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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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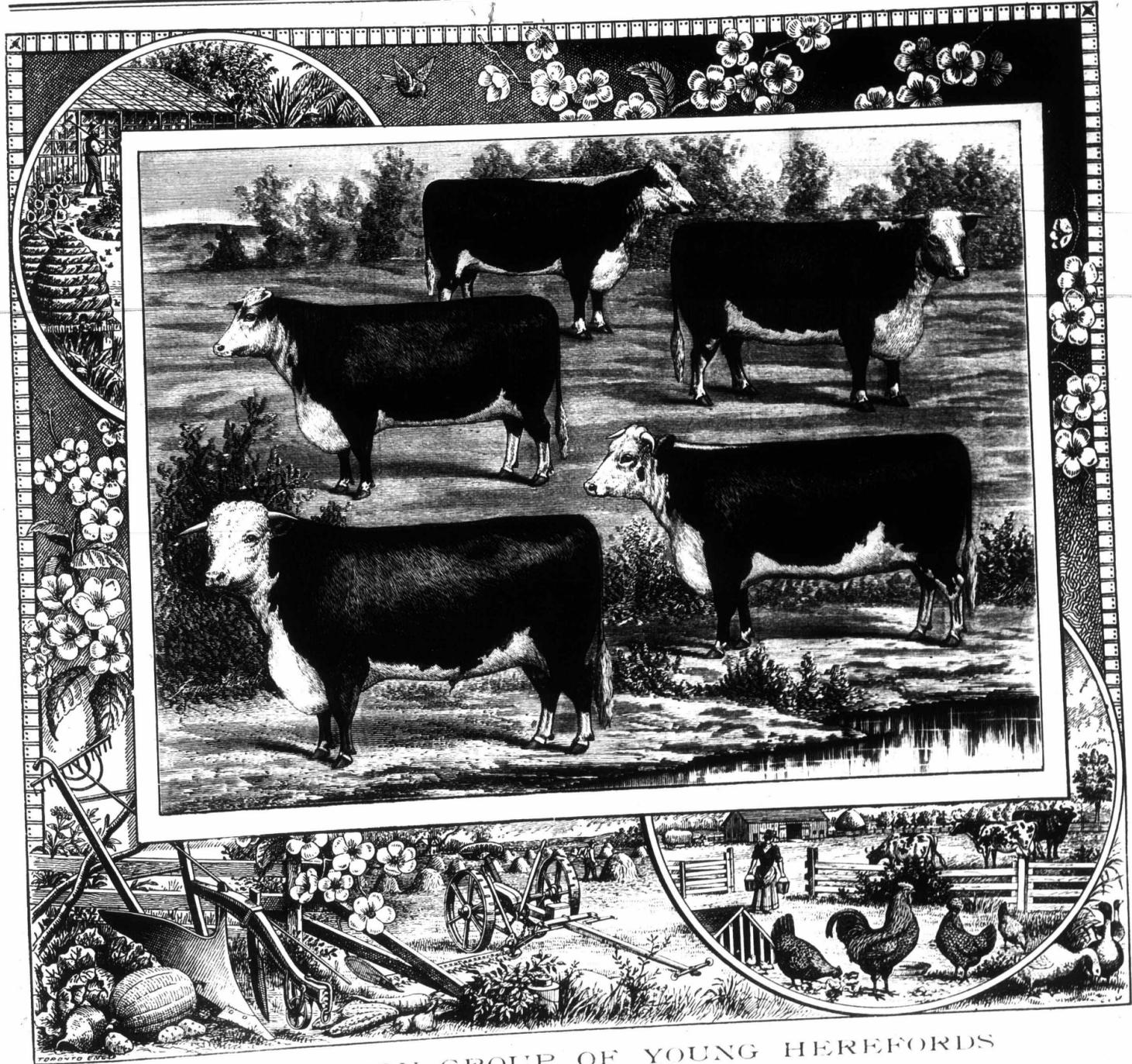
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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VOL. XXX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 16, 1895.

No. 396



A CHAMPION GROUP OF YOUNG HEREFORDS
THE PROPERTY OF MR. H. D. SMITH, "ENGLSIDE FARM," COMPTON, QUE.

EDITORIAL.

A Motto for 1896.

Our Scottish correspondent, with a trenchant pen, reviews in this issue of the *ADVOCATE* the present situation of agriculture in the Old Land. The only hope of the British farmer, he concludes, is to produce the best, for the foreigner, he admits, can beat him on his own ground in the "medium qualities." In the latter domain the competition is tremendous, cutting away his hope of profit. The idea of protecting the British farmer by a "tax on corn" he regards as an "idle dream," though the live stock embargo has a protective element in it. Is there no lesson for us, as farmers on this side of the Atlantic, as producers, in his advice? Are we to join the great "general average," or to take rank with "the best?" What shall be our purpose and aim for 1896. In every department of agriculture throughout this broad Dominion, let our motto be THE BEST! We commend to the earnest attention of our readers everywhere the thoughtful and sagacious counsel contributed elsewhere by the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, in his cheering Christmas greeting to farmers and breeders.

For our own part, we can select no better motto, and in attaining this high standard, we request a continuance of the generous support of all our patrons in the future. To our subscribers, advertisers, and able contributing staff, who have aided us so well in promoting the usefulness and success of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, we return our best thanks and extend our best wishes for 1896.

Christmas Greetings to the Agriculturists of Canada.

BY THE HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

Coming to the close of 1895 and looking backward, I have only expressions of gratification at the achievements of Canadian farmers. The farmers of Canada are not without numerous obstacles and discouragements in the prosecution of their calling, yet in the midst of all these I am proud to say that they are still holding the advanced position they have gained in the preparation of some of their products, and slowly but surely advancing in reference to others.

Canadian agriculture is yet in its youth, and yet some of its products have become notorious the world over. Who has not heard of "Manitoba hard" wheat?—excelled by none for quality in any market. Canadian cheese has found the highest place in the English market, and still holds it against all comers. Canadian butter shows continued indication of improved quality, and, consequently, increasing price on the English market. Canadian mutton is still advertised by the butchers of New York City as the best on the market. Our sheep won the first place in competition with the United States at the great show in New York a few weeks ago; our horses and our poultry always meet with similar success when presented under similar circumstances. Our Canadian apples are gaining attention in England, and already command the very highest prices. These are all encouraging things, and ought to stimulate loyalty for our country and give us hope for the future. Undoubtedly our climate and our soil are of such a character as to give us an important advantage. What our farmers need is to give constant attention to the latest methods, to seize information when presented from any quarter, and to keep before them the very highest ideals in every line of production. Canada can excel in agricultural products, therefore I would that the sentiment of every farmer should be, Canada must excel.

To reach an enviable position in this regard we must depend upon individual effort. Farmers do not work in a body, as an army, but separately, individually, and alone. May I point out, as they are thus working, that in the future of agriculture more than in the past it will be "the survival of the fittest," which is only another way of saying that the best and the best only is wanted. The time has already come when it does not pay to produce *culls* in anything; let us therefore as one man strive for the highest ideals. In order to reach the highest place four things are necessary; first, *Knowledge*, or how to do it; second, *Skill*—ability to do it; third, *Enthusiasm* in our calling; fourth, *Determination* to do our best towards accomplishing our purpose.

If prices are low the only remedy within reach will be at the lowest cost to increase the quantity and improve the quality. No country in the world has better appliances—educational and otherwise—than are at present in use in this country. If each individual farmer will but take advantage of these, then Canada will not be behind in her agricultural products in the industrial race of the nations.

I believe in a future for the Canadian farmer, and, in sending them my Christmas greetings, I desire them to know that my efforts shall be continued in the direction of throwing light upon their path and making their situation as pleasant as possible.

Toronto, Ont., December 10th.

"Five Young Champions."

The animals composing the group portrayed in our frontispiece, the property of Mr. H. D. Smith, Ingleside Farm, Compton, Que., were winners of the special young herd prize offered by the American Hereford Association at the Montreal Exposition of 1895. The bull in the foreground is the medal bull "Amos of Ingleside" (58488), sire Wildy 15th (40918), dam Amy 3rd (43430) by Anxiety 4th (2947), making a combination of Lord Wilton and Anxiety blood that is hard to equal. But besides these fashionable blood lines, "Amos of Ingleside" possesses an individuality that has gained for him a world-wide reputation. He is a bull that combines scale and quality to an almost perfect degree. As a show bull his record is unbeaten, having won everything before him as a calf in 1894, and this year he has repeated his success by not only winning the first prize as yearling at Sherbrooke, Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa Fairs, but also secured the sweepstake for bull of any age at each of the above fairs. When shown at Toronto this fall he was in the pink of condition and a perfect model of a Hereford bull. His weight was 1,600 lbs.—outweighing the first prize Shorthorn yearling bull by an even 100 lbs. The four heifers in our illustration were all bred at Ingleside Farm, and are an excellent illustration of the high standard that the Ingleside Herefords have attained. The three yearlings are all nicely developed heifers, showing lots of quality and character. The fall fairs clearly demonstrated that there was not much to pick and choose between these three heifers, as at Sherbrooke the first prize was awarded to "Sylvan 2nd of Ingleside" (sire "Pinkham of Ingleside," dam "Cherry 25th" by "Anxiety 4th"). She is the heifer just above the bull in our illustration. At Toronto, the first prize was awarded to "Lady Ingleside" (sire "Pinkham of Ingleside," dam "Lady Tushingham 3rd"), and to show that "Lady Ingleside" is a good one, when it came to the female-any-age class it was a toss-up between her and her mother for the medal; but past honors and years had to be respected; and the medal was awarded to the latter. Again, at the Montreal Fair the order of things was once more changed, and "Sylvan 3rd of Ingleside" (sire "Pinkham of Ingleside," dam "Spot 3rd" by "Anxiety 4th"), the heifer in the lower right-hand corner of our illustration, was here placed above her two stable companions, while afterward, at Ottawa, "Sylvan 2nd" was again placed to the front. The heifer calf in the background is "Jessie of Ingleside" (sire "Young Ingleside," dam "Jessie" by "Magistrate"), a very promising youngster, and first in her class at the leading fairs.

The Ingleside Herefords have steadily worked their way to the front, having this year won both the first and second herd prizes at the above mentioned fairs, and judging from the present appearance of the herd, they have got there to stay. Amongst the promising young bulls for the yearling class next fall are "Amos 2nd of Ingleside," half-brother to the medal bull, and "Lord Ingleside 2nd," out of "Lady Tushingham 3rd," the medal cow.

The Ontario Fat Stock Show.

The twelfth annual "Smithfield" of Canada was held at Guelph, on December 10th, 11th and 12th, under the joint auspices of the Agriculture and Arts, the Sheep and Swine Breeders', the Western Dairymen's Associations, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club. It was held, as for the last few years, in the commodious Victoria Rink, to which has been built, since last year, an extensive addition, in order to accommodate the annually increasing entries and visitors. The Dairy Show, which is in its first year, exceeded the expectations of many, but was no larger than it should have been. The handsome sweepstake trophy given by the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for the best dairy cow, any pure breed, was captured by Calamity Jane, a Holstein-Friesian, owned by A. & G. Rice, Currie's, Ont. She gave nearly 70 lbs. milk in a day, of good quality. In addition to the Fat Stock and Dairy Show, the Guelph Poultry and Pet Stock Association cast in their lot, and held, in the same spacious structure, perhaps the largest local poultry show ever held in Canada. Although the weather was quite cold and stormy, a much larger amount of gate receipts was taken than in any previous year. The following table shows the number of animals entered, compared with the last two years:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Beef cattle.....	51	52	62
Dairy cows.....	—	—	11
Sheep.....	160	288	108
Swine.....	117	169	194
Poultry.....	—	—	1,027

It will be seen that the variation in the number of entries of this and last year has, in some cases, been considerable. The increase in beef cattle

entries added materially to the interest of the show. The quality of all the stock was of a very high order; such a thing as an inferior animal could scarcely be found. While the falling off in sheep and swine is to be regretted, the show cannot be said to have lost anything in quality, as in many instances the winners here were the winners against the best flocks in the United States at New York two weeks previous. Among absent sheep were all Cotswolds and Oxfords, except a few grades of the latter breed.

Successful meetings of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations were separately held, at which officers and auditors and delegates to Fair Board were elected, and expert judges for the various breeds were nominated.

On the evening of Dec. 10th was held in the City Hall a monster meeting under the joint auspices of the associations making up the Fair Board, at which the Hon. John Dryden presided, and opened with a practical and pleasing address. After an address of welcome by Mr. James Innis, M.P. of Guelph, and a reply by Mr. Andrew Patullo, Woodstock, President of Western Dairymen's Association, in his usual pleasing manner, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, delivered an address on the "Requirements of the British market, with a special reference to our exports of cattle, sheep, swine, and products thereto." The meeting was concluded by a practical demonstration of the economical cooking of meats, by Miss B. Livingston, Superintendent of the Ottawa School of Cookery. Before the audience a tough knuckle of beef was converted into most delicious soup, and the cooking of stews, roasts, etc., was illustrated and clearly explained.

We will report the various Association meetings, and also the Show, fully in our next issue.

The Late Prof. George Lawson.

Professor George Lawson, Ph. D., LL. D., F. I. S., F. R. S. C., for many years Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, and who died at Halifax on Nov. 11th, was born at Newport, Fifehire, Scotland, Oct. 12, 1827. He was educated at a private school, and after several years of private study and law reading, entered the University of Edinburgh, devoting his attention specially to the natural and physical sciences. For a time he was curator of the herbarium and assistant professor of botany. In 1858 Dr. Lawson accepted the appointment of professor of chemistry and natural history in Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. He left Queen's College in 1863 and accepted the professorship of chemistry and mineralogy in Dalhousie College, Halifax. Soon after his arrival there a board of agriculture was formed by the Provincial Government and he was appointed Secretary, which duties he continued to discharge until 1885 when the board was abolished and its duties assumed directly by the Provincial Government. His services were retained under the new arrangement as Secretary of Agriculture for the Province.

In 1857 Dr. Lawson took the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Gleslen. In 1863 the University of McGill College, Montreal, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and at one time president of the same; fellow of the Botanical and Royal Physical Societies of Edinburgh, and the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; honorary member of the Edinburgh Geological and Scottish Arboricultural Societies; corresponding member of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and of the Society of Natural Sciences at Edinburgh; also member of the following: British Association for Advancement of Science, American Association for Advancement of Science, Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science, Nova Scotia Historical Society, Ottawa Naturalist Club, etc., and associate of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

Dr. Lawson's contributions to scientific literature have been published chiefly in the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh*. They are also to be found in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* and the *Nova Scotia Institute of Science*. He was a contributor to *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, and other periodicals. His literary labors were very great. Independent of articles in reviews, he published 111 papers on botanical and agricultural subjects, all distinctively scientific. The *Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science* contain 21 papers by him.

Besides all this, Dr. Lawson compiled a large amount of matter of local agricultural interest to the Province of Nova Scotia.

Is the Silo a Success?

We have just received, but not in time for this issue, from one of the foremost farmers in Canada, probably the most remarkable testimony yet published, based on actual experience regarding the silo and corn ensilage. It will appear in our January 1st number. Watch for it.

A Christmas Present.

A year's subscription to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* would be an excellent Christmas or New Year's gift to one or more friends. If you have a son or young friend just starting farming, present him with a year's paid-up subscription to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, and you will have done him a life-long service.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN.

JOHN WELD, Manager.

- 1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada. 2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month. 3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application. 4. Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post-card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given. 5. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law. 6. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued. 7. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible. 8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. 9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid. 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 other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. 12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above. 13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention. 14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. 15. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper. Address— THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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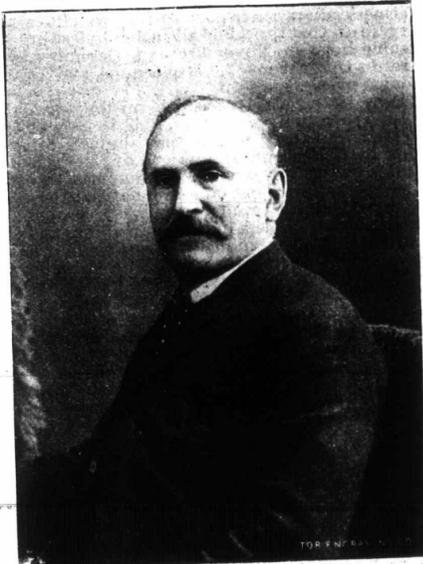
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Clubbing Rates for 1896.

Our subscribers may obtain any of the papers and magazines mentioned below at the following prices: FARMER'S ADVOCATE and Home Magazine, and Toronto Daily Globe, \$6.00; Toronto Globe (evening edition), daily, 4.00; Toronto Globe (Saturday), 2.10; Toronto Saturday Globe, 1.40; Toronto Weekly Globe, 1.40; Toronto Weekly Mail & Empire, 1.60; Montreal Weekly Witness, 1.85; McClure's Magazine (monthly), 1.90; Cosmopolitan (monthly), 1.90.

Nova Scotia's New Secretary for Agriculture.

In the appointment of a successor to the late Professor Geo. Lawson as Secretary for Agriculture the Government of Nova Scotia has not erred. Mr. Brook W. Chipman, the new incumbent of the office, whose portrait appears herewith, although not possessed of or making any claims to the scientific attainments of his predecessor, has many practical qualifications for the position which make his appointment thoroughly acceptable to the farmers of Nova Scotia generally. Mr. Chipman was born in Annapolis County, which is the center of the great fruit-growing district of Nova Scotia. He is descended of old Loyalist stock and belongs to a family which has produced several men who distinguished themselves in the public affairs of the Province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Chipman's father was a farmer and fruit grower on a large scale, and in his youth the new Secretary for Agriculture became familiarized with every phase of the agricultural industry, especially as respects fruit culture and stock raising, which were leading features of his father's operations. After leaving the farm, Mr. Chipman engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for some time conducted a general store in Kings County, adjoining Annapolis, and one of the finest



Canadian live stock and agricultural fairs. To do that would be to drop out of sight completely. In recent years the Directors have added some eight acres to their naturally beautiful grounds, and have made various improvements (but not in the live stock department) at a cost amounting in all to over \$18,000; also paying their way, and have a small balance besides. The whole property, however, belongs to the City of London, which is the real beneficiary from the fair—not the exhibitors, as some imagine—for few of them much more than pay expenses with their prize-winnings. It is not a stock company, nor do the Directors receive any remuneration for their services. The Directors are keenly alive to the needs of the show, and have prepared extensive plans for new stock buildings, and a complete rearrangement of the grounds in that department, including the agricultural machinery, and which, if carried out in a liberal spirit, would certainly go far in keeping the fair in the front rank. It is estimated that the reasonable sum of \$25,000 would erect fairly good buildings, etc., as planned, and at the approaching municipal elections the citizens are to vote upon a by-law for granting that sum, as the Fair Board has neither the money nor the power to do it. Since this money is all to be spent in the city, the improvements owned by the city, which also reaps the chief advantage from the Fair itself, we presume the by-law will meet with hearty approval by the citizens. London, with its new electric street car system, fine pavements, and the re-establishment of the G. T. R. shops, appears to be entering upon a new era of progress and prosperity, which we hope to be able to announce ere long has been properly rounded up by presenting the Western Fair grounds next season in a vastly improved condition, which we are bound to say no one will appreciate more highly than the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Our New Premium Picture, "Canada's Glory."

Early in the year 1890 we published that now famous engraving, "Canada's Pride," representing a group of celebrated draught horses, beyond doubt the most popular live stock portrait ever issued in America. It may be seen to-day on the walls of thousands of homes and public institutions, serving as an educator of the taste for pure-bred stock of the highest type. Some months ago we determined to issue another work of art that might take a position as a companion piece to "Canada's Pride." It will be designated "CANADA'S GLORY"—we trust a fitting name; and in the hands of our artists the engraving has now advanced sufficiently to warrant us in announcing that it will be a magnificent example of live stock portraiture, containing no less than eleven of the grandest pure-bred light horses in the Dominion, representing the following leading breeds:—Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, Coach horses, and Standard-bred trotters. The variety and number of animals to be included afford sufficient scope for the very best efforts of the artist and engraver, and we feel sure that in many important respects it will excel its predecessor. It certainly presents an opportunity for much finer work than draught horse engraving. The occasion is appropriate for the appearance of such a picture—the dawning of a brighter era for the horse-breeder—and which we have every confidence that "CANADA'S GLORY" will do its share in hastening on. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is in no way apprehensive regarding the future of the horse, whether heavy or light, particularly—as Mr. Galbraith points out in his admirable letter elsewhere—if of the right stamp. The horse will continue to be the intelligent companion and servant of man long after that Parisian fad, the inanimate, horseless carriage, has passed into oblivion. In order first to place the engraving within reach of our readers, we offer it as a premium to any subscriber renewing for 1896 and sending the name of one new yearly subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. As we intimated above, thousands of our readers have in their possession "Canada's Pride" (as well as that popular group of dairy cattle, "Canada's Columbian Victors"), and will doubtless be glad to complete the trio by securing a copy of "CANADA'S GLORY" for the adornment of their homes.

An announcement of other valuable premiums appears on page 500 of this issue.

Prof. Faville, of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture, last summer made a tour of Great Britain and European countries in order to observe the systems of farming in vogue. In a succinct way he presents, in another column, for the benefit of our readers, the substance of what he saw, and the lessons we may draw therefrom.

The Western Fair Reaches a Critical Stage.

The Western Fair has reached a point where it must either go forward or backward. This was very plainly indicated in previous issues of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and we believe the Directors fully realize the gravity of the situation themselves. Last fall witnessed a serious defection of live stock exhibits, and a chorus of well-grounded complaints from breeders, implement men, and others, presaging a still more serious falling away in 1896. To further deplete the exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, and other live stock, with the interest naturally associated therewith, would simply take the heart out of the "Western" as an agricultural exhibition. Totally inadequate in construction to begin with, all the old live stock buildings long ago outlived their usefulness, and in this enlightened day are a positive disgrace. The health of men and animals is also jeopardized. Their location is bad, and general arrangements, if anything, worse. (The poultry and carriage buildings are in ashes.) With a prize and list below requirements, it is not to be wondered at that breeders have drifted away. Now, London cannot afford to lose its place in the circuit of great

A Word to Farmers' Sons.

[From President Mills.]

In compliance with your request, I shall, though much pressed for time, address a few words to farmers' sons, especially to those who have charge or are about to take charge of farms. I regret to say that many farmers' sons are not making a good use of their time. Far too large a proportion of them are living very listless, useless lives, not well satisfied with their condition, and doing little or nothing to improve it, going through the dreary routine of daily life—eating, working, sleeping; sleeping, eating, working—without any well-directed effort to rise above the condition of mere laborers.

Young men, allow me, after many years of observation and experience, to offer a few words of advice in the form of very mild imperatives:—

1. *Make up your mind to be something more than a mere laborer.* Labor is honorable and no one is degraded thereby; but human muscle alone counts for very little in these days of steam and electricity—very little in the keen competition and amidst the unceasing progress which we see in almost every line of human activity. If you have been dreaming in Sleepy Hollow for some time, wake up, open your eyes, and look around. You will be surprised at the changes which have taken place since you fell asleep.

2. *Observe, read, and think.* In every community, the educated classes are the ruling classes.

"For just experience tells, in every soil,
That those who think must govern those who toil."

Your education is very defective and you are doing nothing to improve it. Begin to read. Nearly all great men are great readers. It is not necessary to go to a high school or a college to get an education. Some of the best educated men in the country are self-educated—self-made men; and you can acquire a good education if you will only observe, read, and think. Read papers, magazines, and good books. Read closely, read thoughtfully, and think over what you have read. It is wonderful what a man with even one talent can do when he makes a good use of his time.

3. *Take at least one agricultural paper.* You need the information contained in such a paper. It will be of much practical value to you—value in dollars and cents; and without it you cannot keep in touch with the leading agriculturists of the country.

4. *Attend meetings in which matters pertaining to your own occupation are discussed or illustrated.* Such as meetings of the Farmers' Institute, the Horse Breeders' Association, the Cattle Breeders' Association, the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, the Dairymen's Association, the Creameries Association, the Fruit Growers' Association, the Poultry Association, and the Bee-Keepers' Association; also the annual Fat Stock Show, and one or two of the leading fairs—not all of these, but as many as you can, and especially those which bear most directly upon your special line of work. But do not spend too much time at fall shows, to the neglect of fall work.

5. *Take some part in the affairs of your township, county, and province, and of the Dominion.* Do also. Be not a blind follower of any party. Do your own thinking in such matters; and, if need be, sacrifice a little to put the best men into positions of trust and responsibility, and to keep professional demagogues from ruling the country.

6. *Be punctual.* Punctuality is an important factor in all kinds of business; and it is to be regretted that farmers generally are looked upon as gretted that farmers generally are looked upon as less prompt and punctual than men in commercial and professional life. Lying is among the disgraceful vices. Men everywhere resent the imputation of falsehood; and yet a great deal of practical lying is done in everyday life by persons, young and old, who thoughtlessly make promises which they neglect or forget to fulfill. Think before you make promises or enter into engagements; then keep your promises and fulfill your engagements to the letter.

7. *Attend closely to your business.* Hard work is the price of success in all honest vocations; and, in these days of low prices and intensely keen competition, the man who frequents hotels or spends much time away from his farm need not expect to succeed.

8. *Make an intelligent, persistent effort to improve your farm.* There is great room for improvement on many farms. The soil is poorly cultivated, and weeds are plentiful, fences are out of repair, and the farm buildings present an appearance of the most discreditable neglect—stones here, and a pile of rails or boards yonder, and an old sleigh or a broken implement somewhere else—old seeming to say that the owner is lazy or utterly devoid of taste. Untidy men ought to give up farming. They are a disgrace to the beautiful country in which we live; and like the old Quaker, I am disposed to say that the man who allows wild mustard, wild oats, quack grass, and other noxious weeds to take possession of his farm is working too much land, is lazy, or does not understand his business. Straighten and repair your fences, then keep them in good order. Remove all piles of stones from your fields; you can haul them to the woods or somewhere else in winter. Rest not, night or day, till your farm is clean—till you have all noxious weeds thoroughly under your control, and most of them destroyed. Tidy things up and keep them tidy, around your house, in the yards, and about the farm buildings; and plant some trees (maple, elm, pine, and spruce) to shelter and adorn your home.

9. *Take care of your implements, and do not buy any more than you really need.* The annual waste under this head throughout the Province of Ontario is enormous. Implements of various kinds—plows, harrows, rollers, mowers, reapers, wagons, etc., are left out, exposed to rain, frost, and snow! What a disgrace, and what a loss to the owners! Yet many incur this disgrace and suffer the loss involved therein; and such men often have a weakness for buying implements which they could do without, getting them on credit, and wearing them out or breaking them before they are paid for. Do not be guilty of such folly. Keep all your implements, wagons, sleighs and carriages under cover. Keep them in good repair; and let no one persuade you into buying what you can do without till you have the money in hand to pay for it.

10. *Be a leader in some branch or department in the breeding or feeding of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry, in buttermaking, bee-keeping, or something else.* Do not be satisfied to live and move along on the dead level.

11. *Keep out of debt.* Sensible people respect the young man who wears rusty, threadbare clothes, and drives in the old buggy or democrat until he gets the means to buy something better. Such a young man has a chance of success, while the one that borrows money to purchase clothes, carriages, implements, or anything else (unless in rare and exceptional circumstances) is almost sure to become a heaver of wood and drawer of water for some money-lender or loan society. Whatever you do, live within your means and pay as you go. Have nothing to do with mortgages or promissory notes. Get some interest if you can, but do not pay any.

I shall not venture to speak to you about religion and sound morality (strict truthfulness, scrupulous honesty, etc.) as the true foundation of success on the farm and elsewhere. I assume that this important fact is impressed upon your minds from week to week.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES MILLS.

Agricultural College, Guelph, Dec. 5, 1895.

A Canadian Dressed Meat Trade.

As already announced in the *ADVOCATE*, the unwarranted British embargo on our beef cattle is to be followed by one upon sheep. Hereafter, the latter will also require to go forward ready for slaughter. Live stock husbandry is an essential and inseparable part of Canadian farming. To insure permanent prosperity, the best possible markets must be accessible for our animals and animal products. What the Canadian farmer needs is relatively better prices or greater profits than during past years. It is believed that having two strings to his bow—by shipping dressed as well as alive—will tend to secure this object. Dressed beef shipments were tried on a limited scale to Britain some years ago, but, one of the promoters wrote us, "our losses were so cruel" as to discourage any further efforts in that direction, though the same parties have been wonderfully successful in building up an immense trade in bacon, etc.

Encouraged by his experimental butter shipments to England early this year, Dairy Commissioner Robertson has recommended to the Government a plan, now under favorable consideration, designed to open up an export trade in Canadian dressed beef, mutton, poultry, etc. It will involve the establishment of abattoirs, and a chilling establishment, the fitting up of cold storage steamer apartments, similar accommodations for its receipt in Great Britain, and arrangements for its distribution through depots at Liverpool, London, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, and possibly Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and other large cities. Be- ginning, say, with beef, it is proposed that the Government buy, say, 500 head per week during the shipping season, at Montreal, to be killed, dressed, chilled, wrapped in distinctively Canadian packages, shipped, received and distributed all under Government supervision, as a guarantee that nothing except of the highest excellence would go forward. The cost to the Government would depend somewhat upon the prevailing price of cattle next spring. On this point, Prof. Robertson says:—

"I am confident that the whole plan and business could be managed without any cost, loss or charge to the Government, and would show a profit; but to the price of Canadian cattle in Canada in case the price of Canadian cattle in Canada should be relatively higher than in former years—then which would be a good thing for the country—then I estimate that a sum of \$30,000 might be required to meet the extraordinary and unusual expenses to be met in the inauguration of the business, which are inseparable from the steamships, business at the abattoirs, on board the steamships, at the depot at the port of landing, and at the depots or shops for the distribution of the beef and other meats in Great Britain."

At the end of a year he expects that a joint stock company, or other commercial concern, could be formed to carry on the enterprise.

That the foregoing is a large and serious undertaking is evident upon its face, and will afford full

scope for the energy, enthusiasm, executive ability, and financial prudence of the Commissioner. In the event of its passing into private hands, as indicated, it will be needful that the interests of the farmer and breeder be safeguarded in such a way that no oppressive monopoly be allowed to spring into existence, otherwise the prospective financial advantages to the producer might be lost.

Writing us from Ottawa, on Dec. 9th, the Dairy Commissioner said: "You may take this announcement of the plan for the opening up of an export trade to Great Britain as the best Christmas greeting I can offer to the farmers of Canada. I think it is an enterprise which will confer immediate and lasting benefit on all those who are interested in the live stock of the country."

We might add that Prof. Robertson outlined his project very fully at a large gathering of breeders and others held on Dec. 10th, at Guelph, Ont., during the Provincial Fat Stock Show.

STOCK.**The Canadian Horse Trade.**

SIR,—During the period of depression that has existed for the last few years, not only in Canada, but all over the world, perhaps no branch of our live stock industry has felt its results more than the horse trade. The introduction of steam and electricity as means of locomotion, added to the prevailing scarcity of cash, has caused an almost unprecedented fall in prices; but while this has resulted in a heavy loss to many of those engaged both in breeding and in dealing in horses, it has not been altogether an unmixed evil, for it has, I trust, taught that a careful study of the markets to be supplied, and an intelligent system of breeding, with a view to producing just what these markets call for, are absolutely necessary to make any money at all out of horse breeding. Prior to 1890 the trade in horses in this country can best be described as being in a boom condition. The demand for all classes of horses was large, and that for draft stallions was, one might almost say, unlimited, the result being that practically anything in the shape of a draught colt was kept entire, provided the owner could scratch up some sort of a pedigree for him.

Carload after carload of draught stallions of every description—Clyde, Shire, Percheron, Suffolk, Belgian, Norman; it mattered not what in many cases, as long as they had a pedigree and were imported—came pouring into the Western States from across the Atlantic, while train-loads of Canadian-bred stud colts left the Province for the same points. In fact, it seemed almost as though it must be the aim in life of every farmer in the West to own a draught stallion of some sort. The result of all this was only what we might have expected had we calmly considered the matter. I say we, for the writer was one of those who went through the mill. The boom broke farmers in the West found that they had other and far better uses for their money than the purchase of what in many cases were utterly useless apologies for draught horses, and with the reaction there naturally came an utter stagnation of trade in this branch of the business. Then the demand for street railway horses, which had taken a large number of our general purpose animals, ceased, owing to the adoption of electricity; and the introduction and rapid rise in popular favor of the safety bicycle reduced the need for and consequently the demand for light harness horses of the ordinary stamp. With characteristic energy, Canadian dealers then began to look for another outlet for their stock, and the English and Scotch markets were tackled. Great Britain takes our wheat, pork, cheese, coarse grains, beef, etc. Why can she not take our horses? A few lots were sent over and met with fair sale, and as a result for the last five years our shipments to the British markets have been increasing every year; but with what results? Has it paid? Looking at it from the dealer's standpoint, I should say the answer would be doubtful, for while some shippers have undoubtedly made fairly good profits, others have lost very heavily. Looking at it from a breeder's standpoint, I have no hesitation whatever in answering, No! for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, even when the dealer has made a profit, he would not have done so had he not bought the horse in the first place at a figure very much below what it cost the farmer to raise him.

The questions, then, that are of vital importance to the Canadian horse breeder are, Does Great Britain want our horses? and if she does, will she pay a price for them that will at least give us a fair recompense for raising them? Both these questions, I think, may be safely answered in the affirmative. For many years dealers in the large towns in both England and Scotland have had to import numbers of horses to supply the demand, and there is in my mind no doubt but that Canadian horses will find a fairly ready sale at remunerative prices, provided they are sound and the right kind, and that is where the rub comes. A very large number of the horses sent across the Atlantic in the last five years have been of a very inferior class. Short-legged, active horses, close built, with plenty of middle, and good, hard wearing feet and legs, and weighing from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs., will generally command a fair price in the English markets as

'bussers and vanners; but when it comes to sending horses of this weight, but lacking these requisite good points—coarse, sour-headed brutes, short in the rib and rough-legged, with bad, shelly feet—they are just as great a drug in the market over there as they are here.

The writer remembers crossing some three years ago in a Beaver Liner, on board which was a load of horses consigned to a firm of dealers near London. With the exception of one or two, the whole lot may be best described as general purpose horses, of a very common, rough pattern; the best of the lot, a gray mare, having two big side bones, while two or three of the others were also unsound. Such horses as these cannot possibly be taken across the water profitably, and they only serve to lower the standing of Canadian horses in the British public's eyes.

In fact, breeding horses of this description nowadays is bound to be a losing game, in this country at all events, as by the time they are four or five years old they are not worth as much as a good steer.

The horses that, in my opinion, will pay best in the long run for shipment to England or Scotland are big, heavy draught geldings, but they must be big and sound. When a Scotch or English dealer speaks of a big draught gelding, he does not mean a 1,500 or 1,550-lb. horse. What he wants is a horse that will weigh 1,700 to 1,800 lbs., and, to use their expression, "have a bit of weight to throw into the collar," and to get the weight they are willing to sacrifice some quality. Of course, quality always counts, provided the weight is there also, and I do not wish to be understood here as championing the round-boned, greasy-legged kind; but I do believe that Canadian breeders have of late been falling into the error of running too much on quality alone, and neglecting the important point of size and weight. This was very strongly impressed on my mind during the visit to the Old Country referred to. Going through the stables of a well-known dealer, in Glasgow, I examined and priced a number of horses, and could not but notice that although nice, smooth, blocky horses of from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. were offered to me at prices ranging from \$175 to \$250, just as soon as a horse was reached weighing 1,700 to 1,800 lbs., although he might be perhaps a bit plain, the price went up at once to \$300 to \$350 and higher; one, a magnificent chestnut gelding, weighing close to 1,800 lbs., and of beautiful quality all through, being held at \$475.

According to the reports sent over here of auction sales of Canadian horses in England, this has also proved true with them, the biggest and heaviest geldings always selling for the best prices, unless possessed of some serious fault. I would strongly advise your readers, therefore, who are going to breed draught horses, to breed them big; get all the quality you can in conjunction with size, but be sure and get them big.

Of course, I do not for a moment mean to say that only big draught horses can be profitably exported from Canada to England; on the contrary, I believe that a fair profit may be made on a good stamp of vanner or 'busser, but to fetch a price they must be good ones, with clean, hard shanks, good feet, and plenty of middle. A light-middled horse is no use in this trade; such horses are not by any means too easy to find at present, and they can only be produced by a careful system of breeding, with a view to producing just this class. They cannot be obtained by any happy-go-lucky way of breeding, such as using a stallion because he is owned by a neighbor, or because his fee is low; and if our farmers fall back into this way of doing things, which was, I think all will admit, too common by far in the past, then, in my humble opinion, good-bye to any chance of finding a good market for our surplus horses across the Atlantic.

BLUE-BLOOD.

Encouragement to Horse Breeders.

BY ALEX. GALBRAITH, SECRETARY AMERICAN CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION.

I am satisfied that the average Canadian farmer is capable of reading the signs of the times, and is, therefore, bound to see clearly for himself that there is "land ahead." Present day indications for horse breeders are decidedly bright. At no previous time during the last 25 years have circumstances so combined to bring about an early and substantial all-round advance as we are now surrounded by; in fact, it must of necessity follow as the night the day. We had, during "the eighties," a long and bright day of sunshine in the horse business. In "the nineties" we have been passing through a corresponding night of blackness and sorrow. Although not quite at the end of the tunnel yet we are certainly approaching it closely. If everybody waits until the good times actually come before setting their house in order, nobody will reap the full benefit. Fortunes are not ordinarily made by supplying present public wants, but rather by anticipating them. The man who can correctly anticipate the next season's wants can always make money, and why not the farmer and horse breeder? And it seems to me that the Canadian farmer will be more likely to do so than his cousins this side of the line. Why? The American farmer is extremely versatile—much more so

than is good for him sometimes. He is always ready to change from raising hops to raising horses, and from horses to hogs, at the shortest notice. I have known them stop raising cattle and go to raising carp fish in order to rectify the markets. The Canadian is more steadfast of purpose; has far greater love for his stock and is less easily discouraged. He pursues in good and bad times the even tenor of his way—stays by his first love and does not readily chase after false gods. His greatest advantage, however, is that he loves his work, and in staying by it becomes proficient. This is not "taffy," it is truth; not an idle compliment, but an indisputable fact.

The reputation of Canadian horses in the Eastern American cities and in Great Britain is good. Many of the highest-priced carriage geldings in New York City have come from the Dominion. At the recent New York Horse Show quite a number of prize winners were either owned by Canadians or had been purchased of them. The breeding of one beautiful little mare that won second prize in a class of 42 harness horses, 14 1 to 15 hands, is noteworthy. She was raised near Toronto from a little French-Canadian mare, and sired by the Clydesdale stallion, Garnet Crown, imported by Mr. Beith. The superb action of this mare captivated everybody, and she was a popular winner in a class comprising some very high-priced horses.

But, then, we hear that the horse is about to be displaced in every walk of life by "motorcycles." Some of our enterprising Chicago papers have been trying to "boom and boost" such machines, and offered \$5,000 in prizes for a race the other day, as a supreme test of what great things they could do. After four months' daily advertising only two machines appeared, although it was said that one hundred entries had been made, but the others were not ready. Of the two starters, one went "puffing and swelling" headlong into a ditch; the other went over the course at the rate in which an ordinary Shetland pony could have traversed it. The next race was arranged so that all could be ready, and came off last Thursday—Thanksgiving Day. Six machines started, but only two were able to make the journey—a short run of some 50 miles in all, on good roads, in the suburbs of Chicago, and the winner came in "blowing" about 10 hours afterwards. Fancy the breakneck speed this machine must have gone to travel 50 miles in over 10 hours. Another "motorcycle" left New York during the recent Horse Show, en route for Chicago, but the last half of the journey had to be made on board a freight train; no comment is necessary. Verily the so-called "horseless age" appears as distant as ever.

It is always edifying to glance backward and, like old Pythagoras, enquire "what we have learnt from all we've seen?" Now, we have seen during the last decade a vast over-production of nearly all kinds of horses, and this over-production continued year after year without diminution before it was realized; in fact, before the evil effects were visible in the market. Simultaneous with the evidences of this over-production came one of those periodical spells of commercial and industrial depression to which this country has always been subject. These two causes, aided by electricity and the bicycle fad, joined hands to produce the terribly depressed and unprofitable times for horse breeders through which we have been passing. But now these conditions are entirely changed. Instead of an over-production throughout the United States, there has not been during the last three or four years one-half the number of colts raised that is necessary to supply the home demands without taking into account the export trade. Our farmers will awaken some morning to discover that there is a strong demand for good horses of all kinds, a demand which, for five years to come, they cannot supply, for the simple reason that they have practically abandoned their breeding operations. The horse market cannot be overstocked so rapidly as the cattle, sheep or hog market, but once let it become glutted, and that condition necessarily continues just so much longer. It has been undergoing a "purging" process for a considerable time back, and the year 1896 will undoubtedly show the first substantial signs of a restricted supply and correspondingly advanced prices. The tide that has "ebbed" so decidedly and disastrously will in due course "flow" with opposite results.

Canadian horse breeders, do not lose your courage; you have an excellent reputation; you have the skill and the persistence; and whether you produce draught horses or carriage or road horses, keep up the quality, breed from the best, feed and handle them well, and your reward is as sure as the sun rising in the East.

At the next English Shire Show substantial recognition will be given to the breeders of the prize-winners. Nearly all the glory nowadays goes to the exhibitor, and the breeder is apt to be forgotten. According to the new proposals, breeders of first and second-prize winners would benefit in these victories to the extent of £10 and £5 respectively. By this means the interest in the show, it is hoped, will be still further stimulated. Applied to all the classes, this extra outlay represents a sum of about £100. The only exception which the society think necessary to make will be in the gelding classes, where the breeder of the first-prize winner will receive £5. The society have altered their number of judges from four to three.

A Christmas Greeting to the Shorthorn Breeders of the Dominion.

SIR,—While it cannot be said that the year about to close has been a brilliantly successful one in the Shorthorn trade any more than in other lines of business, yet it has certainly not been without encouraging features and signs of promise for the future.

In the first place, there were only two closing-out sales of really first-class herds during the year—Hon. Thomas Ballantyne's, of Stratford, and Mr. D. D. Wilson's, of Seaforth, and in each case I think I may say that the results exceeded the expectations of the disposers. Partial sales, as usual, have been disappointing.

In the second place, every sign of the times points to a decided reaction in favor of the beefing breeds of cattle, mainly from the mad rush of so many farmers into the production of butter and cheese in recent years. No observer can have failed to see that in very many districts where great numbers of beefing cattle were formerly bred and fattened there have been almost none raised during the past two years, and this is not confined to districts, nor is it confined to Canada. The United States have had a similar experience, as have had most European countries. It is not difficult to foresee in what this must result in the near future, viz., a great shortage of cattle capable of producing the best quality of beef—the only sort that it pays to feed, and that must always be in greatest demand. Another encouraging sign of the times is the fact that young Shorthorn bulls have never in the history of the breed in Canada been sold off so completely to breeders, farmers and ranchmen as they have during the months of March, April and May of the present year. If there were any breeders in Ontario who failed to sell their young bulls the past season, the fault must have been their own, as there never has been a brisker demand for even the very middling sorts; and though prices still range much lower than formerly, there is nothing the farmer can produce at the present time that is surer of sale or better paying than good bulls of approved breeding.

If the quarantine restrictions between this country and the United States were removed there would undoubtedly be a brisk demand from that country for our best Shorthorns, and this would be a great advantage to both countries, and, I think, without danger to the health of the cattle of either. Quarantine was first established by our Government against American cattle to satisfy the demands of the English Government, and thereby secure for our cattle free entry to the British inland markets. I, for one, am convinced that that privilege is now lost beyond any reasonable hope of recovery, and we have, I believe, seen the most effects of the change without any very alarming results. Then, seeing that the main reason for establishing and maintaining quarantine against American cattle has disappeared, I cannot see why the quarantine restrictions should not be removed also, resulting, I am convinced, in the removal of the American quarantine against our cattle. This is all the more desirable now because both countries require new blood from time to time, and the regulations governing entry of cattle from Great Britain into this country are such as to almost, if not quite, prohibit their importation. No prudent business man who understands the regulations and the situation would invest money in cattle and take the risk of having perfectly healthy cattle slaughtered, as has been the case, because from some feverish excitement they may chance to show a slight rise in temperature when experimented on for disease.

It may not have occurred to the Dominion Government that breeders of cattle in Britain would be very shy of selling cattle from their valuable herds to have them experimented upon on landing in this country, and possibly condemned, as above stated, thus branding their herds as diseased. The truth is, these regulations amount to a prohibition of the importation of cattle into this country, and I doubt if this is not by far a greater menace to the continuance of our high standard of quality in our cattle than would be compensated by protection from risk of importing disease from countries if not as free from disease as our own, yet as free as they have ever been. We require new blood frequently, and we must have it or suffer out of all proportion to the protection now supposed to be afforded from the importation of disease.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

President Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Prof. C. F. Curtis, of the Ames (Iowa) Experiment Station, who recently visited Ontario, purchasing live stock for experimental purposes, evidently noted more than our high-class sheep and swine. In a late issue of Rural Life the professor says: "A day on some of the best farms of Ontario would be a revelation to many of our western farmers who consider themselves the salt of the earth and look upon the Canadians as a slow-going, unprogressive people. Our soil averages superior in native fertility, but much of this is compensated by the better system of cultivation that prevails there. Never in my life have I seen such plowing as is done by the Canadians. It is as much the exception to see a poorly-plowed field as it is to see a good one here."

turning their attention. It is, however, an idle dream, for the interest of the wheat-growing farmer cannot be dealt with apart from the general fiscal policy of the whole country; and even were every acre of land in the three kingdoms which could grow wheat utilized in that way we should be quite unable to feed all our population; we are bound to import. It does not appear that anything but cheapening the cost of production will enable wheat-growing land to be kept in cultivation in England. With barley the case is different. In the early eighties the British farmer made a grand blunder in agitating for the removal of the tax on barley and malt and placing it on beer. His theory was that by doing this he would place all barleys on an equality, whereas under the old system it did not pay the maltster to buy second-class. He succeeded thus far, that the growing of second-class samples was greatly increased, but the imports of second-class foreign barleys also increased; so that his last state has been worse than the first. Many are now agitating for a reversal of the policy of 1880, but there is a force to reckon with there unknown. The tax being put upon beer, the great object of the brewer and maltster since 1880 has been to obtain cheap malt, with the result that so-called English beer is scarcely worthy of the name. The present Government owes too much to the brewer and distiller interest to interfere lightly with their profits; and hence, while I am convinced a reversal to the earlier system of taxation would benefit the farmer, I have little hope that anything will be done for him in this direction. Oats are undoubtedly the cereal crop of this country, and the extent of acreage under it keeps very uniform, and even increases. The reason for this is, of course, not far to seek. While the live stock interest is thriving or fairly prosperous, oat straw is a *sine qua non* in the economy of the farm, both as a fodder and for the manufacture of farmyard manure, and oats are a valuable food for almost every kind of stock. Further, while the wheat area in Scotland under any circumstances is limited, the oat area is very large, and, indeed, co-extensive with the arable portion of the kingdom. There is, however, little profit in the crop taken by itself; all kinds of feeding stuffs are phenomenally cheap, oats amongst the rest, so that there is hardly any margin of direct profit from their growth. It pays, or, more correctly, under ordinary circumstances it is not a losing game to grow oats, but perhaps that is the best one can say. Until 1893 the hay crop, whether rye grass or timothy, was an unfailing source of revenue to the Scottish farmer. If there was a scarcity elsewhere he had always the chance of an enhanced price with a light crop, and a fair price with a large crop, but in 1893 the scarcity of fodder in England induced merchants to look to Canada and other countries for supplies; prices in Scotland were a little stiffened at that time, but nothing like what they would have been had the foreign hay not come in; now that it has obtained a footing, it seems improbable that it will be driven out, and consequently, so far as prices are concerned, it makes little difference whether a farmer has a large or a small crop. In the case of farmers growing extensive breadths of hay near a large city like Glasgow, there is still money in the crop; but the same remark applies to almost every other crop on the farm. Even wheat can be profitably grown in the neighborhood of Glasgow and Dublin at a profit, because a very good price is got for the straw, when unbroken, for the manufacture of mattresses. This, however, applies to a comparatively limited area; the general situation is fairly sketched in the preceding sentences. So far as cropping is concerned, the tendency is to curtail the area and lay down more land to permanent pasture.

Green cropping in Scotland is confined chiefly to the potato and turnip; in the more favored districts cabbage may also be found, and rape is not an uncommon catch crop after early potatoes. Modern Scottish agriculture dates from the introduction of the turnip. It is doubtful if any single crop ever exercised so great an influence in moulding and modifying agriculture practice as this root has done. Chemists tell us that the turnip contains very little else than water, but still it is grown as extensively as ever, and no matter what other crops may find a place in the feeding byre, turnips are always the leading article. It has sometimes been argued that this is due rather to the difficulty of finding a crop to fill its place in the ordinary farm rotation than any recognized merit in the root itself. Be the cause what it may, the turnip retains its supremacy as the leading green crop in the majority of the arable districts of Scotland. The season of 1895 was not too favorable for the successful growth of this crop; the braird was long in appearing, yet those who had patience and did not re-sow, have, as a rule, had the better crop. Provided the later autumn and the opening of winter be mild, as it has been this year, turnips, whether Swede or Aberdeen yellow, grow on and swell out. A good turnip crop and a large bulk of oat straw means cheap wintering for young stock. The weight of turnips per acre is less this year than usual, but the roots are sound, and promise to keep well.

Potato growing in some parts of Scotland is almost extinct. Early potatoes are grown on the Ayrshire coast and in Kintyre, and provided there be no late spring frosts, no branch of farming is more profitable. The area over which this style of farming prevails is very limited, and it can hardly be recognized as a branch of Scottish agriculture,

considered as a whole. The great potato-growing districts for the autumn and winter markets are Berwick, the Lothians, Fifeshire, and some parts of Lanarkshire and Perthshire. The soils best adapted for this crop are the red lands about Dunbar, where the best potatoes perhaps in Great Britain are grown. Red land, as a rule, is good potato land, but the area under the crop is yearly diminishing, and the prices ruling in 1895 are likely to increase the number of non-potato growing farms. The season has been a remarkable one in respect of the absence of disease, but prices have been ruinously low. There has been little foreign trade, and without this prices cannot be expected to rule high. Many are using the tubers for feeding purposes, and in the dairies potatoes are popular as conducing to an increased milk supply.

Dairying has never been in a worse plight than during the year of 1895. The trade has fairly collapsed; and except in the case of those supplying new milk to large centers of population, the closing year is of the blackest on record. Cheese has been year in and year out barely pays for the making, selling at a price which barely covers the cost of the milk, not to say anything about rent and other expenses and charges. Our markets have been flooded with foreign butter, and that commodity also has been going off dirt cheap. Altogether there is no silver lining to the dark cloud which overshadows the dairying industry. Live stock is the sheet-anchor of the British farmer. The cattle and sheep breeders of this country cannot in these particular departments make loud complaint; in truth, as matters stand they have been making money. Sheep especially they have probably never done better for their owners than during the year now closing, and it is next to impossible to believe that three years ago prices were almost at zero. All the breeds have shared in the good luck which has attended this department, and whoever is pulling a long face in these times it is not the sheep farmer. Cattle breeders as a whole have not much cause for complaint, and the Short-horn men can rejoice. They have seen some faint glimmerings of a brighter morning, and prices for their favorites have ruled higher than during many years past. At Warlaby dispersion sale, on the Saturday preceding the Royal Show, splendid returns were obtained, but the figures realized at Mr. Duthie's sale of bull calves were, considering their ages, more notably still. Undoubtedly 1895 has been the year of a Shorthorn revival. Aberdeen-Angus cattle have also been doing very well, but the averages in their case have not been quite as high as in some former years. Galloway breeders have witnessed a new interest in their favorites, consequent largely on the growing popularity of the blue-gray cross, which comes from them and the Shorthorn. The foreign demand for Ayrshires continues unabated, and alike to Canada, the Cape, Good Hope, Sweden, and the Baltic Provinces of Europe large numbers have been sent. There is generally a growing disposition on the part of breeders in this country to attach greater importance to the milk-producing properties of their stock, and should this and soundness of constitution be kept steadily in view, there is nothing more certain than the assured supremacy of the Ayrshire as the dairy breed of the world. West Highland cattle are *sui generis*, yet they have shared in the improved tone of the cattle trade. They are a wonderful race, and like the Blackface breed of sheep, over a great part of Scotland no other stock is possible. They are greatly in favor for grazing purposes in gentlemen's parks, and were making phenomenal prices at the great autumn sales at Oban.

Clydesdales have not participated to any great extent in the revival. The home trade is fairly satisfactory; there is a determination amongst breeders to get the best kind of horses, and to breed big, useful animals; even the foreign trade has been slightly advanced, but there cannot be said to be much animation in the trade as a whole. Several sales were held during the year and prices were remunerative, but there was no sensational bidding. The chief event of the year was undoubtedly the importation of two Clydesdale stallions, fully brothers, and one mare from Colonel Holloway's stud, at Durham Lawn, Alexis, III. They were purchased by Mr. Andrew Montgomery, and landed here about six weeks ago. The Colonel has a first-rate stud, and his is the most likely to produce high-class breeding horses of any in the United States. He bred very much on the home lines, and is fond of good feet and pasterns. The Scottish Stallion Show at Glasgow takes place next year on Friday, February 7th. It will thus take precedence of all the English spring shows. But little more remains to be said on the present state of agriculture. The position of affairs does not seem to be so hopeless as in many parts of England, but farmers have lost capital, and many landlords are practically impoverished; for although nominally holding their estates they derive very little income from them. The interest on mortgaged absorbs nearly all the free income. My own opinion is that the one hope for farming lies in the production of the very best of everything;—in medium qualities the foreigner can beat us in our own markets.

When loose salt is used for sheep, a little pine tar thoroughly mixed with it has a good effect in keeping the animals healthy. It not only acts as a disinfectant, but it tones up the blood and tends to cure coughs and colds. After the sheep become accustomed with it, which takes only a short time, they relish the mixture as much as they formerly did the pure salt.

Experience in Winter Feeding at "Maple Lodge."

SIR,—At your request, we try to describe our method of preparing feed for the stock. We have used the cutting-box and root-pulper for many years to assist us in feeding our stock through the winter economically. We find we can carry them through very well with not much else than the cut straw and cornstalks, mixed with pulped roots; and we use all kinds of straw; pea straw is eaten with apparently as much relish as any other. We feed often and not very much at one time—generally making four feeds in a day: the first at six o'clock in the morning; again between nine and ten. They are out in the yard from twelve until three o'clock, when they come in to their third feed; and the fourth they get about six o'clock at night; and when that is all nicely cleaned up we give a small feed of hay, but when hay is very scarce—as this year—we omit it and increase the other feeds a little.

With cows not milking, heifers coming two years old, and steers, nothing more is required to keep them growing and bring them out in the spring in as good flesh as when they go into the stables in the fall, providing, of course, that the stables are comfortable, or not too cold. Cows that are milking, and calves, require considerably more liberal feeding in the way of grain, and roots also if available.

In mixing and preparing the feed we use from ten to twenty-five pounds pulped roots per cattle beast per day, according to the quantity of roots we have at command; and we have got along very nicely with less than ten pounds per head per day. We always give as much of the mixture as they will eat, and no more.

We feed our sheep also in the same way, but they are more particular and like to select the food, leaving the less palatable portion of the stalks. Generally sheep prefer pea straw to any other fodder, except nice clover hay. We are at present feeding cattle, sheep and horses all from the same mixture or preparation of feed. But after the ewes have dropped their lambs we find we cannot feed them too well, to get the greatest profit. In addition to the mixture of cut straw, cornstalks, etc., and pulped roots, as much as they will eat, we give our horses of ground oats and barley in quantity according to the work they have to perform, and a small feed of hay at night. We have cut oat sheaves for feed of hay at night. We have cut oat sheaves for horses, but do not consider that nearly so satisfactory; the oats are better ground—more difference than the cost of grinding; and, besides, we consider a little barley good for the horses. And, again, when fed separately, we know exactly what each horse is getting. If we were choosing roots for horses we would prefer carrots.

We think we feed very economically. Yet some who use the silo will say they can discount us considerably in that respect. But we have not a silo, and use what we have at hand—mostly straw and corn fodder, and when roots have not been provided, a small quantity of meal will answer the purpose, only the expense will be more. But succulent food of some kind should always be a part of the provision for winter feeding, and nothing will take the place of roots, and every one who has stock to winter should have them—even if he has a silo. Fortunately for those who had sown them, roots have this year been a plentiful crop, as well as has been the corn crop, either for the silo or fodder. Yet, with the very great shortage in hay and straw, the greatest economy must be enforced in the use of straw for both food and bedding; and the labor will be very well spent in using the cutting-box to prepare the straw for either purpose, as it will certainly go much farther than if used uncut.

A. W. SMITH.

Experience with Ensilage.

AN ECONOMICAL AND HEALTHY FOOD.

D. E. Smith, Peel Co., writes:—"Any food in order to be valuable must be healthy, economical and give satisfactory results. After having had five years' experience with corn ensilage and having given careful attention to the condition and health of our stock during this time, I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the healthiest and cheapest foods raised to-day on the farm. Let us see how cheap it is. The average corn crop ranges from 15 to 20 tons per acre, and any good farmer can easily raise 16 tons per acre. Now, 16 tons is 32,000 lbs., and it would take four cows 160 days to eat 32,000 lbs., at the rate of 50 lbs. per day. It is better to feed something with the ensilage, in order to get the best results. We consider that we are saving from four to eight cents a day for every dairy cow, and from two to six on all young stock. We have fed ensilage to our horses and cattle. Cattle do best on it and give best results. Our horses have done remarkably well on it. For colts and horses not doing hard work we prefer ensilage, but for working horses it causes them to sweat too much. Alone for a time it may give fair results, but we prefer mixing with meal, and also feed straw or clover hay. This makes a more evenly-balanced ration, and, of course, better results follow. Our young cattle were fed one month exclusively on corn ensilage, and did very well. We begin our dairy cows with about 15 lbs. corn ensilage morning and evening, and on this sprinkle half a gallon of meal (half oats and peas), and then increase this ration day by day until the cows get all they will clean up with a relish.

"We have never observed any ill results if the ensilage was of good quality. A neighbor said it effected the flavor of his butter, but on inquiry it was found he cut his corn altogether too green. This is a common mistake with beginners. Get a corn that will mature early and have plenty of ears; let it get well advanced before putting it into the silo, and there will be no bad flavor nor any bad results. We have sent our milk to Toronto to one man for five years, and there never has been any complaint about the flavor.

"We always feed from the whole of the top. Peas, oats, and clover hay help to make a balanced ration with the ensilage. Any who intend building a silo would do well to inquire about the round silo."

A FIRST-CLASS FOOD.—CARE NEEDED.

Thos. Irwin, Middlesex Co., Ont., writes:—"We have used ensilage for a number of years and consider it first-class as a stock food, and would not like to be without it. We grow the Huron Dent corn, and before cutting it we go through the field and take the best ears off, say about one-half, these to be husked and fed to the hogs, etc. We have found good results in feeding ensilage to milch cows and young cattle, except when fed in too large quantities.

"From 20 to 40 pounds daily per head, young and old, has given best results. We never feed it alone, neither would I do so. The ensilage seems to create in the animals a keen appetite for dry fodder. Owing to some of the ears being picked off the ensilage corn, we add to the milch cows' daily ration from six to eight quarts of mixed meal.

"I would advise those who think of building a silo to visit and examine the stock and silo of men who already have them.

"I consider that good results cannot be obtained from feeding stock where they have not a sufficiency of pure air to breathe."

The Use of the Cutting Box and Root Pulper.

SIR,—In reply to your favor, I would say the cutting box is an indispensable machine on every well-regulated farm. However, its uses can be abused, and it is only valuable when the benefits derived are of greater value than the labor involved. For fodder corn, or cornstalks of any description, it is indispensable. It is the only economical way of feeding it. There is no waste in this way, while if fed whole there is one-third waste. For the silo it is the only correct way. In regard to all coarse fodder, it does not pay beyond a certain limit. It is a general practice in our section to save all the chaff. Where this is done, and the hay and straw of good quality, it only increases labor and expense and gives no remuneration. There is a certain amount of short fodder (chaff or cut feed) required to do systematic feeding. Where possible, no meal of any kind should be fed alone; always some cut feed or chaff should be fed to prevent gorging and to cause thorough mastication. When damaged hay or straw has to be fed, cutting is a great help. The cut feed mixed with meal and dampened, everything is ate up clean; but otherwise, where feed is of good quality, the cattle will eat enough without waste. For farm horses, the bulk of the feed should be cut, and no grain fed without being mixed with cut feed. Cut cornstalks or ensilage, mixed with half its bulk of cut hay or straw and a little grain, forms an excellent ration for idle horses or colts.

The root pulper, to my mind, has seen its best days. It is only of value for calves and pigs or some cattle that will not eat whole turnips. I once thought the only correct way was to pulp all roots, and mix with cut feed one meal ahead. This is wasting time and muscle. Cattle will do just as well, and better, where whole turnips, cut feed or chaff, and meal, are all thrown together, when fed in a clean manger. They mix it all up together, and there is much less danger of indigestion than when the cattle gulp down a whole manger full of mixed feed. There is more thorough mastication. A. C. HALLMAN, New Dundee, Ont.

DAIRY.

Creamery Men to Meet.

We are advised by President D. Derbyshire, of the Ontario Creameries Association, that their next annual convention will be held in Cornwall, Stormont Co., on January 14th, 15th and 16th, 1896. The following noted gentlemen are expected to address the convention:—Hon. John Dryden, Profs. Robertson, Fletcher, and Shutt, from the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Prof. Wm. P. Brooks, from Dairy School, Amherst, Mass.; Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph; D. M. MacPherson, M.P.P., and others.

"Blood Will Tell."

In a private note to this office, Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, Ont., writing from New York, where she was requested by the committee to judge the butter at the Live Stock Show, says the highest award went to J. B. Duke, of "Duke's Farm," Somersville, N. J. After she completed the scoring, she was forwarded the number of competitors, and found that Mr. Duke's herd consists of Jersey and Guernsey cattle.

Wm. McNeil, of London, Ont., has won another piano (an \$800 one this time) on his poultry exhibit at the Kansas City Show—took it "easily," Mr. S. Butterfield wrote the ADVOCATE.

Why Add Two Per Cent. to Fat Readings when Apportioning Dividends to Patrons of Cheese Factories?

SIR,—The above query naturally arises in the minds of some when thinking over the "two per cent. system," as I described in your issue of Nov. 15. Some might say that adding two per cent. to the fat of all will make no difference in the results. That it does make a considerable difference will be seen by what may be called a *Mathematical Explanation* of the two per cent. system of dividing proceeds among patrons of cheese factories.

Suppose that one patron's milk tests three per cent. of fat and another's tests four per cent. In this case we have seven units of fat to divide. One man ought to receive three units and the other four units. Or, to put it another way, we have a ball of fat weighing seven pounds. One man is entitled to receive three pounds of the ball and the other four pounds. Or if we divide the ball into seven equal parts one man obtains three parts (sevenths) and the other four parts (sevenths). The relation is 3-7 to 4-7, or 3 to 4.

Now, when we add two per cent. to each we make the one (3+2) 5, and the other (4+2) 6. In other words, instead of having a ball weighing seven pounds we have one weighing eleven pounds, and the relation is 5-11 to 6-11, or 5 to 6. Instead of there being a difference of one-seventh in the amount of fat (money) obtained by two such patrons, the difference is but one-eleventh, which corresponds more nearly to the actual difference in the cheese yield from such milk. An increased percentage of fat in the milk increases the cheese yield in all normal cases, but the increased yield of cheese is not in proportion to the increase in fat, as shown in my last article. Why?

A *Scientific and Practical Explanation*.—There are six compounds which make up the substance we call milk. These compounds are water, fat, casein, albumen, sugar, and ash. Of these but two—fat and casein—are of value in cheesemaking, assuming that the water has no value and ignoring the small amount of the other compounds which enter into cheese, these being foreign to the matter under discussion, though of importance, one in the making and another in giving value to cheese as a food.

The cheesemaker adds rennet to milk under certain conditions, which rennet acts on the casein and indirectly on the fat. The amount of cheese which can be made from milk in good condition, and with a skillful maker, depends upon the fat and casein present in the milk. The fat may be readily determined by the Babcock Tester, but the casein can be determined only by chemical analysis, which is an expensive operation. Analyses conducted at the Guelph Station during the past two years indicate that the percentage of normal milk, averaging about 2.3 per cent. I estimate that the per cent. of casein over two is represented by the fat and casein lost in the whey; therefore if we add a constant number (two, which represents the casein in milk) to the varying percentage of fat in the milk, as determined by the Babcock Tester, we have a correct basis upon which to work—or at least one nearly correct, and to my mind a basis which comes nearest to giving justice to the patrons of cheese factories.

I wish to deny the reports which have been circulated that I do not believe in the accuracy of the Babcock Tester, when properly made and handled. I also wish to say that in my judgment paying according to the butter-fat alone is a much fairer system than pooling by weight of milk alone. H. H. DEAN.

[NOTE.—We feel sure that the above needed explanation will be appreciated by all who are seeking to get at a proper understanding of this vexed question. A very important point remains to be dealt with, viz., the comparative quality of the cheese made from milk containing different percentages of fat. We note by a recent report of the Quebec Dairymen's Association that a large number of cheese factories (over 100) there are paying for milk according to the Babcock test system.—ED.]

A Dairy Cow for the Dairy Farmer.

Canadian farmers and breeders are credited by our U. S. neighbors with great steadiness of purpose, which, verily, is one of the essentials of success. However, in some cheese sections, owing to the past season's unfavorable returns, arising from drought and other causes, we may expect a reduced production, continuing next season, by reason of some of the newer patrons and possibly factories dropping out of the ranks. For the farmer who makes dairying a specialty, one means of keeping down the cost of production when profits are narrowing is to keep a cow especially adapted to convert her food into milk. This should not be lost sight of.

The following external points of a dairy cow indicate her ability to serve her owner well if she is given a good chance:—She should have a large, well-formed udder, of fine elastic quality; a long, flexible skin, covered with soft, fine hair; a long, deep barrel, hooped with flat, broad ribs, wide apart; a broad loin, spreading out into broad, long hind quarters; an open twist, with rather thin

hips, and a lean neck of symmetrical length, joined to a clean-cut, fine head, with dished face and prominent eyes.

A cow with all these points cannot produce much butter from a straw diet. Feed her poorly, and even this typical cow will soon become a scrub—simply an unprofitable scrub. But give her comfortable quarters and a liberal, well-balanced ration, then she can look her owner squarely in the face, fully assured that she owes no man anything. A dairy cow that will not return a profit when given the above treatment should be sent to the block to be turned into beef and leather.

Dairy School for Western Ontario.

We are advised that arrangements are now being made for the opening of a new dairy school in Strathroy, Ont., at an early date—probably in about a fortnight—by which time it is expected the building will be completed. At this writing the exact date is not known, nor were the instructors appointed.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

To Fruit Growers—A Practical Greeting.

(BY THE DOMINION HORTICULTURIST.)

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased, through your good offices, to extend a hearty word of greeting and good cheer to my horticultural friends throughout the Dominion. The year past has been a remarkable one in many ways. The tropical heat of early spring, followed by chilly winds and rainy weather, lessened the crop of apples and grapes probably more than half, and almost destroyed the crop of peaches. The vagaries of the frost fiend were plainly marked in the amount of injury wrought to fruit on farms almost contiguous in the Grimsby and Winona districts. The principal lesson to be derived was that of always keeping in mind the necessity of selecting for the tender fruits location possessing good natural air drainage. Every farmer notices certain parts of his farm, which seem to be specially favored by visiting fogs. Such locations show lack of air drainage, and should be avoided in planting fruit trees. Soil drainage will, of course, do much to ameliorate the condition of affairs by equalizing the temperatures of soil and air.

VARIETAL ADAPTATION.

Among other lessons which each year are being impressed upon fruit growers, is that each fruit has its zone of highest development, and sometimes this region is comparatively limited in area. When this fact is appreciated in regard to a particular fruit, money is saved to the man who not only bears it in mind, but acts upon the knowledge. After all, the lessons that nature teaches are improvements in many respects upon some of our improvised theories.

The peach boom in the Leamington (Ont.) district is quite in accordance with what botany teaches us regarding the natural habit of this fruit. Although its constitution and characteristics have been, no doubt, greatly modified during the period of its wandering westward from the hot and sandy regions of Persia, yet it still retains the aboriginal instincts sufficiently strong to appreciate and flourish in conditions somewhat approaching those of the land of its nativity. Of course, this is no reflection on Essex, for, without bias, I am free to say that fortunate is the man who has a young peach orchard in that favored locality. What is true of Essex, is just as true of other localities in regard to apples, plums, grapes, and pears. Any trees of Winona bending to the ground with crimson Lombards in August might well wish to have their lines cast in such pleasant places; nor must we forget the clustered grape vines of the same place, each pointing to perfect adaptation, as well as to the care, skill, and intelligence of the cultivator. But I must not give undue praise to this district. Improved methods of culture, greater care exercised in destroying injurious insect and fungous life, and better judgment exercised in marketing our products, mark a new era in fruit culture. Much instruction has been given through the press; by the specialist; and by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Ontario is specially favored in this respect, with her army of institute workers, her magnificently equipped and efficiently manned Agricultural College, and lastly, Mr. Editor, her agricultural press. The hope of the future, then, lies in the successful sale of our fruit products, and it is gratifying to note that our Federal Government has this

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

There is encouragement for the fruit grower in summing up the situation at the end of the year. Improved methods of culture, greater care exercised in destroying injurious insect and fungous life, and better judgment exercised in marketing our products, mark a new era in fruit culture. Much instruction has been given through the press; by the specialist; and by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Ontario is specially favored in this respect, with her army of institute workers, her magnificently equipped and efficiently manned Agricultural College, and lastly, Mr. Editor, her agricultural press. The hope of the future, then, lies in the successful sale of our fruit products, and it is gratifying to note that our Federal Government has this

problem in hand, and is earnestly considering the interests of the grower of fruit, as well as the producer of beef, butter, or cheese. I look forward with the utmost confidence to the advent of a more prosperous year than the last to fruit growers and farmers of Canada. Wishing your large circle of readers, many of whom I am proud to count among my friends, a joyful Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

JOHN CRAIG,
Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Dec. 6, 1895.

POULTRY.

A Poultry Man Surveys the Situation.

It is but a short time since the people of the Dominion returned thanks to the Giver of all Good for a bounteous harvest. That we had cause for thankfulness none will surely deny. And now another season, the joyous one of Christmas, is upon us with its hallowed associations and its beneficent influences. If there was cause for gratitude at Thanksgiving, surely there is cause for happy greeting to all on the present occasion. It is an appropriate time to offer congratulation to the numerous family of poultrymen, whether in the shape of farmer, expert breeder, or fancier; for no branch of agriculture has made more steady progress in recent years, none promises to assume greater proportions, or to be a better money maker in the near future than poultry and eggs. I place the two together, for they are veritable twins; they are as inseparably linked as source and result; cause and effect. What reasons have we for happy anticipation? We shall try to show by taking the different Provinces. The Dominion is large and we go rapidly over the ground.

Maritime Provinces.—There is cause for both congratulation and anticipation as to these Provinces, for there is an awakening of the farmers to the fact that their poultry have been two long neglected as revenue makers. In proof I quote briefly part of a letter (18th Oct., 1895) from Major Clark, of Yarmouth, N.S., who says:—"Here, in the Maritime Provinces, we have an ideal field which, with cold storage facilities, could be developed to an extraordinary extent. As I am asked to make a shipment of 4,000 or 5,000 turkeys to England, I will be glad to have the dates of the fairs in your neighborhood." And, again, he says:—"I am confident that the Maritime Provinces, with proper handling, can capture many of the millions of dollars spent annually by England on the Continent for poultry and eggs." [Note.—Last year England alone spent twenty-two millions of dollars in France, Southern Russia, and other countries, for eggs and poultry.] Mr. A. G. Goodacre, of Grand Pre, N.S., and Mr. W. A. Jack, of St. John, N.B., write to the effect "that much more interest is being taken in their poultry by the farmers, and what is now wanted is instruction in the best methods." And these statements are corroborated by the invitations I have recently received to attend numerous agricultural gatherings at different points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Who can deny the excellent opportunities these Provinces have to reach, conveniently and quickly, the English markets through their magnificent ports of St. John and Halifax, open all the year round?

Province of Quebec.—And there is decided impulse being given to the production of eggs and poultry in this Province. The Local Government has placed incubators and brooders, free of cost, at certain points in order to teach artificial hatching. Then there is the splendid market of Montreal. Last winter, while attending an agricultural gathering in that city, I was informed by farmers present that they had sold Wyandotte eggs the week previous (second in January) at 60 cents per dozen. Again, the Dominion Cold Storage Company of Montreal intend to erect a large warehouse at Point St. Charles for the safe keeping of dairy and other farm products. All poultrymen know that the exhibitions of the Montreal Poultry Association are among the best on the Continent, and that the poultry show at the fall exhibition in September last was the best ever given at that time of the year.

Manitoba and the Northwest.—There are no more enterprising and go-ahead poultry associations anywhere than those of Winnipeg and Brandon. At both the fall agricultural shows, and the winter show of the former association, the well-known Ontario judge, Sharp Butterfield, is engaged to make the awards; the prizes are liberal, and the birds shown of good quality. At the Territorial Exhibition at Regina, held at the end of July last, the birds shown were over six hundred in number and of good breeding. In his address, when formally opening this exhibition, His Excellency Lord Aberdeen strongly advised the farmers to give their attention to poultry raising and egg production, as among the most profitable products of the farm, and particularly suited to the prairie country.

British Columbia.—In this Province there is no boom, but steady progress is being made in poultry matters. In a letter, dated 18th November ult., from a lady in Victoria, the statement is made "that eggs here have been 50c. per dozen for the last six weeks (I mean local eggs). I am quite convinced there is money in poultry if properly looked after and fed. I have made a beginning with 15 pullets and hens." Other persons write for information concerning proper management of poultry with a view to egg production. There are

live poultry associations in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and in both places poultry shows will be held this winter, with a judge from Ontario at the latter show. And what a bonanza does this Province offer to local poultrymen and farmers, with its genial climate and high prices?

Ontario.—Last we come to the Province of Ontario with its varied climate and diversified phases of agriculture. Here the poultry-raiser has high prices in the more rigorous winter portions and lower prices in the regions of more genial winters; but room in all portions for a far greater production of a superior quality of poultry and eggs, for both home consumption and export. There is room for education in the matter of supplying—as a rule and not the exception—eggs of improved flavor to our consumers in summer. If we can fill the bill England will take all we can send her in the shape of superior turkeys, geese, chickens, and eggs. But the quality of the former must be of the best, and the size and flavor of the latter must be equal to those sent from France and Denmark. And for both first quality sorts a first quality price will be paid. This market is not a new one. It has been open to us for years. But we have now a new inducement to take advantage of, a new and safe means of landing the products named in the English market, viz., cold storage on land and a refrigerator system on steamer. What we now want is the superior poultry and the large egg with the superior flavor. Get the egg from the farmer with flavor intact—and as in the case of the pound of creamery butter—cold storage will land that egg on the market sound and safe. First, fill our home markets with the best, and there is unlimited demand for our surplus of the same quality. Is the genius of the Ontario people equal to the occasion? Undoubtedly it is.

Space will not permit of reference to subjects for further congratulation in the establishment of a well-equipped poultry department at the Ontario Agricultural College; of a cold storage system by Prof. Robertson; of the proposed establishment of shops in England for the sale of choice Canadian meats, poultry, dairy products, etc.; to the cold storage enterprises of private parties; to the greater demand for the superior product of the farm; to the increased demand for information as to how to produce the best, and the ready means of furnishing that wholesome demand.

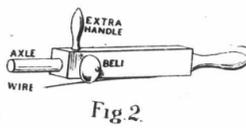
A. G. GILBERT,
Manager Poultry Department, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

THE HELPING HAND.

Home-made Level and Wheel Measure.

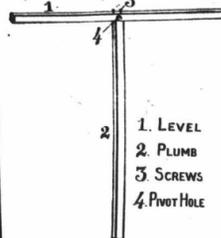
THOS. CASSIDY, JR., Kings Co., N. B.:—"I send you the description of a couple of articles which might be useful to persons who have draining to do.

One is a wheel rod measure, the other a land level. To make the wheel, get a piece of ash 16 feet 9 inches long, or two pieces, each 8 feet 6 inches long, by 1 inch wide, and 1/2 inch thick; make the splice 3 inches; steam and bend, and splice together with small wire nails; eight spokes 2 feet 8 inches long by 1/2 inch square, a hub 3 inches in diameter, 4 inches long. Bore eight 3/4-inch holes around the hub and one through the center; drive the spokes into the hub, lay on the rim, and cut the spokes off even with the inside; drive a nail through the rim into the end of each spoke. To make the axle, or handle, get a piece of wood 16 inches long by 2 x 1 1/2 inches; cut it down on one end for the axle; the other end is for the handle to push the wheel along; fasten an old sleigh or clock bell and a wire to the handle, and a nail in the hub to spring the wire and make it strike the bell.



"To make the level, get two pieces of wood, say 5 feet long, for standards; two pieces one inch square, one 15 inches long for level, the other 18 or 20 inches long for plumb. Fasten the plumb in the center of the level like a T, by means of two wood screws. Bore a small hole through the center of the level to receive a pivot, each end of which enters the sides of the standards at the upper extremity. The plumb and level must be rigid and at right angles when ready for use. They must also be free to swing on the pivot. In order to get the level perfectly true, stand the machine upon a level floor, make a mark on the wall the exact height of the machine, take sight along the top of level where the vision should strike the mark on the wall when pointing in that direction. If it strikes too low, raise the wood screw farther from you; if too high,

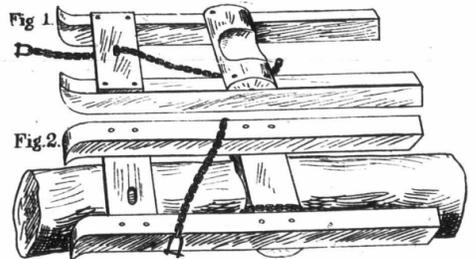
raise the screw next you; manipulate these screws until the level points directly to the mark on wall.



The level and plumb will then be at right angles. It may also be adjustable by using a square. The standard should be held apart at the bottom by a round a foot long.

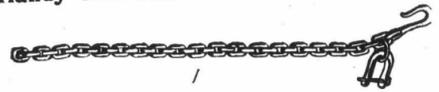
"To use the machine, start on a calm day at the outlet for the drain, sight over the top of the level to where the line of vision strikes, move up to that point and sight again, and so on, adding the height of the machine each time as you go. If the bottom of the plumb were filled with lead, so much the better."

A Log Boat.



T. P. HART, Oxford, Co.:—"Now that winter is approaching, every farmer that has logs to draw out of a swamp onto a skid-way, or for loading onto sleighs, will find this boat very convenient. Figure I. shows this boat. The runners are made of two good elm limbs, slightly turned up at the front ends, and about 6 or eight inches through and 7 feet long. A piece of plank about a foot wide and 3 1/2 feet long is bolted to the front ends. A "bunk" of good strong timber is then bolted on about three feet from the front end; this has a slight hollow in the center to keep the logs from sliding off. Figure II. shows the manner of loading. Draw your boat alongside of the log to be hauled, hook the chain around the end of the bunk nearest the log, then pass the other end under the log and back over the top. Now throw your boat up by the side of the log, almost on top, and hitch your team on, letting the chain come over the log, boat and all; draw straight out from the log—a smart pull, and the log is loaded. When drawing out, let the chain come over the log, behind the bunk and through the hole in the front plank—Fig. I."

A Handy Grab Chain to Draw Logs or Stone.



S. NAEZIGER, Perth Co.:—"Take a chain of any length. To the link next the grab-hook have a loose ring to hitch to. The grab-hook will then be free to catch the chain at any place, or at any desired length."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Legal.

A DEAL IN LAMBS.

E. J. P.:—"A buys a certain number of lambs from B, which, by agreement, are to be delivered when required to A within a certain date. A has not asked for delivery of lambs, and the time is passed. Is B now at liberty to resell the lambs?" [If time was expressly agreed upon as a part of the contract, then B can resell at once after the time has passed, but otherwise B cannot resell the lambs without first giving A notice to take them away within a certain time or he will sell them, and then B must, of course, sell at the best price he can get, and if there is a deficiency he has a legal remedy against A for the deficiency in price.]

CREDITORS' RIGHTS.

H. M. S.:—"A wife has owned a house and lot for ten years, against which there was a \$1,000 mortgage until five years ago, when the husband gave the wife \$1,000 with which she paid off the mortgage. About six months ago the husband failed in business, and now the creditors claim a lien on the house to the extent of the \$1,000, and have registered a *lis pendens* against the lands to prevent the wife from disposing of or dealing with the property. Can the creditors legally claim the \$1,000, and if not, how is the *lis pendens* to be discharged?"

[The creditors, to succeed in their claim, would have to show that the husband was insolvent immediately upon giving his wife the \$1,000, or, in other words, that he gave his wife moneys which were required to pay his debts, such a payment being fraudulent as against creditors. If the creditors cannot show this the wife should force on the action or suit in which the *lis pendens* is issued or compel the creditors to have it discharged by an order of the Court. The wife had better consult a solicitor.]

still further depress values during the next two weeks, after which a better trade may be expected. Receipts for the two weeks have been 7,230, an increase of 3,780 over the previous week (3,500). Single carcasses and small lots of four or five make from 25c. to 35c. advance on the above prices.

Exports.—The total shipments of cattle for the season just closed reach 96,593 head, only three seasons since the beginning of the trade having surpassed it. In sheep and horses the shipments are the largest ever shipped in any one season—sheep, 217,768; horses, 13,101. The three years when larger numbers of cattle were shipped were 1890, 1891 and 1892, when the stocker (half-fat cattle) trade assumed such large proportions. The shipments of beef cattle, however, have never before been excelled in numbers.

The following tables will be of interest—

	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	HORSES.
Total shipments to—	39,802	67,084	3,845
Liverpool	22,535	79,797	4,836
London	7,668	32,175	268
Bristol	22,370	36,837	3,440
Glasgow	1,836	1,875	189
Newcastle	942	232	291
Cherbourg, France	858	.....	.....
St. Malo, France	.....	.....	.....
	96,593	217,768	13,101

YEAR.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	HORSES.
1877	6,940	9,509	.....
1878	15,963	31,841	.....
1879	21,626	62,550	.....
1880	41,730	114,502	.....
1881	38,536	55,538	.....
1882	28,338	63,667	.....
1883	50,681	92,906	.....
1884	57,288	62,950	.....
1885	61,947	39,401	.....
1886	63,931	33,936	.....
1887	64,631	36,027	.....
1888	60,504	45,528	.....
1889	85,670	39,432	.....
1890	123,136	43,362	.....
1891	109,150	32,042	.....
1892	98,731	15,932	.....
1893	83,322	3,743	.....
1894	87,604	139,703	.....
1895	96,593	217,768	.....

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Following are the top prices at present, two weeks ago and one and two years ago for commodities named:—

Commodity	Present Two weeks ago		1894.		1893.	
	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
1500 lbs. up	5 20	4 75	6 60	6 65	6 60	6 60
1350 @ 1500	4 80	4 70	6 40	5 70	6 40	5 70
1200 @ 1350	5 00	4 60	5 25	5 50	5 00	5 25
1050 @ 1200	4 65	4 45	4 60	5 25	4 60	5 25
900 @ 1050	3 50	3 65	3 55	3 75	3 50	3 75
Stks. and F	7 00	4 00	3 75	3 50	4 00	3 75
Fat cows	2 25	2 25	2 10	2 25	2 25	2 25
Canners	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 60	3 75	3 60
Bulls	5 85	6 00	6 00	6 25	5 85	6 00
Cows	3 40	3 65	3 35	3 70	3 40	3 65
Texas steers	2 50	2 35	3 35	2 62	2 50	2 35
Texas C. & B.	3 75	3 65	3 90	4 50	3 75	3 65
Western	3 30	3 20	2 90	3 20	3 30	3 20
Western cows	3 30	3 20	2 90	3 20	3 30	3 20
Hogs	3 70	3 70	4 75	5 60	3 70	3 70
Mixed	3 70	3 70	4 87	5 55	3 70	3 70
Heavy	3 67	3 65	4 60	5 60	3 67	3 65
Light	3 70	3 65	4 30	5 45	3 70	3 65
Pigs	3 70	3 65	4 30	5 45	3 70	3 65
SHEEP	3 30	3 50	3 75	5 15	3 30	3 50
Natives	3 50	3 10	3 25	3 80	3 50	3 10
Western	2 65	2 85	3 30	3 30	2 65	2 85
Texas	4 40	4 50	4 30	5 25	4 40	4 50
Lambs	5 71	5 71	6 34	8 31	5 71	5 71
Dec. Wheat	26 1/2	27 1/2	49	36	26 1/2	27 1/2
Dec. Corn	8 65	8 90	12 00	13 00	8 65	8 90
Jan. Pork	8 65	8 90	12 00	13 00	8 65	8 90

Receipts at four leading Western points for November, with comparisons:—

City	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	221,907	937,479	266,171
Kansas City	146,408	251,276	60,980
Omaha	54,830	134,034	11,104
St. Louis	56,327	108,735	19,393
November, 1895	479,527	1,431,584	360,648
November, 1894	587,585	1,529,745	497,974
November, 1893	627,719	1,836,471	351,464
November, 1892	665,600	1,071,700	257,974
November, 1891	542,038	1,554,427	209,127

Receipts at four points for eleven months of 1895, with comparisons:—

City	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	2,393,186	7,104,317	3,153,721
Kansas City	1,483,904	2,208,107	819,592
Omaha	503,173	1,054,769	193,674
St. Louis	676,196	972,151	431,884
Total, 1895	5,025,549	11,339,344	3,863,292
Same p'd, 1894	5,700,145	11,916,068	4,691,871
Same p'd, 1893	5,915,307	9,299,571	3,896,723
Same p'd, 1892	5,924,964	11,447,928	2,854,615
Same p'd, 1891	5,255,278	11,877,450	2,863,243

Cattle, hogs and sheep at the four markets the first eleven months of this year, 20,967,765 head, against 21,479,545 a year months of this year, 20,967,765 head, against 21,479,545 a year ago, showing 511,781 decrease. Chicago alone had 12,621,221 the first eleven months of this year, against 12,328,483 a year ago. Cattle receipts for the twelve months of this year, compared with 1894, will probably show over 700,000 decrease, and compared with 1893, about 1,000,000 decrease.

Chicago this year received over twice as many cattle as Omaha and St. Louis together, and about 800,000 more than Kansas City. Chicago's receipts of hogs were 2,869,290 larger than combined receipts at Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis.

Average weight of the 937,479 hogs received at Chicago last month, 241 lbs., against 230 lbs. for October, 1894. Of the 937,479 hogs, 1894, and 262 lbs. for November, 1893. Of the 937,479 received in November, the Northwestern Road furnished 409,181; Burlington, 196,611; and Milwaukee, 191,196.

Receipts of Texas cattle at Chicago last month, 37,000 head, against 51,000 in October, and 45,000 in November, 1894. For the year to date, receipts foot up 337,427 head, against 336,156 for the same period last year. The quarantine division closed November 30.

Shipments of feeding cattle from Kansas City the past eleven months of this year, 11,333 carloads, against 9,014 a year ago, and 7,321 two years ago. Of the 1,518 cars shipped last month, 770 went to Kansas, and 633 to Missouri. Last month the Omaha shipped 709 cars, 20,985 head of feeding cattle to the country, 245 cars to distilleries, 261 cars to Nebraska feeders, and 219 to Iowa.

"Provisions are low enough," says Walter Hatley. "There is a good cash demand. There are going to be plenty of hogs, but these prices will not hurt anybody."

Harry Lander, Chief Inspector for the Montana Stock Growers' Association, reports the number of Montana cattle received at Chicago this season 215,534.

The range cattle season was very good for owners, though prices were not as high as they had expected. Their cattle go into winter quarters in good shape, and prospects for next year are favorable.

The cattle market the past week declined 25c., and closed on the bottom, with prevailing prices for beef cattle \$1.00 to \$1.35 lower than a year ago. Fancy Christmas hogs sold during the week up to \$5.25, against \$6.60 a year ago. Choice hogs were sold as low as \$1.15 to \$1.25, while farmers' hogs sold as low as \$3.40 to \$3.50. The outlook for fattening purposes, as high as \$3.40 to \$3.50. The outlook ahead for fat cattle, however, is anything but encouraging.



REGGIE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

"And what does Reggie wish St. Nicholas to fetch him, a sled?"

"No-o."

"A sword?"

"No-o."

"A drum?"

"No."

"What then, darling, tell mamma"; and the slender, sweet-faced young mother bent down and caressed the fluffy, blonde head lying on her knee. Reggie was silent a moment, then, looking into his mother's tender eyes, he said, clapping his fat pink hands:

"Me wants a papa!"

Eleanore's pale face grew whiter yet. She had dreaded this hour—the hour when her child should ask for his father. And now that the question had come at this Christmas time, when everything was reminding her of her cruel loss, it seemed hard indeed. She did not at once answer her child, but caught him in her arms and held him pressed convulsively against her stormy breast. The tempest passed after a little, and she calmly said:

"Reggie, dearest, that is something St. Nicholas cannot bring you. Choose, instead, some toy, darling."

"If I had a papa he could play wiv me," eagerly suggested Reggie.

There suddenly flashed before her mind a picture of what might have been. Instead of sitting here alone before the blazing fire, there might have been a handsome, fair-haired man lounging there on the tiger skin, with Reggie climbing triumphantly over him, pounding him with his tiny fists, pulling his mustache, kissing him. O Heavens! it was too much, she could not bear it.

With a bitter sob she flung herself upon the low, broad couch, and buried her face in the cushions.

Reggie looked in the sorrowful eyes of his pretty mamma. He could not understand it. Mamma, cried so much. The mamas of the little boys with whom he played did not cry. Reggie scolded sometimes, which was something his mamma never did, but they never cried. There were papas in all the houses where Reggie was wont to visit.

His childish mind was trying to grapple with this problem. There were papas; the mamas didn't cry. Now, if a papa cried a great deal, and there was no papa. Now, if a papa could be found perhaps mamma would not cry.

An idea shortly grew in that busy little brain. It was nearly Christmas and St. Nicholas surely must be somewhere about. Why should not Reggie go in search of him and, finding him, beg for a papa?

St. Nicholas, he had been told, was a kind old gentleman to good little boys, and Reggie had been very, very good for so long a time. Yes, that was it! He would set out directly in search of St. Nicholas and find a papa for his mamma.

He stole quietly out of the room into the back hall. Here he pulled on his stout india-rubber boots, put on his overcoat and cap, drew on his fur mittens, opened the door, squared his shoulders, and trudged out into the night.

It was a frosty, starlit evening. Reggie shivered a little, but he was a brave, sturdy little chap, and did not easily discourage. He hurried down the street toward the railway station. He had been told that St. Nicholas lived away off somewhere, and as he had long wished to take a trip on those fascinating "train cars" which swept through Rosedale, he deemed this a most excellent opportunity.

He entered the station and warmed his small hands at the big coal stove with an air of great importance. The agent and noted the handsome little fellow, with cheeks like apples and eyes like stars, and long blonde curls falling over his shoulders, and smiled at the little man's air he gave himself.

The eastern-bound train thundered down, and Reggie went forth close behind a man and wife with their four or five children.

The brakeman, supposing him to be of this party, swung him on board, and a little bit frightened and a good deal delighted, Reggie found himself really starting on a journey in search of a papa.

The conductor passing through repeated the brakeman's mistake, and the young traveller was not questioned. On and on through the soft winter night rushed the train, bearing the little boy on his quest. He fell asleep finally, and made so lovely a picture that the conductor, who had two fine boys at home, regarded him with approval. It suddenly dawned upon him that there was no striking resemblance between this beautiful child and the snub-nosed, freckle-faced family on the other side of the car, and he began to make inquiries. He was somewhat alarmed when no one was found to lay claim to Reggie. However, he could not put the child off the train, and decided to await developments.

There was horror, confusion and chaos when Reggie's bedtime came and he was nowhere to be found. The absence of his wraps showed he was not hidden about the house for mischief.

Grandfather and grandmother were in a state of mind which it is idle to attempt to describe. The poor mother passed rapidly from one fit of unconsciousness to another, and it staidward Uncle Rob was the only one to think and act. It was nearly midnight before the child was traced to the station, but once tracked to that point the rest was comparatively easy, and Uncle Rob soon held a precious runaway safe on his hand which announced that the little runaway was safe on Train No. 10 and would be returned on No. 5 the next day.

Eleanore's agony was relieved, though she could not sleep that long night, and the morning found her too weak to leave her bed.

Reggie would not return from his trip until three o'clock that afternoon. His mother counted the hours and moments till she should hear that merry childish voice again.

The western-bound express rolled into the big station at M— the next forenoon, and a little, mused, dishevelled boy of four years was soon known by everybody, from porter to porter, as Reggie in the last section.

He was so handsome, so mischievous, so bright, that he was soon the center of attraction. He was petted and cuddled and even combed his curls. To every fresh catechism he requested over and over. To every fresh catechism he returned always the same answers—that he had gone to find St. Nicholas to ask him to bring him a papa so mamma wouldn't cry so much.

This naive answer affected many tender-hearted ladies to tears, and even caused a suspicion of moisture to gather in more than one pair of many eyes.

The most desirable section in the Caledonia was filled with coats, and luggage bearing any quantity of foreign labels. There were piles of books, papers, and uncut magazines. However, the occupant of No. 11 did little reading. He occasionally fumbled his books in the most nervous and distraught manner imaginable, and passed most of his time in the smoking-

room, lighting cigar after cigar. He stared steadily through the frost-covered window, but not at the scenery. Over and over he saw but one picture: A brightly-lighted room, daintily furnished—everything new and fresh and smart. He saw three people there—two men and a woman. One man starting forward with pleading, out-stretched hand—he could hear his voice—"Listen, Harry, you must, you shall! Good God, man, it's all a mistake!"

He saw the woman, sweet-faced, slender, drawing herself up with superb disdain, and flashing a look of resentment and contempt at the third actor, who, mad with rage and jealousy, was rushing from the room—away, away from his home, from his sweet young wife, from his country, to wander for nearly four long years to and fro, hating himself and every one else.

With a start this man with the bronzed face and sad, tired eyes flung his half-smoked cigar away and lighted another. He recalled that morning in Venice when he received a letter which had followed him all over Europe. A letter from a woman who had hated his young wife and who had sent him that terrible anonymous letter which had poisoned his naturally jealous mind. She was dying, and wished to undo the wrong she had done. The allegations she had made were all false.

Stung with remorse, he lived again that shocking scene wherein he had accused his wife of her affection for his friend, and refusing to listen to any explanation had left her, as he thought, forever.

Now he was on his way back to beg her to forgive him. Ah! Would he find her? Perhaps she was dead.

A childish voice startled him.

"O, what a funny little room. Tan I come in?"

The traveller looked up and saw a beautiful fair-haired boy in kilts and sailor blouse standing in the door of the smoking-room. Just behind him stood the porter, benignant, protecting, smiling.

The man with the tired eyes held out his hand to the child.

"Yes, come in and talk to me. Who are you?"

"Reggie," said the boy, approaching with confidence.

"Well, Reggie, and whose boy are you?"

"Mamma's."

"And papa's?"

"No; no papa's. I hav'n't dot any papa. I wanted to find St. Nicholas to bring me a papa for Twissmass, but I couldn't fin' him, so I'm goin' back to mamma now."

By this time the bearded cheeks with his chubby hands, fully patting the bearded cheeks with his chubby hands. The traveller sighed as certain recollections swept over him; and the conductor passing then stopped and told the story of Reggie's flight.

The child listened gravely, and then announced his errand again.

"Mamma tries all the time, so I finked if I dot a papa she wouldn't try."

"By the way," said the conductor, "the child is bound for your destination—Rosedale."

"Is that so?" asked the man, carelessly. "What's mamma's name, Reggie?"

"Mamma Nora," said the boy, pulling at his friend's mustache.

"Nora—Nora what?"

"Not Nora what, dust Mamma Nora."

"Do you live alone with her?" asked the man, trying to speak calmly.

"Dare's dranna and dranna, an'—an'—"

"Yes, yes, who else? Speak, tell me!" clutching the child convulsively.

"Uncle Rob an' Aunt Hattie, an'—"; but he did not finish, for with a great sob the man strained the baby to his breast, crying out:

"My boy—O, my boy!"

From One Thing to Another.

At this time of year, my dear girl, when the Lady Bountiful of the average novel arrays herself (closely veiled), and carries a huge hamper of provisions to that widow with seven healthy, hearty, hungry orphans, be your's to carry smilingly to someone less rich in friends than yourself, a hearty invitation to your own hospitable fireside. There is a far more fatal starvation than that which roast goose and "plum duff" can appease. No hunger like heart hunger. Parallel with the "I was hungry and ye fed me" is the "I was a stranger and ye took me in."

Said a young man, in speaking of the approaching Christmas festivities, "Would to heaven I could escape into some region where Christmas is unknown, and there stay till all this merry-making is over." It was the cry of a soul that lived amid the ashes of a dead past. To all such Christmas-tide is, beyond all comparison, the saddest season of the whole year.

Speaking of Christmas, did you ever think what an acceptable present to your friend would be a year's subscription to some good magazine? It would be a pleasant reminder of you each time it made its monthly or semi-monthly visit. Better than a book, which once read is laid aside, is the periodical call of some bright, up-to-date journal. The "many thoughts of many minds."

Appros of newspapers: one Ontario weekly made the announcement some time ago, "The ladies will be delighted to know that we have made arrangement for the publication of —, a most fascinating tale, and —, a story of absorbing interest to the women folk."

Having partially read these "fascinating tales," I have no hesitation in labelling that paper as an insult to the intelligence of woman.

Science, art, literature—the best things of foreign lands, as well as of our own—all are ransacked in the attempt to find intellectual food to lay before His Highness—Man, while woman is feasted with the husks of some fifth-rate love story. Ice cream makes a very delightful dessert, but it is poor diet for developing muscle. It is time woman showed her appreciation of such indignities heaped upon her.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A prize will be given in January for the best short original fairy tale. The writer must not be more than sixteen years of age. Send the stories, with name, age, and address of writer, to Cousin Dorothy, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

A "Proverb-Hunt" will now begin this column. A prize is offered for correct solutions of the first three pictures. Only children of subscribers may compete, and competitors must be under sixteen years of age. Answers should be sent in for each group, 6, 9, 13, 4, 6, 7-9, etc. A prize is offered for each group of three pictures, and a better one at the end of the year for the largest number of correct answers. Letters marked "Proverb-Hunt" will not be opened until ten days after the third picture of each group is issued. The first letter opened, containing correct answers, will be prize winner; all others will receive honorable mention. Address your letters to Cousin Dorothy, as above, and mark them "Proverb-Hunt"—outside the envelope.



HIDDEN PROVERB—NO. 5.

There are now 90 competitors in our "Proverb-Hunt." Six have sent in correct answers to first group: 1—"When the cat's away the mice will play." 2—"Birds of a feather flock together." 3—"United we stand, divided we fall." First letter opened, containing correct answer, is from James Brass, Paris, Ont. He is therefore prize winner. Six others obtained honorable mention, viz.: John F. Sheehan, Pakenham; G. B. Rothwell, Ottawa, Ont.; Atfield Dennin (aged 7), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Annie B. Stuart, Dalmeny, Osgoode, Ont.; Jessie Woodley, Rockland, Ont.; Edna Anger, Maple Creek, Assa., N. W. T. Ten have sent in correct answers to the first two proverbs, and four have answered No. 1 only. All prize stories must be in before the last day of December. Only original ones will be accepted. Do not answer any proverbs until the second group, 4, 6, is completed. Some of the incorrect answers to No. 3 are very amusing, e. g., "Every fool will be meddling"; "The course of true love never runs smooth"; "Love is blind"; etc.

The Santa-Claus Spy.

The Yule-log crackled cheerily as without the night winds blew And broke the midnight silence; and the snow flakes thickly flew, And heaped themselves in downy drifts, piled high along the streets— A mass of chastest beauty rolled up in glistening sheets. The old clock on the mantelpiece kept up its tick-tack song, With a dull and steady monotone as the dead hours wore along. The fitful glare from the open hearth dispelled the sombre gloom, And cast unsteady shadows all around the cozy room. The old arm-chair stood near the hearth, unmoving, still as death; But behind it crouched a lad with bated breath. Secure from view was Tommy Tibbs, a hopeful six-year-old; His eager eyes and listening ears an awful secret told. Young Tommy weeks before had planned old Santa Claus to see— A deed so "awful dreadful" none bolder there could be. He'd hide himself near by the hearth and hear old "Santa" come A-rumbling down the chimney and see him crawl therefrom; The real, live Santa then he'd see, with his woolly suit of clothes, His funny face, so red and fat, and his stubby little nose; With his loads and loads of goodies peeping from a great big sack Strapped across his brawny shoulders, slung upon his broad, stout back. Yes, he'd wait until the lights were out and all had gone to bed, Then steal down stairs and hide himself and wait for Kris, he said. At last eventful Christmas Eve had come with right good cheer To every one but Tommy, whose anxiety and fear Upset him so that early he'd been hurried off to bed, Where a thousand nervous fancies crowded through his dizzy head. He had lain awake and listened till 'twas silent all below, And he thought that all had gone to bed and no one'd ever know; And then he tip-toed softly down the staircase to the room Where stood the faithful arm-chair 'mid its shadow's deepest gloom. He'd huddled down with beating heart, and now midst awful pause He held his breath and listened for the stealthy Santa Claus. "A stormy night," said Santa as he rose up from his couch, "And I must be up and movin'—wonder where I left that pouch! Things are different, quite a bit, now, from some twenty years ago— Feller couldn't take a nap then—had to hustle so, you know. Yes, things are changed a mighty deal—new ways for all that's done; It used to take me all night long to make my yearly run On Christmas Eve, down on the earth, my goods to pass around; 'Caused why? 'Caused then my district covered every inch of ground. "But now the system's different—got a Santy for each town; Done away with usin' reindeers—fact, we do the thing up and brown. Ah! here's that plaguesy gift-pouch—guess I'll fill her up and go. Have a lunch awaitin', Betsey; I'll be back in an hour or so." And soon the mammoth present-sack Kris'd filled up to the brim.

With boxes, bundles, parcels, toys—a load by no means slim. And then a little whistle shrill he gave, and promptly there appeared A throng of little Santas in costumes strange and weird. A motion from the elder Kris; they closed in on the sack And bore it all together toward a glistening icy track.

There stood in readiness to go a toboggan long and wide. The pack was fastened firm thereon; and then off down the slide Went Santy as the others gave the big machine a start; With frightful speed it dashed along, unswerving as a dart. Down, down it sped as o'er the verge of Kringle-land it flew, Straight toward the Earth, far, far below, beyond the reach of view. And as it sped it left behind a cable of stoutest brand, From a spindle spun, its free end fast to a stake in Kringle-land. As the spindle reeled with a constant buzz, while the sled dashed o'er the ice, Kris smiled and again began to muse on the old way's sacrifice.

"From the eighteen hundreds back," he said, "to the time my work began, I used the sleigh and the reindeers when down to the earth I ran. The deer cost more to keep 'em shod than I ever thought 'em worth. And they'd stumble on the smallest clouds when I drove 'em toward the earth. But now, in 1920, we don't use nary a deer— Just go kitin' in toboggans down to the terrestrial sphere Like a streak of greasy lightning, sliding down a slippery slide; Get your Christmas job done early; have a cheerful bracin' ride. But, here we are in Christendom—" the spindle's humming ceased As slowly the toboggan its terrific speed decreased.

The reminiscent Santa quickly from his seat climbed down, And prepared for distribution of his gifts in Welcometown. He took from 'neath the high-built seat a few odd-looking things And fastened them together till they formed a pair of wings, Which mounted the toboggan's sides with Santa in between— Then up along the housetops rose a graceful air machine. It swiftly flew from roof to roof, alighting soft and still. As Santa down each chimney slid, each stocking full to fill. "The next house is the Tibbs's if I recollect aright," He muttered, as a cottage, quaint, old-fashioned, came in sight.

A moment later on its roof he landed with his sack And forthwith down the chimney crawled, a big load on his back. "Ah, yes; this is the place," he said, as he reached the floor below And peered out through the fire-place, shedding forth its cheerful glow; A moment's pause, then out he crawled and glanced around the room, His kindly eyes a-straining as they pierced the corner's gloom. Then noiselessly he started to unload his big "valise" And fill one pair of stockings dangling from the mantelpiece. Guess I'll sit down in this rocker till I get them stockin's stuffed— This he muttered softly to himself as o'er his work he puffed.

He suited action to his words, with a soft relieving sigh, When suddenly from behind him there arose a frightened cry. He gasped and started nervously, then looked behind the chair. Where crouched our friend Tommy, peering out with bristling hair. "Hal hal my lad," cried Santa, as he quickly seized the spy; "I've caught you. Come along with me. I'll take you where No more such tricks as these, my boy—to Kringle-land you'll go." And off, up through the chimney out into the flying snow He marched poor frightened Tommy, placed him in the "boggan's art, Set the flying wings in motion—off then flew the novel craft.

O'er the housetops swiftly speeding, soon upon the inclined sheet, Whence it started on and upward—how poor Tommy's heart did beat! Santa kept the spindle going, winding in each yard a slack; Up, still upward the toboggan slid along the icy track. Now, at last, they've reached the summit of the long extended slide, And as Tommy looked back downward, to grave Santa Claus he cried: "Oh, take me back, please, Santy; I won't do it any more!" But Kris sternly shook his knowing head. "I've heard that tale before." Then poor Tommy sobbed aloud in bitter grief. "Won't I ever get back, Santy, to my home!" A silence brief Followed close upon this question. Then with quickly-filling eyes

Santa turned his head and answered 'mid a-many heavy sighs: "You'll have to stay here now, my boy. According to the law Of Kringle-land, all captured spies, with hammer, bit, and saw, Must enter in our service, making toys and other things. And never leave our workshop till the bell of Doomsday rings." Then he led the moaning Tommy toward a building near his home— A vast, artistic structure, surmounted by a massive dome. A sound of noisy buzz-saws, humming shafts, and whirring wheels Came from within, commingling with the clash of various steels.

Soon the much bewildered Tommy, led by Santa, stood within The great Kris Kringle factory 'mid its constant deafening din. A sight so strange and wonderful here met his wond'ring eyes, It nearly took his breath away so great was his surprise; A throng of little workmen odd, no bigger than himself, Were busy making knick-knacks, piling high each spacious shelf. With unnumbered hosts of playthings fit for children great and small— Such an endless store of treasures figures'd fall to count them all. Dressed like the elder Santa were these busy little men, Who plied their tools so deftly, 'though their years ranged under ten.

Silently was Tommy wond'ring who they were and whence they came, When the voice of Santa roused him, gently calling him by name. "Tommy, now I'm going to leave you. Here forever you must stay With these busy little workmen, toiling on from day to day. Once they, too, lived where you came from—down on earth in native state Till they spied an old Kris Kringle, and were caught and met this fate." Old Kris departed—left behind the hopeless lad, Nevermore to welcome Christmas with a heart so light and glad— Nevermore to greet his parents like all other earthly boys; Eternally in Kringle-land to whittle out new Christmas toys.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,— For the last time in 1895 have I the pleasure of addressing you. My letter will be but brief, as it is principally intended to inform you that I have secured an assistant in the person of Ada Armand, an old and well-known contributor to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, who will in future take full charge of the Puzzle Department. Miss Armand has not competed for prizes for some time, but has shown her continued interest by an occasional contribution. I feel sure that she will do all in her power to make our Puzzle Column a success. All puzzlers will please send their letters direct to Miss Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont., and they will be promptly attended to. Puzzles and answers should reach that office not later than the 15th of the month when meant for insertion in the first issue, and not later than the 3rd when for the second issue.

I am delighted to greet again our old friends, Lily Day and Irene M. Craig, and I trust they have come to stay.

Letters acknowledging receipt of prizes have been received from almost all the winners, who profess themselves much pleased with them.

Hoping that the New Year may be a pleasant and profitable one to all the members of our circle, which I trust will be a large one, and wishing all our readers the season's choicest blessings,

Your loving— UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

1—PHONETIC CHARADE.

There are some PRIME FINAL women, And some women who FINAL PRIME; And some PRIME who FINAL evil And make this world sublime.

Such PRIME who FINAL evil Will make this old world good; And many could I now COMPLETE, If only I just would.

A. P. HAMPTON.

2—CHARADE.

All around us PRIMAL where, Christmas signs are springing; Floating on the frozen air, Merry bells are ringing.

Boys and girls, with ruddy cheeks, Sliding on the ice, Tell us in about two weeks— Well—something pretty nice.

TOTAL now anticipates Coming Christmas cheer, While Uncle Tom in patience waits From his friends to hear.

But deserted is the Dom, Cousins gone to Texas; I at last wish Uncle Tom A Merry, Merry Xmas.

C. S. EDWARDS.

3—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 3, 3, 7 is sharp; My 4, 3, 3, 7 is part of the body; My 1, 2, 6, 9 is a tour; My 9, 8, 7, 12 is a small horse; My 5, 10, 12 is a small coasting vessel; My 11, 8, 4, 5 is a lake; My WHOLE is a place in India.

S. McRAE.

4—TRANSPOSITION.

I've been saying all this '95 that to pass again I'd try, And the spring and summer have flown—would I still the summer let go by! No; therefore this venture'll be something, if intended no more than to say That I've not forgotten you, cousins, though I've been so long away. But I've come back FIRST and hope to see many others, too, return, The old race LAST, oh! let us see if we can't, like her, be firm.

LILY DAY.

5—WHEEL PUZZLE.

DIAGRAM.



Rim:—Thin skin. Spokes (words of four letter):— 1 to 9—base; 2 " 9—like ebony; 3 " 9—principal; 4 " 9—the name of many kinds of pulse; 5 " 9—moisture falling in drops; 6 " 9—soon; 7 " 9—mid-day; 8 " 9—to gain by labor.

IRENE M. CRAIG.

Answers to Puzzles in November 15th Issue.

1—P I T H I D E A T E A R P H A R P

2—Heron, hero, her, he. 3—Cur-few.

4—Concise is to beauty what paint is to nature; it is not only needless, but it impairs what it would improve. —Pope.

SOLVERS.

Chris. McKenzie, Jos. Umbach, Bertha Jackson, Mary C. Clazie. Some of these were omitted last issue.

SOLVERS OF NOV. 15TH PUZZLES. Clara Robinson; Mary C. Clazie.

The Editor's Baby.

Robin was my first child; and my paternal pride was such that I occasionally took charge of him in the absence of his nurse. My pride in the boy continued until he began to crawl about. Then I objected to so much movement in my study; but Maggie, my wife, told me a little life could, with advantage, be introduced into the pages of the review I edited—an old established publication on which I had been all my life, having worked my way from the position of "devil" to that of editor; and Robin did indeed sometimes make my language more vigorous.

One day I was writing a review of a story, and was so occupied that I did not notice the lapse of time; and when my wife entered and asked what I had done with Robin, I stared in astonishment.

"Robin!" I roared. "Go away, woman, and don't intrude."

"No, but, John, do listen! I want Robin!"

"Well, he isn't here. He has not been in the room this morning."

"You are talking nonsense!" she said quietly. "I put him in here two hours ago, and told him not to make a noise. What have you done with him?"

I was engaged with the story I was reviewing, and my thoughts were a blank.

"Done with him?" I asked vaguely. "Good heavens, do you see him anywhere? Is he in the room? I tell you I have not seen the child all the morning."

For answer Maggie began to cry and wring her hands.

"Oh, Robin, Robin! He is lost! What shall I do! It is all your fault, John; you should have looked after him!"

The boy was certainly not in the study; and Maggie's distress caused me some anxiety. I rose hastily.

"He is not here, certainly; but he may be in the nursery. Go and look for him there."

"He is not there!" Maggie sobbed. "The rooms have all been thoroughly searched, but the front door has been open the whole morning. He must have crept into the street. He is lost—run over—killed!" she gasped; and at her words the instinct of the father overcame that of the editor.

Robin run over—killed! A vision came before me of my little son, with his merry blue eyes, his tousled yellow hair, his little dimpled limbs, his tottering feet. Oh, Heaven—killed! The perspiration broke out on my forehead, and I staggered to the door.

"I will find him!" I said hoarsely. "He could not come to any harm; he can't have gone far. Don't cry, Maggie; I'll bring him back safely!"

I snatched up my hat and hurried down the passage, nearly colliding at the front door with Roberts, the sub-editor, and his wife.

Roberts himself was very pale.

"Is—have you—Robin at home?" he stammered.

"No," I shouted; "we've lost him! Do you know—"

I stopped then, for Mrs. Roberts had begun to cry, and I could not finish the sentence.

"I think you will find him at the police station," Roberts said quietly. "My wife will sit with Mrs. Hendry while we go."

There was something in his tone which kept me from running in to tell Maggie that Robin was all right.

"You will go in and tell her?" I whispered to Mrs. Roberts; and she followed my "sub," down the street.

When we were out of sight of the house, I clutched his arm.

"What is it? Is he hurt? Tell me the worst."

"It is Robin," he said hoarsely. "They sent to the office just now for you. They have taken him to the police station."

"Dead?" I asked.

"He couldn't have felt anything, dear little chap!" Roberts said.

He was quite upset; but I did not wonder at that, for, having no child of his own, he had always made much of Robin.

"It was a carriage-accident," he continued. "I passed just after it happened. They were picking him up; I saw the yellow curls, but had no thought of Robin, and, being in a hurry, I couldn't stop. They told me he was dead. And just now McBride sent to say that they had taken the little chap to the station, and that they thought it was Mr. Hendry's boy! I didn't wait for particulars—just hurried off to you."

I walked beside Roberts, my feet keeping time to the words "Robin killed—Robin killed!" His blue eyes closed! Oh, Robin! I knew then how I loved the boy.

And his mother! But I could not think of her. I walked as if in a dream, and Roberts did not break the silence.

It was a long way to the police station; and when I reached the door some men were posting a bill on the notice-board outside.

"BODY FOUND."

"Boy, about two years old; blue eyes, curly yellow hair." I could not read more, and staggered forward. McBride met me in the passage.

"Ay, Mr. Hendry! Step into that room, sir. They brought him in an hour ago, but we couldn't tell he was yours. You'll find him in there, sir; and I'll be with you in a minute."

The brisk tones jarred on me, and I hesitated before entering the room to which McBride pointed. Then, summoning all my resolution, I opened the door.

A glance was sufficient to show me Robin was there, and Roberts linked his arm in mine and led me forward to the table. It was in a corner of the room, and the boy was lying on a folded coat, his head raised on another. I blessed the kind heart that spared me the sight of Robin stretched out for the grave. There was nothing to indicate that he was dead—no scar or shattered limb. His cheeks were rosy, and I could almost have believed that the breath was coming through his parted lips. I could not see clearly, for my eyes were blinded over to the window, unable to gaze on the child he loved.

His grief touched me, but I knew that Roberts had gone over to the window, and I had no part in it. My brain seemed to be bursting with the thought that my little Robin was dead. Seeing him there, I could not believe he was really dead; but I thanked Heaven for having preserved his little hands for his mother's eyes. He lay as if in slumber, his little hands closed, a smile on his lips. The wind came in at the open window and stirred the curls on his forehead, and it seemed to be his own breath that caused the lace on his pinafore to flutter.

I stooped to kiss him, and, dazed as I was, I remembered how I had stooped over his cot in the same manner that very

morning. A quiver passed through the baby-limbs, the blue eyes unclosed, the sweet lips smiled, and—oh, Heaven, above the throbbing of my pulses I heard Robin's voice—

"Daddy's come for Yobbin!"

Then I heard no more. The light failed, and I fell forward in a swoon.

When consciousness returned, Robin was sitting on the floor beside me patting my face, and Roberts was bending over me transfixed by a great happiness, while I heard McBride's voice say:

"You see, sir, the child that was killed was brought in at the same time as this little fellow, and the man I sent to the office didn't seem rightly to understand which was Mr. Hendry's. I had no idea Mr. Hendry didn't know his boy was safe, or I would have broken it to him. I'll just explain when he comes to."

I needed no explanation, however. It was enough to know that Robin was alive and beside me.

McBride let us out through a private door, and as I passed a stretcher on which lay a little form, I clasped my boy closely, with a prayer for the unknown hearts made suddenly desolate.

When I placed Robin, rosy and laughing, in his mother's arms, the tears I had not shed for sorrow fell at the sight of her joy.

—Elsie Charles Sumner.

Watching for the New Year.

A funny little maiden who had heard her mother say that in the night at twelve o'clock the old year went away, concluded not to go to sleep, and she, perhaps, might be the very first in all the world the baby year to see.

She laid a plan out in her mind, what would be best to do. And thought she'd try to count the stars that lined the whole sky through;

And that would keep her broad awake, for fear of skipping some.

And then when she had finished quite, the little year might come.

She watched them twinkling as they shone through the window near her bed.

And wondered how God's arm could reach to light them all overhead;

And if the moon their mother was, and when she went away, if some of them (the tiniest) were not afraid to stay.

It tired her head to count and count, and see so many there. The while she listened breathlessly for voices in the air; But not a sound disturbed the night, no pinions floated by, And yet (how strange it was so still) the glad New Year was nigh.

"Good-night, dear year," the darling said: "Oh happy year, good-night; I think I'll close my eyes just once to rest them for the light." And then—if someone breathed a sigh, so softly sleeping there, Perhaps it was the little maid, perhaps it was the year!

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A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

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ONE of the best equipped farms in Ontario for sale, now occupied by Mr. John I. Hobson. This farm comprises 315 acres, more or less. Splendid buildings, finely fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. Close to Mosborough Station, Post Office, and Church. If desired, a large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. For further particulars apply to

John I. Hobson, MOSBORO, ONTARIO.

HORACE N. CROSSLEY, PROPRIETOR OF THE SANDY BAY STOCK FARM, Importer and breeder of SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.



The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR. The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II, 12835, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. Hackney, Fireworks No. 3602, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, ROSSEAU, Muskoka. 10-y-om

MUST BE SOLD



A few Imported Mares in foal to Grandeur. Also a promising yearling Hackney Colt. They will be sold very cheap.

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Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires. Having rented one of my farms, I will sell at very much reduced prices five young cows due to calve Sept. to Dec., 40 ewes, one to four years old; my (imp.) Bradburn stock ram (first prize winner in England); 16 yearling rams and a choice lot of lambs; four sows, due to farrow in Sept. and Oct.; one boar, 12 months old; and six litters of spring pigs. All registered. 15-y-om W. C. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn. C. T. R.



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Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred cows. Catalogue now in printer's hands. Send for one. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT. 11-y-om

FOR SALE. Seven Shorthorn Bulls

fit for service, including a large Red Bull, about 21 months, from Imp. Roan Princess, and sired by the same bull as the 1st prize yearling which was awarded the sweepstakes of all ages at Toronto in 1895. J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont. 6-om

NOTICE.

A dispatch from Atlanta, where the great Southern Exposition is being held, announces that the "grand prize" or "gold medal" had been awarded to the German Kali Works whose advertisement appears elsewhere in the ADVOCATE, for their display of mineral salts from the famous potash mines of Stassfurt, Germany. With characteristic German thoroughness, the requirements of the different kinds of crops have been carefully studied, and elaborate directions for each have been prepared and published by the German Kali Works. In the cotton and orange growing sections the potash fertilizers are being used with extraordinary effectiveness—largely as a result of the excellent display made by the company at the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, on which occasion the company carried off the "highest award." Now they have added the "gold medal" at Atlanta to their list of trophies, and have every reason to expect an immense increase in the Southern demand for their product.

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To any of our subscribers furnishing the required number of names we will send per mail or express, as most convenient, the following premiums, charges prepaid on all except Animals:



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To the Farmer's Advocate:—
DEAR SIR,—I received your watch as a premium, and it has given entire satisfaction in every way. I will always endeavor to further the interests of your paper by sending a few names now and again.
Yours truly,
JACOB STOLTZ.
NEW DUNDEE, October 23rd, 1894.

Editor of the Farmer's Advocate, London:—
DEAR SIR,—The watch which you sent me for getting subscribers for your paper has given entire satisfaction, being an excellent time-keeper. I will try to get you some more subscribers.
Yours truly,
W. C. WILSON.
EAST ORO, ONT., October 23rd, 1894.

To the William Weld Co.:—
DEAR SIR,—I received your letter the 23rd inst.; also, the watch came to me in good order, and I am very much pleased with it. I am endeavoring to get more subscribers for the ADVOCATE, but almost every farmer takes it around here.
Yours truly,
JOHN LONGMORE.
CHATHAM, November 26th, 1894.

Either watch, with chain and charm, will be given to any subscriber sending us the names of three new yearly paid-up subscribers.

To find the size of ring required, take a narrow strip of paper that will draw tightly around the finger, forward same to us, and we will assure you a perfect fit.

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- No. 6—Price, \$3.50. 2 Garnets, 5 Pearls. 5 New Subscribers.
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To any subscriber sending us the name of one new yearly paid-up subscriber we will give any one of the following premiums:

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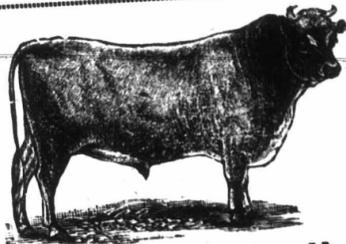
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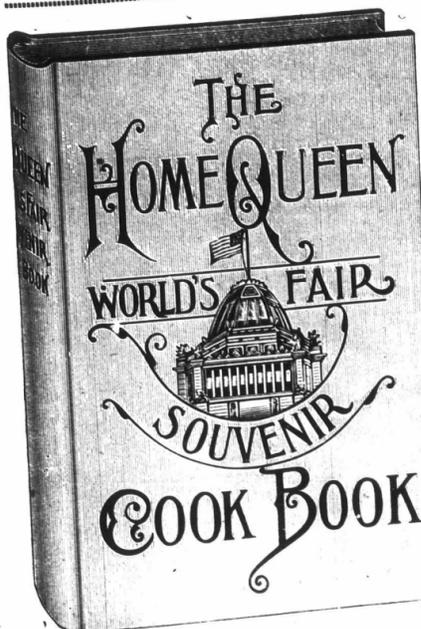
FOR SENDING us the names of 3 new yearly paid-up subscribers we will give free, 12 months' subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



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For sixty new yearly paid-up subscribers, or thirty new subscribers and \$20 additional cash. Sire, Carlo of Glen Duart 15037; dam, Mina of Arklan 60221. This is a great opportunity to get a choice animal easy.



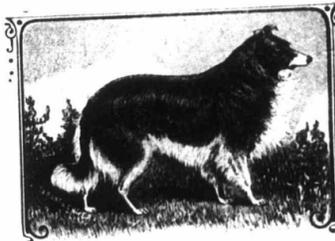
An Extraordinary Offer.

BELOW is given a brief outline of the contents of this handsomely illustrated Cook Book. See page 140, November 1st issue.

- Food and Health.
- Foods in General.
- Table Etiquette.
- Morning Meal.
- Mid-day Meal.
- Evening Meal.
- Party Suppers.
- How to Carve.
- Selecting Meats.
- Soups.
- Fish.
- Shell-fish.
- Meats.
- Sauces for Meats.
- Poultry and Game.
- Pickles.
- Sweet Pickles.
- Vegetables.
- Butter and Cheese.
- Eggs and Omelets.
- Salads.
- Bread.
- Biscuits, Rolls, etc.
- Waffles and Griddle Cakes.
- Unleavened Bread.
- Grains and Mushes.
- Cake.
- Layer Cake.
- Filling for Layer Cake.
- Frosting and Icing.
- Cookies and Jumbles.
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- Custards and Creams.
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OF DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Four young Bulls, all reds, descendants of 2nd Fair Maid of Hullett—9047—, with a record of 52 lbs. of milk and 2.54 lbs. butter in one day. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londresboro, Ont. 13-y-om

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GEO. DOWNEY & BRO., CASTLEBERG, ONT.

breeders of SHORTHORN CATTLE and COTSWOLD SHEEP. A few very choice young rams for sale at low prices. No. 1 breeding and fine quality. Stock guaranteed to be as described. St. Bolton, C. P. R.; Palgrave, G. T. R. 22-2-y-o

For Sale!—A very fine four-year imported Shorthorn bull, Sirius—15281—, bred by Wm. Duthie, Scotland, and got by the great stock bull, Leonidas—59260—. This bull is of first-class breeding, and No. 1 quality, deep roan in color, and will be sold at a bargain. A. F. MCGILL, Hillsburg. 22-2-4-o

SHORTHORNS.

I have FOR SALE two Shorthorn heifers and two bull calves of fine breeding, fine colors, fine form and carriage, in fine condition, at fine out prices. Also one or two cows. D. ALEXANDER, BRIDEN, Lambton Co., Ont. 5-y-o



MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Have you the blood of the great butter cows, De K's 2nd, Empress Josephine 3rd, Mechthilde and Pauline Paul, in your herd? If not, why not! The demand for this blood exceeds the supply. Speak at once if you want some of it. 11-y-om G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

GEM HOLSTEIN HERD

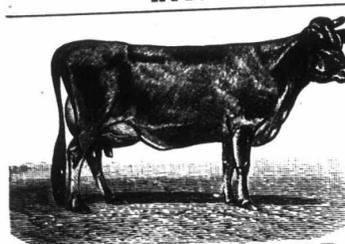
6 MONTHS' CREDIT GIVEN. BULLS, all Registered Holsteins; quality the best, and fit to head any herd; we have them all ages. Write for particulars to HELLIS BROTHERS, BEDFORD PARK P.O., ONT. 7-y-om

HOLSTEINS!

WE now offer young stock that have won prizes, and calves from our show herd, from one month to one year old, whose dams have large records—any age or sex—FOR SALE, at very low prices to quick buyers. Also some Poland-China Pigs, 1 and 6 months old; same quality (the best). A. & G. RICE, Brookbank Stock Farms, CURRIE'S CROSSING, Oxford Co., Ont. 18-y-om

FOR SALE Jersey Heifer Calves

We offer a number of beautiful heifer calves from 1 to 3 1/2 months old; all bred from our best cows, whose average the past year has been 33 lbs. of butter each, and sired by the richly-bred bull, Canada's Hero, whose dam gave 19 lbs. 5 oz. of butter in 7 days. Come and see them, or write for W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont. 22-2-d-om



JERSEYS FOR SALE.

On account of shortness of winter feed, I will sell cheap the following registered Jerseys—handsome and richly bred: Three young Cows in calf; 5 Heifers in calf; 4 Heifer Calves; 1 Bull Calf. Also, 3 young Cows and 3 Heifers in calf, high grade. Jerseys from deep milking and rich butter strains. Come or write. Also 5 young Berkshire Boars fit for use. J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont. R. R. Station, Brampton, G. T. R., and C. P. R. 8-y-om

WILLOW GROVE HERD OF JERSEYS.

Sweepstake herd of 1894. Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred dams of St. Lambert, St. Heller, and Signel strains. Young of splendid individuality always for sale; also Plymouth Fowls. Eggs, \$1.00 per sitting. Highfield St., G. T. R. J. H. SMITH & SON. 6-2-y-om

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DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



WE have now on hand for private sale, choice stock of pure-bred AYRSHIRE and GUERNSEY CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, and IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE. At our recent annual auction sale we disposed of a lot of our surplus stock, consequently we are in better shape to attend to the requirements of our correspondents.

We are preparing for publication a permanent stock catalogue, which, when ready, we shall be pleased to mail to all applicants. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 9-y-om

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Proprietor.
T. D. McCALLUM, Manager, Danville, Que.

MAPLE GROVE
Ayrshire Stock Farm.



R. G. STEACY,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER. LYN, ONT.

Largest importer in United States and Canada of the most noted milk, butter and Prize Record Ayrshires procurable in Scotland. Head of herd is Carlyle Lessnessock, whose grand-dam was never defeated in a milking contest in England and Scotland, competing against all other dairy herds for years in succession, and awarded other prizes in gold medals, cups and money than any Ayrshire ever exhibited. With the imported females of noted individual records, I am in a position to offer none but performers, at reasonable prices. Do not fail seeing my stock at all leading exhibitions this fall. Registered Rough-coated Scotch Collies from imported stock for sale. 16-2-y-o

The Alpha De Laval
Cream Separators.

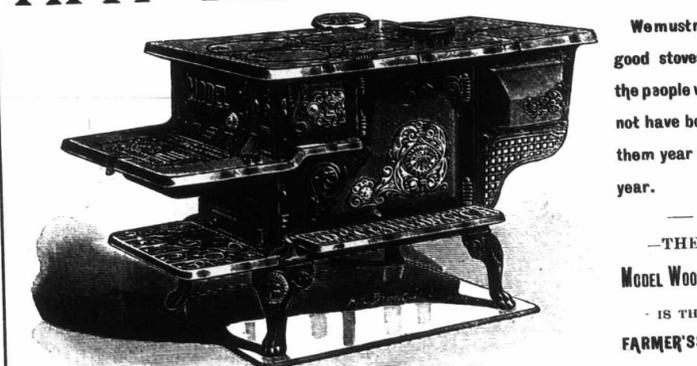


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THE McCLARY MFG. CO.
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For Sale.

JERSEY BULL, "RIOTER'S JUPITER"
Two yrs. old; Solid Dark Fawn, Blk. Points.

Sire, Liliun's Rioter, 1st prize Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Gananoque, 1895. Headed 1st prize Herd, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, 1895. Took Silver Medal, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, 1895. His dam makes 17 1/2 lbs. butter a week, milks 20 quarts a day, and never goes dry.

Dam of Rioter's Jupiter is a daughter of Lulu Delle, 1st prize and Silver Medal over all Canada. In my 1st prize Herd at Toronto and London. Was one of my three at London, winning Silver Tea Set, for three Best Dairy Cows. Price of Rioter's Jupiter, \$125.00. Also, two bull calves, 5 and 6 months, grandsons of my famous prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 26 1/2 lbs. butter a week. Two bull calves, 3 and 4 months, g. g. sons of Massena, 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year.

MRS. E. M. JONES,
8-y-om Box 324, BROCKVILLE, Ont., CAN.

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Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada; bred closely to the great dairy cow at Chicago, also the famous two-year-old. Sires of both were sold from this herd. Also Welsh Blood Ponies for ladies' and children's driving. Stock for sale always on hand. GEO. SMITH & SON, Grimsby, Ontario. 3-y-om

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— ADDRESS —
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OSAGE AVENUE, SIMCOE, P. O.,
Breeder of Choice Jerseys, Berkshire Swine, and Scotch Collie Dogs. 6-2-y-o
Correspondence solicited.

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ROBERT REESOR, LOCUST HILL, ONT.—
Choice Jerseys for sale at all times; grand individuals of the St. Lambert and St. Heller strains. Locust Hill is 20 miles from Toronto, on C. P. R. 6-2-y-o

ATTENTION!

—SPECIAL SALE OF—
REGISTERED JERSEYS
Month December. Carload of young cows in calf, and heifers; good colors; well bred. Carload of choice Jersey grades. No room, and will sell cheap. Come and see or write. Address, E. PHELPS BALL, Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q. 17-y-o

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

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Pres. Morton's famous butter cow Bienfaitrice 4th, heads the herd. Address: SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P. Q. 17-y-o

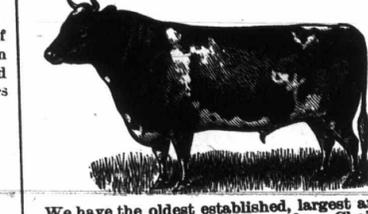
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OF PRIZES WON AT LEADING FAIRS BY
Ingleside Herefords.
Special offerings for next thirty days. Choice young bulls.

YORKSHIRE and TAMWORTH SWINE.

Fall litters at bargains.
H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm,
Satisfaction guaranteed. COMPTON, QUE. 17-y-om

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES



We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS,** Petite Cote, Montreal, P. Q. 8-2-y-o

DANIEL DRUMMOND

BURNSIDE FARM,
Petite Cote, P. Q.
BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
16-2-y-om

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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

JAS. McCORMICK & SON,

ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-o



HAVE NOW 3 Young Ayrshire Bulls,

ON HAND
1 2 and 3 years old, respectively; all prize-winners; the 3-year-old having won 1st at leading exhibitions. Write: **MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS,** Howick, Que. 19-y-om

AYRSHIRES - AND - YORKSHIRES.

The largest herd in the Province of Quebec; selected from deep-milking strains. Also choice Yorkshires. Orders booked for young pigs. **W. F. & J. A. STEPHEN,** Trout River, Que.

Ayrshires!

PURE-BRED, of different ages, and both sex. No inferior animals. Write for particulars. **A. McCallum & Son,** Spruce Hill Dairy Farm, DANVILLE, QUE. 22-y-o

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



I have on hand the best young Clydesdale Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Emory, Lord Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities. My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable.

SHROPSHIRE.

Orders can now be booked for Shearing Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also Rams and Ewes of this year's importation.



SHORTHORNS!
CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT —AND— VICE CONSUL



ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.

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MEADOWSIDE FARM,
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Breeders of high-class Ayrshires, choice Berkshires, and Shropshire Sheep. Young stock always for sale, at reasonable prices. Our Ayrshire herd is the largest and oldest in Canada. Write for prices. Parties met at Queen's Hotel, Carleton. 20-y-o

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Our importation of show sheep has arrived in good form. This addition to our splendid lot of home-bred shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, enables us to offer such a variety of good animals and at such prices that we can suit any person. Write for particulars, or come and see.

JOHN MILLER & SONS,
Brougham, 12-2-y-om Ontario.

C. & E. WOOD,
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Breeders of high-class LEICESTER SHEEP AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock for sale at prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. 10 2-y-o-r



THE GLEN STOCK FARM
Shropshires

We will sell at moderate prices a number of Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, also a choice lot of yearlings and two-year-old Ewes and Ewe Lambs. Our herd of Ayrshires are in splendid form, and parties in need of young stock of either sex will do well to see what we have to offer before purchasing elsewhere.

WHITESIDE BROS.,
INNERKIP, ONT.
7-y-om

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

A choice lot of young pigs from four weeks to six months old, including boars fit for service and sows ready to mate. Prices to suit times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont.** 11-y-o

Specialty of **Large White Yorkshire Swine.**



Over 250 pigs of different ages on hand of the most desirable type. Quality of stock guaranteed as described. All stock delivered free of express charges. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.** 3-y-om

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap, and guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. **FLETCHER BROTHERS,** Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville St'n, C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

KEYSTONE Dehorning Clippers!

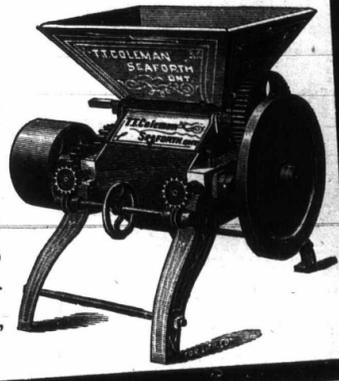
MANY young men are making money at this time of the year by going from farm to farm making a business of dehorning cattle. The prices charged for this work range from 8c. to 12c. per head, according to the number dehorned at one time. We sell the well-known Keystone Dehorning Clippers for only \$10 Ten Dollars. These Clippers do the work perfectly, and do it easily. They are powerful articles, never failing in their work. They are made of a fine quality of malleable iron, and the blades of the finest steel and of the special temper required for this work. Total weight of a pair of Dehorning Clippers is about 17 1/2 lbs. Our price is \$10 per pair, and we pay the freight charges to any station in Ontario. Our terms are cash-with-the-order. We ship the same day the order is received. Send money in Registered Letter or Post Office Order to Mail Order Department of

STANLEY MILLS & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

2-y-om

THE MODEL GRAIN CRUSHER.

"It is now the season for purchasing Root Pulpers, Grain Crushers, Straw and Ensilage Cutters, and Tread Powers. We have the finest. Get prices from your local agent, or write direct to The Estate of T. T. Coleman, Seaforth, Ontario, Canada."



Use:- Queenston :- Cement

FOR BUILDING CONCRETE OR OTHER WALLS, Cisterns, Stable Floors, Hog Troughs, &c.

Write for Prices and Particulars. When parties use our goods, when necessary we will send a skilled man, at our own cost, to give instructions how to build. FARMERS can thus build their walls and save half the cost.

ISAAC USHER & SONS,
THOROLD, ONT.

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

We take pleasure in offering to the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A Saw to cut fast must hold a keen cutting edge. This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These Saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any Saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a Saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cts. per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws.

20-d-om



MANUFACTURED ONLY BY **SHURLY & DIETRICH, CALT, ONT.**

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

French-Canadian cattle shown by C. E. Colburn, of New York (twelve in number, headed by the aged bull, Belvin 2nd), constituted a feature of the great Southern Show at Atlanta.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, reports: "The herd is in splendid form, though, perhaps, scarcely in such good flesh as formerly, in consequence of scarcity of pasture during the past summer and fall. Our young things are growing and improving as rapidly as we have ever had them do. The young bulls are developing amazingly in size, shape and quality. We think them the best lot we have had since 1880, if not the best we have ever had. We have two wonderful white ones—big, sappy, wealthy, fleshy fellows. Of the whole seventeen we had not a cull nor a loss. We have very recently shipped a royally good roan (Duchess of Glo'ston) bull calf to Mr. Charles Froeston, of Meaford, Ont., so that we have now sixteen left—all ready for service within a short time. Indian Brave, the Toronto prize-winner, is developing exceedingly well. The yearling (past), Indian March, is also surpassing our most sanguine expectations. Our heifers are fully equal to the bulls."

H. & W. D. SMITH, HAY, ONT.

A representative of the ADVOCATE some time since called on Messrs. H. & W. D. Smith, Hay, Ont. On looking over the Shorthorn herd we found them in good, thrifty condition. The cows and heifers were still running on the pastures, and were in good trim to go into winter quarters. A number of fine young bulls and heifers were seen in the stables, which indicated that their sire, Abbottford, was a valuable breeder. Abbottford is a grand young two-year-old; deep roan, of splendid style and good finish. A sweetstakes winner at London the past season, and other fairs. He is from the imported cow Village Blossom, and of rich breeding on the sire's side.

ENGLISH FAT STOCK SHOW NOTES.

The fat stock shows commenced for the season at Norwich. The entries were somewhat under the average, but there was a very creditable display of cattle and sheep. The champion prize was awarded to a cross-bred (Red Poll sire, Shorthorn dam) exhibited by Mr. J. J. Colman, and bred by Mr. Clare Sewell Head. Mr. John Wortley's two-year-old and ten-month-old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. W. Barney, was reserve. H. R. H. Duke of York was awarded the special prize for the best specimen of the Red Polled breed, the winning animal being a steer bred by Mr. J. Hammond. In the sheep department the championship went to Lord Ellesmere's Suffolk wethers; Mr. Colman's Southdown's obtaining the special prize for the best lambs.

At the Smithfield Show the Queen, with a Shorthorn heifer, won the champion plate, gold medal, and challenge cup for best animal exhibited.

Toronto Horse Market.

There is no feature of interest in this market; the sales of horses are poor, and only second grade on offer. There is an enquiry for good drivers, and one or two delivery horses. At a recent sale of fine trotting stock in New York, 81 head brought \$10,975. At the sale of yearlings from the Foxhill and Chesterbrook studs, 30 head brought a total of \$3,750. Zembis, a brown mare with a mark of \$13, by King Almont ex Minnie Helen, fetched \$3,600.

NOTICES.

In another column our readers will note that Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mosboro, Ont. (the death of whose only son was mentioned in our last issue), has now offered his splendid farm of 315 acres, for sale on very favorable terms. Mosboro is but a few miles from Guelph, and on the main line of the G. T. R. For stock and general agriculture this farm cannot well be surpassed, as might be supposed, for Mr. Hobson ranks among the very best farmers of Ontario. This is the opportunity of a lifetime, and any one in search of a place would do well to communicate with Mr. Hobson at once.

Farmers are finding out that the best ways of making money are to avoid expense, and lower the cost of production, and besides this, do as much as possible within the home. But it is a deplorable fact that farmers' wives and daughters have too much to do in the ordinary method of conducting business. The old plan of doing all the knitting by hand takes up a great deal of unnecessary time in these days of improved machinery. The Dundas Knitting Machine Co. can supply a madras machine that will knit more than a dozen pairs of socks in a single day, and do it well. Think of the tedious hours saved by using such a machine! These machines work with either home-spun or factory yarn. Its use saves money. Write the Company at Dundas, Ont., for particulars.

HOW TO GET "SUNLIGHT" BOOKS.

Send twelve "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros. (Ltd.), 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-covered book, 100 pages. By leaving the ends of the parcel open, it will go for one cent postage. Remember "Sunlight" now sells at six cents per twin bar.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE—of the best type and breeding. Young boars fit for service and sows fit to breed. Can furnish young pigs of all sizes and ages, and No. 1 quality. Can supply pairs not akin.

18-2-y-o **E. DOOL, Hartington, Ont.**

MARYSVILLE STOCK FARM

R. G. MARTIN, Marysville, Ont., breeder of choice Yorkshire and Berkshire swine, Leicester and Shropshire sheep. Young stock of the above always for sale, of the best quality and breeding. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Write for prices and particulars. 18-2-f-o

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The annual meeting of the American Shetland Pony Club will be held Tuesday, December 17th, 7 o'clock p.m., in the Sherman House, Chicago, Illinois. Mortimer Levering, Secretary; L. W. Mitchell, President.

Messrs. Robertson & Ness, Howick, Quebec, write us that they are dissolving partnership after March 1st, 1896. Mr. Robertson has purchased the Pomeroy property of 325 acres, in Compton, and intends to settle there in March next. See their change of advertisement.

The advertisement of Mr. W. C. Shearer, of Bright, in another column, should attract the prompt attention of dairymen who want cows giving an abundance of rich milk. The dams of the Jersey heifers offered have averaged in the past year 333 lbs. of butter each. They are sired by a bull whose dam gave 19 lbs. 5 oz. butter in a week.

Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.: "My flock of Oxford Downs have gone into their winter quarters in good form. My sales have been very good the past season. Sold about 40 show sheep, and over 200 yearling and ram lambs for range purposes to parties in the U. S. To the following gentlemen: George McKerron, Wis.; A. Bardwell, N. Y.; G. J. Campbell, Ohio; J. G. Riner, Ohio; Wilson Neely, Mich.; J. W. Murphy, Mich.; Uriah Privett, Ind.; P. B. Moss, Mont.; H. Struck, Mont.; R. Jones, Wyo.; J. Mahoney, Wyo.; R. Savage, Wyo.; Dr. Deborn, Wyo.; J. Shilvine, Wyo. And the following sales in Canada: Y. B. Morrill and Waldree Hamel, Quebec; R. E. Birdsall, Birdsall, Mr. Rennie, O. A. C. Guelph, six yearlings; five to R. Black, Corwin; four to James Starkey, Arkell. One ram was sent to each of the following: P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man.; Smith Evans, Gourcock; Valentine Dymes, Riberry; Wm. Fry, Sutton; Peter Laundry, Chatsworth; Allan Sherman, Frenella; John Knox, Wacker; Alex. McKee, Teeswater; Alex. Mackenzie, Arch. Cameron, Campbellville; Chas. Rennie, Eden Mills; H. Wharton, Eramosa; H. Humphries, Hastings; Cruston Scott, James Starkey, Arkell; W. J. Laing, Corwin; Stephen Barburn, Nasagaweya; four to D. McCrae, Guelph; two ewes and one ram to Robert McNaught, Barry Sound; one ram to Andrew Elliott, Kelso; John Fawse, Aberfoyle; Wm. Anderson, Guelph; 50 ram lambs to C. Barney, Chicago."

J. M. Guardhouse, Highfield, Ont.: "We have now taken our stock into winter quarters, and are sorry to say they are much thinner than usual, owing to the bareness of pastures. Are offering a number of thirty young heifers, besides two young bulls sired by Imp. Guardsman. Guardsman has only one son in the U. S., and he has won second prize at one of the leading shows. Scottish Pride, the imp. bull calf which we purchased at Mr. D. D. Wilson's, has done well, and grown to be a big, sappy fellow, and has the appearance of being a capital stock bull. It is very gratifying to see in November 1st issue of the ADVOCATE, the account of Mr. Duthie's sale, where six of Scottish Pride's half-brothers brought the grand average of \$102 1/2 each, and also to read that the most remarkable thing of Mr. Duthie's sale was the favor bestowed upon the Uppermill Missie family, as Scottish Pride's dam is Missie 142, the first prize three-year-old cow in Canada last fall. We feel proud of having selected a son of the young champion bull, Pride of the Morning, to lead our herd. I have purchased from Robt. Miller, Esq., Brougham, Ont., the pair of imp. Leicester ewes which were exhibited by him at the shows. They are doing nicely. Have been very successful at the local shows with sheep, winning at four shows 17 first, 9 second and third prizes. Cook, Walton, Wood, Smithfield; James shearing ram to Robt. Wood, Smithfield; James Campbell's Cross, ram lamb; A. Weatherpoon, Woodbridge, ram lamb; John Dalton, Humber, ram lamb; J. J. Porter, Clairville, ram lamb. Enquiries were good, but prices low."

SWINE AT THE BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Upon a recent visit to the Brandon Experimental Farm, we were pleased to find the new piggery completed, and occupied with a pair each of Berkshires, Yorkshires, and prize worths. The building is of frame, sheeted inside and out, and sloping to gutters on each side of the center passage. Opening out behind each pen is a large and nicely fenced exercise yard. The building is roomy, with high ceiling, and well lighted, but was rather too cold and damp. We believe an occasional fire in the feed room would be beneficial for the health and welfare of the pigs. The pure-bred pigs have been selected with considerable care from among leading Ontario herds. From J. E. Brethour's herd, at Burford, comes a very promising young Yorkshire sow; lengthy, deep-sided, good hams, smooth shoulders, good legs, and nice medium head. From the pens of the well-known Berkshire breeders, J. G. Snell & Bro., at Snelgrove, are a nice pair of Berk's; both of fair length, good depth of rib, very good hind quarters, good legs well placed—they appeared a little thick in shoulders. A very handsome Tamworth sow comes from J. Bell, of Amber, Ont. She is long, very deep, level shoulders, full hams, worth and a Yorkshire boar experimental farm; the latter is quite young, but looks as if he would develop into a nice hog; the former had not been thriving since his arrival at the farm. A half-dozen late pigs, grade Yorks, procured near Brandon, will provide Mr. Bedford an opportunity of experimenting a little in feeding, etc., this winter. Adjoining the piggery is the poultry house, which is well stocked with a healthy, thrifty lot of fowls, consisting chiefly of Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. The cattle barns are beginning to fill up again. An Ayrshire bull has recently been added to the herd. A few steers are being put in to fatten under test. Everything here was, as usual, ship-shape, and under the careful management of herdsman John Wickett the stock are all going along very nicely. A new windmill has recently been erected for supplying water to the Superintendent's residence, the lawn and shrubbery. It is an "Ideal" eight-foot wheel, steel tower, put up by the Cockshutt Plow Co., and is giving perfect satisfaction.

How To Use Cottolene

the new shortening, like all other things must be rightly used if you wish the best results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Never put Cottolene in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will pop. Cottolene, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.



DISEASED LUNGS CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."

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D. A. GRAMM, Parkhill, Ont., Importer and breeder of Berkshire Pigs, offers for sale some choice Brood Sows of all ages; also a few grand young Boars fit for service, at prices to suit the times, and young pigs four to eight weeks old, and choice Bronze Turkeys. Write for prices. 21-L-om

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Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Swine. FOR SALE.—Two young bulls of choice breeding, two young Berkshire sows in pig; also a number of young Berkshires and Tamworths, two and three months old; all No. 1 stock. Write for prices. R. REID & CO., - Hintonburg, Ont. 20-2-y-o One mile from Ottawa.

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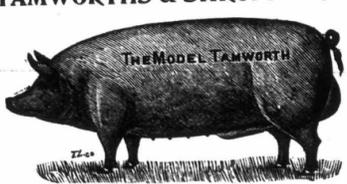
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Our Berkshires made a clean sweep of all the first (11) prizes offered for Berkshires at the late Toronto Industrial Exhibition, including 1st and 2nd prizes for herd of boar and two sows, boar and four of his get, and sow and four of her produce. We now have a fine lot of young pigs for sale from two to three months, also boars and sows about five months old. Write for prices. J. G. SNELL & BRO., Snelgrove, Ont. Brampton and Snelgrove Sts. 2-y-om

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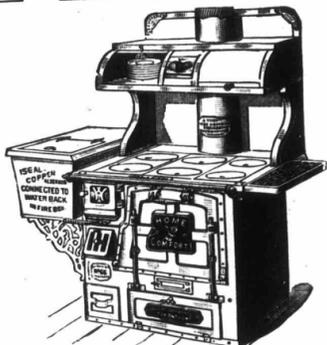
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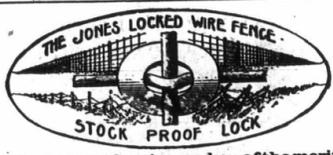
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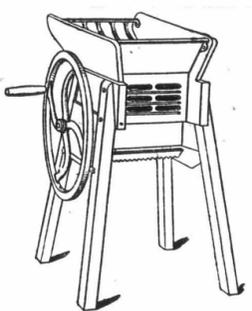
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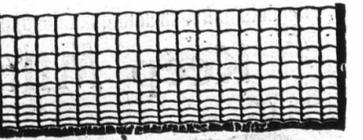
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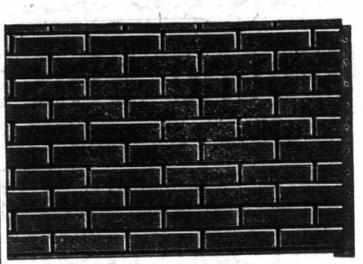


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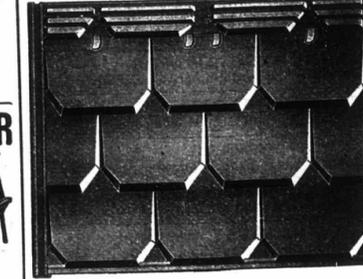
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The H. & A. Clydesdale champion of 1895..... 335
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