying, and render the road-bed soft and spongy, and if gravel or stone has been applied, it will sink down through the mud and so become useless. Tile drains have been used to remedy this defect, and have given good satisfaction.

Mr. J. J. W. Billingsley, in a paper read before the Good Roads Congress, at Chicago, has the following on the subject: "The remedy is thorough drainage. In fact, the basis of all road improvement in the country is thorough drainage of the road surface and the foundation of the road embankment." We are convinced that the best improvement of our highways will combine at least three essential features, which are:

1. A road embankment of sufficient height to be at least above overflow from extraordinary rainfall, and sufficiently crowning to shed the water readily, and wide enough to accommodate the travel, and not of greater width.
 2. That the road shall have open ditches on each side of sufficient capacity to carry all flood water from the roadway, and from lands adjoining, into the nearest watercourse without hindrance. The surface or open ditches should have such a perfect grade that no water will find a lodgment along the line of the road on either side.
 3. That two lines of tile drains be placed parallel with the roads, one on each side, at the base of the embankment.
- The underdrains should be laid at the depth of three or more feet. The size of the tile will depend on the length of the drain and the fall, but it is probable that they should not be less than four inches in diameter in any case, and as much larger as the needs may require. The three essential

features named embrace two systems—the removal of the surface water speedily and effectually; the removal of the water of saturation remaining after the removal of the surface water and the prevention of the flow of soil water under the road-bed. The underdrains should have a uniform descent or grade to some natural stream or outlet, where the water discharged will flow away freely and at no time back up in the drain. The crowning of the road should be sufficient to cause the water falling upon the surface of the road to flow readily through the side ditches. If it fails to flow away, and remains in the ruts and depressions, it will increase the amount of mud and the inconvenience of travel. Roads in such a condition should have road machines passed over them as often as necessary to make and keep the surface level.

It is a mistaken idea that an underdrain laid in the middle of the road will drain the surface of the road. The travel and the action of the water falling upon the road will so effectually cover the surface that no water on the road will find its way down to the drain thus laid. To the contrary, the horse tracks and ruts will hold water like earthen vessels until it is removed by evaporation or otherwise. Roads graveled and drained as proposed will cost from \$400 to \$500 a mile, but when done they will be good roads for eleven months and commendably passable for the remainder of the year with a little timely repair. Where gravel and stone are not to be had at a reasonable cost we know of no improvement so satisfactory in all respects as the roads well graded and sufficiently drained. Where gravel or broken stone can be had it will be found that the thorough drainage of the road as proposed will save half the gravel or stone that would otherwise be required to make a good road. A dry foundation to build upon is the most important factor in road construction. Tile drains may be used to intercept water percolating through the earth of the higher ground adjacent and likely to interfere with the road, or springs or secret places under the road-bed may be drained out with the tile so as not to interfere with the embankment. After a road has been put into good condition and thoroughly underdrained, nothing need be done except to keep the surface of the travel-way smooth and open ditches free from any drift accumulations.

The Ontario Creameries Convention.

The ninth annual convention of the Ontario Creameries Association will be held in the city of Belleville, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January, 1894.

This convention promises to be one of the best dairy meetings ever held in the province. A grand bill of fare has been provided for the dairymen, and all interested in this great industry should make a special effort to be present. Upon the programme we see the names of such well-known men as Prof. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner; Prof. Frank Shutt, Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Prof. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College; John S. Pearce, seedsman and dairy goods, London; John Boyd, Chicago; A. A. Ayer, Montreal; J. W. Wheaton, London, Secretary of the Western Dairymen's Association; W. G. Walton, Hamilton; John H. Croil, Autsville; Mark Sprague, Ameliasburg. Programmes and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, John Hannah, Seaforth, Ont.

The Agricultural and Experimental Union.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the above association, which was held at the Ontario Agricultural College on the 21st and 22nd of December, was an unqualified success in every particular.

Besides the large number of students and ex-students in attendance, there were present a number of prominent agriculturists from both Canada and the United States. Among the number were: The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture; Prof. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture; Prof. Thos. F. Hunt, B. S., Prof. of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio; John S. Pearce, seedsman and dairy goods, London; J. W. Wheaton, London, Secretary of the Western Dairymen's Association; T. B. Millar, Inspector for the same society; Abner Pickett, Vice-Pres. Bee-Keepers' Association; W. W. Hilborn, horticulturist, Leamington, and many other well-known agriculturists.

The reports of the different experimental committees showed that much interest was taken in experimental work conducted by members of the Union and the farmers generally throughout the province.

The papers and addresses were practical and pointed, and were listened to with marked attention. The discussions were lively and brought out the opinions of men of experience who were present.

We regret that space will not allow us to give a full report in this issue, but one will appear in our issue of January 15th.

Annual Meeting of the Agriculture and Arts Association.

The meeting of the Agriculture and Arts Association convened at the skating rink, Guelph, Dec. 6th, 1893. Members present: Jas. Rowand, M. P., Dunblane; Jas. Haggarty, West Huntingdon; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Joshua Legg, Gananoque; Wm. Dawson, Vittoria; R. McEwen, Byron; J. Sissons, Barrie, and the Secretary. President Rowand in the chair.

A communication was read from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, appointing Mr. William Dickie, of Oshawa, one of the auditors, as per statute. John I. Hobson, of Mosboro, was appointed on behalf of the council.

A letter was read from H. H. Wing, Prof. of Animal Industry, Cornell University, asking for sets of herd and stud books. The secretary was requested to send them.

Owing to the absence of three members of the Finance Committee, Messrs. Sissons, Haggarty and McEwen were added to that committee for this meeting.

The report for the ploughing match for districts Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 was read and handed in by R. McEwen, chairman. Report for districts 4, 5 and 6 was also read and handed in by W. J. Westington. The report from districts 7, 8 and 9 was verbally reported by the secretary, who had attended it on the Asylum Farm at Hamilton.

The meeting then adjourned to the City Hall to the Sheep Breeders' meeting, for want of other room, where the president, Jas. Rowand, M. P., gave his annual address, reviewing the work of the association for the past year. His address was followed by one from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, who gave a very interesting report of the victories obtained at the World's Fair.

DEC. 7th, 11 A.M., VICTORIA RINK.—Council meeting resumed business. In addition to yesterday's members Mr. D. McPherson, of Lancaster, was on hand.

Mr. Sissons read report of ploughing match for districts 10, 11, 12 and 13 also, which was held near Barrie.

The council granted the use of the room lately occupied by Prof. James to the secretary for the use of the clerks of this association.

D. McCrae, of Guelph, then, by request of the council, addressed them on the subject of holding sheep sales during the month of September; he thought the council might offer prizes or inducements to bring out these animals at this time, when parties could buy without looking all over the country.

EVENING SESSION, WELLINGTON HOTEL.—Same members present, with the exception of President Rowand and J. C. Snell. Wm. Dawson, vice-president, in the chair.

On resolution it was adopted that at the next meeting of the council they take into consideration the establishment of stock sales, and that the Finance Committee be instructed to put in the estimates the sum of \$1,000 for this purpose, with the view of establishing one to the east and one to the west of this province.

Resolved, that the president and Mr. Edwards be appointed as a delegation to wait upon the Ministers of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario, along with delegations from other live stock associations, to press on them the necessity of negotiating with the Minister of Agriculture of the United States to allow our Canadian herd books to be accepted as authority to the Custom House Officers in passing live stock free across the lines, as was formerly the case.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held to look into the financial standing of the institution, at which the treasurer and secretary explained the different works carried on by the association, and the manner of keeping the accounts. Suggestions for improvement, especially in the matter of the item sundries, were made. After the interview the following resolution was passed at the evening session of the council:—

Moved by Mr. Jas. Haggarty, seconded by Mr. J. Sissons, that after having heard the explanations of Mr. H. Wade, our secretary, respecting the receipts and disbursements of our association, we feel that the thanks of this board are due to him for the interest he has taken in the advancement of our association, both financially and otherwise.

The report of the finance committee was then presented and adopted. It showed the following estimate required from the Government over and above the ordinary income of the association:—
Spring Horse Show, \$1,000; Fat Stock Show, \$1,500; Ploughing Matches, \$600; expenses of Board, \$500; printing herd books, ordinary, \$1,000; live stock sales, \$1,000; total, \$5,600.

The secretary was authorized to ask for tenders for printing the second volume of the Ayrshire herd book, and the eighth volume of the Clydesdale stud book.

The Patrons of Industry.

In answer to a number of inquiries regarding the objects and aims of the Patrons of Industry, we will devote a part of our space in this issue to this rapidly increasing organization. It will not be necessary to go into the history of the rise of this association, for it has been fully dealt with in former issues of the ADVOCATE, and especially in that of July 15, 1893.

We cannot do better than give the object of the association as set forth in the constitution of the Order, which opens with the following preamble:—

"Being impressed with the fact that all parties engaged in commerce, manufactures, and all other enterprises of importance, are organized and are using their combined influence for the promotion of their own special interests, while the farmers and employes upon whose labors depend the prospects of the nation are almost entirely unorganized: We, the farmers and employes of the Province of Ontario, believing that Almighty God, as the source of all power and the ruler of nations, should be acknowledged in all constitutions of societies, do hereby, with due reverence to Him, associate ourselves together under the following articles, and the articles of incorporation of the Order of the Patrons of Industry, in the Province of Ontario, and the amendments made thereto, and do solemnly pledge ourselves, one to another, to labor together for the promotion of the interests of farmers and employes, and the good of the nation, of which we are a part."

Then follow the articles, the first of which states that "this organization shall be called the Patrons of North America, and shall be an organization of farmers and others whose interests are identical with those of the farmers, and its objects shall be to advance the moral, intellectual, social, political and financial condition of the said classes in this country, and to generally develop a higher character of that great industrial class that performs so important a part in providing for the subsistence and advancing the prosperity of all nations, and while fearless in its advocacy of the right, shall be non-partizan and non-sectarian." This organization took root in Canada about three years ago, and since that time it has made a very rapid and vigorous growth.

In addition to their work in breaking up the salt combine and the establishment of a large independent Binder Twine concern, which has lately declared a dividend of 10 per cent., and at the same time has been the means of untold saving to the farmers of Canada, through the enormous reduction in the cost of this article, the Patrons have been very active of late in the political arena, and are hopeful of carrying their desires to a successful issue with the Government and Legislature, by means of pressure which will be brought to bear upon them by the election of Patrons as members of Parliament.

One of their first actions was to unite as far as possible with the workmen in the cities and towns, for they realized that the interests of the farmer and workman are the same, and that there should be no clashing between them. The farmer has to depend upon the great body of the workmen for his market, and anything which improves the condition of the workman increases the demand for farm products. There certainly can be no reason why the toilers in town and country should not work harmoniously together for each other's good. The first joint meeting of the two bodies was held last winter in Toronto, when a committee from the Dominion Labor Congress met a number of the Grand Board of the Patrons of Industry to consider points of agreement upon which the agriculturists and the urban workman could take common ground in resisting monopolies and the domination of wealth, and to advance the interests of the whole of our citizens by checking and abolishing the extortions and frauds in industrial operations permitted and largely sanctioned by our laws.

The Patrons have nominated candidates for both the Ontario and Dominion Houses of Parliament in many ridings in Ontario, and are very sanguine of electing a sufficient number of Patrons to hold the balance of power in Parliament next year.

The great victory in North Bruce, where the Patron candidate, Mr. McNaughton, was elected by a large majority, has greatly encouraged and inspired the Patrons all over the country.

The old line politicians are evidently becoming frightened, for each one in turn is trying to persuade the Patrons that the platform of their party is either identically the same or else that in the few instances in which they differ that it is immeasurably superior to the Patron platform.

The Patrons' platform, as sent us by Mr. L. A. Walsh, Strathroy, Ont., Grand Secretary-Treasurer, December 15th, 1893, is as follows:—

1. Maintenance of British connection.
2. The reservation of the public lands for the actual settler.
3. Purity of administration and absolute independence of Parliament.
4. Rigid economy in every department of the public service.
5. Simplification of the laws and a general reduction in the machinery of government.
6. The abolition of the Canadian Senate.
7. A system of civil service reform that will give each county power to appoint or elect all

county officials paid by them, except County Judges.

8. Tariff for revenue only, and so adjusted as to fall as far as possible upon the luxuries and not upon the necessities of life.

9. Reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms between Canada and the world.

10. Effectual legislation that will protect labor, and the results of labor, from those combinations and monopolies which unduly enhance the price of the articles produced by such combinations or monopolies.

11. Prohibition of the bonusing of railways by Governments as contrary to the public interest.

12. Preparation of the Dominion and Provincial voters' lists by the municipal officers.

13. Conformity of electoral districts to county boundaries as constituted for municipal purposes, as far as the principle of representation by population will allow.

Every man in joining a lodge must pledge himself to support any member of the Order who may be nominated to represent them in Parliament, provided such nominee receives the majority of the delegates at the convention called for the selection of a candidate. The constitution provides that any person who is found wilfully and knowingly violating this obligation shall be liable to expulsion.

From the above it will be seen that the success of the Patrons at the polls will depend upon their remaining true and living up to their obligations on election day, not allowing themselves to be hoodwinked and whipped back into line by the old party managers. The Grand President, in referring to the above subject, has the following to say:—

"We have taken a position from which we cannot recede. Our people must either place in our legislatures a sufficient number of Patron representatives to be able to declare to the powers that be, 'Thus far and no further,' or the great industrial classes will be looked upon with contempt that will be justly their due.

"The test is upon us. Let all who love the land in which we live, declare by word and deed that Britons never will be slaves. We have been three years in forming and developing an organization whose object it is to obtain the greatest good for the greatest number, and we have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. We were at first looked upon by others as having little influence and being of little importance, but we have steadily progressed until both political parties are dreading the effect of the toilers' united effort, and already party heeled are striving to drag our people from their allegiance."

From the Sun of December 12th we take the following synopsis of the aims of the Patrons as set forth by one of the members of the Grand Board, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, of Alexandria, in answer to some questions which were propounded to him. Mr. Wilson said:—"I was a strong supporter of Mr. Meredith in Ontario politics and of Sir John Macdonald in Dominion affairs, but now I have no more sympathy with the Conservatives than the Reformers. I am simply a Patron of Industry. The Patrons are organized solely in the interests of the farmers and laboring men. It is not the intention of the Patrons of Industry to defeat the existing Government. They will support the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat in whatever appears to be for the interests of the people. They do not propose on a technical quibble to upset the Government. It will be a policy of give and take between them and the Government. They may yield one point to the Government if the Government yield another to them. We shall not indulge in any factious opposition to the party in power.

"We lay particular stress on the importance of mortgages, bank stocks, railway bonds and debentures being taxed just as any other property is, and we strongly favor the appointment of county officials by the municipalities. (And here we will explain that this does not mean the appointment of these officers by the county council, as some have erroneously supposed, but by the vote of the whole body of the electors.)

"Tariff reform is a very prominent plank in our platform, and we intend that the Dominion Government shall carry out our wishes in this respect. We want a tariff for revenue only, so arranged as to fall on the luxuries, not the necessities of life. We believe, also, in the abolition of the Canadian Senate."

He feels certain that the Patrons will stand firm in their allegiance to their cause, and that they will not revert to the old party ties at the next general election.

In regard to the departments of agriculture at Toronto and Ottawa Mr. Wilson has the following to say:—

"We consider Mr. Dryden one of the best men in Sir Oliver Mowat's Government. The farmers of Ontario take great pride in the fact that he occupies the position that he does. So far as that statement the other day of Mr. W. D. McPherson, the president of the Young Conservatives, in favor of abolishing the Minister of Agriculture, is concerned, the Patrons take it as a direct insult to the intelligence of the farmers of Ontario. We consider the interests of the farmers are of sufficient importance to warrant their being represented in the Cabinet."

"We regard the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Angers as the Dominion Minister of Agriculture as a standing insult to the intelligence of the 700,000 farmers in the Dominion of Canada. We are quite willing that a lawyer should fill the position of Minister of Justice or Attorney-General, but when Sir John Thompson appoints a lawyer to be chief farmer of the Dominion, we think he is carrying things too far. We want Sir John Thompson's Government to replace Mr. Angers by one of the many intelligent and capable farmers to be found in the Conservative party."

"The Patrons stand alone; we have nothing in common with the P. P. A. or the McCarthy movement. The P. P. A. movement has to do with questions of race and religion; the Patrons of Industry deal purely in economic questions. We have thousands of Roman Catholic members in our association. As to the McCarthy movement, we could not identify it with the Patrons for various reasons, but first and foremost because Mr. McCarthy could not, being a lawyer, even belong to our association, much less become a leader. No candidate in any constituency who does not receive the formal indorsement of the Patrons of Industry will receive the support of the organization of the Patrons. In such cases Patrons will be left free to vote according to their individual preferences. I may mention that this was the case in Lambton. The Patrons took no part in the contest there as an organization, but voted as each man pleased."

Chief officers of the Patrons of Industry: C. A. Mallory, Warkworth, grand president; T. O. Currie, Strathroy, grand vice-president; L. A. Welsh, Strathroy, grand secretary-treasurer; Fergus Kennedy, Camlachie, A. Gifford, Meaford, J. Lockie Wilson, Alexandria, grand trustees. John Miller, Glenmorris, grand lecturer. W. Valens, Lucknow, J. G. Adams, Wales, grand auditors. D. Dwyer, West Flamboro, grand sentinel.

Canadian Wool.

BY D. MCCRAE.

The present is a good time for an outlook on Canadian wool. What are the prospects for better prices and a better market in the near future? What effect will the placing of wool on the free list in the American tariff have on Canadian wool? Before attempting to answer these questions, let us take a look at the past and the present situation of the wool question. Time was, in the past, when our long Canadian wool, strong in staple and glossy in lustre, commanded a high price—when forty and fifty cents were freely paid to farmers for the long Leicester and Cotswold wool. Then came a sudden drop; lustre goods were not in the fashion. The wool-grower waited, hoping for a rise in prices. Fashions have changed many times since then, but lustre wools have never got near the old prices. For the past few years twenty cents and under has been about the price obtained for clean, washed wool, and twelve cents about the highest price paid for unwashed of the same quality. At these prices there has been but little profit made by the large dealers in Canadian wools. Now and then in past years, notably before the adoption of the increased duties under the McKinley Bill, there was an active demand at good prices for the dealers, but the buying since then has not been active, and dealers have had to hold a large part of the clip for many months and then barely get out of it cost and expenses. The American market is still the market for our surplus wool; we send there about a million pounds annually, while all that goes to the British market is very small indeed—a few thousand pounds, and that mainly for British Columbia. But the Americans do not regulate the price even, although they are practically our only foreign customer. The price is set in a dingy little room in London where the auction sales of the world's wool crop are held.

Australia and New Zealand now grow immense quantities of long, lustre wool, and by the price this can be bought for in London and laid down in the United States the American regulates his offers for Canadian wools. The long wool grown in Australia has kept down the price of our Canadian wool. In the days of high prices they grew little or none, but since then it is exported by a hundred ship loads. The quality, too, is a little finer than ours, since it has been graded up from a Merino basis by the help of Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester rams. The staple is long and strong, the lustre good, and it is grown very cheaply on the great Australian plains. This, more than any other, is the rival we have to face in selling our lustre wool in the American market. But what about our home market—the buyers for our own Canadian mills? They buy as cheaply as they can, and have offered to them wools from all parts of the world. Hundreds of samples of different grades and qualities come by sample post from the dealers of Great Britain and the continent. Cable codes enable offers and answers to be made cheaply and quickly. Our wool competes with the wool of the world in the home market. We have protection in theory, but practically it is of very little account. The Canadian Tariff of Customs reads: "Wool, class one, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire Southdown combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada, three cents per lb." The ordinary farmer who reads this would naturally conclude that this ought to be a protection to the extent of

three cents per pound. It, however, has not that effect. If the duty under this class were made thirteen or thirty cents per pound it would make very little difference; more down wool is used in Canada than is grown here. Here then, if anywhere, protection should protect the wool-grower. It does not; thousands of pounds of down wools are annually used by the mills in Canada and pay no duty. They can be combed by the modern combing machinery, but they are not known as "combing" wools, they are not "known as lustre wools," they have no lustre, and they therefore do not come under the clause "other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada." The cross-bred New Zealand and Australian wools imported come in direct competition with our long Canadian wools, yet they are really not "like such as are grown in Canada;" they have the dash of Merino blood—they pay no duty. Of all the many tons of wool coming into Montreal annually, the returns will show that in a recent year not one cent was paid for duty on wool at that port, and the total collected for the Dominion on all wools was fifteen cents for the same year, while the quantity of foreign wool brought into Canada that year was over eight million pounds. Our total export for the same year was under one million pounds, and did not much exceed the import of woollen rags for shoddy to be used in our Canadian mills. The extended use of shoddy has been one of the chief factors in keeping down the price of good wool. Rags from anywhere or everywhere, bought in Britain, are brought to Canada by the hundred tons, some of them are foul with the wear of the dirtiest of dwellers in Old World slums, and yet they are thought good enough to be worked into the goods sold to Canadians as "home manufacture." So much for the situation at present.

If the Wilson Bill be adopted by the Americans, our wool will be admitted free into the markets of the United States; Australia will have the same privilege. Our wool crop is very small compared to theirs. Prices will probably change but little, if any, on the London market, but we will have a better market, more buyers, because of our nearness and the interchange which freer trade always brings. Canadian manufacturers will not be affected to any extent. If our wools find better customers at slightly better prices in the United States they will replace with wools from Britain as they do now when any line is scarce, and as our wools go into more mills and become better known in the States, our trade will be better and our prices steadier.

STOCK.

Sheep Exhibit at Fat Stock Show, Guelph.

Thanks to the efforts made by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations and the money given by them for prizes, the late show at Guelph was without compare the best ever held in the Royal City, which means the best fat stock show ever held on this continent. Cattle have no doubt been exhibited at Chicago both in larger numbers and of a higher general excellence, but not so sheep or swine; they surpass both in quantity and quality anything ever shown at the American Fat Stock Show. And why should it not be so when the principal prize-winners at the Columbian again locked horns on their native heath? "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug-of-war;" and this was indeed a bitter fight, though a good-natured one.

When Lincoln and Leicester and Cotswold meet in battle array it is not an ordinary fight for the honor of winning first prize from a competitor who is showing similar blood, perhaps closely related, but was indeed a battle of the breeds, and right nobly did Snell and Kelly and Orr range up alongside their larger and more imposing Lincoln cousins exhibited by Gibson & Walker and Oliver, and so well did they deliver their shots that they captured a number of prizes from their grandly-proportioned and more bulky competitors. In the first round (yearling ewes) the Lincolns won first and second, and Leicesters third and very highly commended. There were thirteen entries, four of the former and balance Leicesters. Amongst the unnoticed ones were a couple of grand-backed Leicesters carrying lots of good wool, exhibited by Jno. Orr, Galt.

In the next class, ewe lambs, there were four Lincoln entries and ten Leicesters. The Lincolns scored first and fourth. J. Orr again showed a good lamb. The winner was a capital-backed, well-grown lamb.

In the wether class the Leicesters had no competitors, consequently captured all the prizes.

Pen of three lambs, four entries, three Leicester and one Lincoln which won second money. Three wether lambs were a poor entry, and not creditable; the next class more than made up for it, however.

Pen of five sheep, under two years, bred by exhibitor.—The Lincolns in this class could not be denied, as they not only carried more flesh but had better backs, and, notwithstanding their immense size and substance, had quality equal to anything

shown; this, combined with the correct fleece, represented the true type of the improved Lincoln—size and substance combined with quality. The Leicesters were typical, but, while they showed quality, they lacked the wide loin and well-covered back of their competitors.

What is to be regretted in connection with these classes is that the Cotswolds did not put in an appearance, as they would have met foemen worthy of their steel; with the most noted breeders of the other sorts, they would have to fight hard for every ribbon, and if successful, when gained under such circumstances, how sweet the victory.

In the next division the prizes were competed for by Oxfords, Hampshires and Shropshires, and when the names of Campbell, Beattie, Hanmer and Wright are found in the catalogue it is surely a guarantee that the latter breed will be well represented; and as the Oxfords only sent forward a few poor specimens, it was left to the Hampshires to fight alone the popular Shrops. The Hampshires, though small in numbers, did well, Rutherford and Kelly each showing creditable specimens.

The class for yearling ewes consisted of one Oxford and eight Shrops, the latter winning all the prizes.

Ewe lambs, fifteen entries. Campbell first with a very neat but very small lamb—in fact, too small; while we advocate quality, still size must not be overlooked. In this class W. E. Wright exhibited a grand lamb that got no mention. The exhibits of Hanmer and Beattie were very creditable. Kelly here exhibited a pair of Hampshires, one especially deserving notice. This was a splendid class, and required considerable time to sift out the prize-winners, as it was a difficult class to judge. The Hampshires, though standing over their competitors, did not handle so well. In this connection I wish to say that wherever I may criticise the judgment, it is done with no intention of criticising the judges; they performed a most arduous and difficult task under most trying circumstances. The building was so crowded with sale stock that the sheep had to be judged in alleys wherever there was space. This should not occur again.

In the yearling wether class first was won by a capital Hampshire, and another was second. The Shrops were very badly represented.

Wether lambs—Beattie one, three and four, with good, strong representatives; Hanmer second, with a smaller and neater one.

Pens of three ewe lambs, the winners small, but of good quality, with excellent backs of firm flesh. This was a very good exhibit, and a very close thing all round. Pen of three wether lambs, Beattie's Shropshires first, Hampshires second. Pen of five was won by Campbell with a very even lot.

The next grouping consisted of Southdowns, Dorsets and Merinos. In these classes, of course, the Southdowns would naturally carry the majority of the prizes; the Dorsets occasionally put in an appearance. It will be unnecessary to go through these sections, as the prizes went principally to Douglas, R. Shaw & Son, R. Dale and J. Rutherford. The prize list will show how they stood in the respective classes. Harding showed a big, good Dorset lamb. The Southdowns, as usual made a capital exhibit, but of the thoroughbred stock the honors clearly belonged to the Lincolns and Shropshires.

Sweepstakes wethers a poor lot, as the yearling wethers were the weakest right through the classes. It was eventually won by a Southdown, after calling in a referee to decide between it and a Leicester. It was a good mutton sheep, with a firm back, and beat its strongest opponent below and in leg and thigh.

Sweepstake ewes.—This was a much better class, and brought out a capital lot. It was again a hard matter to pick the winner. A Lincoln eventually got there after a severe fight with a Leicester.

The grades, or as they may be styled, the menagerie classes, as they contained all sorts, sizes and conditions of sheep, were a very good lot.

Class ewes over two, first was awarded to a sheep showing much Shrop character, but I could scarcely follow the judge, as it was quite raw and bare on back; to my idea a much better was a Lincoln-Leicester, as it had the best covered back in class. The H. C. was also a capital butcher's sheep, carrying plenty of firm, solid flesh.

In the two-year-old wether class the first was half Shrop and Southdown, and was probably the best butcher's sheep on the exhibition. We believe he was the sweepstakes winner at Chicago.

The other classes call for little comment, the long wools getting in their work in yearling ewes, and the Shrops in wether lambs, pens of three ewe lambs, and pen of three wether lambs.

Sweepstakes wether.—John Rutherford.

Sweepstakes ewe.—Gibson & Walker.

For the Cooper prize there was great competition, as not only the prize-winners in their respective classes put in an appearance, but also some brought specially for the purpose that could not show in regular classes. Whether it was the intention of the donor to limit the competition to sheep which had been shown before will no doubt be settled before another year. The fight simmered down to a bout between a Lincoln and an aged Oxford ewe, and the latter was eventually pronounced the winner. It was an interesting fight, and opinions were pretty evenly divided as to the better of the two.

Cattle Suitable for the British Market.

Owing to the embargo which has been unjustly raised against Canadian cattle by the Imperial Government, and also to the very depressed state of the cattle trade generally, it will be necessary for those who are stocking their stables with feeding cattle to exercise the utmost caution in selecting steers to feed. So long as the present restriction remains in force it will not pay to send anything but the choicest animals to Europe.

Heretofore we have been able to reap a fair return upon thin and half-fat cattle, but so long as the present restriction remains in force it will be simply ruinous to ship any cattle except those in prime condition. The well-known feeder and exporter, Mr. Thos. McMillan, at a farmers' institute gave the following description of what a model export steer should be:—

"Apart from the Polled Angus, of which there are very few in this country, the Durham grade generally commands a first place in the butcher's eye. It is a well-known fact that the Durhams have been more largely used for the improvement of other cattle than any other breed, and I think that, so far as experience has gone, it has borne out the wisdom of such a course of breeding, as the Durhams seem better adapted for this purpose than any other breed, owing no doubt to their better ability to transmit their own qualities to their offspring. In breeding and raising beef animals for the British market, they should be of good quality, with soft skins, and as evenly-fleshed as possible. The main points are a good straight broad back, well-sprung and deep in the rib, well filled behind the shoulders, good hams and brisket, short legs, a fine, clean-cut neck and head, with nice and well-set horns. In fact, our advices from the British market are constantly calling for a prime article. During the time this trade has been in existence, our beef cattle have gained a most desirable reputation in the British market, and it is the plain duty of every Canadian farmer to endeavor by a system of selection and judicious feeding, not only to hold that reputation, but to continue to improve it."

He considers that the only way in which this can be done is to make war on all scrub animals. He brands such stock as a positive sign of want of thrift in every barnyard where they are to be found, and reminds farmers that the same quantity of food which will put two pounds of additional weight on a scrub will put three pounds on a well-bred grade. Not only this, but if they wish to attain the desired standard, they must also follow such a judicious system of feeding as will ensure a hardy and continuous growth from the time the animal is dropped until it is ready for the shambles. For although breeding is a great requirement, yet he claimed that a liberal system of feeding will do just as much. The one great point which should be impressed upon farmers is the great folly of allowing young animals to fall away in flesh. There is no mystery or secret in the growth and rearing of animals. Every additional pound weight put on an animal represents so much food, and is a certain cost to the farmer. Whether the animal is getting heavier, losing flesh, or remaining stationary, it costs its owner so much every day; therefore it is evident that the only source of profit from its food is to be found in the increase of weight which we may be able to obtain. Hence the utter ruin which must result, and which does result, from the current practice of allowing cattle to go on bare pasture in the summer and run around strawstacks in the winter. This practice not only retards their present growth, but it so contracts their digestive systems as to render them unable to manipulate their food so profitably when being fitted for the market. And this, too, is the reason which compels many farmers to feed their beef cattle such heavy grain rations when stall feeding them. If young animals were kept and fed properly, they should in a measure be nearly ready for the butcher at any time, and when we know that more gain in weight can be obtained from the same amount of food the younger the animal is, it becomes our duty to furnish our young beefing animals with such full and appropriate rations as will bring them to maturity as early as possible. Every one who knows anything of the nature of animals knows well that while the animal is young and in the rapid stage of its growth, its digestive and assimilative functions are most active; the percentage of waste in its system is much less than after it reaches maturity, and that the older it becomes, even before it reaches maturity, the more food it requires to supply this waste. Therefore it is that the same amount of food will produce so much more weight when the animal is young than afterwards. Hence the advantage of maturing animals as early as possible, as early maturity offers the only safe system of profitable beef production.

Beef animals should be ready to ship to Britain from two and a-half to three years of age, and he had often good two-year-olds which gave fully as profitable returns as any. The only thing in favor of heavy cattle is that they can be shipped for the same cost as lighter ones, so that as long as the quality is there the weight is an advantage, but quality should never be sacrificed for weight, as long as they can be landed in the Old Country from 1,250 to 1,300 pounds in weight.

Canadian Herds and Flocks.

SHORTHORNS AT WESTRUTHER PARK.

Mr. John Idington, the well-known Queen's Counsel of Stratford, has, in addition to his extensive practice, found time to cultivate a taste for farming and the farm's most interesting department, that of fine stock breeding.

Although this work has been taken up partly by way of recreation, if one may be allowed to judge by the surroundings Mr. Idington is turning his farm to profitable account from a financial standpoint.

Westruther Park, the seat of this breeding establishment, is within one mile of the Stratford G. T. R. Station, and visitors can get to the farm and back between trains, and yet have ample time to inspect the herd.

During the late summer extensive additions have been made to the buildings; among the improvements Mr. Idington has erected a stock barn, which is one of the largest in the vicinity.

The building is frame with stone basement, and the latter has evidently been planned for the comfort and thrift of the animals domiciled therein. In addition to large windows admitting plenty of light, the walls are ten feet high, by which abundance of air space has been secured.

A silo and root cellars are conveniently arranged, and now a system of waterworks is being perfected by which a constant supply of this essential may be at command at all seasons of the year.

The farm contains two hundred acres of land, which, through feeding stock extensively, is now in the most productive condition, to which the past season's crops attest. These yielded most abundantly, the hay and grain being remarkably heavy and far beyond the average, showing the advantage of plenty of manure and careful cultivation.

The formation of the present herd of Shorthorns was commenced some ten years ago by the purchase of Lady Mitchell, by "Fifth Earl of Antrim;" this cow afterwards produced one of the champion steers shown at Chicago. Three years later, or in 1886, several of the most popular Bates families were added. These consisted of imported Duke of Holkar V., bred by the Duke of Devonshire; the Lally Barrington heifer, Lally of Colonus; the Darlington heifer, Viscountess Darlington, and Verbena of Colonus. The first mentioned has proved a most successful breeder, having produced five heifers in succession. Later on a grandly-bred Bates-topped Waterloo was purchased. Several exceedingly good things have been bred by crossing the highly-prized Waterloo and Barrington families, it evidently being the aim to blend the characteristics of these together and gain the substance of the former and retain the milking qualities of the latter. At the recent sale at Bow Park several important additions were bought and placed in the herd. These included a Barrington, an Oxford, a Roan Duchess, and Imported Isabella II., that was so well known in the show rings of recent years.

The herd now contains something like sixty head of pure-bred Shorthorns, among which are several young bulls which should find purchasers in the near future. We understand that Mr. Idington wishes to dispose of several heifers, as the herd has outgrown the accommodation he has at his command. As the farm is so convenient of access, and the herd a large one, intending purchasers should not fail to visit it before making their selections, and we venture to say they will not regret the time spent.

By looking up the advertisement in another column you will find what is offered for sale.

MR. W. G. PETTIT'S SHROPSHIRE, SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Prominent among the successful breeders of pure-bred stock is Mr. W. G. Pettit, of Freeman, Ont.

His stock farm is divided by the Toronto & Hamilton branch of the G. T. R., and is about two miles east of the Burlington Station. It is, therefore, most conveniently situated for the fine stock trade.

At the time of our visit Mr. Pettit had eight young Shorthorn cows, all sired by The Premier = 6114 =, a bull of one of the Sheriff-Hutton families, bred by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood. These cows all show good feeding and milking qualities. The stock bull now in use is Grand Fashion = 15401 =, bred in the same herd as that previously mentioned. He was got by the Imported Sittyton bull "Hospidar" = 2703 = (51400), dam Fashion VII. = 6091 =. After carefully looking him over, together with his first crop of calves, we came to the conclusion that Mr. Pettit has a bull that he will retain at the head of his herd as long as he can be used to advantage. Four young red roan bull calves, from cows of the Mina family, were a choice lot and should not be long in finding customers.

The flock of Shropshires, which at the time of our visit numbered eighty-two head, was started in 1889, when twelve ewes were selected from the flock of J. P. Phin, Hespeler. The next year an imported ram, bred by William Thomas, was purchased. This sheep had won first at several important shows in England that season and also won first in his class at Toronto.

Four imported ewes, two of which were lambs bred by T. & S. Bradburne, and claimed by judges who ought to know to be as good as ever crossed the ocean—this lot was imported in 1892 by

Robert Miller, of the firm of John Miller & Sons, Brougham. The present stock ram was also purchased of Robert Miller, and was bred by T. & S. Bradburne, and was a first prize winner in England. Both the above-mentioned rams, we were told, are closely connected in breeding with two of the most celebrated rams on the continent, to wit, Blue Blood Yet, that has been so successful in the flock of A. O. Fox, Oregon, Wis., and winner of second at the late Chicago show, and the Bradburne bred Kingston, winner of third at this year's Royal Show, England, and that afterwards succeeded in winning first in shearing class for A. O. Fox at the World's Fair.

In looking over this flock we remarked that the young ewes in Mr. Pettit's flock were larger and better than the original sheep he had purchased, but when we consider the high character of the rams he has used, it is a condition of things not surprising.

We understand that some Berkshire swine of equally good merit have been introduced since our visit, and we hope to have more to say of them in the future.

Our Scottish Letter.

This is the period of the fat stock shows. Mountains of beef whose limbs groan under the loads which they have to bear are everywhere to be seen, and prizes are going the rounds. The three great English shows are those at Norwich, Birmingham and London. Good shows have also been held at Inverness, and other places in the north of Scotland. So far, and indeed altogether, the results have been pre-eminently in favor of Scotland, Scotchmen and Scottish-bred cattle. The crowning honors at all three English shows have been gained by Aberdeen-Angus heifers. Mr. Clement Stephenson, a well-known veterinary surgeon in the north of England, has taken the honors at Norwich and Birmingham. He is an enthusiast for Polled cattle, believes in them all the time, and will have none other about his farms. His motto is "black but comely," and nothing white in the way of live stock is to be seen about his place. The heifer owned by him is named Bridesmaid of Benton; she is a sweet, level-fleshed animal, and beat strong fields at both Norwich and Birmingham. Last year she stood first and champion Scot at Smithfield, but was defeated in the final by a blue-grey cross-bred ox, owned by Sir John Swinburne, Bart., from the same county of Northumberland. She is about two and three-quarters years old, and weighs 16cwt. 3 qrs., and in rotundity of form, firmness of touch, and levelness of flesh, she is difficult to surpass. The success of this heifer was not less marked at Birmingham. The field there was stronger even than at most of the other shows, and Bingley Hall was filled with a fine selection of monster fat cattle. At Inverness, on Thursday, the last day of November, the public were favored with a view for the first time this season of the magnificent Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Pride of the Highlands, owned by Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, Ross-shire. This heifer is of the same age as Bridesmaid of Benton, and weighs 1cwt. or 112 lbs. heavier. She is admitted to be the most stupendous piece of beef ever yet produced by the A.-A. breed, and was not difficult to recognize as an out-and-out champion, which would take honors in heavier competition than she met in the northern capital, where she was champion. She is wonderfully sweet and level, with the greatest quantity of the best quality of meat ever seen in a fat heifer. Her pedigree is first-class. Her sire was Governor of Ballindalloch. At Smithfield show in London during this week she met the best fat stock of all the leading breeds, and having first secured the championship as the best Scot, she was left to fight out the championship with the best of all the other breeds, and defeated them all. The judges who made this award were Mr. Clare Sewell Read, a very popular English agriculturist, and Mr. Peter Dunn, Hull. They had no hesitation whatever in making the award of the 100 gs. cup in Mr. Fletcher's favor. There were at London three exceptionally fine specimens of A.-A. heifers: Pride of the Highlands, Bridesmaid of Benton, and a lovely heifer named St. Bride, owned by the Marquis of Huntly, and winner of first prizes at the summer show at Aberdeen and at Birmingham. St. Bride was one year older, but the same weight as Bridesmaid. Possibly in a breeding stock show St. Bride would have beaten the others, as she was marvellously well-modelled, and very sweet and evenly balanced. It may be claimed without arrogance that no other breed could have sent out three such specimens from its exhibits in the Royal Agricultural Hall at Islington. St. Bride and Bridesmaid were both shown in the out-classed stock, and there was a stiff fight between them for first place. St. Bride weighs exactly the same as Bridesmaid, so that she gave nothing in return for her extra year's keep. Consequently she was to this extent handicapped, and Bridesmaid of Benton was preferred before her.

Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, who bred and owned the Smithfield champion of 1893, Pride of the Highlands, is an extensive land owner in the Black Isle, across the Moray Firth from Inverness. His place at Rosehaugh is one of the sights of the north of Scotland, and he is continually spending money on improvements. He has several farms in his own hands, and keeps a choice Clydesdale stud, and herds of Aberdeen-

Angus and Shorthorn cattle. At Smithfield he achieved a double distinction, his Shorthorn heifer, Lily of Novar, which stood reserve champion to Bridesmaid of Benton at Birmingham, winning the championship as best Shorthorn female at London, reserve breed championship as second best Shorthorn of either sex in the hall, and reserve as second best female of any breed in the hall, Pride of the Highlands being of course first. The two best females shown at the Smithfield Club meeting in 1893 were thus both bred in Ross-shire, and the property of one gentleman. The second best animal alike at Norwich and London was the magnificent red Shorthorn steer, Prince Charlie, owned by Her Majesty the Queen. The character of the stock shown from the Royal herds in the present year has been one of the outstanding features of the season. Mr. James Tait, who manages the herds, is an expert in all live stock questions, and his extraordinary success as a breeder is only equalled by his skill as a feeder, which enables him to do his best for the cattle at his hand. Two or three years ago he was very successful with stock which he bought. Some discussion took place about this, and in the end it was resolved that Mr. Tait would henceforth only show what was bred on the Royal farms. The result has been to prove that the stock reared on the Royal farms is of the highest possible character, because whether in Devons, Herefords or Shorthorns, the produce shown by Her Majesty have at all three shows before us been wonderfully fortunate. First and second prizes innumerable came their way, and the stock was altogether of a very high order of merit.

SCOTLAND YET.

Ideas Culled from Sheep Breeders' Annual Report, 1893.

(Continued from page 458.)

John I. Hobson, Mosborough, writes in relation to

RAPE CULTURE:

"The system which is generally followed by those who have grown it successfully is to prepare the land just as is done for the turnip crop. Taking it for granted that one of the objects in growing it is that it will be a cleaning crop, then it follows that if the land is pretty well worked the fall before a good many thistles and weeds will have been got rid of and so much less work will be required in the way of hand hoeing the next season. The last plowing should be done deeply, or if the land is inclined to be stiff, plowing in what is termed ridge and furrow—that is, putting it into drills—is an excellent plan. I have found in my own practice that it answers a good purpose, the winter's frost making it more friable when worked the following summer. An important matter is to have the land in fine tilth when sown.

As to the soil best suited for growing rape, a fair crop can be grown on almost every variety if properly prepared. I have a few acres of sandy soil on the opposite corners of my farm; in one case it is what may be called a poor leaching soil, and some of the finest crops of rape ever grown on the farm were on these fields. In both cases it was sown thinly, with about three-quarters of a pound of seed to the acre, and top-dressed when the plants were into broad leaf with two hundred pounds of gypsum to the acre. Scientists can, perhaps, explain the reason why. My general practice of late years has been to grow it on land at the end of the course and apply a small quantity of manure—about seven or eight loads to the acre.

The time of sowing may be any time from about the 20th of June to the middle of July. I prefer the last week of June, if the land is in good condition and the weather favorable. The drills should be from twenty-seven to thirty inches—the latter width is preferable if the land is very rich and likely to produce a heavy growth.

Coming to the question of sowing, if the seed is fresh and good, and the land well prepared, from one to one and a-quarter pounds to the acre is ample. It is a great mistake to sow thick. To obtain a full and well-grown crop it requires room for the plant to grow large and high. I mean by a good crop one that when a flock of lambs is turned in they will be about covered with the plants; and it is quite a mistake to think that the strong and thick stalks of the rape plant are not quite as nutritious as the leaves. At all events, if a chemical analysis were to show the contrary, practical results would then be at variance with science.

The after-working should consist of a free use of scuffler as long as there is room to work between the rows, and it is here where comes in one of the advantages of raised drills, the work of horse hoeing being so much more readily done. If the drills have been carefully made of a uniform width, the scuffler can be so set as to hoe close up to the plants, and then the work of hand hoeing, if it is done (and it certainly should be if the best results are to be obtained), is a comparatively light affair, just cutting away any weeds or thistles that may be amongst the plants. By a free use of the scuffler not only will the land be left as clean as after a first-class summer-fallow, but the weight of the crop will be much increased.

In regard to the value of rape as a late fall feed, there are no two opinions as to its being the best crop grown for fattening sheep and lambs, but there is some difference of opinion as to its value for feeding cattle; not but what it is well under-

stood that flesh can be laid on at less cost and more rapidly than by the use of any other feed that is fed off directly in the field, but the experience of many growers is that it is rather risky. Without advising as to its use for cattle, all I can say is this, that having grown it somewhat extensively for over twenty years I have found it a very cheap and satisfactory fall feed for cattle, and even pigs do remarkably well upon it when they receive a small allowance of grain. During the many years we have grown it there has been the loss of only two calves, one of them clearly the result of mismanagement in turning on with an empty stomach. With regard to either cattle or sheep, great care should be exercised to see that before being allowed to feed on rape they have been well fed beforehand. My own practice is to have a grass field adjoining, to which the stock can have free access at all times, and when once put on rape leave them there until the weather gets cold and rough in the late fall, when it is necessary to house at nights. When taken off in this way it is very important to see that they are well fed in the morning. Much of the trouble and loss which does occasionally happen in feeding rape is mainly attributable to not exercising a little common sense in these matters of detail.

A well-grown crop of rape should carry from ten to twelve lambs to the acre for eight or ten weeks, or say from about the 20th September to the end of November. Some feeders consider it a good plan to feed a small quantity of grain when in the field. My own experience leads me to think that there is no profit or advantage in doing so unless for special reasons—such as being a little over-stocked, or when meat is high and oats and bran very cheap. Of course, all good feeders know that the lambs should become accustomed to eat grain before being changed from the fields to the yards, and for the same reason it is always well to mix in a little turnip seed when sowing. If attention is paid to these things very little shrinkage will occur when put on to changed feed.

In regard to the after use of the land, it is needless to say that if the preparation for the crop and its after management has been what it should be, the land will be quite as clean as after a first-class summer-fallow, with the advantage of having received from \$10 to \$20 an acre (in some cases considerably more) in the increased value of the stock from the time of their being turned on until they are taken off, or rather when they are sent to the market, which is usually, in this section, between the 5th and 15th of December. Besides this, the land has received all the benefit of the manure without even the expense of drawing and spreading—this is a good preparation for next year's crop.

Owing to its being the last feeding crop of the season, one is a little apt to get caught with the frost before getting the land plowed. However, if it can be managed at all, it is very important that the plowing should be done. With much treading of the stock the soil will have become very firm and stiff, and stands much in need of the action of the winter's frost after being turned up. Spring plowing of rape land with us has not been followed with satisfactory results. On the other hand, on our soils, when plowed in the fall, we always expect a good crop of spring wheat if the season is at all favorable, and the land we find to be in good shape for seeding down."

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, says of

RAPE AS FEED:

"Care is necessary when stock is first turned into it. They should not be put on it while wet with dew or rain for a few days, and a pasture field should be accessible, so that they may have the run of both grass and rape for two or three weeks, when they may safely be confined upon it. Sometimes there are considerable losses from stock becoming bloated or scoured, and I have known cases where the ears of sheep have become swollen and they have lost part of their ears, but in the last three years, with from 5 to 12 acres, I have not lost a single animal, have had no mishap, and my sheep have done wonderfully well on it. Last fall I had 25 Cotswold ram lambs on rape that had never been fed anything since they were put on grass in spring, and on rape alone many of them weigh from 150 to 175 lbs. each and have backs as broad as a board. A good feature about rape is that its feeding quality seems to improve with frost, and the sheep will relish it and continue to improve on it right up to winter, or until it is covered by snow. Young cattle also do well on it, but it is not well to let the milking cows have it, as it taints the milk. In addition to its usefulness as a cleaning and feeding crop, it goes without saying that the feeding of sheep upon the land makes a fine preparation for future crops. With rape for the sheep, and fodder corn for the cattle, we ought to keep twice as much stock, and have them in twice as good condition as we find them throughout the country."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Flax culture is receiving special attention in Manitoba. A few months ago a special commissioner was sent across the Atlantic to learn how flax is grown, dressed and manufactured in Europe. He visited Ireland for this purpose, and then was directed to extend his inquiries to Belgium and other places on the continent. The soil and climate of Manitoba are said to be eminently suitable for the growing of flax.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

Chicago's receipts for the year 1893 foot up about 3,160,000 cattle, 60,000,000 hogs, and 3,685,000 sheep. As compared with 1892, these figures show a decrease of 400,000 cattle, 1,000,000 hogs, and an increase of about 940,000 sheep.

The money troubles affected the general trade after the middle of the year.

Hogs were uncommonly high early, and made a high average for the year.

Cattle sold lower than expected, but averaged very well, considering all things.

The sheep situation was the worst of all. Over-production, tariff revision and the money squeeze did it.

Native beef cattle during the year sold as high as \$6 or better in January, February, March, April, May, June, November and December, reaching \$6.75 in the closing month. Following were the average prices for beef cattle during the year:—900 to 1050 lbs., \$3.85; 1050 to 1200 lbs., \$4.10; 1200 to 1350 lbs., \$4.40; 1350 to 1500 lbs., \$4.75; 1500 and upward, \$5.25; general average, \$4.45. Monthly average for beef steers of all weights:—Highest in February, April and May, \$4.85; lowest in August and December, \$4.06 and \$4.10, respectively. Average prices for fat cows:—Highest in March, \$3.65; lowest in September, \$2.75, averaging \$3.30 for the year. Average for canning cows:—Lowest in September, \$1.80; highest in April, \$2.40; year's average, \$2.10. Distillery-fed cattle sold at \$3.50 to \$5.50. The highest prices were in January and the lowest in March. None arrived in September, October and November, while only a few lots sold in December at \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Hogs sold highest in February, reaching \$8.75, and lowest in December, top prices being \$5.55. The yearly range for heavy hogs was \$3.80 to \$8.75, and the yearly averaged for all kinds was \$6.00.

Sheep sold at an average during the year of \$4.00, the highest average being in April, \$5.25, and the lowest in November, \$2.90.

Western range sheep averaged \$4.20 for the year, the highest monthly average being \$5.65 in April, and the lowest, \$2.95 in November. From July to August there was a drop of \$1.00 in the average from \$4.00 to \$3.00, and the last six months of the year showed a disastrous record for owners.

Lambs sold at an average of \$5.00 for the year, the highest monthly average being \$6.40 in March, and the lowest in August and September, \$3.65.

The horse trade, except for good grades, was nearly or quite as unsatisfactory as the sheep trade, and that is putting the case "pretty strong."

FARM.

Fall Fairs.

BY HENRY NEWMARCH.

The success of an agricultural exhibition depends more upon the secretary of the Agricultural Society than upon any other factor, and it is worse than folly to expect a good show with a poor secretary. An efficient secretary should receive fair payment for what are very thankless labors, the none the less arduous for being so little understood by the members of the society in general. The directors should be chosen on account of their known energy and success in farming, and not from a desire to have a representative from each part of the electoral division, however incompetent such representative may be to fill the post of director.

One judge, and he an expert in his department, is more satisfactory than two or more—and here I may remark that a judge who is a known expert in judging Shorthorns can hardly be expected to give satisfaction to the Galloway men, nor the Clydesdale breeder to the thoroughbred fancier. Two days, I contend, are generally necessary in this country of magnificent distances, the first to get ready and the second for the show proper. All exhibits should have the exhibitor's name and residence plainly marked. The present rule of sending in only a numbered ticket is a nuisance. All pedigrees should be produced on ground if desired by judges, and it should be just as imperative in the pig and sheep classes as in the cattle and horses. Dairy cows should be judged by performance and not by fat. All trotting races, acrobats, thimble-rigging, etc., should be tabooed. If it is necessary to have side-shows, why not encourage the manly sports of wrestling, shot-putting, running, etc., open only to members. Lectures by specialists, as given at the last Winnipeg Industrial, under the auspices of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, on farming, stock-raising, etc., are in order and decidedly beneficial.

Agricultural Societies should also encourage membership by keeping pure-bred male animals, such as bulls and stallions, at two or three different places in their constituencies, as is now done in England and in some parts of Ontario, to be used only by members of the society; and last, but not least, by distributing among the members copies of reports of experimental farms, farm journals, such as the ADVOCATE, new varieties of grain, etc.

Does Clover Impoverish the Soil?

Mr. John Taylor, Jr., Galt, sends us a clipping from Prof. Robertson's report, and has the following comments to make regarding it:—

"According to the tables here given, Prof. Robertson would leave the impression that a ton of clover is as hard a crop on the land as a ton of barley or oats, and will impoverish the soil as much as a 30 (thirty) bushel crop of wheat.

"Now, I do not doubt but that the figures here given by Prof. Robertson are correct enough in one sense of the word, that is, the grains here mentioned may draw and contain the amount here mentioned of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; but I do not believe that they exhaust the fertility of the soil at the rate given in these tables. I do not for one moment believe that a ton-per-acre crop of clover hay will impoverish the soil more than a 40-bu.-per-acre crop of barley or a 58-bu.-per-acre crop of oats or a 30-bu.-per-acre crop of wheat. You are well aware that certain crops draw their nourishment more largely from the air than others. But if clover impoverishes the air, Prof. Robertson should not say that the nourishment it draws from the air comes from the soil and makes it that much poorer.

"How much nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash will a ton of turnips draw from the soil, taking a good, all-around crop, and leave the tops on the ground? How much poorer will a ton of turnips leave the soil?"

The clipping in question gives the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the different kinds of farm products, and as this table is the basis of all computations for both feeding rations and the manurial value of feeds, we give it in full:—

Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in one ton each of some farm products—

	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
Wheat.....	41.6 lb.	15.8 lb.	10.4 lb.
Barley.....	32. "	15.4 "	9. "
Oats.....	38.4 "	12.4 "	8.8 "
Pease.....	70.6 "	17.2 "	19.6 "
Beans.....	81.6 "	23.8 "	26.2 "
Indian corn.....	32. "	11.8 "	7.4 "
Hay.....	31. "	8.2 "	26.4 "
Clover.....	39.4 "	11.2 "	36.8 "
Turnips.....	3.6 "	5.8 "	1.6 "
Potatoes.....	6.8 "	3.2 "	11.4 "
Fat cattle, alive.....	50. "	31.2 "	2.8 "
Fat sheep, alive.....	44. "	22.6 "	2.8 "
Fat swine, alive.....	34.8 "	14.6 "	2. "
Cheese.....	90. "	23. "	5. "
Milk.....	10.2 "	3.4 "	3. "
Fine butter.....	5. "	0. "	0. "

We have only so much of certain valuable elements in the soil, and when we sell off any farm products we sell off some of this plant food. The constituents in the soil which are essential to plant growth, and which in many places are becoming scarce, are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. If a man sells a large quantity of these things for a small price, he impoverishes his farm.

In every ton of barley the farmer sells 32 pounds of nitrogen, 15½ of phosphoric acid and 9 of potash. If a man will persist in selling a ton of hay and a ton of oats—the two tons for \$30—he will sell as much of the elements of fertility off his farm as he will dispose of in two tons of fat swine for \$20. If he sells fat beef, he will sell about one-half more for \$200 than he sells in the other case of primitive products for \$30. If he sells cheese, he will get for the cheese \$200 a ton, and sell less in one ton than in 2½ tons of hay for \$25. If a man will sell a ton of hay for \$10 he will sell about 87 times more out of his farm for that sum than he will for \$500 in butter at 25 cents per pound. Cheese is more exhaustive. Fine butter is nearly all carbon, but strong butter has some nitrogen in its ammonia.

If our correspondent will read the article in question carefully, he will notice that the analyses show the amount of valuable constituents sold off a farm in a ton of the above products. He will also notice that hay—which is generally understood to consist principally of timothy—is spoken of separately from clover. In selling clover hay, which is generally understood to obtain much of its nitrogen from the air, it stands to reason a farmer would not exhaust his soil of nitrogen, though he might the other valuable constituents, as soon as he would by selling grain. In reality, instead of being impoverished, the land would be improved in this particular. Still the fact remains that nearly the same value of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash is sold in a ton of clover hay as in a ton of grain. The question to be considered is, Would it not be better for the farm in the long run, and also more profitable at the present time, to sell manufactured articles, such as beef, pork, milk, butter, and cheese, which contain only a very small amount of valuable fertilizing material in proportion to that contained in the grain and fodder necessary to produce them? The difference, being returned to the farm, will increase its value and may thus be considered as being added to capital account.

In regard to this question, Professor Robertson has the following, which will explain itself:—

"The whole drift of my argument before and after the table is to show the advantages that result from the sale of concentrated and refined farm products, which carry the highest value with the least exhaustion of fertility. Elsewhere, I have taken occasion to recommend the growth of clover hay, peas and beans, which are known to have the power and habit of appropriating nitrogen from the atmosphere through warty-like growths on

their roots. I have generally added the further advice: to feed these crops to live stock, in order that as much as possible of the nitrogen which has been fixed by these plants may be left on the farm in a form ready for assimilation by other plants which have not the valuable faculty possessed by these three, which have been mentioned, viz.:—clover, peas and beans.

"My argument is against selling clover hay, not in any way against growing it. It is difficult in the course of an address or paper, which must necessarily be brief, to state all the limitations and qualifying conditions under which any practice which may be recommended can be followed with most advantage."

The criticism of your correspondent, Mr. John Taylor, Jr., is well taken, but I hope that the lack of clearness and completeness in the sentences before and after the table in my report has not misled any farmer."

In regard to the question regarding the turnips we have added their analysis to the above table. The amount of fertilizer material lost to the acre can be easily found by multiplying the above numbers by the number of tons grown to the acre.

Keeping Accounts by Farmers.

(A paper read by H. McKellar, Chief Clerk of Agricultural Department, at the Central Institute Convention.)

During my immigration work in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, in 1891 and 1892, the statement was often made:—"You only grow wheat in Manitoba, and when your wheat crop fails, or if the price is low, farmers are completely destitute." In most cases I satisfied enquirers that we could and did succeed in raising horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, vegetables, etc., and that the time was fast approaching when every farmer would depend, not on wheat alone, but on the returns from mixed husbandry. As no statistics exist to show what any practical farmer's revenue has been in Manitoba from a system of mixed farming, I desire to collect such information in tabulated form, and arranged to do so by sending out blank forms to the various farmers' institutes, asking them to co-operate by the individual members keeping exact accounts of all cash receipts for the year, under the various headings as shown on these printed slips. Glancing at those slips you will find page one gives a stock-taking on January 1st, 1893, also a stock-taking on January 1st, 1894. The difference in these shows whether the farmer is poorer or richer in assets.

Now turn to page two, here you find a monthly summary of all receipts for the year, in separate columns for the various kinds of grain, animals, dairy, and all products likely to be disposed of by a practical farmer. These reports would be the truest, the most practical and the most convincing proofs that could be given to the world regarding the possibilities of our province, and would completely eradicate from the minds of eastern men the idea that Manitoba is only a wheat country. I may say that my suggestion was met with indifference; I was assured by those to whom I submitted the scheme that farmers would not take the trouble to keep such a record—that farmers never keep accounts.

The matter was dropped for the time being; I have studied the case more thoroughly, and to-day return to it more resolved than ever that good would result, not only as a means of giving information regarding our province, which alone was my first intention, but that the farmers themselves would derive a thousandfold benefit. It is principally with the latter object in view that I am addressing you here to-day. It is hardly necessary for me to say that every business man, banker, merchant, miller, butcher and even the corner grocer keeps accounts of every transaction, every day, and all the year. The folly of doing business in any of these branches without keeping accounts is so great that we would all laugh at the idea, and predict ruin to all who would be so foolish; is it possible that the farmer alone is the man who needs not keep accounts? One of the greatest hindrances to successful farming to-day is through not keeping accounts. There are 22,000 farmers in Manitoba, of whom I venture to say that not 1,000 of them can give a statement at the end of the year of the proceeds of their work from the different sources of revenue—grain, stock, butter, eggs, etc. Now, I do not for a moment say that any knowledge of book-keeping, so called, is necessary to keep farmers' accounts. You are all aware that every business man provides books ruled to make the entries required for his own special purpose. Bank books, freight books, insurance books are all ruled to suit their various uses. Why have we not a book especially prepared for farmers' accounts? It can be done and done cheaply: if a practical book were prepared and offered for sale in our village book-stores, thousands of farmers would purchase the same and keep accounts.

You all know that the common diary is utterly worthless for farmers' use. The common journal is not practical. I have a book here prepared on the lines suggested by page two, by which accounts may be kept for the year, and the summary made as on page two. Pages one and two are the same as the slips now in your hands. Page three is for the month of January, with columns as on page two, all ruled, having printed headings. On this page the entries are made, as sales are made of the various farm products during the month, with a total at the bottom. This total would be put down on page two for January at the end of the month. Page four is for February. Five is for March.

Twelve pages in all. Any farmer in the province who can write could make these entries. Where there are children, they would consider it a pleasure to make the entries, "keeping the accounts". Then twelve pages in day book form are added for entries of expenditure, simply for convenience, for as soon as farmers would learn how much money really came into their hands, they would also want to know where it went out. This is the sum total of all book-keeping. A few pages are then added for memoranda.

This book can be supplied retail at \$1.00 each. This information compiled annually would direct the attention of farmers to those branches of mixed farming most remunerative; it would give valuable information to the Department of Agriculture; it would supply subjects for many discussions at your institute meetings, as well as themes for practical articles in our agricultural journals. Yet the greatest good would result to the farmers themselves, to their boys and girls, who carefully keep the accounts, for they could take more interest in their work, and would soon learn that farming pays. In this way one grand step would be taken in solving the problem, "What must we do to keep our boys on the farm?"

Gentlemen, I have submitted this subject to you in practical form briefly. I should be pleased to hear your comments, and I hope to have your co-operation in introducing this system of keeping accounts for the coming year.

[After a prolonged discussion, in which all favored the keeping of books, it was resolved to recommend all local institutes to urge the use of this book by all members. It certainly is simple, complete, and is not expensive, and we heartily recommend it to all who desire an easy and efficient way of keeping their accounts. Send your application for a book to the secretary of the Central Institute. The greater the number ordered the cheaper can the book be supplied.—Ed.]

Summary of an Address on Barn and Stable Building.

(Delivered by Richard Henderson before the Sanitary Association of England.)

The building should be roomy enough, well-lighted, and properly ventilated, and thoroughly drained; it will then afford a sense of satisfaction to the most enlightened health officer or the most exacting sanitary inspector when he comes to look over the building. To the occupier it will be a source of satisfaction to see his stock so comfortably housed and their welfare promoted. Its handiness for being cleaned and otherwise manipulated will be the source of much relief to the attendants, which will be certain to react on the animals. And in the case of our patient dumb friends it will insure for them greater comfort and better health, which is a matter of vital importance to the community at large. The building will have a smooth, hard floor, impervious to damp, capable of affording a comfortable lair for the animals, but refusing to shelter the concomitants of filth. The stall divisions, walls and roofing will offer the minimum of obstruction to light and air, and of the projections and crevices which serve to attract and shelter dust particles, which advantages may be increased at a little extra outlay by plastering the walls and planing the wood surfaces, and even going so far as to vanish them, and thus rendering all of them smoother. It will be possessed of a simple method of admitting an ample supply of fresh air from the outside, and which allows the attendants full power of controlling the same, and at the same time be provided with self-acting outlets for the escape of foul air. And abundance of light will be shed down from the roof into all parts of the building, no portion of it being in the shade and out of vision of a sharp eye. The troughs will always be clean and wholesome, for, if never looked to by the attendants, the animals themselves will be capable of polishing them up with a lick or two of the tongue. This, we maintain, is as good accommodation as the most fastidious need look for under the circumstances that at present prevail. Sometime in the future, when farming is likely to become more intense than it is now, the practice of turning cows into fields, where they tramp and soil a large portion of the food allotted to them, will be considered wasteful, and the animals will, as we have already said, come to be housed in loose-boxes where their food will be carried to them. Confined in places of the sort, the animals will have sufficient room in which to move about and afford themselves exercise. They will at all times be able to lick themselves to their heart's content, and be able to lie down and stretch their limbs when and how they choose. They are certain to be healthier under conditions of this kind, and they are bound to yield more milk. It is only by reading a reliable milk record that one can realize how much the yield of milk varies from day to day. One day a cow gets gored perhaps by another, or it strains a limb while gambolling in its ungainly fashion, and down goes the record. Again, the heat becomes intense and flies grow troublesome, and the cows get no peace; or a cold day succeeds the hot one, and the figures are lessened in consequence. And so on all the season through. But in a box by herself, free to move about as she chooses, in a building the air of which is kept at a regular temperature, the cow will be more comfortable and happier, and she will prove her contentment by an improved and steadily maintained milk record.

Oats or Wheat for Horse Feeding?

ANSWERED BY MR. FRANK T. SHUTT, CHEMIST, DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, OTTAWA.

Question 1.—Is wheat at 40 cents per bushel to be preferred to oats at 30 cents per bushel for horse feeding?

Though there is considerable difference in composition between varieties of oats and varieties of wheat, it will, however, suffice for all practical purposes to take the average results obtained from a large number of analyses. These are as follows:

	Wheat.	Oats.
Water.....	10.16	11.50
Albuminoids.....	12.15	11.93
Fat.....	2.16	4.24
Carbo hydrates (Starch).....	71.72	59.22
Fibre.....	1.88	10.14
Ash.....	1.93	2.97
	100.00	100.00

In the case of the oats the analysis gives the composition of the kernel plus the hull, since the latter is always consumed by the animal with the former; for the wheat the figures represent the composition of the kernel only.

The features to be noticed in connection with the analytical data are: In albuminoids wheat is somewhat the richer of the two; in fat, oats contain about twice as much as wheat; in fibre, oats, owing to the presence of the hull, possess about six times the amount present in the wheat kernel; in soluble carbo-hydrates (starch, &c.), wheat is about twelve per cent. richer; in mineral matter, oats are richer by about one per cent.

There appears to be very little on record with regard to the digestibility of wheat by horses, nor, indeed, can I find published any practical experience on feeding this grain to horses. This undoubtedly is due to the fact that generally wheat is too expensive a grain for feeding purposes, and therefore seldom comes into competition with oats as horse feed.

For a basis of comparison, therefore, it must be answered that these grains are equally digestible by the horse, though for certain physical reasons, as we shall see later, this is probably not quite correct.

Placing the value of the albuminoids and fat at two and a-half times that of the starch, we obtain the following:

	Nutritive No.
Wheat.....	107.49
Oats (with hull).....	99.64

Then, if oats weigh 31 lbs. per bushel and wheat 60 lbs. per bushel, we have, calculating from the above nutritive numbers, the value of wheat as 57 cents per bushel, assuming that of oats to be 30 cents per bushel.

It is not, however, probable that these figures represent the true and exact value of wheat and oats per bushel for horse feeding. It is universally acknowledged that for working horses, oats, as the grain portion of the food, stand first among the cereals. This may be due to two causes: First, their easy and uniform digestion, principally owing to the loose and mealy character of the ground grain. The presence of the hull favors this mechanical condition. Moreover the gluten of wheat is of a sticky character compared with that of oats, so that in the stomach of the horse the tendency would be to form a cohesive mass which would not allow the digestive fluids to easily permeate it. Secondly, oats contain, in small quantities, certain stimulating principles not found in wheat. These have a marked influence on the working powers of a horse.

With wheat at the price here quoted, however, I think a trial with partial wheat feeding is advisable. A mixture of equal parts, by weight, of wheat and oats ground together and mixed with chopped, coarse fodder, such as hay, might be tried. It is always recommended in horse feeding that concentrated food should be first ground and mixed with a certain amount of chopped, coarse fodder. This ensures a horse more easy and complete digestion of the concentrated food.

Question 2.—Is boiled or chopped wheat the better?

I am of the opinion that the ground food would be much easier and more completely digested than the boiled, especially when mixed, as before stated, with coarse fodder. Under normal conditions it does not appear that boiling, though it may increase the palatability, increases the efficiency of the concentrated feed stuffs when fed to horses.

Question 3.—Would half wheat and half oats, with a little bran added, make a suitable winter feed for weaned foals, or what would you consider better?

From the reasons already stated, and also the fact that the digestion of newly-weaned foals should not be overtaxed, ground oats should be preferable to ground wheat.

The digestibility of bran appears to be about equal to that of the grains. There can therefore be no objection to its use, more especially as it is very rich in nitrogenous matter (albuminoids) and by its presence would tend to lighten up other ingredients of the mixture. Hay, of course, should be used to supplement these concentrated foods.

With respect to the latter part of the question, it might be said that milk is strongly recommended as part of a ration for foals. It presents nutritious food in a soluble and easily digestible form. If skim milk is used it may be enriched with a little linseed meal.

The Dairy Industry of Ontario.

BY H. H. DEAN.

Before speaking of the improvements in methods of manufacturing cheese, I wish to call attention to an error in my last, wherein, speaking of how to find the per cent. of water that has been added to milk for adulteration, I am made to say, "find the per cent. of solids, not fat, by adding one per cent. of fat in the sample to the true lactometer reading, and then divide this sum by 4." It should read, find the per cent. of solids, not fat, by adding the (instead of one) per cent. of fat in the sample, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS IN METHODS OF CHEESE MAKING.

The first we shall notice is that of a rennet test for the ripeness of milk. A great many makers still depend upon their sense of smell as to the proper time at which the rennet should be added, and there is no doubt that after years of experience they can come very closely to the proper degree of ripeness in the vat of milk, yet the same makers would be disposed to laugh at a woman who puts her finger in the cream to know when it is the proper temperature for churning. They both belong to the same order of things. There is no doubt but good cheese can be made by using the nose for a rennet test, and that good butter can be made by using the finger for a thermometer, but certainty and uniformity are more certain and uniform where proper methods and instruments are employed.

The first rennet test was used, so I am told, by Mr. Harris, a former inspector and instructor of the Western Dairy Association. It consisted in taking a cup of milk at the proper temperature, to which was added a spoonful of rennet. When coagulation took place in a certain number of seconds the milk was considered in fit condition for receiving the rennet. As cups and spoons vary a great deal in size and capacity, and as it is also a difficult matter to put exactly the same quantity into a cup or spoon, makers began to look around for a more accurate test. What is now known as the dram test has been in use for some time among the makers of the Province. Who the originator was I do not know. To make this test, eight ounces of milk are measured in a graduated glass, the temperature is carefully noted and the milk started in a rotary motion by means of a spoon, or spatula. When a good motion has been obtained, add one dram of rennet extract of known strength, stir for about 10 seconds, and count the number of seconds from the time the rennet was added until the milk coagulates. A piece of stick or burnt match in the milk is a good guide as to the exact second when coagulation takes place. When it stops circulating the rennet has done its work. The number of seconds to which the milk should be ripened depends upon the season and the kind of cheese to be made. For spring cheese, from 17 to 20 seconds will be about right. In summer the milk is usually ripe enough as soon as heated, but a test is advisable, as it enables the maker to know how the curd is going to work—whether fast or slow. In the fall the milk should be ripened a few seconds less than for summer, and in winter it needs to be ripened still more. The reports of cheese made by our dairy students last winter indicate that about 15 seconds gave good results.

A rennet test has several advantages, among which may be mentioned the fact that it enables a maker to know how long the curd is likely to stay in the whey. From 2½ to 3 hours is needed to thoroughly "cook a curd," but in many cases if a curd were allowed to stop in the whey so long as this it would allow too much acid to develop. It must be dipped in less time. The maker knows that he must heat up quickly in case of ripe milk (10 or 15 minutes), so as to get it cooked before there is too much acid, whereas if the milk were working properly he could take from 30 to 40 minutes to heat to 98°.

No cheesemaker can afford to be without a rennet test. The measuring glasses do not cost much, and as for the time required, it will pay to make the test. Another point in this connection, I have seen makers throw the curd from the tests out doors or into the whey gutter. This is not necessary. In case two or three tests are made from each vat and this curd wasted, it will amount to considerable in a year. Collect the curd from the tests, and after the vat has been cut pour this curd over a curd knife and into the vat.

The use of rennet extracts of known strength and of prepared coloring is an improvement which is coming into general favor with makers. The expense is the only drawback. For young makers I would recommend the use of these in preference to home-made extracts and coloring.

Another improvement is that of "milling" or "grinding" early. There are makers, and those who manufacture good cheese, who allow the curd to completely "mellow down" and show 2 to 3 inches of acid before milling. The curd is then salted and put to press soon after. Milling about half way between dipping and salting, or when the curd shows ½ to 1½ inches of acid by the hot iron test, is now practised by our best makers. It has several advantages:

1. It saves butterfat. In case the curd becomes very ripe and mellow, and it is then put through a "peg" mill, the loss of fat is great. The grease seen on the press boards of many factories is often caused by this practice. Such waste of the most valuable part of the milk is needless.

2. Milling early allows the curd to be well stirred and aired, thus improving the flavor. This is an especial advantage in case of bad flavored or tainted curds. While the curd is in a matted condition aeration is impossible.

(Nearly all our makers are agreed that matting the curds is preferable to the stirred curd, or granular process. What is known as the "sheep-skin process" appears to have no advantages, according to experiments carried on in the Dairy School last winter.)

Different methods in the manufacture of spring, summer, fall and winter cheese may also be mentioned. While there has always been some distinction in making cheese at different seasons, yet it has not been so clear until within recent years. What these distinctions are, I would refer readers to Bulletin 88, published by the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and prepared by committees appointed by the Dairy School students of 1883. It is a concise and comprehensive treatise on the subject of cheesemaking, and worthy the perusal of both patrons and makers of the Province.

As it is not my intention to write on the details of cheesemaking at the present time, I shall just mention two other improvements, and close with some extracts from a diary written some years ago when I was new at the work.

The two other points are: Paying by test or per cent. of butterfat instead of by the hundred pounds, which subject has been gone over so thoroughly from a theoretic standpoint that there is little to be said. What we need now are the practical results, which will doubtless be given at the annual dairy conventions in January. These reports I and many others are anxious to hear. The second point is the feeding of whey at factories instead of returning it in the milk cans. This is a decided improvement, but there is still room for more factories to adopt this plan.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

July 28.—"Milk very ripe. One can thick at bottom. Took in top of can (the maker did), bottom sent home. Large amount of dirt in milk—would hardly go through the strainer. Set at 90°. Added one cup of coloring to 1200 pounds of milk and stirred rapidly from top first. Rennet—one cup to 1,500 pounds of milk, and then stirred. Ready to cut in about 10 minutes. Used perpendicular knife first. Kept stirring after cutting until it was heated to 100°. Dipped soon after. Had to keep stirring the curd for a long time after being put in sink. Ground when acid developed. Salted at rate of 2½ lbs. to 1,000 lbs. milk. Worked off very rapidly—all through by 4 o'clock.

Observations:—Cheese-maker smoked while putting the curd in the hoops—bad practice; curd-box and mill greasy to feel. Perspiration dropped into vat and sink."

July 29.—"Temp. in factory, 90°. Slower working curd. Dipped in 35 mins. Curd slightly gassy. Raised pan out. Dirt between and under the frame of the pan and water-tank, which leaked very much. More dirty milk. Tested several with pioscope. All very good. Sp. Gr. of one vat 100 by lactometer."

July 31.—"Curd worked pretty fast. One can of bad milk. Set it at once and hurried it through. Sprinkled curing-room floors."

Aug. 1.—"Very hot; curd gassy; laid about four hours in sink. Allowed to sit 3½ inches in sink. Late getting through."

Aug. 2.—"Very hot; curds worked slowly. Through at 6.30. Boxing some cheese—only one scale-board used at each end. On one cheese, in tearing off top clothes, it tore out a piece of the cheese; another was puffed in centre at one end—put in a wire and pressed the gas out."

Aug. 5.—"Cooler to-day. Curd laid in vat 3 hours and in sink 4. In curing-room noticed cheese humped at end. Rennet and coloring added by guess."

Aug. 28.—"Noticed a cheese very mouldy. Mice at cheese in curing-room."

Sept. 3.—"Went to a neighboring factory to-day to see how they got on there. First vat set at 93°—lumpy curd; quick worker (ready to cut in 5 mins.), and had harsh feel when salted. Allowed another vat to heat up to 100° before milk was all in. Some more came in later, which brought it down to 90°. They stir very slowly after adding rennet, and not long enough. Add rennet so as to come in 35 mins., and heat it to 100° in same length of time. Curds cut up very fine, and roughly handled; never saw such a man to stir curd—like a cow round a new straw stack. Ground in about 2½ hours. Allowed to lie in sink about half hour after salting. Bandages very loose. Turned and bandaged some in about half an hour after putting in press. Some soft cheese in curing-room, where the ceiling is low, poorly ventilated, and windows without blinds. Floor of factory bad; no gutter; big holes in some places; not half clean. Sink cloth filthy; dirty, sour smell; not enough care in washing; untidiness prominent. No piling or cutting of curd, which is put through the mill at a very rapid rate. Followers not washed at all, neither was curd mill, and it was poorly swept off. Sour smell in whole factory."

Sept. 4.—"Went to another factory. Floor kept very clean, and also rest of building. Milk set at 88°; heated with dry steam, and when scalding it is run up in about 30 mins. Horizontal knife not used at all, but after cutting both ways with the perpendicular, the curd was turned over and cut length-

wise of the vat with the perpendicular knife again. Cheese left in hoops until just before the hoops are wanted. The curd was cut into narrow strips after working the whey out well. Maker puts four pails of curd in each hoop. All single upright presses. Did not use cap cloths."

Sept. 8.—"Visited another factory. Building very old. Warm and cold air comes in all around. The building and appliances poor. Used but one knife—the perpendicular. Agitators on two vats. The vats will not hold water. Heat with dry steam. Curing-room in bad shape; grease running out of cheese. About 30 soft ones, and some had collars on them.

Large amount of poor milk this morning. Maker sent home about 1,000 pounds of milk, and another 1,000 not fit to take in. Cut in 15 mins. Cut six times, making mince meat of the curd. Dipped in about an hour, but did not grind very quickly, as curd was gassy. Bad smell all around. Only one dipper in factory, and that an old one. Cheese-maker discouraged."

My readers will remember that the foregoing are extracts from a diary of several years ago, and which was almost forgotten, but I accidentally came across it while writing this article, and have given it to show the contrast between then and now. I hope the factories mentioned have improved since.

POULTRY.

Poultry on the Farm.

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

In this age of close competition we need the best of stock, else others will accomplish more for time and money invested than we can do. We ought to breed from our choicest, since even from them will come some indifferent birds. What then could we expect from poor stock? If only the best specimens are retained in the poultry yard, there is no danger of multiplying and perpetuating the poorest. When a poulterer is not sure how his chickens are going to turn out, it may be well to wait and study them a while. If combs are flabby, less soft food sometimes "tones up" both them and the fowls. A pale, pink comb generally indicates a bloodless hen, and meat, gravel, table-scrap, or any digester, helps such a one assimilate her food, builds her up, and thus adds life and substance throughout. With age, undersized combs develop, defective plumage becomes evener, and greenish legs fade into a very fair yellow. Buff legs sometimes get a richer yellow, but usually change the other way. A wing that folds badly may be corrected by nightly or often refolding it properly after the chicken is quiet and sleepy on his perch. If he is not being prepared for exhibition, clip those heavy, dragging feathers which persist in coming outside their proper coverts, and the latter may catch up in growth and spread over better. But spiteful, mischievous and non-laying fowls especially, or those having wry tails, misshapen combs, tender feet, or matured feathers wrongly placed, are not unfit for eating if in good order, and their room is better than their company. Shakespeare's Portia says of a fop, "God made him, therefore let him pass for a man." I would not say a similar thing concerning either man or animal of indifferent appearance, since the Creator has left us freedom and opportunity to persevere or to mar His work. I do not believe in letting anything and everything pass as fowls and eggs, but in trying what patience, skill and selection can do toward bringing our layers up to the full standard of excellence and capacity for laying. Poultry culture receives increased attention as its profitable, scientific and interesting features become known, and it yearly passes into more intelligent hands. Ex-President Hayes became interested in blooded fowls, and ex-Vice-President Morton has enlarged his already large broiler establishment, which illustrates what Ruskin says, that "the thoroughly great men are those who have done everything thoroughly, and who have never despised anything, however small, of God's making." Though pullets are our best layers on an average, a first-class tested hen will lay more than a poor pullet, therefore cull prudently and "hold fast all that is good."

I once undertook to follow some newspaper advice about giving hens colored nest-boxes. It was said every hen would then know and could each time select the same nest, and thus feel at home. I could not afford a variety of paints on a mere experiment, so interested friends helped me to a lot of circus posters and patent medicine advertisements, with which and flour paste I decorated the nest fronts gaily, striped, solid and variegated. Perhaps I left some blisters or loose corners; at any rate, my birds, with beak and nail, fell upon those decorations, till, in a few weeks, no traces remained. The artistic education of hens had not been promoted, but valuable exercise was secured them. It might be well to try this plan with fowls disinclined to exertion, and then, again, it might not be. I think a nest not lice infested makes biddy feel most at home. She will generally find it very convenient to lay in a clean, comfortable house, where she is not driven around and made suspicious. My hens seldom steal their nests, though I bought and now own a rooster which must have lacked the advantages of a happy early home, because he is continually trying to show them nest places, outdoors, in barrels and behind the boxes in our woodshed. Unknown to me, a

hen once strayed away during cold weather, laid her clutch in an ash box, then, before discovered, froze one leg stiff setting there; and I actually saw, one pleasant summer day, another biddy setting on a self-selected nest in a basket under a neighbor's kitchen table, and by an ironing fire. But cleanliness, care and training generally attach its inmates to a hen house. A Tennessee friend, in a late letter, inquired how I would like the sawdust nests they use there, and was surprised when I wrote back that it is my favorite filling here. Clear of chips and splinters, an old spoon will scrape off the top any time, leaving the under part as good as ever. Sawdust can be the foundation, and on top hay, or better yet, something odorless and lice-discouraging, like onion skins, cedar trimmings and dried hops, all of which I have used with success. I rode a distance recently, and saw nest boxes with round holes in top instead of front entrances, built thus so hens would not be apt to see the eggs within and eat them. The fowls in question were light weights, being Brown Leghorns, and had not, therefore, crushed eggs when jumping down into the nests. I was told I might have seen a similar arrangement near by at the Insane Asylum hen house, and there had followed no particular advantage from the plan anyway, few eggs having been broken either before or since use. My nest boxes open in front along a narrow platform, upon which a hen can walk and look in if she please, but I have only once encountered real egg-eaters. Provide food that will make strong shells, satisfy biddy's cravings for change, then gather her products often, and she couldn't break eggs if she would and wouldn't if she could. Clean nests make clean, attractive eggs, but if there should be soiled eggs, wash at once before the dirt is set or has time to taint them.

Pointers in Poultry Feeding.

BY M. K. BOYER.
SCRATCHING PENS.

Mr. Felch is in favor of the scratching pen. So are all practical poultry men. No matter what the style of a house may be, it is not complete until a pen for the fowls to exercise in is added. Exercise makes hens lay. Exercise stimulates growth in the young stock. Exercise makes fowls healthy, and keeps them so. Look at the houses of the man who complains that his hens do not lay, and see if he has scratching pens. Examine the premises of the person seeking cures for sick fowls, and note if there are any scratching pens. It is a fact that fowls will not stay in the roosting houses during the day time, no matter how bad the weather may be outside—and it is another fact that they will be at work in the scratching pens even during nice weather. Get to work now, and put up such pens, if you have not got them already.

KEEPS THEM BUSY.

While scratching pens are necessary, the fact remains that they will only be ornaments unless you keep the floor of them well littered with chaff or leaves. You must give them something to scratch. Bed the floor about six inches, and scatter the wheat among this litter, and then stand back and watch. It won't be long before you see every fowl busy at work. And they will scratch long after the last kernel of wheat has been found. If you have it so arranged that they can get into this pen in the morning before you are out of bed, or as soon as they leave their roosts, you will find them busy at work in this litter long before you have their breakfast prepared. The man who is studying the egg problem soon learns that this is the only way to get eggs in winter.

PULLETS FOR EGGS.

If you hatched out a lot of pullets last April or May, and you now have them yarded alone, with or without a male, and feed them good laying material, you should have eggs, and plenty of them, now, and the supply should keep up all winter. Past experiments have proven that the only way to make poultry profitable is to rely on the pullets and the two-year-old hens. The pullets can be brought into profit in the fall and winter, and the two-year-olds can be made good winter layers, but after that there will be more or less trouble to have winter eggs, as the older a fowl is the later she will moult, and the later she will moult the less are her chances for laying before spring. If these facts would be more generally minded by the poulterers—more reliance put on the pullets then is now done—there would be more money for them.

CHANGING THE GRAINS.

Experience has proven that wheat and oats are the best egg-producing grains, yet it is not well to confine the birds to these grains alone. There should be several changes during the week. Wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat and barley would be a better bill of fare. They could be given, say, wheat on Sunday; rye on Monday; oats on Tuesday; buckwheat on Wednesday; wheat on Thursday; barley on Friday; and oats on Saturday. Or, they could be changed about, supposing that the above bill was made for evening feed, so that one kind would be used for noon feeding, and one kind for night. In addition to these whole grain diets, the morning mashers must not be forgotten.

THE MORNING MASHES.

There are some poultry editors and writers who think the smartest thing they can do is to attack the advice of some well-known writer, and declare that such and such opinions are "all theoretical," and "the writers are working on salary." One of the latest attacks is made on the morning mashers.

They declare that it is all foolishness to mix up the ground grains, and that the good results obtained will not pay for the time taken to mix the feed. There is one thing certain, those who oppose mashers never speak from experience. They may keep a few fowls for fancy, but they never ran an egg or a general poultry farm. During the past few months I have taken the trouble to inquire into the poultry condition of all the writers who oppose the morning mashers, and with one exception, none of them keep poultry. That exception was where the writer had a few breeds on a town lot. Morning mashers reach the point quicker than the whole grain, and they present a combination of feeds in a proper state for assimilation. If you want eggs in winter you must have a warm mash in the morning, and grain must be strewn among the litter at noon, and grain again at night, and grain food all the time.

Pointers.

BY JOHN J. LENTON.

Fine combs and vermin are sometimes seen together.

Gravel for fowls must always be accessible.

The soil has much to do in affecting the shading and color of poultry, and it is a point that is seldom taken into careful consideration, though its importance is conceded by a few.

Calves' or sheep's liver, which can always be had in the market for a few cents a piece, are valuable to feed fowls for two reasons: They are devoid of bones, and they closely resemble insect diet. We advise the cooking of any sort of meat always.

When soft eggs are laid by fowls they intimate usually that the egg organs are inflamed. This state is occasioned by the birds being overfed or too fat. Spare diet and plenty of green food is the best treatment for fowls in such a condition.

In addition to those who take up poultry as a pleasurable pursuit, there are many to whom it is a means of livelihood. In France and America, I believe, the breeding and rearing of poultry is regarded a good way of making a living, and although it is usual to say that poultry keeping will not pay, there are many who find it a most profitable source of income. Unfortunately we are unable to discover those in any great numbers who find poultry add greatly to their income, for they maintain a few hens, and never tell how much they make, if even they know themselves, which is very doubtful. But that there are hundreds of such is an undoubted fact. Descriptions of these have been given from time to time, but of course their operations are not on a large scale, and therefore have not impressed the imagination. It is the failure of large and pretentious ventures that has given the idea that poultry keeping does not pay, and once let such an opinion as that gain credence and it will be reiterated *ad nauseam*. Some large poultry farms have been dismal failures. Attempts have been made, over and over again, but it came to the same end. But it looks so well on paper. Given that twenty-five hens will lay so many eggs, cost so much for food, and rear so many chickens, leaving a good margin of profit, this has only to be multiplied by a hundred or a thousand when there is a fortune for the owner. If fowls were machines and could be multiplied as can machinery, making no demands for space, air and natural conditions, or were not in any way liable to disease, then the thing could be done; but it has been proved that a large number of fowls cannot be in the same flock with profit. Disease comes in, the result of overcrowding; hens do not lay as well in large numbers as in small, and more work is required, increasing the expense so rapidly that the thing becomes a heavy loss and has to be given up. This has been the experience of many who have tried poultry farming, both in this and other countries. The fact is that poultry may be made to pay when kept in small flocks. They will always pay well as an addition to the farm stock, when they can obtain their food either for nothing or almost so, and do not need special care, or have any rent charged against the account, but this is altogether different from being a profitable pursuit alone. Well managed, they will be an important source of revenue to every farmer or cottager, and it is in this direction that the keeping of them should be encouraged.

Plant a sunflower grove, keep fresh water before old hens and chicks, provide shade from the sun and shelter from storms, watch for lice, and don't count your chicks before they are hatched, tell the truth and mind your own business.

Poultry reared with free range of orchard and meadow are the largest, and also finest in plumage and symmetry. They have a prouder carriage, and look of thrift and health not often seen in chicks reared within the limits of town lots. If the breeder must from necessity limit the range, he must provide artificially the advantage which the country naturally supplies. Insects he must replace with chopped meat, and, lacking grass range, he must cut grass and clover daily. Shade must be provided during summer, otherwise failure is sure.

Your birds need shade as well as sun. Set out a few plum trees in the yard and the hens will destroy the grubs, and enrich the soil, so that with little trouble and expense you can raise some of the most delicious fruit. With certain poultry men, this plan has worked well, and paid handsomely. Try the plan next spring and see if you are not well satisfied.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Canada's Horticultural Exhibit at the World's Fair—II.

Some months ago I gave your readers some facts concerning Canada's fruit and vegetable exhibits at the World's Fair, referring more particularly to the products of the season of 1892. The present season's crops were also well represented. Our own Province of Ontario did nobly, and kept Superintendent Pettit constantly engaged opening and placing the daily shipments of fruits, small and large, that kept pouring in.

In all there were about 850 different varieties of fruits of 1893 shown by Canada, and of these Ontario showed 526. Of apples alone, Ontario showed 145 varieties, 71 of pears, 75 of plums, 42 of peaches, 21 of plums, 79 of grapes, 40 of strawberries, and 24 of gooseberries, etc. These were contributed by nearly one thousand different persons in various parts of the Province.

The judges in horticulture were more stingy of making awards than those in many other departments. Indeed, if medals and diplomas were given out with too great profusion at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, these were too rarely allowed in horticulture at Chicago, and then not always to the most deserving. For example, the splendid collection of bottled fruit from British Columbia received no award, while many smaller lots of inferior fresh fruits were allowed a medal.

The list of awards to Ontario for her fruit were as follows:—

1. Fruit Growers of Ontario, horticultural publications.
2. W. D. Kitchen, Grimsby, Ont., grape juice for sacramental purposes.
3. Wm. Boulter & Son, Picton, canned goods.
4. Ontario Canning Company, Hamilton, canned goods.
5. The Province of Ontario, grapes.
6. Ditto, apples of 1892.
7. Ditto, apples of 1893.
8. Ditto, pears and quinces.
9. Ditto, stone fruits.
10. Ditto, cherries.
11. Ditto, currants.
12. Ditto, gooseberries.
13. Ditto, blackberries.
14. Ditto, Fruits in solution.
15. Ditto, collection of vegetables.
16. Ditto, (Niagara District), grapes.
17. Ditto, (Niagara District), pears.
18. Ditto, (Niagara District), apples.
19. Ditto, (Burlington District), grapes.
20. Ditto, (Burlington District), apples.
21. Ditto, (Burlington District), pears.
22. Ditto, (Wentworth District), grapes.
23. Ditto, (Wentworth District), apples and peaches.
24. Ditto, (Wentworth District), pears.
25. Ditto, (Essex District), pears and peaches.
26. Ditto, (Belleville and Eastern Districts), apples.
27. Ditto, (Grey District), apples.
28. Ditto, (Huron District), apples.
29. Ditto, (Simcoe District), apples and pears.
30. Wm. Rennie, Toronto, turnips and mangels.
31. Jas. Shepherd & Sons, Queenston, peaches.
32. W. R. Read, Port Dalhousie, peaches.
33. C. Atkins, Port Dalhousie, peaches.
34. Wm. Rottmeier, St. Catharines, peaches.
35. E. Tyhurst, Leamington, Ont., peaches.
36. Geo. W. Cline, Winona, plums.
37. Wm. Stewart, Goderich, plums.
38. Wm. Warnock, Stratford, plums.
39. W. M. Orr, Stoney Creek, plums.
40. R. Trotter, Owen Sound, plums.
41. Mrs. A. M. Cooley, botanical collection botanical samples.
42. Province of Ontario, collection of plants.

Mr. Wm. Warnock, of Goderich, showed an immense squash, weighing nearly 400 pounds, which attracted much attention. California had one marked more pounds weight, but from appearances it was not as large, so we concluded that Ontario showed the largest squash at the World's Fair. Mr. Warnock also showed a pumpkin weighing 146 pounds.

In all, Canada showed over 500 varieties of vegetables of 1893, of which over 300 were shown by the Province of Ontario. Of potatoes alone, Ontario exhibited 191 varieties, a large proportion of which were shown by the Experimental Farm at Guelph. She also showed 16 varieties of turnips, 19 of carrots, 13 of mangels, 13 of beets, 21 of corn, 20 of cabbages, etc., etc.

- The following are some of the awards made to the other Provinces exhibiting in my department:—
43. Province of Quebec, award for apples of 1892.
 44. Ditto, ditto, fruits in solution.
 45. Ditto, (Missisquoi Horticultural Society), apples of 1893.
 46. Ditto, ditto, ditto, grapes.
 47. Ditto, (George B. Edwards, Covey Hill), apples of 1893.
 48. Province of British Columbia, award for collection of apples.
 49. Ditto, ditto, ditto plums.
 50. Ditto, ditto, ditto vegetables.
 51. Ditto, (Experimental Farm, Agassiz), apples.
 52. Province of Prince Edward Island, award for apples.
 53. Ditto, ditto, ditto vegetables.
 54. Province of Nova Scotia (Fruit Growers' Association), apples of 1892.
 55. Ditto, ditto, ditto apples and pears of 1893.
 56. Ditto, (J. W. Bigelow), apples.
 57. Ditto, (Experimental Farm at Wappan), vegetables.
 58. Ditto, ditto, ditto vegetables from New Brunswick farmers.
 59. Northwest Territories, (Experimental Farm at Indian Head), vegetables.
 60. Province of Manitoba, (Experimental Farm at Brandon), vegetables.
 61. Ditto, ditto, ditto vegetables in solution.
 62. Ditto, (Mrs. Tinling, Winnipeg), pickles.
 63. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, vegetables.
 64. Ditto, ditto, ditto grapes.

In addition to the above a special diploma has been awarded the Department of Agriculture of Canada for the excellency of the vegetable exhibit made by her five experimental farms.

One special exhibit from Ontario deserves notice, viz., a very fine collection of potatoes of over one hundred and sixty-three varieties, sent from the Ontario Experimental Farm at Guelph.

Some fine wines and brandies were exhibited by wine-makers in Ontario, but, strange to say, the only award made to the product of the grape prepared by Ontario exhibitors was made to an exhibit of grape juice for sacramental uses, sent forward by Mr. W. D. Kitchen, of Grimsby.

Altogether our horticultural exhibit at Chicago has been a success beyond our highest expectations. The magnificent collections of fruit and vegetables from the various provinces, and especially from Ontario, the splendid samples of fruit sent off by individual growers, and the evidences of good work done by the experimental farms, all prove the grand capabilities of our country.

The results will show themselves in two ways: (1) an increased value of the choice fruit lands of Ontario; and (2) an increased demand for our choicest varieties of Canadian apples.

True, there is a depression in the fruit-growing industry of Canada at present. Grapes and small fruits are low-priced; apples are often a failure, and when a full crop, so plentiful that prices are very low; indeed, when one considers the statement made by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture at the recent meeting of our Association, held at Peterboro', that there were in Ontario alone no less than 2,000,000 bearing grape vines, 700,000 plum, and 500,000 each of cherry, pear and peach trees, one cannot help questioning whether the fruit growing of the future will be ever again as profitable as the fruit growing of the past. But, on the other hand, we have to remember that our apples and grapes have a high quality, and keeping qualities that cause them to be sought after more and more by the markets to the south of us, as well as by the European markets, and that fruit consumption is rapidly on the increase in all our large cities, and these reasons will tend to keep the value of our fruits at fairly remunerative figures.

The various countries of the world are becoming drawn into closer commercial relations through these great world's fairs, to the great advantage and benefit of all. At the call of Mr. J. M. Samuels, Chief of the Horticultural Department at Chicago, a large meeting of representative men from various countries of the world met at the Horticultural Hall. It was surprising what an interest was shown by Japan, South America, Africa and other distant countries. An organization was effected, to be known as the "World's Horticultural Society," with Mr. P. J. Berckmans, of Florida, as president; Henry D. Vilmorin, of France, vice-president, and Prof. Bailey, of Cornell University, New York State, as secretary. The fee is \$2.00 initial and \$1.00 annual, and every member will be furnished with a list of names and addresses of representative horticulturists in various parts of the world, besides receiving a copy of all publications issued by the Society.

I am, sir, yours truly,

L. WOOLVERTON,

Supt. Can. Horticultural Exhibit, World's Fair.

The Dempsey Pear.

This new pear, which promises to be a valuable addition to fall and early winter pears, was originated by the late Mr. Dempsey, who was so well known as a reliable and practical horticulturist. It was produced from the seeds of a Bartlett, which had been fertilized with the Duchesse d'Angouleme. The tree is an upright grower, with large, glossy, dark green foliage, resembling in these respects both parents. We have tested a sample of this fruit, and find that it is all that is claimed to be, as the pear is large, smooth, green in color, changing to yellow as it ripens, and with a brown tinge where exposed to the sun. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender, almost melting in the mouth, with a rich, sweet, delicious flavor. It will make a good dessert pear, and has the highest merit as a market fruit, for it will stand shipment to distant markets. The proprietors of the Fonthill Nurseries, Messrs. Stone & Wellington, having watched this pear for some time, became so thoroughly convinced of its great value to the country, both for its hardness and fine quality, that they purchased for a large sum the entire interest in the tree, and will be prepared to fill orders.

A Suitable Fence for the Farm.

The Editor of FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Seeing in a back number of your paper that you invite discussion on the subject of fences, I strongly recommend the "Corriemoney" style of fence, i. e., posts set in the ground any distance apart, wire stretched on them, and light "droppers" resting on the ground, stapled to the wires, at intervals of ten feet or less. A legal fence in the N.W.T. now consists of posts not more than thirty-five feet apart, and "droppers" not more than ten feet apart. It would probably be more profitable to use iron posts in Manitoba where wood is scarce; but here again a 30" duty kills the trade, and prevents it from being developed, either for the farmers' or manufacturers' benefit. In agitating for reduction of duty on fence wire, posts, or any other fencing material, should be included.

Your truly,

F. W. GODSAL,

South Fork Rancho, Pincher Creek, Alberta.



"Another Year."

Another year is dawning! Dear Master, let it be In working or in waiting, another year with Thee. Another year of mercies, of faithfulness and grace; Another year of gladness in the shining of Thy face.

Another year of service, of witness for Thy love; Another year of training for holier work above. Another year is dawning! Dear Master, let it be, On earth, or else in heaven, another year for Thee

Timeliness in Duty.

It is a secret worth knowing and remembering, that the truest, and indeed the only possible, preparation for life's duties or trials, is made by simple fidelity in whatever each day brings. A day squandered anywhere may prove the dropped stitch from which the whole web will begin to unravel. One lesson neglected may prove to have contained the very knowledge for the want of which, far along in the course, the student may fail. We never know what is important, or when we are standing at the open doors of great opportunities, in life. The most insignificant duty that offers may be the first lesson in preparation for a noble mission; if we despise or neglect it, we miss the grand destiny, the gate to which was open just for that moment. Indeed, every hour of life holds the keys of the next, and possibly of many hours more; to fail of our duty in any one of them, may be to lose the most splendid opportunity through all life to the end.

So the times of preparation come silently and unawares, and many neglect them, not knowing what depends upon them; but neglected, and allowed to slip away, they can never be regained. The soldier can not learn the art of war in the face of the battle. The Christian cannot, in an unexpected emergency of temptation, gather in a moment all needed spiritual power. Not to be ready in advance for great duties or great needs is to fail.

The lesson is important, and has infinite applications. You cannot go back to-day to do the work you neglected to do yesterday. Opportunities never return. They must be taken on the wing, or they cannot be taken at all. There is a time for every duty; done then, its issues and results may be infinite and eternal; deferred or neglected, it may never be worth while to take it up again.

The days come to us linked one to another, so that simple faithfulness to-day always prepares us for the duty of to-morrow. Or the days are like steps on a stairway, each one meant to lift our feet, and make us ready for the next. It is a rule of providential leading, that opportunity is always given to every one to prepare for whatever part he is to take in life, and for whatever experience he is ordained to meet.—From *Silent Times*.

"Improve the Present."

Life is only a brief span from the cradle to the grave. Each day has its allotted duties—each year opens with opportunities peculiar to itself. From the hour when the rosy beams of light dawn upon childhood, until the lengthening shadows deepen into the darkness of death, each fleeting moment is laden with responsibilities which must either be accepted and worked out to completion, or else left to lie neglected along the track of life like washed skeletons, to haunt the memory, and to rise up in ghastly appeal when the great day of reckoning shall come.

Time—like the mountain brook—never runs backward, but rushing onward with the fleeting years, is lost ere long in the vast ocean of eternity. The present is ever with us; yesterday lies buried in the shadowy past, and regret for what has not been done sounds only as a mournful requiem over the graves of neglected opportunities. To-morrow is but a will-o'-the-wisp, for which we may eagerly chase but never be certain of securing, and if grasped, can never recall the departed hopes and unused hours of the past.

To-day—now—is ours. If we use its every moment in doing and getting good; if we are able and willing to grasp its worth and utilize its possibilities; if at its close, we can look back over its brief measure of time and realize with satisfaction that it has been like a golden mile-stone, set to mark our pathway of progress, then we can look forward to the morrow—should it come to us—with the peaceful assurance that we are ready for whatever it may bring forth.

The words of our blessed Lord: "I must do the work of Him who sent while it is day; for behold the night cometh when no man can work," should be the golden rule of every one of His faithful followers, so that when the sun of life is setting, when the deepening shades of eternal night settle around us, and when the past and present are alike buried with us in the grave of death, we can anticipate the glad awakening of that endless day, and at our appearing before the author of time, say with truth and confidence: "I have glorified Thee on earth, I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

FAMILY CIRCLE.

THE STORY.

The Last of the Peplows.

Miss Maria Peplow stood on the stone doorstep in order mournfully to watch the carpenter's assistant unscrow the brass plate which had braved the storms of some five-and-twenty winters, and replace it by a new one bearing a slightly modified legend. Peplow House was still what the humorous local grave digger, when under the influence of beer, was facetiously accustomed to describe as "a cemetery for young ladies"; but beneath that ghoulish statement the words "The Misses Peplow" no longer appeared. Miss Jane Peplow, the elder sister, had basely deserted the flowery paths of scholastic tuition, and would shortly be known as Mrs. Barton, the spouse of a benevolent provision merchant in the town. Miss Maria grieved that the ancient family of Peplow should be disgraced by what, in her prim, old-fashioned "French of Stratford-at-Bowe," she was wont to term a "missalliance."

Miss Jane had indeed made a false step, and what was worse, had not even evinced a proper shame in doing it. When the new doorplate was screwed on—every twist of the screws hurt Miss Maria—she entered the passage, went up to Jane's bedroom, and sternly opened the door. Jane, a fair-haired, handsome woman of forty-eight—Miss Maria was dark, three years younger, and more aristocratic in appearance, with a not altogether unpleasing suggestion of lavender-like primness—had just emerged from the hands of her bridesmaid and was radiant in black silk and orange blossoms. "Enter, Maria," she said, pleasantly. "I trust you have reconsidered your decision, and will honor my nuptials with your presence." But she quailed visibly.

Miss Maria sat down. She spoke with an effort. "If dear papa were alive," she said frostily, "as an officer and a gentleman he could not have approved of such a match—such an incongruous mingling with the plebeian throng; it would have broken his heart. We have never before descended to—to combine with butler. Correct me if I err in this statement, Jane."

Jane dared not. She had often heard the same remark before, but affected to treat it as wholly novel. "You must be aware that by such a marriage you forfeit all claim to social recognition. Already, the hateful effect of such a descent has made itself felt. Two of the parlor boarders are about to leave. The—ostensible pretext was Australian tinned meat supplied by Mr. Barton. In reality, it was the fact of your entering into a matrimonial alliance with butler, perhaps oleomargarine. Under the circumstances, you cannot expect me to—to extend the hand of cordiality to that—that doubtless worthy person. The Peplows were always whole-sale, for the few brief years they dabbled in commerce."

"You are very proud, Maria," said Jane sadly. "Sometimes, I think that there are finer things to do in this world than to devote one's life to the exactation of deference based upon mere family considerations."

Miss Maria declined to discuss the question. "Has the hynecal chariot arrived?" she asked.

Miss Jane hastened to a window and peered out. The old flyman from the Red Lion over the way had just affixed a white ribbon to his whip, and was rheumatically climbing up on the box. Then he flicked his Roman-nosed roan as it lumbered over to Peplow House. The flyman had put on his best coat for the ceremony, and had hidden his crooked, un-liveried legs in a chastely striped rug, as a tacit concession to the sentiment proper to such an abnormally solemn occasion.

"The—the chariot waits, sister," she said gently. "The would have fainted had Miss Jane called the ancient vehicle a fly. "Very well," said Miss Maria. "Do not think I reproach you, Jane. Better the intellectual refinement of a solitary crust and celibacy than the parvenu plenty of tinned tongue and a husband beneath one in the social scale. I am still left to watch over the family honor."

Miss Jane hesitated nervously. "Some day you may be glad of a husband's sheltering love," she said gently. "The struggle has been a hard one, Maria. John—"

"I am not socially conscious of the existence of any individual of that name," said Miss Maria, primly trying her bonnet strings. "Officially I am compelled to recognize Mr. Barton's existence as your husband, but as 'John,' never!"

"Mr. Barton," blushed Jane. "Mr. Barton wishes to know if you will honor him by living with us and giving up the school academy?"

Miss Maria was touched, but called up the family pride to maintain her faltering resolution. "Jane," she said in the tones of a female Casabianca—"Jane, do not add to your other indiscretions by seeking to lure me from the path of duty. I do not blame you, Jane. Your confiding nature was no match for the wiles of one versed in the sophistries of the retail provision trade, the questionable morality which covers with an eleemosynary candlestick the doubtful quality of his dubious foreign wines; your innocence of plebeian usages is the best excuse for what you are about to do; but, Jane, much as it pains me to tell you so, Mrs. Barton cannot be received within the walls of this academy. You—You understand?"

"I understand," faltered Jane. "Of course, Maria, with your stern sense of family duty, it could not be otherwise." "No," said Miss Maria, with Spartan fortitude, "it could not be otherwise, Jane." But she crossed over to Jane and kissed her.

"But the—the bills?" timidly suggested Jane. "When your name was removed from the prospectus and the dooplate of this academy," said Miss Maria, "you naturally ceased to have any connection with the business details of such an establishment. The chariot waits. I believe it is customary for the bride to lead the way. As my elder sister you are doubly entitled to precedence."

"Oh, sister, I'm so nervous," faltered Miss Jane, with tears in her china-blue eyes. "I ought to be so happy, and yet I'm thoroughly miserable."

Miss Maria shook her iron-gray locks with grim determination, and led the way; but Jane drew back. "This—is this the first quarrel we have ever had, sister," she faltered. "Sister, dear sister, bless me before I go to my new home"; and she flung her arms round Miss Maria's neck and burst into tears.

Miss Maria lost her stony composure for a moment, and blessed the somewhat mature bride. "I—er—hope you may be happy, Jane. I shall miss you, although you never could maintain discipline in the dormitories. Now, let us descend. The populace awaits us."

The vicar was waiting to receive the party at the church, but even at such an eventful moment his first thoughts were for Miss Maria. Miss Maria motioned him aside with, "I commit Miss Peplow to your care, Mr. Kesterton"; and Mr. Kesterton received Miss Jane and led her up to the altar, Miss Maria following behind, and turning off at her own pew, sternly unconscious of the fourteen pupils, who giggled and wept alternately, or dropped surreptitious bags of rice all over the seats.

Mr. Barton, a middle-aged gentlemanly man, hastened to meet the bride. He was supported by a tall, grave individual named Farmer Stebbins, a mighty producer of mangolds and manures. Miss Maria had played with him in the fields and sung with him in the choir until she learned from her father that Stebbins was beneath her socially. How could she possibly be on terms of intimacy with a man who supplied milk for her young ladies? Miss Maria recognized him frigidly and bowed her head in uncompromising prayer. Ordinarily, she patronized Farmer Stebbins with a stately dignity, occasionally so far unbending as to drive out to the farm and pay his accounts. On these occasions Farmer Stebbins had exhibited a quiet pleasure that so majestic a little lady should honor his poor house by her presence. But he had never before met Miss Maria on terms of social, though temporary, equality like the present.

After the completion of the ceremony, Miss Maria went into the vestry, signed certain documents, and drove home alone under the vigilant protection of her red-nosed chariot. Nothing but a stern sense of duty enabled her to bear up under

Jane's departure. That night, for the first time in her life, she was unable to sleep. Jane had shared the same couch with her for thirty years, and Miss Maria had always slept with one hand thrown protectively over Jane's head. Presently, she bethought her of a soft hair brush, with the bristles upwards, and placed it on Jane's pillow, and carefully removed it every morning, lest Dorcas, the housemaid, should discover her weakness.

And Jane and her husband waxed happier every day, although the school grew smaller and smaller, until even the romantic yet elderly assistant governess was dismissed and Miss Maria reigned alone—reigned alone, with a haggard, careworn look which nearly moved Jane to tears as she sat opposite her sister in church every Sunday. And then one day the crash came. Perkins, the butcher, obtained judgment by default, put a greasy-looking sheriff's officer "in possession," and Miss Maria gave up the struggle as she sat, with folded hands and slightly twitching lips, watching her household gods—her dearest relics—being labeled and ticketed and catalogued, and announced for public sale "without reserve."

Miss Maria sternly refused all assistance from "trade," and sat waiting among the ruins of her home. A few small worldly possessions still remained to her, but they were of little value. On the last afternoon which remained to the last of the Peplows in her old home, she wandered about the desolate house, and took a final farewell of all the precious possessions which were henceforth to be scattered among the inhabitants of High Drayton. Then she came back to her own sitting-room and was rather startled when some one knocked at the door and the vicar entered.

Miss Maria, with a stately curtsy, motioned to him to be seated. The vicar seated himself on a cane-bottomed chair as if it had been a throne, and proceeded to acquaint himself of a somewhat delicate mission. "You will pardon me for intruding upon you at such a time, Miss Peplow," he said deferentially, "but the fact is I have come to ask of you a favor."

Miss Maria smiled. It was the one ray of sunshine in the crash which had shattered her fortunes. She bowed to the vicar and motioned him to proceed.

"The truth is," said the vicar, "we are in a difficulty. Miss Maria. The matron in charge of Hollibone's Trust has some what suddenly gone away and there is no one to fill her place. It has been pointed out to me that you are accustomed to command, and I have lost not a moment, as I was unaware of your plans, in hastening to place the post at your disposal."

Miss Maria almost wept, but she was not going to sacrifice the family pride so easily. Of course, you must consider my position," she said, graciously. "As a Peplow, I should lose caste by accepting such a post."

"I have thought of that," said the vicar, "but perhaps you will recall the fact that the matron before the last was Lady Castlemaine's niece."

A precedent of that sort enables me to accept the post you are good enough to bring to my notice," said Miss Maria amiably, and feeling that she must break down if the vicar stayed much longer. Here was a way out of her difficulties without relying on the loathsome succor of trade. She was not aware that trade, in the person of Mr. Barton, had bought out the matron and hastily disposed of her in order that Miss Maria might be spared the pain of becoming homeless. But the trade in seldom created with refinement of this kind, and so Miss Maria never knew who it was that had stepped in to shelter her; which was just as well, or she would have gone out into the rain and have refused to be sheltered.

Trade had pointed out to the vicar that the post was vacant, whereupon that worthy gentleman had at once suggested Miss Maria, if she could be persuaded to stoop to such all her wicked pride. Mr. Barton had used plain language. "It's all her wicked pride," Mr. Barton would do her good, and I don't see how she's to strike root elsewhere. If you'll coax her into it, Jane will come and thank you; but we daren't be seen with you, or she'd suspect something."

The late lamented, Hollibone had erected six beautiful little cottages with a spire on the top. The central dwelling was allotted to the Lady Matron, the six cottages to diverse elderly widows and spinsters of the town whom misfortune had overtaken. In return for a small weekly dole, they were expected to attend church twice on Sundays and once on saints' days, to pray for Hollibone as well as their own souls. When they pleased, but were required to be back in their cottages by 8 o'clock every night. The Lady Matron, of course, could stay out as long as she liked.

That particularly handy man, Farmer Stebbins, happened to be passing at the time in a very roomy vehicle, and was pleased to place it at Miss Maria's disposal. While Miss Maria's scanty goods and chattels were being removed to the Lady Matron's carriage, the vicar took her back to see his wife, and kept her there until it was dark.

Miss Maria, as the vicar handed her into a cozy brougham and told his coachman to drive to the lodge, felt that she wanted to cry. She had upheld the family honor under exceptionally trying circumstances. Providence had come to her assistance, or she would have had nowhere to lay her head. She drew the black fur carriage rug round her and shivered for the autumn night was chill.

When the carriage stopped Miss Maria got out. "This way, if you please, Ma'am," said a well-known voice. "Dorcas!" cried Miss Maria, in surprised tones. "You here?"

"Yes, if you please, Ma'am," said Dorcas. "You didn't think I was going to leave you all by yourself, now Miss Jane has gone."

"But, Dorcas," said Miss Maria gently, as she sank into a chair before the fire, and Dorcas brought out her fur slippers as usual, "you must be aware that I have met with pecuniary reverses, and am unable to keep a servant."

Miss Maria had once nursed Dorcas through an illness, and Dorcas—a very pretty, affectionate girl—was ill-bred enough to remember the fact. "I'm going to be married in a few months, Ma'am, to Farmer Stebbins' head man," she said; "and the vicar has offered me the lodge keeper's post here."

"But where's the lodge?" demanded Miss Maria.

"Here, Ma'am," replied Dorcas. "My duty is to look after my mistress. But it's time you had your negus."

She came back in a few minutes with the negus and a slice of toast cut into strips. Miss Maria, her gown turned back, as was her custom, sat with her feet on the fender thoughtfully warming both hands at the cheerful fire. At 8.30 Dorcas brought in Miss Maria's Bible and respectfully sat down near the door.

Miss Maria looked around with somewhat blurred eyes. "Let us thank God for all His mercies," she said. "And Dorcas—"

"Yes, Ma'am," quietly returned Dorcas.

"Don't sit over there in the cold, but draw your chair up to the fire."

Dorcas made her bed in the little dressing-room next to Miss Maria's chamber. She tucked up Miss Maria very tenderly, and then went back to her own room. Miss Maria was so tired that she fell asleep without thinking of the hair brush. Then Dorcas stole quietly down stairs and admitted those shivering, half-frozen conspirators, Mr. and Mrs. Barton.

"How does she take it?" sobbed Jane.

"Like a lamb, Ma'am," replied Dorcas. "Would you care to have just a peep at her?"

"She would think it a great liberty," said Jane; but she followed Dorcas softly upstairs, and knelt by Miss Maria's bed.

Miss Maria's hand wandering unconsciously about in search of the hair brush, touched Jane's soft hair. She gave a little cry and awoke.

"Jane! Jane!" she cried. "Dear, dear Jane, where are you?"

"Did you call, Miss?" asked Dorcas, quietly presenting herself with a light after Jane had crept away.

Miss Maria sat up in bed widely. "Yes, I—I—I must have been dreaming, Dorcas. I thought Jane was here, and that she cried over me."

"It's the strange room, Ma'am," replied Dorcas, tucking her up again, and again Miss Maria slept.

As the days went by every one of any importance made a point of calling on Miss Maria. People respected her gallant struggle against overwhelming odds; they wanted to show their respect, and so they called at all hours, from old Lady Castlemaine down to Farmer Stebbins, who had sung in the choir with Miss Maria when they were children. In those days Miss Maria had patronized Stebbins with a gracious condescension which somewhat overwhelmed him, never forgetting to let him feel that they were separated by an immeasurable gulf. And Stebbins had sighed and gone about the accumulation of filthy lucre in the shape of manure as the one object of his life. Many a maid had longed for him and sighed in vain; many a matron had lured him into afternoon tea on Sunday and thrown out mysterious hints that so warm a man ought to marry and settle down. Farmer Stebbins had never married. And now that his idol had seemed to fall from her high estate, he developed a more chivalrous courtesy than before. It is needless to say that he had not worried Miss Maria with bills. Every morning he came personally with a tin can of his best cream for her use; every week he brought eggs and butter to Dorcas; and when Miss Maria gently checked him one morning, he replied that he was sorry to disappoint her, but that he must obey orders. Miss Maria, thinking that he alluded to the trustees, made no more objections, but from bowing with gracious condescension, actually invited him into the parlor once a month for five minutes' conversation.

Stebbins was true to her; he had always recognized her social position, and the disparity in their family was so great that Miss Maria felt she could safely meet him on the neutral ground of their childish experiences without losing caste. Jane never had cared for caste, and was happy; Miss Maria had cared for caste all her life, and was unhappy. She fell into the habit of enquiring about Jane from Stebbins. Jane also asked about Miss Maria from the worthy farmer. Thus an indirect method of communication between the sisters was established. Miss Maria also relied upon Stebbins to help in the onerous duties of her post. To her surprise, she found herself gradually glad to leave most of them in his hands. Her long struggle with the world had tired her mentally and physically. The ruddy-checked Stebbins, with his enormous muscular strength and gentle, clumsy ways, exercised a soothing effect upon her nerves. She even discovered from the County Guide that his family had once been the De Stevens, then Destevis, then plain Stebbins. He came of more honorable and ancient stock than the Peplows themselves, although his father had never served Her Most Gracious Majesty. Hence, when Stebbins, with many flashes, asked her to take tea at the farm in order to meet Mrs. Barton on neutral territory, Miss Maria, after a faint show of resistance, actually consented to do so. For some three or four months—it was now January—she had lived her solitary life, haunted by the fear that Dorcas would marry and leave her.

"You must not waste your life on me, Dorcas," she said, as she dressed in her best lavender silk for the tea party. "I have been selfish in accepting your devotion. When do you intend to be married?"

"Not before you, Ma'am," said Dorcas quietly, and went away.

Miss Maria started. Poor Dorcas! Then a faint flush dyed her cheek. "Dorcas, what did you mean by that remark?" she asked, when Dorcas returned with her best cap.

"What I said, Ma'am," answered Dorcas, carefully putting the cap in the box. "Shall I bring a lantern to light us on the way back?"

It was a clear, frosty afternoon. A robin twittered faint, make-believe music on a bare branch outside the window. Miss Maria listened to the bird for a moment, and then drew on her gloves. When she went down stairs another surprise awaited her in the shape of the Red Lion chariot. "What do you want?" she enquired, somewhat sharply, of the red-nosed Jehu.

Jehu was a man of few words. "You, Mum," he stolidly answered.

"What for?" enquired Miss Maria.

"Stebbinses," said Jehu woefully.

"But, my good man, I didn't order you to come," said Miss Maria.

Jehu flicked an imaginary fly from the venerable ruin in the shafts, but made no answer.

"Go home," said Miss Maria, "I shall walk."

She went down the path, followed by Dorcas and the chariot. When she looked round Jehu still followed at a snail's pace.

"Didn't you hear me?" asked Miss Maria. "Where are you going?"

"Stebbinses," said Jehu.

"I think we'd better get in, Ma'am," suggested Dorcas. "He'll go there all the same."

Miss Maria got in, mentally deciding that she had yielded only to force majeure.

Jehu touched his hat when she got out of the chariot. "Nine o'clock, Mum?" he asked.

"Yes," said Miss Maria, taken by surprise; and the chariot crumbled away, each wheel looking as if it wanted to go to a different point of the compass.

Stebbins was at the hall door to receive them. Miss Maria thought that he had never shown to such advantage. All his natural timidity had vanished. He was the quiet, courteous host, full of homely cordiality and good feeling. His housekeeper took Miss Maria upstairs to remove her bonnet. There was a cozy fire in the best bedroom. Suddenly Miss Maria—the housekeeper had gone down—fell on her knees by the side of the bed and began to cry softly, utterly regardless of the fact that she was crushing her best cap beyond redemption.

She moved from one familiar piece of furniture to another—furniture which she had thought never to see again. There it all was—the old familiar mahogany bedstead, the little bookcase by its side, the ancient bureau, the vast clothespress, the faded carpet, the painting of her father on the wall, the needle-work sampler which had hidden contemptuous defiance to all well-known laws of ornithology and botany for so many years; nay, even the paper was the same pattern, although fresher and newer. And the room had been partitioned off to exactly the same size as her old apartment at Peplow House. There was even an old-fashioned pincushion on the dressing table—no one knew how sorely she missed that pincushion—just as it had stood for years at Peplow House.

Before she had recovered from her surprise, the housekeeper again knocked at the door. Miss Maria hastily busied herself with her cap. "Does any one use this room?" she asked.

"No, Ma'am."

"Has any one ever used it?"

"No, Ma'am."

Then she went down stairs and was not surprised to find herself back at the Peplow House drawing-room again.

Stebbins came forward to meet Miss Maria with quiet deference, and led her to a chair—her chair—by the fire. She could not speak.

Stebbins gave her time to recover herself. "How can I thank you?" asked Miss Maria.

"If it gives you pleasure," he said, in his simple, honest way—"if it gives you pleasure, Miss Maria, it is the only excuse I have for doing it. I didn't like to think of your missing the things."

"But don't you see," she said, "you—you make it harder for me to go back."

"Don't go back. I'll go away if you care to stay here."

"What, John!" His name slipped from her lips unconsciously. She had not called him "John" for five and twenty years. "Give up your home form?"

"Yes, he said simply. "Why not?"

Miss Maria's feeble edifice of family pride tottered and crumbled away like a house of cards. "John," she said softly. "I have spent my whole life in pursuit of shadows. You shame me, John."

He led her back to her chair, whence she had risen under the influence of strong emotion. "I only want to see you happy," he said, "I could think of no other way than to preserve the things you love. They—they comforted me."

"Comforted you?"
"Yes."
"Have you—have you any sorrow," hesitatingly enquired Miss Maria.

"Yes," said John; "ever since I can remember anything, it has been with me."
Then a light flashed upon Miss Maria. This man had loved her all his life. She had made a barrier between them which was insurmountable. He had watched over her, cherished her, loved her, only to be repaid by condescending impertinence and patronage. Even now, he was too noble to be revenged, too magnanimous to crush her as she deserved. His sole thought had been for her happiness, for her well-being.

For a moment they stood looking into each other's eyes. The woman fell. She moved blindly toward the door. Most men would have taken advantage of her helplessness. This man would not speak even now. Suddenly, she came back and held out her hand.

"Will you forgive me?" she asked. "I have treated you very cruelly, very unworthy. I only see my own meanness through my tears. Had I found this out years ago, when I was younger and unbroken by the world, I—I should have acted differently."

Stebbins stood as one dazed, but she came nearer still, her thin, white hands clasped together. "I am so sorry," she said, "so very, very sorry. Oh, if our lives could come over again. Now, I am broken and old and worn, with no one to love me, no one to care, no one to remove the barriers which my hideous pride has raised around me. I have wasted my life—and yours! Forgive me!"

Stebbins raised her up. "You are the only woman in the world for me," he said. "I've loved you ever since we sat in the choir and our voices mingled together. You made my heaven then. Will you make it again?"

She crept into the shelter of his strong arms. "You are so strong," she sobbed, and laid her head upon his breast.—*Chambers' Journal.*

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Irish Letter.

DEAR CANADIAN SISTERS & BROTHERS:—

I shall begin my to-day's letter by telling you of an event which will rebound, in your estimation, to your own country's credit, to the discredit of mine. Some days ago, an able-bodied American gentleman (tourist, I presume), was walking along one of our country road paths; coming along behind him was an Irish cyclist who had no business whatever to be on said side-path but who should have been on the road—(this is not a free country as to the use of and abuse of side-ways). This particular young cyclist "hollered" to the stalwart American to "clear off." No reply was vouchsafed. Then, again, "clear the way" resounded, still no reply. Then came a rush, an impediment, an interchange of "polite" mannerisms, a broken bicycle, and two broken heads, two doctors' bills, two summonses, two apologies, and last as well as best, two eternal friendships. So ended the fracas between America and Ireland, in which your countryman certainly had the best of it.

As we live we learn. I never heard of any dangerous properties in gelatine until to-day, when I heard of a shocking accident—resulting in two deaths—occasioned by a package of it having been put into an oven to dry. A young wife and her husband were sitting at their kitchen fire. He had just come in from his business, and was having a good warm. She, poor girl, had forgotten the gelatine, or at least had forgotten the dangerous place she had left it in; or, more probably still, was as ignorant of this danger as your humble servant. Suddenly came an explosion, and in one minute the young wife was blown to atoms, the husband shattered almost beyond recognition, but alive, and the oven with all its adjuncts—everywhere. The unfortunate young man died that evening, but was able to tell the cause of the accident before he became unconscious. They had only been married a few weeks. This may be a useful warning to your readers, many of whom may be as ignorant on the subject as I was until to-day.

Yesterday, for the first time for many months, there was a spark of hope regarding the water question; the numerous mountain rivulets flowing into the reservoir were equal to the daily demand, viz., 8,000,000 gallons.

A terrible suicide has made our country notorious. A gentleman, very well-known everywhere, by everybody, a Mr. Dick Farrell, took away his own life some days ago. The circumstances which caused his doing so are better buried with him. More than his own hearth has been made desolate. But let the dead bury their dead. He has passed away and left many friends behind him, who remember nothing but that he was a genial friend and an accomplished gentleman.

The annual military festival was held on Wednesday evening in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Three bands attached to the different regiments quartered in Dublin took part in it, also the choirs of St. Patrick's, Christ Church and St. Bartholomew's. The magnificent church was crowded and the music perfect. The offertory always goes to the Soldiers' Guild.

I shall end up by telling you of a shock of earthquake which was felt one day last week in different

parts of Ireland. Somewhere in Carlow, a nurse in her nursery was surprised to see a table she was sewing at move up and down. She thought a little dog, which was in the room, had occasioned the moving of it in some way. Presently, after she had removed the dog, the table heaved so much that the lamp which was on it fell towards her; she had presence of mind sufficient to catch the stem in good time, and carry it quickly out of the room. Other members of the household felt the same sensations, and in the morning it was heard that the country all around had experienced them also, and in other parts of Ireland, too, shocks were felt about the same time. How very small such things make one feel, don't they?

I hope I shall have pleasanter current events to tell you in my next letter than I have to-day. This letter reads to me surging over with horrors, but they are *bona fide* "current events."
S. M. STUDDERT-KENNEDY.

Our Library Table.

We have received from G. W. Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education, Ontario, a copy of his work entitled, "Patriotic Selections and Arbor Day Exercises." It will be found very helpful by the teachers in our public schools.

There's a song in the air, there's a star in the sky;
There's a mother's deep prayer, and a baby's low cry.
And the star rains its fire, while the beautiful sing;
And the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King.
—J. G. Holland

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

As I sat before the firelight in my easy study on New Year's Eve my heart was stirred with many tender memories of the year so nearly gone; stirred, too, by a few vague regrets that it was leaving me forever. As I sat musing thus there appeared before me a figure, that of an old man, clad in flowing robes of gray, while long hair of the same color floated over his shoulders. His countenance was sad, yet resigned and peaceful, and as I gazed in surprise he divined my thoughts and thus addressed me: "I am the dying year, from whom you evidently dread to part. To those who have used me well such a thought should not be allowed to come, for to them I have shown the way to make even better use of the years to follow; and when their allotted span has passed, old 1893 will reward them by shining brilliantly in the crown they have earned. My friend, I leave you soon, grieve not for me, farewell."

As he spoke these words I reached forth my hand to detain him, but eluding my grasp he passed outward, his form finally disappearing from my view, and left me even more lonely than before. But lo! a gentle touch was laid upon my knee, and turning hastily I perceived beside me a little child with soft, curling locks, azure eyes, and a countenance of surpassing loveliness. My enraptured gaze rested admiringly on his beautiful form, when, in a voice, oh! how soft, he said: "Mourn not so for your old friend, he has sent me to comfort you." "What is your name and whence come you?" I cried. "I am the infant year, and people call me 1894. Will you not love me too, even as you loved my old friend '93?" And, smiling sweetly, he held out to me his tiny hands and I, no longer filled with regret for the departed, snatched up the beautiful child and clasped him fondly to me, when hark! the old hall clock chimed out the hour of midnight, and I awoke with a start to find my arms empty and my nocturnal vision only a dream, and yet not wholly so, for as I suddenly remember,

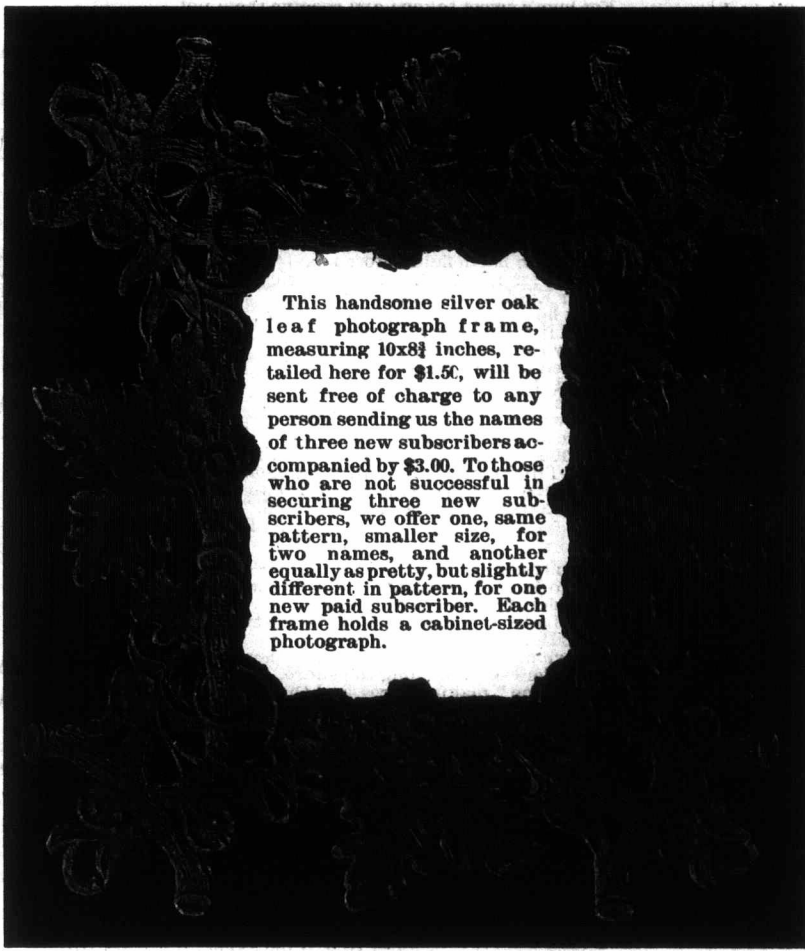
"Another year, with all its hopes and fears,
Has passed into the deep abyss of Time."

And this, then, was the old man who bade me farewell in my vision. With the passing of the old year comes the dawning of the new, the beautiful new year—the unstained cherub that, in imagination, I so fondly pressed. Yes, it is now 1894, and as it is customary, let us call to mind the resolutions formed at the beginning of the year just passed, see how we carried them out faithfully, or where in we have failed. Failures will come, try as we may, but let us not be discouraged. Perhaps the blotted parts of last year's pages serve only to bring the bright into greater prominence, just as the stars look brighter when the sky is dark.

But there, my boys and girls are all, I know, doing their best, and weaving life's mingled yarn as skillfully as possible; so your old Uncle Tom is not going to have you begin the new year with solemn faces, but rather have a friendly chat on subjects more congenial to the merry hearts of his young folks. Lessons? not a bit of it; you have all school hours for them. School? What a flood of memories that simple word recalls. All that happy boyhood when I was, as in fancy I see you now, at your recreation hour, with ruddy cheeks and sparkling eyes, coasting down the steep hillside, snowballing, or perhaps playing shinny—was ever anything more appropriately named? Many a sore rap these poor shins got, but somehow that was all forgotten in the excitement of the game. And talk of toboggan slides! artificial affairs made of boards with water poured over them. Bah! give me the good old hill by the edge of the brook, that is a place worth having a slide on; why it almost makes me feel young to think of it, and then what a glorious skating rink that same brook afforded!

"Hurrah! the lake is a league of glass!
Buckle and strap on the stiff, white grass,
Off we shoot, and poise and wheel,
And swiftly turn upon scoring heel;
And our flying sandals chirp and sing
Like a flock of swallows upon the wing."

What wonder country children are healthy and happy? And look here, too, at the great snowman Rose and Harry, who are not big enough to go to school, have made. It reminds me of a story I read of a poor boy whose sole ambition was to become a sculptor, but he had no materials with which to work, so one night when the snow lay soft and deep he worked all night, alone and unobserved, and when morning came the people beheld with astonishment, on the village square, a beautiful figure which they called the "Snow Angel." But they never knew whence it came for many years, when the boy, then a man and a famous artist, carved from marble the fac-simile of the figure he had in his boyhood formed from the snow, and which, he always said to himself, he would one day produce in stone. Truly, "the child is father of the man," and our thoughts and actions of the present are faithful indicators of what we shall become in the future.



This handsome silver oak leaf photograph frame, measuring 10x8 inches, retailed here for \$1.50, will be sent free of charge to any person sending us the names of three new subscribers accompanied by \$3.00. To those who are not successful in securing three new subscribers, we offer one, same pattern, smaller size, for two names, and another equally as pretty, but slightly different in pattern, for one new paid subscriber. Each frame holds a cabinet-sized photograph.

Notes.

BY MRS. J. H. BUCKBEE.

In the dear old home, mother encouraged each of us to keep a note book, and dot down all we came across that might be a help in our work. Mine money could not buy, for is not every line linked with the old life, ere I had left the roof-tree where my earliest cry was heard. We used to prove a receipt, then it was copied, and the consequence is we each have a volume of valuable references on every imaginable subject, and if the ADVOCATE has a nook to spare, I send a few hints by way of specimen from my wayside gatherings:—

In cooking fruit cake, put a layer of ashes on the bottom of the oven, under your pan, and it will not burn underneath, and if you put a tin (I use a salmon can) of hot water in the oven, your cake will not be scorched on the outside.

Put three or four bits of dried apple in the lard you cook your fried cakes in, and they will not scorch, neither will the lard get dark in color, although the apples will look like dark coals; when they get black I take them out and put more in their place.

A CURE FOR CORNS.

Break some bits of pearl shell, the river clam will do, or pearl buttons (but not, as a girl friend did, take china buttons), put in a bottle, squeeze the juice of a lemon on the pieces, and when dissolved moisten the corn for several successive days. It will effect a certain cure.

In winding wools do not wind tightly, as it destroys the elasticity of the fibre.

If the ring on a glass gem jar will not unscrew, hold it in the steam of a kettle spout a few minutes and it will readily give to pressure.

Now, girls, do not pretend to say Uncle Tom has forgotten you in this letter, for, feeble as my sight is becoming, I could see you romping with your brothers, as merry as they; so this applies to you as much as to them.

Dear me! How long I have talked, yet I have not even mentioned our most important subject—the puzzles. I was looking over some old ADVOCATES the other day and it made me almost sad to see my once numerous family grown so small.

P. S.—I know my puzzlers will be disappointed if I do not give the names of the prize-winners in this number. I can do so for the best original puzzles, but for the best answers they must wait till the next issue, as I have not yet received the answers to Dec. 15th puzzles, and that competition is very close.

In the puzzle competition Henry Reeve carries off first prize, with Ada Smithson close after him, who gets second, while Geo. W. Blyth takes the third.

There's less of snow and less of cold, And less of Christmas cheer; The weary earth is growing old And duller every year.

And yet, the children sport and play, With laughter loud and clear; Perhaps—perhaps I'm growing grey, And duller every year.

FARMERS' CHORING MITTS

For only 50c. per pair we have an excellent line of Farmers' Winter Mitts, made entirely of leather and warmly lined. For choring they are just the thing to buy.

STANLEY MILLS & CO Hamilton, 7-y-om Ont.

DISPERSION SALE

Rosedale Herd SHORTHORN CATTLE

Wednesday, February 28th, 1894 AT 1 O'CLOCK.

As I am about to retire from business, I will sell, by Public Auction, on the above date, at my farm, 2 miles from Malton Station and 15 miles west of Toronto, my entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of 60 head, among which are 2 imported cows and the produce of 3 imported cows by imported bulls, comprising such families as Verbenas, Clarets, Rosebuds, Waterloos, Crimsons, Flowers and other standard sorts, topped with the best imported Scotch bulls.

There are 20 young bulls ranging from 9 to 14 months old, sired by imported Warfare (56712) and Earl of Aberdeen 3rd, bred at Bow Park. Also at the same time the imported SHIRE STALLION GARFIELD 2ND (2786).

TERMS.—9 months' credit on approved notes; for stallion, half cash at time of sale. For further information see Catalogues, which will be ready about the 15th January.

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, BRAMPTON. JAMES CARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD, 34a-om ONT.

WESTRUTHER PARK Herd of Bates Shorthorns, consisting of Oxford Barrington, Waterloo, Gwynne, Darlington, and other families, has outgrown the place and must be reduced in numbers. Four yearling bulls and a number of females for sale, at lowest prices and on liberal terms. Farm a mile from the station.

JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford, 24-y-om

A Woman's Complaint.

I know that deep within your heart of hearts You hold me shamed apart from common things. And that my step, my voice, can bring to you A gladness that no other presence brings.

Puzzles.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

I did meet a wondrous monster, 'Twas something magical, enchanting; In my hand a bright sword glinted, In my heart envy possessed me.

2-CHARADE.

Foot prints on mystic sands made by a puzzler's run Gave courage to E. A. Fairbrother, and there was one— One lonely puzzler, but on a log in view

Plucked a "Water Lily" and there was six; Six happy puzzlers, each of them a mate, Took the "Snider boys" in tow and there was eight;

3-CHARADE.

My FIRST is a boy's name, My SECOND is a vowel, My THIRD is to cry goods, My WHOLE is by some used, And by others abused.

4-CHARADE.

This is the lilt of the song we solvers sing As we puzzle away, puzzle away; "Oh! We're as happy as any king, And if anyone would joy to their bosom bring, Come and join our band and take a fling"

No COMPETE you need to be To puzzle away, puzzle away; Nor have you to put up any fee, But you are welcome to come and see How awful enjoyable 'twill be to thee

But I would also have you to know That of course a little learning you must know; But all ADVOCATE readers have that, SECOND vow; So come along and make your bow

It makes no difference be you short or long, To puzzle away, puzzle away; You can give us your FIRST and help us along, Sure, in joining us you can't be wrong, So come and join us in our song

You'll never have any cause to regret, To puzzle away, puzzle away; When once in our boat you get, For of all the puzzling THIRD you ever met, We've got the best, you can just bet, Now puzzle away, puzzle away.

When once you are with us afloat, Puzzling away, puzzling away; When once you are a LAST in our boat, Of course you must take off your coat, And work with a vim if you'd earn any groat, At puzzling away, puzzling away.

So this is the lilt of our puzzling song, "We'll puzzle away, puzzle away; For we are a happy, jolly band, With dear, kind Uncle Tom in command, His orders are pleasant, his rewards are grand, I'll wager we're the tip-top puzzling crew of the land, And so we still puzzle away."

Answers to December 1st Puzzles. 1-E P O D E 4-R everen D P A P E R O r m o l U O P E R A B u n y a N D E R M S I m l a C E R A S E N y a n z A 2-Some. A v o n 3-The FARMER'S ADVOCATE. D o G Alexander I l l y r i A Rob R o Y Robin Adair, Duncan Gray.

Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to December 1st Puzzles. Geo. W. Blyth, A. R. Borrowman, Addison and Oliver Snider, Henry Reeve, Josie Sheehan, I. Irvine Devitt.

FARMS FOR SALE!

I have several improved and unimproved farms for sale for very small payment in cash, balance to be paid by delivery of half the crop each year. Prices moderate; land first quality, within 100 miles of Minneapolis, in good, settled neighborhoods, with schools, churches and towns near. No such opportunity to buy such farms has ever been offered before. Not on frontier but in centre of Minnesota. For particulars address:

A. G. WILCOX, 130 Temple Court, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 1-c-om

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL

TOPTHILLS (56656) First prize at Toronto, 1892; is a good stock getter. Reason for selling: his heifers coming in to breed. Also two young bulls of Scotch breeding, one a Nonpareil. Come and see us, or address,

S. J. PEARSON & SON, Meadowvale, Ontario. One mile Meadowvale St'n, C.P.R. 23-c-om

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

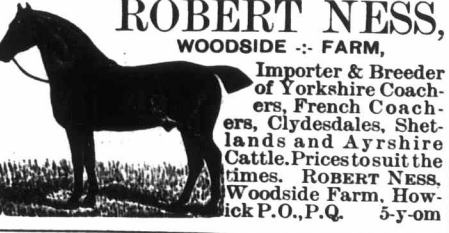
SHORTHORNS. Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. A pack of both sexes, of different ages, from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale.

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. Agl. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address: PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont. 15-1-om

LIVE STOCK AUCTION SALES

Conducted in all parts of the country. Pedigree stock a specialty. Write for terms. References: J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q., or this office. 9-1-y-o JOHN SMITH, Brampton



ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM, Importer & Breeder of Yorkshire Coaches, French Coaches, Clydesdales, Shetlands and Ayrshire Cattle. Prices to suit the times. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 5-y-om

I HAVE FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES 6 EXTRA SHORTHORN BULLS

(FIVE REDS AND ONE ROAN), From three to fourteen months old; sire, Ottawa Chief, bred by J. & W. Russell, and full brother to the champion heifer at World's Fair. They are from dams bred by J. & W. Watt's stock, Oxford-Down sheep of both sexes always for sale, both English and Canadian-bred. HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, 10-1-y-om

H. I. ELLIOTT, Riverview Farm, Danville, P. Q.

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Glosters, Claret, Lovely, Nonpareils, Minas, Rosebud and Mayflower. Herd headed by the imp. Cruickshank bull, King James. 15-1-y-om

PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORN BULL

Calves for sale at moderate prices, sired by Barmpton Chief—14380—, also a prize-winner. Write, or come and see them; they are good ones. R. RIVERS & SON, Springhill Farm, Walkerton, Ont. 13-1-y-om

SHORTHORN : BULLS

An extra good lot now for sale of the following Scotch families: Village Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Mina and others.

H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ontario. Exeter Station, half mile. 13-1-y-om

IF YOU WANT a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on grade cows, or a heifer to start a herd with, or some Improved Yorkshire pigs from imported sow Lady Lindsay [42], write C. G. DAVIS, Woodland's Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O. 1-y-om

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.

My last importation of Scotch Shorthorns from the famous herds of William Guthrie and W. S. Marr has arrived. I now offer for sale the two imported bulls Prime Minister and Defiance—the former a grandson of the famous Field Marshal and the latter sired by Gravesend. I have also three of my own breeding—a red and a roan by Defiance and a red by Prime Minister, all out of imported dams. They are the right sort. Prices reasonable. Farm one mile from station. D. D. WILSON, Ingleside Farm, Seaforth, Ont. 349-f-om

MEADOW-LAWN SHORTHORNS.

I will sell bull calves from my stock bull Royal Sovereign at prices to suit the times. Come and see me or write.

M. J. IRELAND, Copetown, Ont. 15-1-y-om

Ample Shade Stock Farm

Ten young Shorthorn Bulls for sale, low down, blocky fellows, with plenty of size, at prices to suit the times. Come and see us, or write for particulars.

E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helens. 13-1-y-om

FOR SALE.

One choice young Bull sired by a Sussex bull, by Dryden's Imp. Sussex; dam Crimson Flower, by Imp. Royal Bampton. The accompanying cut is a half sister bred by me. Also a few fancy show Heifers of the same breeding bred to young Indian Chief bull. Some fine Road Horses for sale. 7-1-y-om J. MORGAN & SONS, Kerwood, Ont.

BOW PARK HERD

OF PURE-BRED

SHORTHORNS

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices. Address, JOHN HOPE, Manager, 3-1-y Bow Park & Brantford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES.

A choice lot of young bulls on hand for sale at reasonable figures. JNO. RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que. 17-1-y-om

VALENTINE FICHT,

Maple Leaf Farm, Oriel, Ontario, Offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings, and two-year-olds also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize, Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R. 11-1-y-om

WRITE

F. A. FOLGER

RIDEAU FARM, - KINGSTON, ONT.,



FOR PRICES ON

Holstein -:- Cattle.

7-1-y-om

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

: : IMPORTANT SALE : :

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN CATTLE.

The undersigned has received instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Elias Mott, to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1894, at his late residence, near New Durham Station on the G. T. R., 2 1/2 miles northeast of the Village of Norwich, the entire herd of Holsteins, consisting of 35 cows and heifers, 5 young bulls; also 3 brood sows (one Tamworth), several colts and farm implements. TERMS.—Eight months' credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, or discounted at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. All sums under ten dollars cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Lunch will be provided. 1-a-om E. R. ALMAS, Auctioneer.

DISPERSION SALE

THE FAMOUS LANDSDOWN HERD OF HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN CATTLE

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, ON

Thursday, 8th February, 1894, at the Brown Bros.' Sale Stables, Cor. King and George Streets, Toronto

As is well known, this herd was selected to represent the Ontario Holsteins at the World's Fair, Chicago, where they took second herd prize. In 1892 they carried off the principal prizes at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, taking first herd at Toronto, medal and diploma at Montreal. In 1891 they did equally as well at Toronto and London. For individual merit and as a herd they have no equal in Canada, thus affording to purchasers an opportunity to secure the best ever offered in this country. Stock at Sale Stables for inspection by the fifth. TERMS.—Eight months' credit on approved notes; eight per cent. discount for cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Send for catalogue with full description. GEO. ANDREW, Auctioneer. 349-b-om J. C. McNIVEN & SON, Proprietors, Winona, Ont., Can.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Of the Choicest Milking Strains. Extra individuals of both sexes for sale. J. W. JOHNSON, SYLVAN, P. O. 1-d-om

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES

None but the best are kept at BROCKHOLME FARM, Ancaster, Ont. R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor.

Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. 13-1-y-om

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

At the head of herd is Nell's John Bull, grandson of Ida of St. Lamberts. Females from \$75 to \$150. Our stud is principally composed of the get of Almont Wilkes 2193 and General Stanton, the sire of more horses in the 30 list than any sire in Canada. Jonathan Carpenter, 13-1-y-om WINONA, ONT.

JERSEY BULLS

Two Yearling Bulls; one Bull Calf, eight months; registered; solid color, and from rich butter stock. J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT. 348-a-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 343-y-om

BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Andrew Mitchell, the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has always on hand and for sale bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to ANDREW MITCHELL, 3-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE!

OUR ENTIRE HERD OF..... Ayrshires They are deep milkers and winners of many prizes. Prices to suit the times. R. REID & CO., 1 mile from Ottawa. 348-b-om WINTONBURG, ONT.



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

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The executive of the American Shropshire Association will meet at the Cadillac House, Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1894. John Jackson, Abingdon, reports that in spite of the disagreeable day his sale was fully as successful as he had expected. Good prices were realized. The highest price obtained for a shearing home-bred ram was \$75, and for a ram lamb \$30.50. The ewes three years old averaged \$28.

Belleville, January 4th, 1878.

Messrs. Dick & Co., Montreal. "Dick's Blood Purifier" is the best of all the condition powders I ever used. It makes a horse thrive and feel well, improves his coat and keeps him perfectly clean in the legs, no matter how long he stands in the stable. I gave half of the first box to a gentleman who had a fine trotting stallion that was swollen in the legs, and had scratches from being out of condition, and in a few days his legs were perfectly clean, and the cracks healed rapidly. JOHN JOHNSTON.

Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont., writes: I have bought a half interest in the Poland China boar, Nominee #23, and will keep him on my farm, at Tupperville, where the service fee for grade or common sows will be \$2, cash; thoroughbreds, \$5, cash. This hog was exhibited at Montreal, Toronto and London in 1893. For results in show ring see the report published in the Advocate; his owners have no reason to feel ashamed of his winnings. He is but two years and nine months old, and weighed, when in Montreal, 1,003 lbs. I judge from the specimens of his get that I have seen, that his stock will, when known, be in demand.

LOOK OUT FOR COLD WEATHER

but ride inside of the electric lighted and steam heated vestibule apartment trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and you will be as warm, comfortable and cheerful as in your own library or boudoir. To travel between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, or between Chicago, Omaha and Sioux City, in these luxuriously appointed trains, is a supreme satisfaction; and as the somewhat ancient advertisement used to read, "for further particulars see small bills." Small bills (and large ones, too) will be accepted for passage and sleeping car tickets. For detailed information address A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

When sending us a change of adv. Mr. Wm. Thompson wrote us as follows: "Taking into consideration the hard times and dullness of the sheep trade, I have done exceptionally well this season in the sale of high class sheep. Some of my most important sales are as follows:—12 to R. Miller, Brougham, Ont., which won all prizes shown for at Montreal and Toronto, also won most of prizes offered for Cotswolds at World's Fair, including sweepstakes for ewe any age; one pair imported shearing ewes to S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., which won 1st at Ottawa and also at several other leading fairs; one pair imp. shearing ewes to W. Ward, Balsam, Ont., they also proved themselves to be prize winners; one pair imported shearing ewes to Jos. Ward, Marsh Hill, Ont.; one imported shearing ram to Laidlaw & Co., London, Ont., he also took high honors at the fall fairs; one carload shearing ewes and one carload shearing rams to Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis. Besides the animals mentioned I sold a large number of single animals for breeding purposes. One of my best ewes gave birth on 15th Dec. to a ram weighing 15 1/2 lbs.; it is strong and healthy. This is the second lamb from this ewe this year; she gave birth to one in March and raised it. Mr. Thompson offers a number of excellent imported ewes for sale; all are in lamb by an English Royal winner. See his advertisement.

The English Live Stock Journal Almanac for 1894 contains a large number of special articles and illustrations, in addition to the usual features of a publication of its class. The opening paper is by Lord Belper, President of the Shire Horse Society, who ably discusses the congenial topic of "Shire Horses in the Show Ring." Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart., writes on "Art, Horse Breeding and Sport," and explains in what way many pleasant hours may be spent and profitable hints obtained from a study of old pictures of live stock. "Hunter Breeding by Farmers" affords a very capable authority. Mr. T. H. Hutchinson, an opportunity of describing to what extent agriculturists may safely embark in this enterprise; and Sir R. D. Green Price follows with a serviceable contribution on the management of half-bred stock. In a paper on "Horse Shoeing" Mr. Albert Wheatley gives some useful hints, and the account of the work of one of the County Councils who have sent round a travelling shoeing van, will be interesting. Mr. P. A. Muntz, M.P., has a brief paper on "Shire Horse Prospects," while Mr. Marr writes on "Weight in Clydesdales." Turning from horses to cattle it will be found that as the production of milk and butter has engaged the attention of breeders during the year there are several papers on this subject by Mr. Carrington Smith, Mr. Ernest Mathews, and Mr. Richardson Carr, who treat of the "Influence of Food on Milk," "Testing Cows for Butter by the Churn," and "Keeping Milk Records." Mr. Robert Bruce discusses "Live Breeding," and Professor Sheldon gives some hints as to "Feeding Live Stock in Winter when Forage is Scarce." In the sheep section Dr. Bowman's paper on "Wool and Its Preparation for the Market" will doubtless prove serviceable; while "Bacon Curing on the Farm" and the "Management of Young Pigs" are well handled by Mr. L. M. Douglas and Mr. Sanders Spencer. There are also articles on Dogs, Poultry and Cage Birds. The year's history of the various breeds of horses, cattle and sheep, is set out by such acknowledged authorities as Mr. John Thornton, Mr. H. F. Euren, Mr. C. B. Pitman, Mr. G. M. Sexton, Mr. Campbell McPherson Grant, Rev. John Gilchrist, Mr. G. T. Turner, Mr. R. H. Hew, Mr. W. King, Mr. W. Hooper, Mr. Alfred Mansell, Mr. Ernest Prentice, Mr. T. H. Westman, Mr. James Cameron and others. Altogether the special articles number 41, and there are 26 illustrations of celebrated animals. The Almanac is the only annual publication that gives hints as to all varieties of live stock, and it has attained great popularity and success in all parts of the world. The price is 1s. Messrs. Vinton & Co., London, are the publishers.

WOODROFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.

Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine A choice lot of young Bulls of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. C. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont. 19-L-om

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 Yorkshire Pigs. T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

A fine selection of Shearling Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis, 170 head to select from. Address: J. & J. SMITH, Paris, Ont. 7-y-om

JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Makes a specialty of breeding choice

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

— AND —

Cruickshank Shorthorns

Low down, heavy weights, thick fleshed and easy feeders. A few choice young bulls, good colors and good quality, are ready for immediate shipment. PRICES MODERATE. 1-y-om

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

My stock was selected by myself, and consists of Shearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs from the leading flocks of England, and of the highest quality and breeding. Stock of all ages for sale.

C. W. GURNEY,

Paris, - Ontario. 3-y-om

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Having reduced my flock by recent sales, I have just returned from England with a fresh importation of a very choice lot of shearing ewes, all bred in England to a ram half brother of the ram that Mr. Bowen-Jones sold to Mr. Thomas for \$1,000. I can now offer for sale over 100 imported shearing ewes as good as any I ever imported. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Gianworth P.O., Ont., 7 miles south of London. 2-y-om

STOCK GOSSIP.

In this issue the estate of the late Elias Mott advertises Holsteins by auction. Mr. James Thompson, Milton, Ont., has recently imported a few Suffolk sheep, and hereafter intends to breed this sort. He expresses himself as well pleased with them.

C. G. Davis, Freeman, Ont. reports the sale of two bulls, one to Mr. D. Blain, of Manotick, Ont. the other to Mr. Wm. Alton, Nelson, Ont. Mr. D. states enquiries for stock have been numerous.

The manufacturers of the famous Saskatchewan robes, Galt, Ont., have changed the wording of their advertisement in this issue. They are offering good goods; we can recommend them to our readers.

Mr. A. G. Wilcox, 130 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Wis., is offering in another column improved and unimproved farms for sale on exceptionally favorable terms. Parties desirous of seeing the Western States should write for particulars.

J. S. Woodward, of the firm of Woodward and Jaques, importers and breeders of Dorset Horned and Hampshire sheep, writes that his lamb business is booming; they have already over one hundred young ewes, and they are coming fast.

The annual meeting of the American Oxford Down Sheep Record Association will be held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, the second Tuesday in January, 1894, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Sheep Breeders' Association will be held in the State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday, January 3rd, 1894. C. I. Pulliam, Chatham, President. John G. Springer, Springfield, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association will be held in the State Capitol, Toronto, Ontario, on Wednesday, January 3rd, 1894. C. I. Pulliam, Chatham, President. John G. Springer, Springfield, Secretary.

Breeders of Southdown sheep do not seem to be cast down by the outlook for the sheep industry. The American Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association has recently received into membership—Thos. P. Hamilton, Aux Vasse, Mo.; R. Marsh & Sons, Richmond Hill, Ont., Can.; Bickford & Hoyt, Dixmont Centre, Maine; A. P. Booth, Hamatite, Mo.; Edward E. Horton, Huntsburg, N. J.; W. W. Flinn, Chetek, Wis.; Charles French, Solon, Maine; Wm. Henthorn, Sylvan, Wis.; W. M. Benninger, Walnutport, Penn.; Bellevue Farm Co., Cranberry, N. C.; James Scott, Aberfoyle, Ont., Can. J. G. S.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, in writing this office says: We still have twelve young bulls of our own breeding, for sale, having sold five since October. They are on such a cold as Imp. Lovely 19th, Imp. 34th Duchess of Gloster, Imp. Sunray, Imp. Cieta, Nonpareils, Wimples, Minas, Lancasters or Lavenders, Belle Forests, Princess' of Wales, Helitropes, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and others; in short, many of them are from the best cows we own. I will simply say, they are an exceedingly good lot, and in just nice condition not a bad colored one in the lot. We have, besides the young bulls of our own breeding, three excellent imported bulls for sale, including the roan Nonpareil yearling bull, Royal Member 6174, one of the best show-bulls I have ever imported, and the red yearling bull, Clan Campbell 63794, a bull of very superior quality, though scarcely in show-yard condition. Besides these two yearling imported bulls we have a promising imported bull calf about ten months old. Everything for sale—no reserve with us, excepting Indian Chief. Cows, heifers and heifer calves for sale as well as bulls.

Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont., writes us as follows:—Having received a large number of inquiries for Poland-China pigs from parties who stated that they saw my advertisement in the ADVOCATE, I thought I would drop you a line and let you know what I am doing. I have just sold four pigs, and have twenty good ones still on hand ready to fill orders. Customers who wish to obtain cheap pigs should order at once, as the older the pigs are the more they are worth. I sell pigs for \$10 and \$12, which, if purchased from the parties that I bought my stock from, would cost three times that amount." Mr. Young states that he will breed nine sows for the trade for 1894, and will issue a catalogue for the guidance of his customers. Visitors are always welcome, and if they will send a note a few days ahead, they will find some one in waiting at the station on the Erie and Huron Railway. Correspondence solicited, for Mr. Young is always glad to answer enquiries regarding his favorite breed, even when the writers may not be ready just then to invest. In concluding his letter he says:—And lastly we would ask any person who has not made up his mind which breed to patronize, to consider a moment why such a large proportion of the pork producers of the western and central states use the Poland-China.

Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., writes under date of Dec. 20th, 1893:—"My Oxford Downs are doing well. I have an abundance of oats, roots and well-cured clover hay. Prospects are bright for carrying stock through the winter in good shape. I have sold my share the past season, in spite of hard times. My sales to different parties in Canada and the United States are too numerous to mention—in all, about two hundred head of rams and ewes, both English and Canadian-bred. My flock won at the World's Fair nine prizes with ten entries. With another exhibit made by me at the leading Canadian fairs, including Toronto, London and Ottawa, I won twenty first prizes, ten second, and five third; I also won the Cooper Cup offered at the Fat Stock Show, Guelph, for best sheep on the grounds. I want to say a few words concerning the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have advertised in its columns for seven years, and have found it very profitable. I can trace a large portion of my sales to it. I would advise any person having any kind of stock for sale to advertise in the ADVOCATE, for I am satisfied it will pay them well, and further, they will find the staff gentlemen to deal with. [Many thanks, Mr. Arkell.] We try to deal fairly with all our customers. We are glad to know our efforts are appreciated. Ed.]

SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS.

Shearling rams and ewes by imp. Thomas ram, and lambs by imp. Bradburn ram. Both these rams were first prize winners in England and Toronto. Also bulls and heifers of choice breeding and quality.

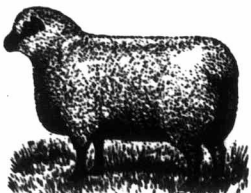
W. G. PETTIT,

13-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., G.T.R.

HILL - HOME - STOCK - FARM

SHROPSHIRE

The highest type of imported and Canadian-bred Shropshires. Special attention paid to character and quality. Choice young stock for sale.



Telegrams:—Burlington; R. R. Station, Brantford; P. O., Mount Vernon.

3-1-y-om D. G. HANMER & SONS.

T. W. HECTOR,

Importer and Breeder of Dorset Horn Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada. P. O.: Springfield on the Credit. Stations: Springfield and Cooksville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R.



5-VINCENT 17

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,

Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. C. T. R., importer and breeder of Dorset Horned Sheep 19-1-y-om

Imported Cotswold Ewes

In lamb to an English royal winner that has proved himself a great stock sire. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from imported stock, which will make good show sheep, for sale at hard times prices.

WM. THOMPSON,

MT. PLEASANT, Uxbridge Station, G. T. R. 9-1-y-om

GOTSWOLD RIDGE FARM

The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Cotswold Sheep in Ontario. Shearling Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs also from imported sires & dams. Sheep are either bred or imported by myself. I also breed Durham Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Can supply pairs not akin of my own breeding. JOSEPH WARD, Marsh Hill P. O., Uxbridge Station. 9-1-y-om



SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Sec., Lafayette, Indiana. 13-1-y-om



A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) Register, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

RED - TAMWORTH - BOARS

Fit to serve; young sows ready to breed. Also young Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers of deep milking strains. CALDWELL BROTHERS, Briery Bank Farm, Orchardville, Ontario. 23-1-f-om

CHOICE YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.

A number of good young pigs between three and four months old, from an imp. Sanders Spencer sow, and a sow of J. Walker Jones' blood. Price, \$10 each, or for the best, \$16 a pair.

RICHARD GIBSON,

348-b-om Delaware, Ontario.

IMPROVED: LARGE: YORKSHIRES

The largest and most carefully bred herd of this breed of hogs on the continent. Fifty sows are being bred for the spring trade. Stock of all ages for sale. A specialty made of smoothness and uniformity of type. All stock shipped to order are guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-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 422. 17-y-om



THE MARKHAM HERD

Farm at Locust Hill Station, C.P.R. Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk pigs. As we do not intend to exhibit, we will now sell a choice lot of show pigs of each breed. 17-y-om JOHN PIKE & SONS.

LARGE (WHITE) IMPROVED YORKSHIRES AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Please notice: All parties ordering pigs from us for the next thirty days will be allowed a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. off our regular prices. Our stock consists of a few boars fit for service at once; also some very fine Yorkshire Sows, last April and June pigs. We also have on hand a fine lot of young pigs, both breeds. Send in your orders early, and get a genuine reduction in prices. Apply to WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 100, Woodstock, Ont. 11-1-y-om



S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs. Young stock of different ages constantly on hand. Pairs supplied not akin. A few good boars of March and April litters by High Clear Prince. Intend exhibiting my stock at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, and would be pleased to meet customers. Station and Telegraph Office—CLAREMONT, C. P. R. 8-y-om



LARGE: ENGLISH: BERKSHIRES.

Young Boars and Sows for sale not akin. Three imported sows will farrow in November and December to English stock boars. These imported pigs for sale at eight weeks old. Imported boar, eight months old, for sale, a prize-winner at the Royal Show, 1893. Imported sows in farrow for sale. 348-a-om J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

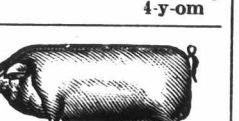
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle.—A grand



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

ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.

Importer and breeder of Large English Berkshires. Young Hogs always on hand; got by imported stock. 4-y-om



Great Sweepstake Herd of Ohio Imp'd Chester White Swine, our herd having won more prizes and sweepstakes than all other herds combined at Toronto Industrial Quebec Provincial at Montreal, and Western Fair, London, of 1893. Orders now booked for fall pigs in pairs or trios not akin. Also a number of young sows in farrow to an imported boar. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Write for particulars and prices. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P.O., Middlesex County, Ontario. 8-1-y-om

E. D. GEORGE

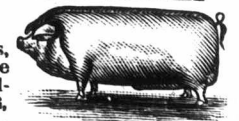
PUTNAM, ONT. Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 10-1-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE AND DORSET-HORNED SHEEP A SPECIALTY.

Write for particulars, or call and inspect the stock. Visitors welcome. R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thornedale, Ont., Middlesex Co. 7-1-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 and sows safe in pig for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited. 15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.



CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD

Of Registered Poland-Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected =448=, the great ribbon winner, at the head of herd, assisted by 14th's Chief, who weighs 1,000 pounds. Correspondence or inspection of herd solicited. J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont. 8-y-om



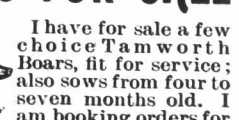
PINE GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

I am breeding and importing Poland-China Pigs. Corwin and Tecumseh strains a specialty. Pigs of this breeding for sale; also plants, small fruits and honey. CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-1-y-om



TAMWORTHS FOR SALE

I have for sale a few choice Tamworth Boars, fit for service; also sows from four to seven months old. I am booking orders for spring litters. My breeding pens contain twenty typical Tamworth Sows and two imported Boars, all of superior quality. I guarantee all stock sent out by me to be as represented. 1-y-om JOHN BELL, Amber, Ont.



Sweepstakes at Chicago, 1891.

131 birds scoring 90 to 96. B. and W. P. Rocks, Wb. and S. Wyandottes, Wb. and Br. Leg-horns, and Bronze Turkeys. 500 selected birds, pairs, trios and pens, mated for best results. 300 Toms and Hens sired by 44 and 47 1/2 Toms. 25 years a breeder. Valuable illustrated circular, free. F. M. MURGER, Dekalb, Ill. Editor of the "Poultry Chum." 25 cts. per year. 3-1-y-om

JNO. J. LENTON,

PARK FARM, - - OSHAWA, ONTARIO, BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF INDIAN GAMES, WHITE, SILVER AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Stock always for sale. Eggs, \$1.00 per eleven. 19-y-om

POULTRY FOOD

ECC PRODUCER, GROUND BEEF SCRAPS, GRANULATED BONE, ANIMAL MEAL, BONE FLOUR, OYSTER SHELLS.

SEND FOR PRICES TO W. A. FREEMAN, HAMILTON, ONT. 19-1-f-om

Trios only \$4.50!

(Worth \$10.00). Choice cockerel and two fine pullets. All bred from our great prize winners. Mated not akin. For delivery September 1st. Order now and get selection from hundreds. Your money back if they don't please.

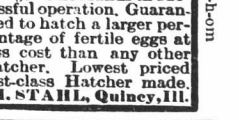
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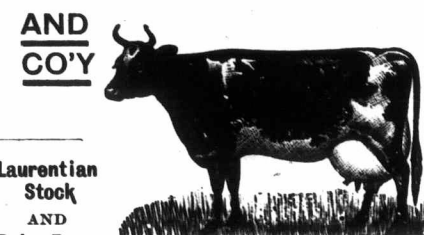
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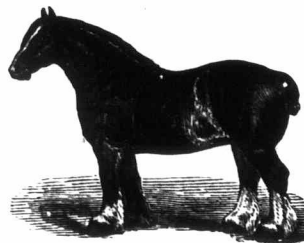


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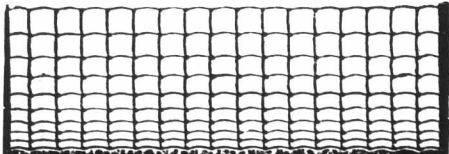


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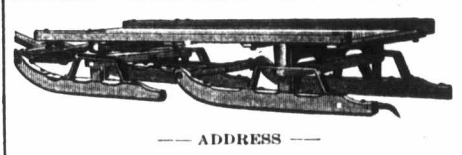
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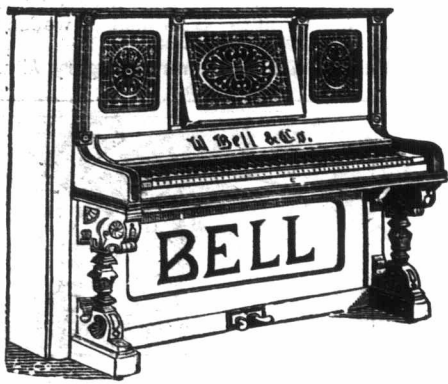
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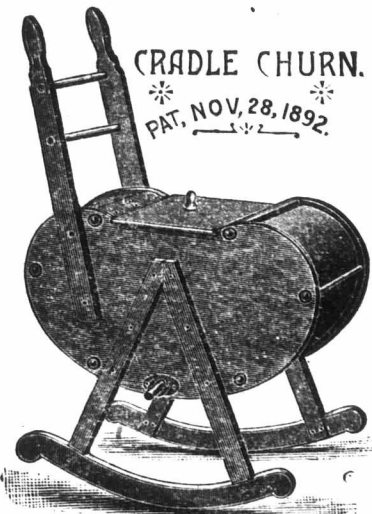


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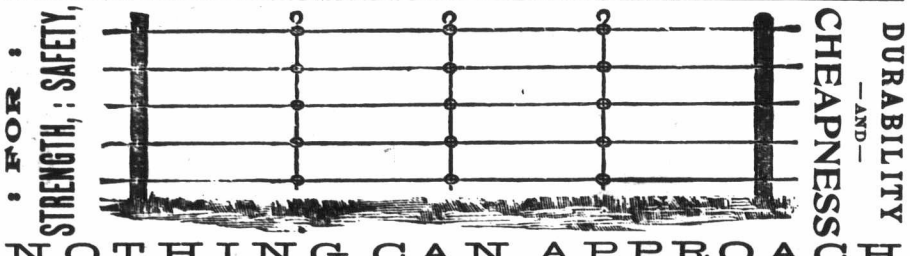
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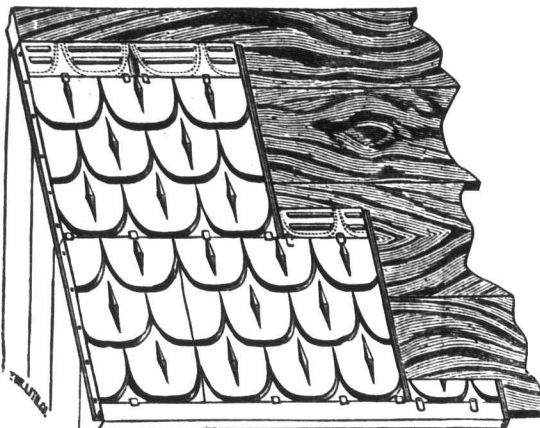


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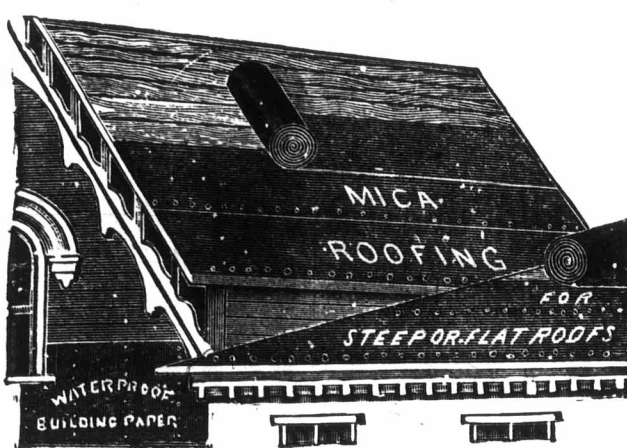
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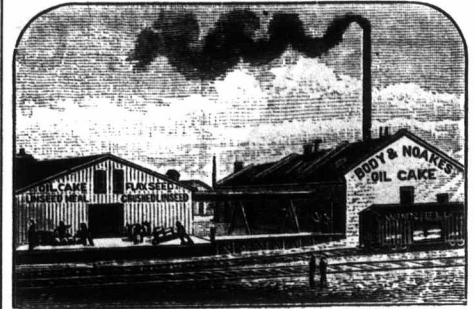
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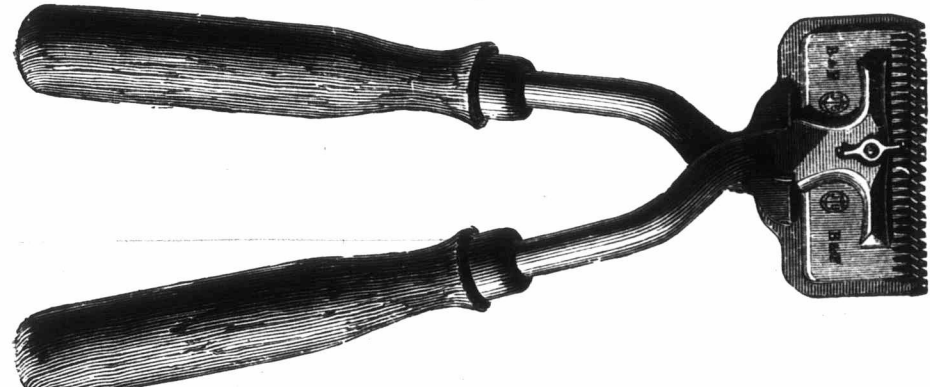
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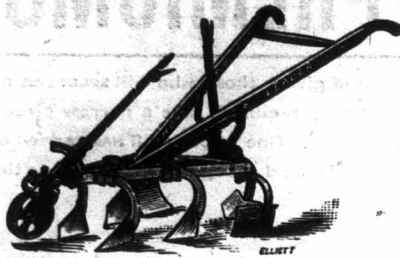
By Mrs. E. M. Jones. We recommend all interested in butter-making to obtain a copy of this valuable book. In order to stimulate its circulation we will give two copies to each old subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and one dollar.

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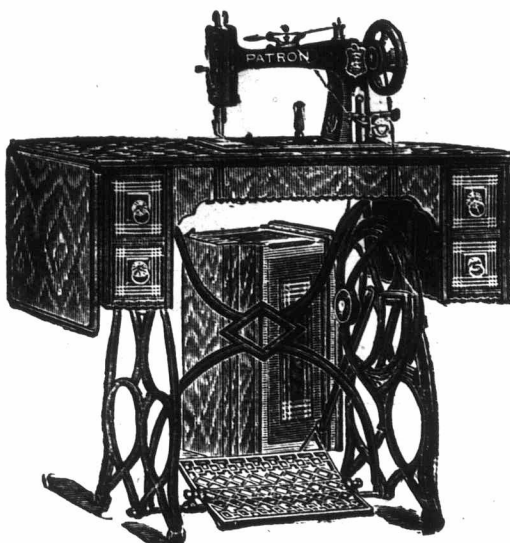
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