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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

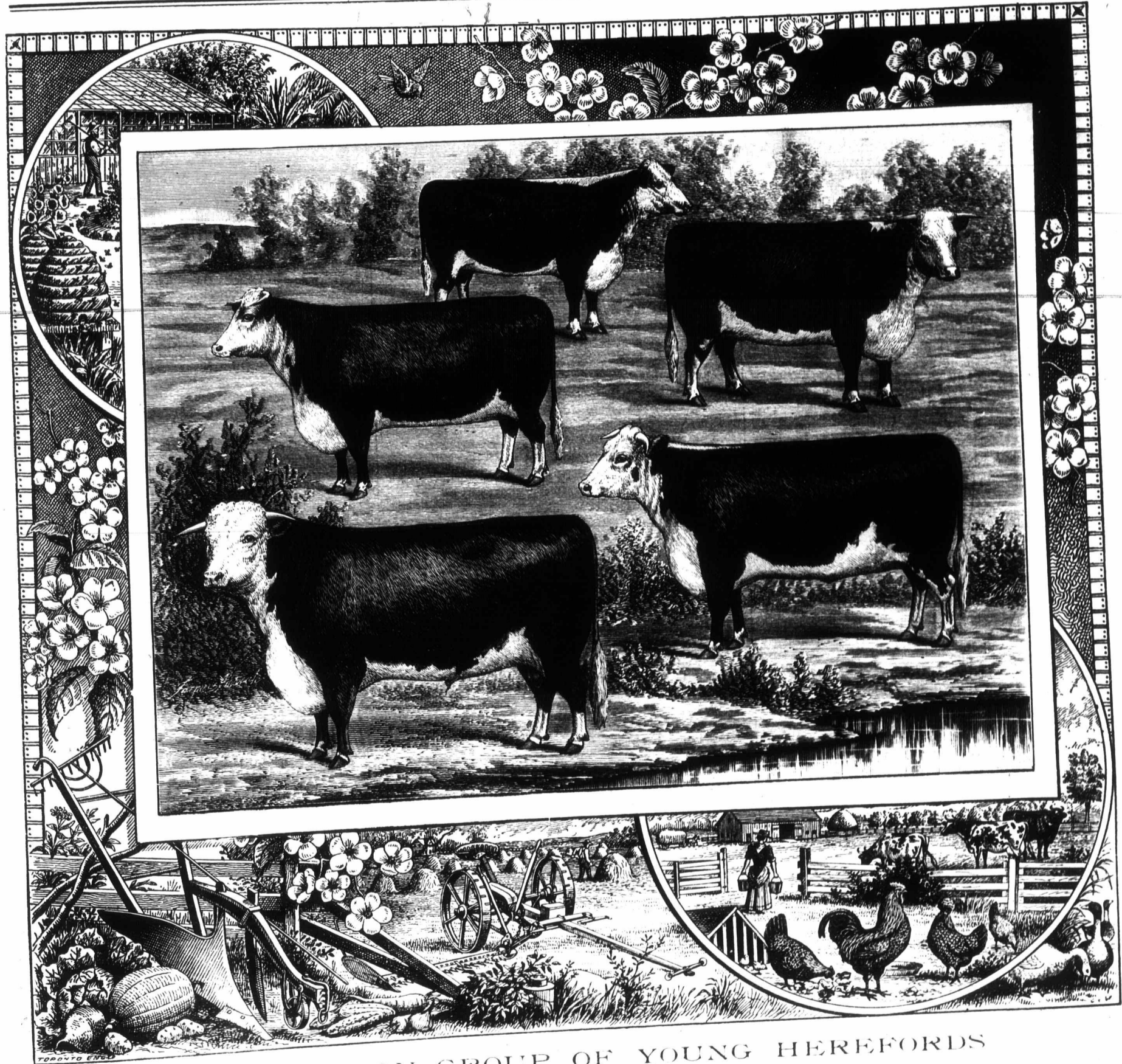
AND HOME MAGAZINE



* 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, "ENGLISIDE 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, Pifeshire, 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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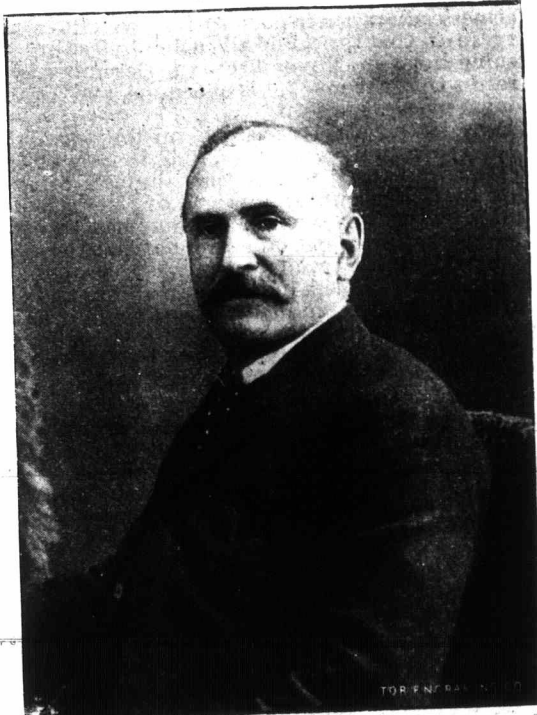
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Clubbing Rates for 1896.

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 Review of the Year from the Standpoint of a Farmer and Breeder.

BY J. C. SNELL.

The approaching close of another year naturally leads the mind to moods of reflection, review and reminiscence. The regular visits of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE have done excellent service in keeping the farmers of the Dominion informed upon current events affecting their special interests. The ADVOCATE has been true to its name in the faithful advocacy of better methods of management of the farm and crops, improvement of the class of stock kept upon the farm, and economy in cost of production and feeding. These are the all-important factors which alone can insure profitable returns from the farm in these close times. Perhaps never in the history of agriculture in Canada has the mission of the agricultural press been more important or its responsibility more serious than at the present time, and it is well that our farm papers speak with no uncertain sound upon the great economic questions which affect the interests and condition of the people in a country so pre-eminently agricultural as ours.

A review of the year from the farmers' standpoint may not be entirely satisfactory. The shadows may appear to have covered a larger space than the sunshine, and yet, as a matter of fact, the excess of sunshine upon a large extent of our country and a lack of dipping clouds in the summer season will probably be charged with the comparative failure to realize the brighter hopes with which we entered upon the year.

The untimely frost of May and the subsequent drouth of the summer were almost unprecedented, and at one time the heart of hope beat low and slow, for the prospect was very gloomy, but a sigh of relief came to many hearts with the welcome showers of July, which, though light, served to save our country from what, thank Providence, we have never had to record—a real failure of our crops.

It is a trite saying, "Things are never so bad that they might not be worse"; and the saying is quite applicable to our present situation. The harvest, on the whole, was better than our expectations. The record of the threshing machine was agreeably disappointing in a majority of cases, and while we shall sadly miss the abundant crop of hay with which we have for many years been blessed, yet those who have read the signs of the times to advantage and have cultivated fodder corn will not feel uneasy about the feed question, while those who were not so wise may find comfort in the lower prices of coarse grains, mill feed and oil cake which at present prevail. The almost holiday-quiet which reigns at the grain elevators along railway lines in old Canada points not only to low prices but also to the significant fact of a great change in the methods of farming as compared with the past. More and more of the grain products of the farm are to be fed on the place, and the farmers are learning the inevitable lesson that to live stock and its products they must look for a living, and for any possible profits in farming.

The old familiar strawstack in the barnyard is this year conspicuous by its absence, and the need of economy in the use of straw is impressed upon us all. The maxim that all the straw on the farm should go through the stables, if not through the animals, will find more votaries this winter than ever before; and by cutting and mixing with a little bran and meal or pulped roots, most of it may be profitably utilized, and we shall no doubt be surprised, when winter is over, how well we have got through on a short supply of feed.

The live stock trade has suffered somewhat from the drouth and consequent shortness of feed, and farmers have been forced to reduce the number of their stock to correspond with the feed supply in sight, a policy which, on the whole, is commendable, for it is unwise to enter upon the winter overstocked; but some, we fear, have been over-timid and have made sacrifices of useful young animals, which with care could be brought safely through, and would grow into money another year. The forcing of so much stock upon the market, much of it in inferior condition, has had the effect of keeping prices for meat, to the farmer, lower than usual, but we may not be surprised if, when this surplus is worked off, we find prices advancing to a very satisfactory standard before spring.

The demand for pure-bred sires in most lines of stock has not fallen off in proportion to the general shrinkage in price of live stock in the markets, but has been fairly active and steady, which is a good indication of the general inclination to improve the quality of stock raised, and this is the only hope of our farmers and feeders for the future. We must learn to act on the knowledge that only well-bred stock will pay a fair return for the feed consumed; and if we are to dispose of our grain through our stock, either in the form of meat or milk, we must see to it that we keep animals that will dispose of the feed to best advantage.

Dairy produce, like most products of the farm, has ruled low in price during the past summer, and some of the farmers engaged in this line may feel that the prospect is not encouraging, but these should not forget that the season has been unusually unfavorable, and that even at the worst the dairy business compares favorably with any other; and that, taking the years as they come and go, the men in this business have been among the most successful of our farmers, having a little money coming in the year round "to keep the pot boiling,"

and improving the condition of their farms by returning to the land the rich supplies of manure which follow the feeding of cows. The farmer has no more sure or constant friend than the well-bred cow which milks the year round and brings him a calf, which, raised on her skimmed milk, grows into money as the days go by.

THOUGHTS FOR THE SWINE BREEDER.

Perhaps no line of stock raising is at the present time more discouraging to the average farmer than that of hogs. The price of pork is abnormally low. With the prices ruling for peas and some other feed, it is not easy to see any money in raising and feeding hogs for pork; but here again we should remember that the market for pork has always been subject to sharp fluctuations, and that a few weeks sometimes makes all the difference between a discouraging prospect and an agreeably surprising advance. Then we should not forget that peas at 60 cents are not the only feed on which hogs may be fattened. With barley at 35 cents a bushel and potatoes at 15 cents a bag there is surely a margin in making pork even at current prices.

It is surprising how slow the average farmer is in catching on to the fact that the most profitable season to make and market pork is in the summer and early fall. The market is almost invariably at its best in September, and yet the great majority of farmers allow their pigs to lose weight rather than gain at that time, and all rush into feeding and fattening hogs in November and December, with the result that the market is overdone, and dealers cut down prices.

There is no class of stock on the farm that increases so rapidly as do pigs, and it may be that with the impetus given to this branch of stock raising by the encouraging prices of the past two or three years an over-production has resulted, though we have no special evidence that the stock on hand is unusually numerous. The probability is that scarcity of feed in the country has induced the marketing of too many at one time in order to shorten stock before winter. The demand for breeding stock is naturally affected more or less by the state of the market for meat, and perhaps in no class of stock is the response more noticeable than in hogs, but there has been a fair demand for sires and hogs, at fairly remunerative prices, and the field of demand is so extensive that breeders have not felt the depression as much as could reasonably be expected. One thing is certain, and that is that hog products are not likely to be long out of demand. It is true the farmers do not eat as much fat pork as they used to, but they cannot well do without a supply of the leaner and more mixed sort now so generally in favor, and the townspeople tire of fresh meat and are glad to change off to a slice of ham or well-cured bacon, and we need not fear that these will not be wanted.

Pork will not go out of fashion. The farmer must have pigs to consume several classes of food that would otherwise be wasted. They make useful scavengers, and turn much comparatively worthless matter into money. One thing we should learn is that in this, as in every other line, *the best will pay the best*, and that we cannot afford to feed a class of hogs that will not put on flesh readily and make a good return for food consumed. The present is an unusually favorable time to improve the quality. Breeders are disposed to meet the times by reducing prices, and a pure-bred pig of either sex at weaning time can now be bought at so moderate a figure that there is hardly any excuse for not taking advantage of the opportunity to get into a good sort. Get a good sort and then use good judgment in breeding to keep up the standard of the demands of the times, and avoid getting overstocked by keeping too many breeding sows. Feed off and market early in the season all that are not promising to be good enough for selling for breeders, and keep fewer breeding sows and better ones.

Taking it all in all, there is much in the retrospect of the year to be thankful for. We have the great blessings of peace and plenty of the necessities of life, with many comforts, and it is well to take a hopeful view of the future, for we generally find that the realization is better than our fears, if not equal to our hopes, and 'tis well that "hope springs eternal in the human breast."

Wishing the staff and the readers of the ADVOCATE a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!
J. C. S.

Notes on European Agriculture.

BY PROF. FAVILLE, OF THE NOVA SCOTIA SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

An investigation of the various systems of agriculture as it exists to-day in all European countries, and a glance at the conditions of fifty years ago, present a slow but gradual change on every side. The intensive systems have taken the place of extensive methods, and throughout all these countries it has been the only remedy for the rapidly increasing population, until to-day there is scarcely a farm west of Austria but what is of such size that it can be properly cultivated in all its parts. Although in Canada extensive farming has always been the rule universally carried out, yet it is plain to be noted that the Canadian farmer is fully realizing the fact that a few acres properly tilled by far exceed in profit a large number of acres improperly cared for; in other words, the systems adopted by European countries present many practical ideas and suggestions of inestimable worth. In all parts of Great Britain and the Eastern countries of the Continent intensive agri-

culture is the keynote, and every available foot of tillable soil is utilized in some way. Perhaps the highest degree of intensive farming practiced in any of these countries is in France and Belgium. Here are found few fences, with well laid out roads, and the lands cultivated to the very sea itself. Grains, grasses, fruits, etc., are all cultivated on the plan of "producing from the smallest tract of land the largest possible crop." Into this method of farming comes the question of proper planting, cultivation, and fertilizing of the land, so that the successful European farmer of to-day must utilize his "brain" as well as his "brawn" in order to make farming reach a paying basis. The Canadian traveller in these countries is at once struck with the many conditions, methods and systems standing out in bold contrast to Canadian agriculture as it now exists. A trip through the farming regions of England and Scotland is indeed interesting. One is enabled to visit the native home of the different breeds of cattle, such as Herefords, Devons, Durhams, Polled Angus, West Highlanders, Ayrshires, etc., observing the land, soil and climate seemingly adapted to these various breeds. It is pleasing to note that Canadian cattle of these breeds that have been tested in Canada and shipped into these sections to be developed for beef are hardier and more easily fattened than the native stock, and it is to be regretted that this industry has been stopped. Prior to this embargo Canadian cattle were shipped to a large extent into Scotland and fattened, at a profit to the British buyer as well as the Canadian seller. The sheep industry in Great Britain has in certain sections, on account of its peculiar and adapted climate, become a paying industry, in spite of the marked competition in its home markets from foreign countries; and as far as sheep breeding as a science is concerned it has no equal. Here, as with cattle, will be found the various breeds adapted to the Lowlands and Highlands, finding the Shropshires, Leicesters, Cheviots, Cotswolds, Southdowns, etc., at home, occupying districts suited to their individual constitutions. Feeding is attended to with great care during the entire year. The sheep are fed, during winter, largely upon roots and grain, and here the balanced ration shows its practical worth. Various methods of breeding have been carried out, and with good results. One of the seeming practical ones has been in vogue upon the farm of the Right Honorable Polworth-Merton, Scotland, where a practice of close breeding is carried on as follows: The herd is of the Leicester breed, and the rams are utilized for one generation and then sold for \$300 to \$500, and in two years are bought again at a reduced price and used with the new generation, and in this way preserving the type or strain of the breed. Thus far this has been attended with paying results, and is only one of many practices among the Scotch and English breeders. Owing to the population it is quite feasible to establish markets in the principal towns in the districts, and the railroads granting reduction in passenger rates on market days makes it advantageous and possible for the farmer to take his produce and dispose of it either at private or public sale. There are many bright sides to farming in Great Britain, yet there is a dark side—one which it is to be hoped the Canadian farmer will never have to cope with. In the first place, the bulk of the land of Great Britain is owned and controlled by the few land-owners who are privileged to extort from the renter undue rents, and in consequence the laborer must suffer as well. In addition to this the renter is largely at the mercy of railroad monopolies, and in consequence is obliged to pay exorbitant freight rates on his produce shipped to the principal home markets. This rate is so high at the present time that the same produce can be landed as cheaply in the English market by Canadian producers. This is, indeed, a deplorable condition, and one from which the Canadian should learn a wise lesson, remembering that monopolies in any country are the worst enemies that the farmer has to contend with. In Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, and Switzerland, where the majority of the railroads are owned and controlled by the government, this state of affairs is done away with; and in consequence the markets of these countries are not the selling grounds for foreign productions. In Great Britain to-day the farmers are decidedly in the minority, and up to the present time have been only secondary considerations in all political work. The general opinion is that there is only one remedy—"Reduction of the rent and taxes." The chances for the young farmer without a large capital are indeed slim, and it is to be wondered at that they are yearly seeking other and better fields in which to secure a livelihood? However, the government to secure a livelihood? However, the government owns and controls the express, telegraph, and telephone, which are conducted to serve the people and not for profit. This is, of course, a great benefit to all.

In a large number of the countries of Europe may be found agricultural organizations, and it is to be observed that wherever these are found better farming and more profit is the result. A summary of the salient features of the existing agriculture across the water in "our fatherlands" evolves the fact that no country has better or brighter prospects than Canada, with her wonderful resources teeming from every quarter with unwonted productivity, and as each year rolls around and the harvests are gathered there is shown a steady advance, making the "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year" resound with more meaning than ever before.

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 meet the extra-ordinary and unusual expenses of the 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."

The New York Live Stock Show.

(Specially reported.)

The Live Stock Society of America held their initial show at Madison Square Gardens, Thanksgiving week. Though the attendance was not up to expectations, still it became greater each succeeding day, and the management felt so encouraged that they announced their dates for next year. Notwithstanding the receipts fell far short of the expenses, the Treasurer paid in full all premiums etc., the last afternoon. Never was a show better managed. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer were in harness the whole time, each striving to his utmost to make it a success and the exhibitors comfortable. The Superintendent, James Mortimer, can give pointers (not dogs) to any show superintendent with whom I am acquainted. Everything ran smoothly, without hurry or noise; it seemed as though he had nothing to do.

The cattle show was probably as good as ever held, outside the Columbian, and in some classes—the Guernseys, for instance—outclassed that exhibit. The champion herds of '95, of Shorthorns, Angus, and Herefords, were on hand, so some idea may be formed of the quality. These cattle had all been thoroughly tried in the furnaces of the Western shows, and it was only the pure gold that stood the test—the dross was left behind.

In *Shorthorns*, Robbins won all first prizes, except that for two-year-old heifers. Here, Kent & Watson won with the heifer Renie, by Scottish Chief, and bred by Hon. John Dryden. She was not only wider and deeper than the Indiana pair, but also neater and more lady-like, having a beautiful head and finish. Tidy Lass 2nd was put first over her as a butchers' animal, and she (Tidy Lass) eventually won grand sweepstakes in the fat classes, any age, breed or sex. It may seem incongruous to change face so suddenly, but it was simply distinguishing between a breeding animal and a butchers', and it impresses a strong point that is often lost sight of in breeding classes, especially when butchers and graziers judge. Robbins was well equipped with an outfit by Gay Monarch, one of the Columbian quartette of aged bulls; he is proving his work as a sire equal to any. The yearling, Gay Lavender, by Eminent Commander, was pronounced sweepstakes female, and she is as good as I've seen since Russell's two-year-old of Chicago fame. (R. Gibson, judge.)

Herefords were shown by T. Clark, Ill.; Geo. Redhead, Iowa; J. Halcomb, and J. McMahon, Pa. The Clark herd is the one that "went through" the Western breeders so successfully. Here he won every blue except for cow, which Redhead captured. It was a great exhibit. As in the Shorthorns, the yearling heifer Jessamine, captured the coveted sweepstakes ribbon. (D. McKay, Iowa, judge.)

Angus.—The fight lay between Goodwin & Judy, Ind.; D. Bradfute, Ohio; and Pierce, Ill. The two former opened the campaign last Sept., at Syracuse, and have been on the war path ever since, the Indiana herd having the best of the contests, which fortune continued at the late trial. The sweepstakes bull was the calf Blackcap Jim, and female, the aged cow Zara 4, a capital, thick, deep cow. (J. G. Imboden, Ill., judge.)

The three class judges awarded the sweepstakes for beef breeds as follows: First—\$200, to J. G. Robbins & Son, for Shorthorns; 2nd—\$100, to T. Clark, for Herefords; 3rd—\$50, to Goodwin & Judy, for Angus.

Fat Cattle.—To each breed was assigned three classes: Two years, one year, and calf; steers and heifers competing; prizes—\$30, \$20, and \$10. The only breeds represented by steers were the Angus and Devons. Space will not permit to go through the classes, but mention must be made of the sweepstakes. The three judges again placed the ribbons: Sweepstakes breeds by ages.—Best two-year-old, Sweepstakes breeds by ages.—Best two-year-old, all breeds, J. G. Robbins, Shorthorn; best one-year-old, all breeds, S. R. Pierce, Angus; best calf, all breeds, T. Clark, Hereford. The championship for best in show, any age or breed, was won by the Shorthorn, Tidy Lass, Robbins' entry.

The dairy breeds I must omit, as space forbids; but it was an immense show—something like 200 entries, and quality in proportion; and besides the Guernseys mentioned above, there were Jerseys, Ayrshires, and Holstein-Friesians.

By way of novelty, an exhibit of brindled-red, white-faced Normandy cattle was made, the cows weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. The pigs I must pass by. There were exhibits of Berkshires and small Yorkshires; also of butter and poultry.

SHEEP.

The Shropshires, Southdowns, Oxfords and Cotswolds were an extraordinary exhibit, the quality being very noticeable. I doubt whether there were as many really good specimens of these breeds at the Columbian. To the Shrops, must be assigned the place of honor, by virtue of their strength; their merit, and the extraordinary success they achieved in the cross-bred classes, clearly, to my mind, stamping them as the sheep to use for crossing purposes, and got through his difficult task very satisfactorily. But few men, I venture to say, could have handled all the classes so well, and made no more mistakes. In aged rams, Howard Davidson won with a good backed sheep, off in color of skin and with a good pastern; Campbell (Woodville, Ont.) second in pasterns; Campbell (Woodville, Ont.) second with his Toronto winner; Hamner, 3rd. This was one of the classes wherein the judge and the ring critic could not agree. Whilst the first was

possibly right, the placing of the others was mysterious; the giant should have been first or nowhere; he was out of place between the two smallest and finest sheep of the lot. Shearlings.—J. Campbell showed a good straight, even sheep, and won 1st; Davison, 2nd and 3rd. Ram Lambs.—Gibson, 1st; Beattie (Wilton Grove, Ont.), 2nd. These were very much alike—typical, showing lots of quality, and carrying great backs of thick, firm flesh. Davison, 3rd; Campbell, 4th. Ewes.—Campbell, 1st (very good); Davison, 2nd (soft-coated and soft-fleshed); W. B. Cutting, 3rd (a typical breeding ewe of good quality). Shearlings.—Davison, 1st, with his "all along the line" winner, and she was again pronounced the sweepstakes female; Campbell, 2nd, with one equally good on top but lacking below; Hamner (Mt. Vernon, Ont.), 3rd. This was a capital class. Lambs.—Davison, 1st; Hamner, 2nd; Campbell, 3rd; Hamner, 4th. The latter a beauty, and no fault could have been found had she been placed 1st; her fleece and skin were simply perfect. Flocks as in order: Davison, Campbell, Hamner. Get of Ram.—Hamner, 1st; Davison, 2nd. Sweepstakes Ram.—Davison's aged sheep, a poor specimen to be pronounced the best Shropshire ram; either the shearling or lamb would have been a more popular decision.

Southdowns.—The Southdown men were in high glee because they had a trio left in to do battle for the grand sweepstakes. It was a great class and seldom has such a lot been seen together. The fight lay between Barret, N. Y.; McKerrow, Wis.; and Jackson, Ont. Barret won honors in ram classes—1st, aged; 1st, shearling. The popular verdict would have been, McKerrow, 1st, for aged; he has a wonderfully even, straight, good sheep, bred by Wm. Martin, Ont., that might have won and then been good enough for sweepstakes. Lambs nothing extra. Aged ewes brought to the front the "Simenton ewe." This is one of '95's sensational sheep. Commencing at Syracuse in September, she has had one triumphant march all through the West, and now fittingly winds up the season by winning sweepstakes at Madison Square. Shearlings.—McKerrow, 1st and 2nd; Jackson (Arbington, Ont.), 3rd. Sweepstakes followed the class awards.

Oxfords.—It was a fight between McKerrow, Wis., and Shafor & Williamson, Ohio. The latter won 1st on aged ram, beating McKerrow's Imp. Heythrop Prince 2nd, a grand "has been"; not in show condition. Shafor's aged ewe was one of the best sheep on exhibition; she has size, quality and flesh combined. McKerrow won sweepstakes with Lord Darlington, a lamb with a future.

Cotswolds were shown by Robert Miller, Wm. Thompson (Uxbridge, Ont.), and Hardy Shore (Glanworth, Ont.), and G. Harding & Son (Wis.). A great exhibit, not in numbers, but in quality. These sheep commanded great attention; their size, carriage, and attractive appearance were freely commented upon. Harding, and R. Miller (Broug, Ont.), won the majority of 1sts and 2nds, with ham, Ont., and Shore raking in 2nds and 3rds. Thompson and Shore raking in 1st 1st; 1st 1st; 1st 1st.

Dorsels.—Rutherford Stuyvesant won all 1sts; he has a great flock, which is kept up in good show form and condition. R. H. Harding (St. Mary's, Ont.) came a good second, winning most of the red ribbons.

Fat Sheep were judged by S. H. Todd (Ohio), and he got through his work very satisfactorily. I never heard less criticism of awards. Firm flesh he would have, but he never lost sight of type, and quality was just as necessary. Space will not allow me to enter into particulars of this interesting part of the display—interesting because it teaches the value of pure-bred stock, judged from a butchers' standpoint, where lightness of offal and depth of flesh in those parts of the carcass where the most valuable cuts are found, as well as percentage of dead to live weight, count. The Southdowns captured both the two-year-old wether and yearling sweepstakes, while a Shropshire lamb beats all other breeds in lamb classes. In Shropshires, Davison won one 1st; Campbell, one 1st and one 3rd; W. E. Wright (Glanworth, Ont.), two 2nds; Beattie, one 3rd and two 4ths; Rutherford (Roseville, Ont.), one 1st and one 2nd. Southdowns.—J. Jackson, one 1st and one 2nd. One 1st, one 2nd, one 2nd, 4th; D. J. Jackson, two 2nds; Rutherford, one 2nd, two 3rds, one 4th. Oxfords and Hampshires.—J. Rutherford & Sons won all prizes.

We now come to the grades and crosses—a great show. Rutherford led the winning two-year-old into the ring, a Shropshire-Leicester; H. O. Hutson (Ohio), 2nd and 4th, with big, heavy-fleshed sheep (lacking quality); they were wonders for their breeding—by a Cotswold ram, out of ewes by pure Shropshire ram and common Merino ewes; D. Campbell, 3rd, with a Shropshire grade. Shearlings.—John Campbell, 1st, Shropshire-Leicester; Wright, 2nd, Shropshire-Cotswold; Campbell, 3rd, Shropshire-Shropshire-Cotswold; Beattie, 4th, Shropshire-Grade Merino. Lambs.—Davison, 1st, Shropshire-Southdown; Campbell, 2nd, Shropshire-Cotswold; Beattie, 4th, Shropshire-Leicester.

Sweepstakes, two years, any breed or grade—W. H. Beattie, Southdown. Sweepstakes, shearling, any breed or grade—J. Jackson; Southdown. Sweepstakes, lamb, any breed or grade—R. Gibson; Shropshire. Grand sweepstakes, \$100, best wether in show, any age, breed or grade—W. H. Beattie won with two-year-old Southdown.

It might be profitable, after noting that of the \$950 given in prizes for fat sheep, all but \$55 comes to Ontario, to ask why such is the case? In the breeding rings we scarcely held our own; our sires were no better, yet why were our friends across the line so unsuccessful in the fat classes? It is a fit subject for discussion. I've an idea that it is not entirely due to the use of peas instead of corn.

Sheep-shearing Contest.—A novel feature of the show was the sheep-shearing contest. Half-a-dozen shearers contested, three of which did rapid and good work. In the first trial, Taylor (Millbrook, N. Y.) finished his job in 20 minutes; J. G. Hamner (Mount Vernon, Ont.) finished five minutes later; and N. Gibson (Delaware, Ont.) released his sheep at the end of 37 minutes. In the second round, Hamner won 1st place, shearing his sheep neatly in 18 minutes; Taylor and Gibson both finished ahead of him, the time being about 17 minutes. The third trial proved the Canadian decidedly the best workman. Gibson won 1st, shearing his sheep well in 15 minutes; Hamner was placed second; and Taylor cleared the fleece from his sheep in 11½ minutes, but the work was so roughly done he was set back to fourth place.

R. GIBSON.

[NOTE.—Great credit is due our breeders for keeping up the reputation of Canadian flocks as mutton producers. May they return again from the New York Stock Show equally successful.—Ed.]

Winter Quarters for Sheep.

In going through the country, perhaps a greater diversity of sheep pens will be found than for any other stock. While some flocks winter in very open, draughty sheds, others live in houses altogether too close and stuffy, either of which not only keeps the flock uncomfortable, but also takes dollars out of their owners' pockets by reason of the extra food demanded because of the discomfort of the animals. A cold house creates a demand for food simply to produce heat, and a draughty house causes colds and other diseases entirely opposed to the well-being of any class of stock. Very little objection can be raised against a fairly warm sheep pen if it is well ventilated, a lack of which is readily noticed by moisture collecting on the backs of the sheep. One very often finds flocks wintering in old horse and cattle stables, which can be rendered very suitable if large enough and free from the above-mentioned objectionable conditions.

Whatever the house may be, an outdoor yard, of good size, is a necessity. Breeding ewes, especially, require plenty of outdoor exercise, without which a lot of limp, soft, and still-born lambs will be deplored next spring. The writer has found it good practice to feed pea-straw, which makes up a large proportion of the dry fodder, spread along the fences of the yard, where the sheep will pick it over and leave very little more than the bare pea-vines. This straw can then be made use of in bedding hogs. Access between the pen and yard should seldom be closed, except at night, or on stormy days. The sort of door to use is worthy of some consideration. This should not be less than four feet wide for pregnant ewes. A narrow doorway causes trouble by ewes becoming wedged in, crowding out or in at feeding time. A sliding door, suspended on rollers at the top, answers a good purpose; it takes up no room, and it can be left open at any desired width without projecting at a dangerous angle. This sort of door will be found useful in catching certain sheep as they pass out or in.

FARM.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

The editor has asked that in this letter I should say something special about the general agricultural outlook in the Old Country. This I will endeavor to do by making a rapid survey of the whole situation, glancing at the various departments operated in by Scottish farmers. We are months operated in by the close of 1895, and there is within six weeks in the outlook. Weather is an all-important item in the economy of agriculture, and the weather of 1895 in the southern part of Scotland has been of the most erratic and unsatisfactory character. North of the Highland line other conditions have prevailed, and farmers there have had rather a good time. Still, taking the country over, the financial results of 1895 will not be too cheering for farmers. Wheat growing is almost a thing of the past. According to Sir John B. Lawes, Bart., Great Britain now feeds a very small percentage of her population—three-fourths, if not seven-eighths, of our entire food stuff are imported, and such importations increase rather than diminish. Barley was at one time depended on to make up some of the deficiency in the leading cereal, but foreign barleys seem to be quite as useful to the brewer and distiller as home barleys, and so many new substances have been found from which alcohol may be extracted that very little remains for the home grower. In a good season, with a favorable harvest, the best kind of home-grown barley can easily surpass any of the foreign sorts; but when the color is gone not much can be made of any home produce. The one remedy for the wheat-growing collapse would undoubtedly be the imposition of a tax either on foreign corn or foreign flour; and to this there can be no doubt many English farmers are

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 sold at a price which barely pays for the making, 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 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 Great Britain, 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 and 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, 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 \$80 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 constant in all our samples of milk, is about 2.3 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 mellow, 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 tree of Winona bending to the ground with crim-trees of Lombards in August might 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, a hub 3 inches in diameter, 4 inches long. Bore eight $\frac{3}{4}$ -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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

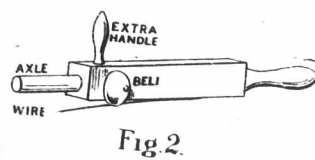
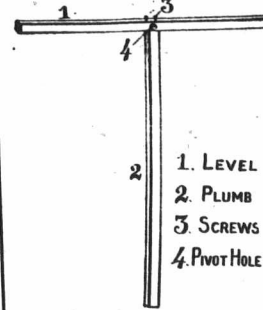


Fig. 2.

"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.

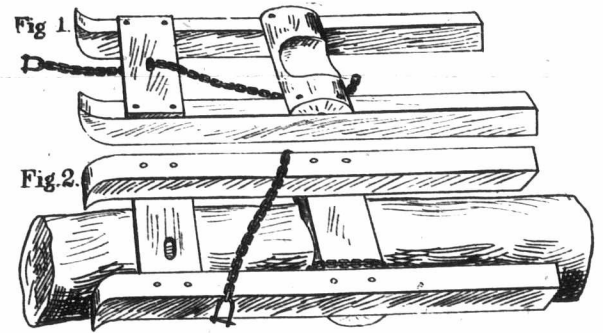


1. LEVEL
2. PLUMB
3. SCREWS
4. PIVOT HOLE

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.

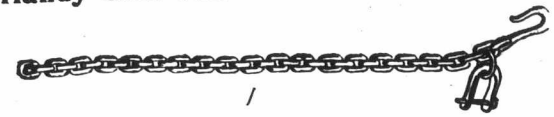
"To use the machine, start on a calm day at the outlet for the drain, sight over the top of the level to where the line of vision strikes, move up to that point and sight again, and so on, adding the height of the machine each time as you go. If the bottom of the plumb were filled with lead, so much 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 1, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 2, 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. 1."

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.]

Veterinary.

INDIGESTION OF THE THIRD STOMACH
 J. L., Grey Co., Ont.—"Will you kindly explain what my cow died from last September. She appeared dumpy, for which she had some powders and appeared to get all right. On Nov. 21st she appeared to be attacked suddenly. She ate her feed at noon, but when turning her out she staggered and fell. I treated her for 'dry murrain.' I gave her a pint of raw linseed oil, which moved her. I gave her one half pint next morning, but she still got worse. I went for a neighbor, who said she had 'hollow horn,' for which he treated her, but she died Nov. 29, being sick four days. I examined carcass and found her 'manyplices' filled with hard, dry cakes, except towards entrance, which was very moist; the lining of her stomach was black and would easily slip off with the thumb and finger as though it was rotten; her lungs appeared to be inflamed; the upper part near the heart was almost black. Will you explain the trouble, and oblige?"

[The various names which have been applied to this disease indicate the many symptoms that may be met with. Dry murrain is the term often used in this country; maw bound, fardel bound, and in low, marshy districts, fog sickness. We regard it as a general disorder of the digestive organs, due to the poor quality of food. In fact, it may be taken that any food which does not contain nutriment in proportion to its bulk is almost sure to bring on disease in one or more of the stomachs of the ox. The various causes are want of exercise, food which possesses astringent properties, and very often apposes toward the end of protracted seasons of drought, therefore a deficiency of water may act as an exciting cause. The symptoms are well as marked and characteristic: diminished appetite, suspension of rumination, breathing accelerated and labored, also attended with a short grunt. Generally constipation is present, evident by the glazed appearance of the dung; sometimes it begins with an attack of diarrhoea. A very hard lump may be felt below the ribs on the right side; as the disease advances the grunting becomes constant, the lips and nose become dry, ears and horns are cold; there is also great thirst and constant grinding of the teeth. As you say, the post mortem will reveal a distended omasum or manyplices, with a hard, dry, linseed-cake-like mass, which will crumble and break under pressure from the finger. The lining membrane of the stomach is inflamed and easily torn; the lungs also present patches of inflammation.]

Treatment.—First of all, we most emphatically say, without fear of contradiction and proof, there is no disease known to veterinary surgeons as "hollow horn," and we wish we could "lay the term out" and bury it forever. The treatment of this disease is not always satisfactory, but we usually give a dose of purgative medicine in the shape of Epsom salts, 1 lb.; Barbadoes aloes, 1 oz.; gentian, 1 oz.; ginger, 1 oz.; to be given in two quarts of lukewarm water, followed up by repeated drenches of linseed oil, and one or two doses of linseed oil—more than ½ pint for a dose. Where we think you failed in your treatment was in putting the animal again on dry food. Soft bran mash should be the only food for a month after the attack.
 DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto, Ont.]

INDIGESTION IN PIGS.

W. C. WATSON, So. Hammond, St. Law. Co., N. Y.—"I have a pig, three months old, and two or three days ago I noticed him a little lame on one hind leg, then on both. After two days I gave a dose of Epsom salts (a tablespoonful) and he seemed to be better. Then he was lame on the left fore leg, and he cannot step on it at all. He is fed on milk and corn in the ear. Can you tell me what is the cause of the lameness, and what is the cure, if any?"

[The description of ailment is not very clear. We are inclined to think it must be due to indigestion, causing "founder," or fever in the feet—more particularly known as "Laminitis." We have seen cases from eating buckwheat. Instead of the seen cases from bran mashes, and shorts mixed corn give warm bran mashes, and shorts mixed with the milk will vary the food. A tablespoonful of Epsom salts is not too much as a purgative for a pig over three months old.]

LEPTIC METRITIS IN COW.

ROBT. J. WATSON:—"We had a cow with twin calves, and when about five days old the first of them would stagger about as if it was paralyzed, then would fall over; finally, it seemed to get weaker and then fall over; the other, in about ten days, acted just the same way; when lying, they moaned as if in pain. The cow was not very well for a few days at first, and the calves were partly fed from the other cows until she came to her milk. As we thought they would not do any good, they were killed, and found that there were reddish-purple spots on the lungs; the fat around the kidneys seemed of a putty color. The small veins in the bowels were dark colored; but they drank well until the last. What ailed them, and what was the cause?"

[Inflammation of the womb of the cow, known as metritis to veterinary surgeons, is a frequent occurrence; may be slight or violent, simple or currence; with putrefaction of its liquid contents, associated with bruises, lacerations, or some usually the result of parturition. Very often injury sustained during parturition, or exposure to cold, and damp, filthy stables will cause it. Slight cases recover spontaneously, or under the influence of warm fomentation and good nursing. The temperature becomes elevated, the pulse is hard, small, and indistinct; appetite is impaired,

or wholly lost; rumination ceases; the milk shrinks in quantity, or is entirely arrested. As we have said, some cases recover speedily, and may be only present a few days, but it invariably affects the calves if they are nursed, causing death from pyæmia or blood poisoning. You have described the post-mortem appearances so well that we need not repeat them here.

DR. WM. MOLE, Toronto.]

SUBSCRIBER.—"Will you kindly answer through your Veterinary Column the following questions:—

1. Would you advise oiling a horse's foot suffering from quartercrack from being calked during the winter. 2. Are sidebones hereditary, or are they caused by hard driving. 3. Can you give me the cause and a cure for thoroughpin and bog spavins. 4. Have some sheep troubled with breathing and running at nose."

[1. We are of the opinion that to promote the growth of horn, moisture and the application of grease are beneficial. The mark of the calk will grow out in time, usually twelve to eighteen months. 2. Sidebones and ringbones are invariably hereditary. We know of a stallion that transmits them to every foal. 3. Bog spavins and thoroughpins are enlargements of synovial bursa, and the application of a biniodid blister is the best remedy. 4. Your sheep are suffering from catarrh, and should be sheltered during inclement weather.]

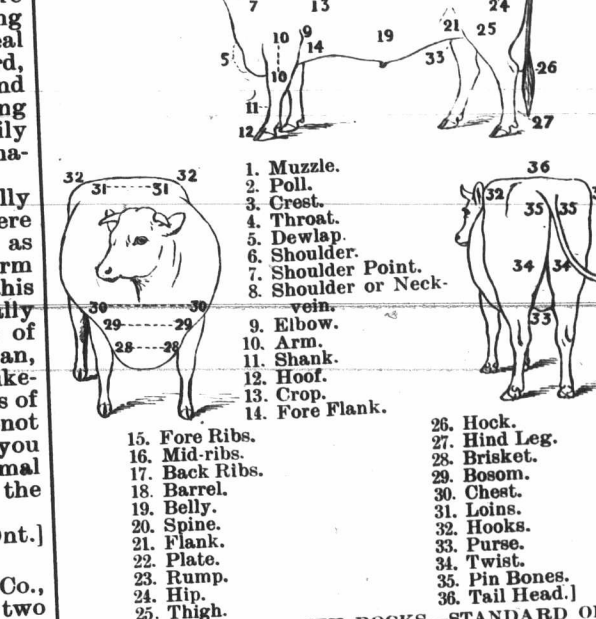
DR. WM. MOLE, Toronto.]

Miscellaneous.

POINTS OF AN OX.

R. J. MCN., Norfolk Co.—"Please publish in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE figures illustrating the points of an ox.

[The figures illustrated in Prof. Robert Wallace's well-known work will probably answer our correspondent's purpose.]



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—STANDARD OF PERFECTION.

W. A. MCG., Kent Co.—"Please give, through your valuable paper, the standard of perfection for Barred Plymouth Rocks."

- Head.—Of medium size and carried well up; beak short, stout, regularly curved, yellow; eyes large, clear, bright bay; face bright red.
- Comb.—Single, medium in size, in proportion to the specimen, perfectly straight and upright, free from side sprigs, with five or six even and well-defined serrations, those in front and rear smaller than those in the center, fine in texture, and bright red.
- Wattles and Ear-Lobes.—Wattles of medium size, equal length, moderately rounded, bright red; ear-lobes of medium size, bright red.
- Neck.—Of medium length, well arched, tapering, with abundant hackle.
- Back.—Broad, of medium length, flat at the shoulders, and rising with a slight concave sweep to the tail; saddle feathers long and abundant.
- Breast.—Broad, deep, full.
- Body and Fluff.—Body broad, deep, full, compact; fluff moderately full.
- Wings.—Of medium size, well folded, the wing bows and points well covered by the breast and saddle feathers.
- Tail.—Of medium length, spread at the base, carried moderately upright; sickles fairly developed, spreading laterally beyond the tail proper; lesser sickles and tail coverts well developed and well curved.
- Legs and Toes.—Thighs large, strong, well covered with soft feathers; shanks of medium length, stout in bone, well apart, yellow; toes straight, strong, well spread, of medium length, yellow.
- Color of Plumage.—Body color grayish-white, each feather regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue-black, the barring also showing in the down or under color of the feathers. The neck and saddle huckle narrower and closer, and barring on neck and saddle huckle running the entire length of the feather.

THE FEMALE.

- Head, comb, wattles and ear-lobes, body and fluff, and color of plumage, same as male.
- Neck.—Of medium length, comparatively small at the head, nicely curved, with hackle flowing well over the shoulders.
- Back.—Broad, of medium length, with slight incline from the base of the neck to the tail, or slightly cushioned.
- Breast.—Full, broad, round.
- Wings.—Of medium size, well folded.
- Tail.—Of medium length, spread at the base, carried moderately upright; tail coverts fairly developed.
- Legs and Toes.—Thighs of medium size and well covered with soft feathers; shanks of medium length, fine in bone, well apart, yellow, which in hens may shade to light straw

color; toes straight, well spread, of medium length, and in color the same as the shanks.
Disqualifications.—Any feathers on shanks or feet, permanent white in the ear-lobes, lopped combs, decidedly wry tails, deformed beaks, red feathers in any part of the plumage.
 PEA COMB.—MALE.
 Same as for single comb, except comb, wattles, and ear lobes.
 COMB.—PEA SMALL, FIRM, AND EVEN, UPON THE HEAD BRIGHT RED.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes.—Wattles of medium size, well rounded, bright red; ear-lobes somewhat pendant, bright red.
 FEMALE.
 Same as male, except comb and wattles, which are very small. Comb low, firm, and even upon the head, bright red.

CUTTING CORNSTALKS.

WM. REED, Dundas Co.—"1. Will you let me know whether or not it is better to cut corn fodder for cows in the winter. I have no silo;—the corn is still in the field in stooks. The cows do not eat the large stalks, causing very great waste. 2. How short or fine should it be cut? 3. How much should be cut at a time? Will it heat in the winter if the pile is too large? 4. What kind of cutter is the best—the wheel or the cylinder?"

[1. Yes. 2. About an inch long. 3. It is very liable to heat, especially if wet from snow or rain, or if put in large piles. It is better to mix with equal portions of cut straw. 4. Both sorts have their admirers, while with others the shredder is in favor.]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

Very poor markets are the rule at present. Butchers cutting rates to the retailer is causing a disordered state of the market, as live cattle cannot be sold at a profit for handling. Receipts were heavier to-day, 55 carloads, which included 1,128 sheep, 2,220 hogs, and 18 calves. The receipts for the week are:—Cattle, 1,341; sheep, 2,916; hogs, 5,337.
Butchers' Cattle.—Trade dull; prices low, caused chiefly by too many inferior cattle being offered. There were a good many deals to-day, about 20¢ to 2½¢ per lb.; only a very few choice heads reached 3½¢ per lb., sent on to Montreal. There is likely to be a scarcity of good beef for Christmas trade.
Bulls.—Trade somewhat slow. Only a few bought for export; good ones wanted; prices from \$2 to \$2.60.
Stockers.—Quite a few were on offer to-day, and buying was fairly active at about 2½¢ per lb.
Sheep and Lambs.—As the Advocate foretold six weeks ago, sheep and lambs have been scheduled by the home authorities. This has caused a depreciation of 75¢ per head on each sheep and lamb sold in the Old Country. Shipping on each sheep and lamb sold, at from 2½¢ to 3½¢ per sheep are dull, only a few heads moving, at from 2½¢ to 2½¢ per lb., or \$2.50 per head. Of lambs there were a few sales at from \$3 to \$3.10 per cwt. for choice. A few sheep were sent forward for shipment by the Lake Superior S.S. of the Beaver Line for the Old Country. A few of the best were being taken for Christmas trade; ruling figures, 30¢ per lb.
Calves.—Trade was a little better to-day; good veals wanted. Prices ruled from \$4 to \$7 per head, according to size and quality; 40 load on offer, selling at \$18 per ton, extra choice level lots, fetched \$3.75; prospects are for present trade.
Milk Cows and Springers.—Only about 20 on offer; they sold rather slowly. Prices ranged from \$15 to \$25, according to quality. Well-forward springers wanted; and a better enquiry is heard for new-born calves.
Hogs.—Heavy offerings still keep the market down; 2,263 offered to-day; 40 load on offer, selling at \$15 to \$18 per ton, extra choice level lots, fetched \$3.75; prospects are for bottom, \$3.50.
Dressed Hogs are being offered in large quantities. Car lots delivered here are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.65.
Hides and Skins.—The market declined here another half cent, and dealers are now paying 5¢ for No. 1 and 4¢ for No. 2, and indications point lower.
Wheat is lower; there seems to be an impression that there will be no lasting advance until the spring; white, 71¢; red, 68¢.
Barley steady; 500 bushels selling at 44¢; slightly easier; little or no demand for export.
Oats—Firm; 600 bushels selling at 28¢; some samples of Manitoba oats weighed 44 lbs. to the bushel.
Peas selling 55¢ per bushel; 300 bushels on offer.
Hay.—The street market was glutted this morning; lower prices prevailed; 40 load on offer, selling at \$15 to \$18 per ton. Straw—Bundled straw was easier; 6 loads selling at \$13 to \$13.50; one load \$14.
Butter.—Creamery butter of good quality and flavor is not coming in freely. Good creamery is quoted at 22¢ to 25¢ per pound.
Eggs are scarce; prices are steady at 17½¢ to 18¢ per dozen for fresh laid.
 Mr. Moore, of St. Mary's, Ont., shipped three carloads of eggs to Liverpool and three carloads to Glasgow. There are 12,000 dozens eggs in a carload, so this one shipment amounted to 72,000 dozens, or 864,000 eggs. So far this season this firm's shipments have been 35 carloads, or 420,000 dozens, making in all 5,040,000 eggs.

Montreal Markets.

Cattle.—With the closing of navigation from Montreal, and absence of all demand for export account, the trade has settled back to purely local dealing. The incoming wintry weather has had a beneficial effect, however, and has stimulated the demand from butchers to some extent. This feeling is not so apparent in the change of prices as it is noticeable in the better demand and freer buying. Really choice cattle have made a little more money, one butcher buying two lots of three each, weighing a little over 1,100 lbs. each, at 3½¢ per pound, but this is only an extreme case, as the best are only making from 30¢ to 3½¢ per pound; common stock from 2½¢ to 2½¢ per pound. Butchers and drovers seem to be of the opinion that the price of good beef will shortly be advanced, owing to the lack of the better class of stock. However, Manitoba has a got to be reckoned with in this matter, as it promised that a number of cattle will be in from there for the Christmas trade.
Sheep.—There has been no change in the sheep situation as noted in our last report, and choice export sheep command the same as last time, about 2½¢ per pound. The recent action of the British Board of Agriculture will not tend to mend matters in this respect, although even on a closed market sheep costing no more than 2½¢ should make money. It remains to be seen whether this is so or not, as quite a number are booked for shipment from our new winter port (St. Johns) and Portland.
Calves.—Very few of these are offering and are readily disposed of at from \$3 to \$11, according to size and quality.
Hogs.—A larger number of hogs than usual have been marketed during the past two weeks and prices have consequently fallen off still more. Small hogs having made only report we mentioned this week sales in the yards \$3.70, but we have to date at \$3.80 to \$3.95, while \$4.10 to \$4.15 was the price of very good grades at \$3.80 to \$3.95, while \$4.10 to \$4.15 was the price of best paid for lots off cars. Even at these figures a number (about 200) were slaughtered by their owners and placed on the dressed hog market.
Dressed Hogs.—Under heavier receipts and the continued shipment of live hogs, this class have eased off from 10¢ to 15¢ per cwt. from last quotations, and sales of choice bacon lots have been made at from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per cwt. It is expected the rear approach of the holidays will have a tendency to

still further depress values during the next two weeks, after which a better trade may be expected.

The following tables will be of interest:—
CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES.
Total shipments to—

Table with columns for Year, Cattle, Sheep, and Horses. Rows include years from 1877 to 1895 and total shipments.

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:—

Table of commodity prices for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. Columns show prices for 'Present', 'Two weeks ago', and '1894' and '1893'.

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

Table comparing receipts of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep at four leading Western points for November.

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

Table comparing receipts of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep at four points for eleven months of 1895.

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.

Average weight of the 937,479 hogs received at Chicago last month, 241 lbs., against 230 lbs. for October, 1895.

Receipts of Texas cattle at Chicago last month, 37,000 head, against 31,000 in October, and 45,000 in November, 1894.

Shipments of feeding cattle from Kansas City the past eleven months of this year, 11,333 carloads, against 9,014 a year ago.

Provisions are low enough, says Walter Hately. "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.

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.



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."
"Me wants a papa!"

Reggie 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, pouncing him with his tiny fists, pulling his mustache, kissing him.

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.

An idea shortly grew in that busy little brain. It was nearly Christmas and St. Nicholas surely must be somewhere near by. Why should not Reggie go in search of him and find him?

St. Nicholas, he had been told, was a kind old gentleman to good little boys, and Reggie had been very, very good for such a long time. Yes, that was it! He would set out directly in search of St. Nicholas and find the room into the back hall.

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.

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 on through the soft winter night.

There was horror, confusion and chaos when Reggie's bedtime came and he was nowhere to be found.

Grandfather and grandmother were in a state of mind which it is idle to attempt to describe.

This native 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.

With a start this man with the bronzed face and sad, tired eyes flung his half-smoked cigar away and lighted another.

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

room, lighting cigar after cigar. He stared steadily through the frost-covered window, but not at the scenery.

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.

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

By this time 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 what?"

"Not Nora what, dust Mamma Nora." "Do you live alone with her?" asked the man, trying to speak calmly.

"Dare's dramma and drama, 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!"

It was time for Uncle Rob to be back from the station. Eleanore raised herself on her elbow and listened. Yes, there was his voice, and—oh joy—yes, Reggie's.

Eleanore gave one startled upward glance—then her husband bent down and silently took her in his arms.

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 yours 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."

Propos 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 His 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.

King Henry VIII. Keeping Christmas.

Henry VIII. was born at the palace of Greenwich, on the 28th of June, 1491. Here, too, he married his first wife (Katharine of Aragon, widow of his brother Arthur) in the year 1510, when Lambard, the historian, describes it as "a pleasant, perfect, and princely palace." Here he held tournaments, to which, as Stow describes them, all comers were challenged; and he kept Christmas with great and plentiful cheer. At Greenwich, also, he married Anne of Cleves; but the records of that important event in Henry's life are but frail and scanty. But we know that over her wedding ring she had a keeper, inscribed within—"God send me wel to kepe." How well she was, and what was sent her to keep, English history knows.

Turning to something brighter than were most of the lives of Henry VIII.'s wives, we come to his celebrated merrymaking, portrayed by Mr. John Gilbert. Here is Chronical Hall's description of King Henry's Christmas at Greenwich, verbatim, the ancient spelling being kindly sacrificed:—

"The King this year kept the feast of Christmas at Greenwich, where was such abundance of viands served to all comers of any honest behavior as hath been few times seen; and against New Year's night was made in the hall a castle—gates, towers, and dungeon, garnished with artillery and weapons after the most warlike fashion; and on the front of the castle was written 'Le Fortresse Dangerous'; and within the castle were six ladies, clothed in russet satin laid all over with leaves of gold, and every owde knit with laces of blue silk and gold: on their heads coyces and caps, all of gold. After this castle had been carried about the

the park on the opposite side of London. In the picture may doubtless be seen with him such men as Sir Edward Howard, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married his sister, the Queen dowager of France; and Edward Neville—all his bosom friends, as much as if they had been school and college fellows. Also, there may be the Earl of Surrey contemplating poetry and the fair Geraldine, and little conscious of a Shakespeare and a rare Ben to revolutionize that decorous school of verse which he had done so much to conserve. Conspicuous are Henry himself and his Queen, and Wolsey is accommodated with nothing short of a second best place.

But yet the center of attraction is the tower, which the King and his comrades are going to besiege, and which the fair ladies will presently surrender. Upon the whole, they look very happy where they are, guarded by merry buffoons, who drop flowers and morning stars, and care little for picking up the laugh of the light-hearted dame, or the sigh of the enamoured maiden. The knights are going to the ladies, soon to play the sanctional pranks of the seasonable revelry, and, before long, those young gallants will be questioned by the "paterfamilias" of the period as to their intentions in regard to Amabel, Amyrillis, or Sacharrissa. They will be happy—happy as the evening itself; and there is no doubt that that went off pleasantly enough.

How to Brighten the Christmas Time.

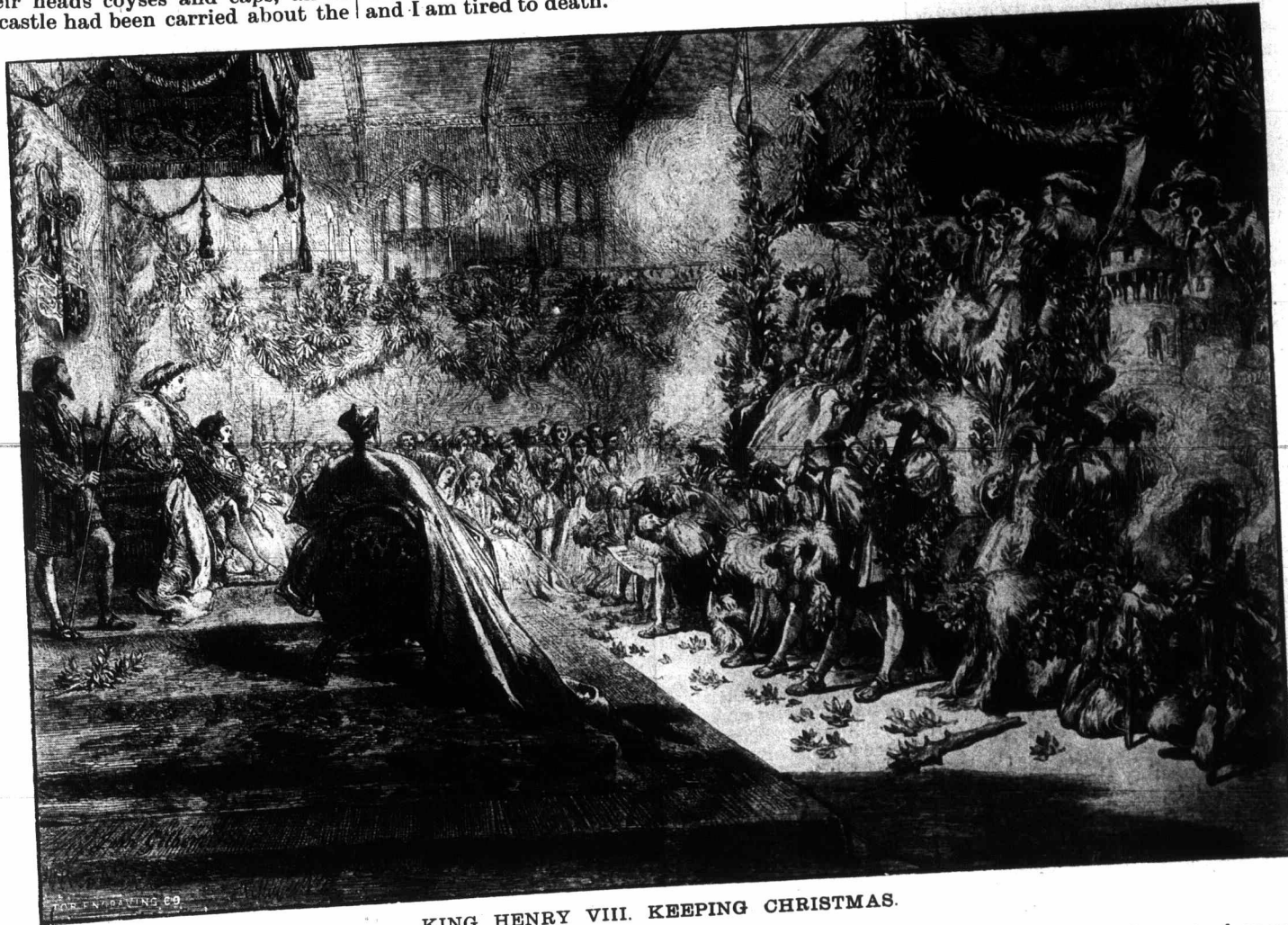
BY MRS. E. M. JONES, AUTHOR OF "DAIRYING FOR PROFIT."

How often we hear people say, "I am so glad Christmas is over; it was such a rush and a scramble, and I am tired to death."

lift our eyes to all that is high and noble in life, no time to elevate our standard, and, in so doing, perform our life's duties, not worse, but better than we ever did before. You will say that the work must be done, and so it must; and well done, too. Now I will tell you what I am trying to do; not what I have done (for, alas, we all fall short of our good intentions), but what I want to do, as nearly as I can.

First—In the matter of presents, let us have moral courage enough to give but a few simple gifts, and only to those most near and dear to us, and let us begin to work towards this long before. In the matter of clothing, let us prepare only what is well within our means, and within our power to make, too; but should there be more than you can accomplish yourself, take pleasure in expending a little for help. Thus you will not only relieve yourself, but some poor soul will have a few dollars towards making a "Merry Christmas" for herself and those she loves.

As to the dinner, I really think I have got that down to a fine point, so that the worst of it is off my mind before Christmas. I make my mince-meat early in December, and my plum puddings I make the week before Christmas, boil three or four hours and then hang up in a cold cellar, ready to pop into the pot again the day they are wanted. The turkey is stuffed and trussed the day before, the ham boiled and garnished, the soup made and cleared, all ready to heat up, and the mince pie made and baked, only requiring a short time in the oven before using. A mould of cream, or a jelly, is made, and even the fruit arranged on dishes and set in the cold storeroom, and there are cakes and cookies galore, for little people and big people too. Two days before, I prepare a few baskets for



KING HENRY VIII. KEEPING CHRISTMAS.

hall and the Queen had beheld it, in came the King with five others appareled in coats: the one half with russet satin, spangled with spangles of gold, of russet satin, spangled with gold; on their heads caps of russet satin, embroidered with works of fine bullion. The six assaulted the castle; the ladies, seeing them so lusty and courageous, were content to solace with them, and upon further communication, to yield the castle, and so they came down and danced a long space; and after the ladies led the knights into the castle, and then the castle suddenly vanished out of their sights.

"On the day of the Epiphany, at night, the King with eleven others were disguised after the manner of Italy, called a masque, a thing not seen in England. They were appareled in garb withments long and broad, and after the banquet visors and caps of gold; and after the banquet done, these masquers came in with six gentlemen disguised in silk, bearing staff torches, and some the ladies to dance;—some were content, and some that knew the fashion of it refused, because it was not a thing commonly seen. And after they danced and communed together, as the fashion of the masque is, they took their leave and departed, and so did the queen and all the ladies."

This pretty scene is the text of Mr. Gilbert's large drawing of Henry VIII.'s revelries. Contemporaneous accounts assure us that such joyous occasions were common enough at courts. For, whilst Henry was strong enough to defy the all-important Pope, he was a man who wanted little unbending to associate with any of his courtiers disposed for an evening's amusement after the day's hunt, or fruitless chase of henn with the hunter in

Do you know, I said those very same words myself, for many years, till at last I could stand it no longer, and set to work to discover the cause, and, if possible, the remedy. What do you think I found?

First, that I did many things that were wholly unnecessary, just because they seemed to be expected of me, though it was far more than either strength or means would warrant; and, secondly, that I did not begin my preparation soon enough; so everything was crowded into a short time just before Christmas. As a result, it was a time of slavery, and not of rejoicing; I was too tired to rejoice. True, I made a good many people happy, too, because they felt that I was doing more than I ought. I was so anxious to have new clothes made for the children to wear, to have the dinner exactly as I wanted, and to make sure that I had not omitted giving a present to every one who had given a gift to me.

Jaded and tired, the cares and worries of life pressed more heavily, and I missed all the peace and cheerfulness of the blessed season. Worse than all was the longing for those that were gone—that would never come back again, while Christmas suns rose and set—those for whom we mourn with so bitter a grief that we refuse to be comforted.

As I write, I know that my words will find a quick echo in many hearts; that hundreds of those dear sisters whom I have striven to help, all my life, will exclaim, "How true it is!" But do you know that, however true, it is all wrong! We are not meant to be always sad, always "cumbered with much serving," so that we have no time to

those I wish to help: a turkey and a bit of butter in one; a goose and a lot of apples in another; and, where small fry abound, nuts and apples, plain candy, and fowl or meat. Each basket is marked with the name of those to whom it is to go, and all are sent around the morning before Christmas.

Now, having simplified the work and planned and done as much as possible before Christmas comes, don't you think we will have leisure to think of all that this day means to us, and to let the blessed peace and joy of it sink into our tired hearts?

Do you want to make others happy? Let it not be a spasmodic effort, just at this season, but let us plan help and comfort for those around us, that will extend the whole year through, so we can keep Christmas in our hearts all the time. Do the tears come, as come they will, at the sight of empty places? Still, let us remember that we are journeying towards them, oh, so fast! If lonely and homesick in a foreign land, how we cheer up when we once set our faces homewards—with what joy we hail each succeeding station, and cry, "Now we are so much nearer home."

Indeed, indeed, we have all begun that journey home; each Christmas sees us near to the end, nearer to those who love and wait for us. Our time here is all too short for what we have to do, so let us be thankful for those we have left, and labor earnestly to help make this world a better, brighter, and happier one, instead of sinking down into mere machines, and very doleful machines at that. This is the only way to reach the higher ends of life, and accomplish any real good, bearing always in mind the quaint old lines,—

"A merry heart goes far in a day;
A sad one tires in a mile, O."

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 ark," 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 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.

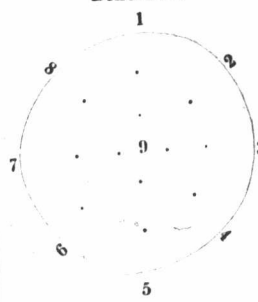
4—TRANSPOSITION.

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 2—Heron, hero, her, he. 3—Cur-few. I D E A T E A R H A R P 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.

Roberts! 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 beauty 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 transfused 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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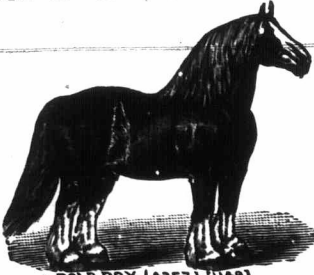
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MUST BE SOLD



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

IS AT THE HEAD OF OUR STUD. D. & O. SORBY, - GUELPH, ONT. 6-2-y-om

1864. HILLHURST FARM. 1894. HACKNEY HORSES, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Shropshire and Dorset-Horn sheep. M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST STATION, P. Q. 16-2-y-om

DR. LEAVITT'S NEW CHAMPION DEHORNING CLIPPER

The quickest working and the strongest clipper made. Every Pair Warranted.

For list, etc., address, S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig St., MONTREAL 7-y-om

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.



I HAVE FOR SALE FROM 10 TO 15 MOS. old, from my best dams, and got by PREMIER EARL and INDIAN CHIEF, which I will sell very reasonable. Clarendon on C.P.R. and Pickering on G.T.R. Write for prices or come and see my stock. DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont. 1-1-y-om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON



NOW OFFERS 17 EXCEEDINGLY PROMISING YOUNG SHORTHORN : BULLS

— ALSO A VERY CHOICE LOT OF YOUNG Cows and Heifers —

We are breeding registered BERKSHIRES of the best English strains. Shorthorns or Berkshires shipped to order. Send for our 1895 catalogue.

GREENWOOD P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Clarendon Stn. C.P.R. or Pickering Stn. G.T.R. Parties met on shortest notice at either station. 5-1-y-om

JOHN MILLER, MARKHAM, ONT., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Five choice young bulls also heifer by prize bull Aberdeen for sale, winners at the Industrial for best young herd of four; two of the bulls won second and third in their class. My stock are choice. Write for prices. 19-L-om

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

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.

HERRICK SEED CO., INCORPORATED, ROCHESTER, N. Y. PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED. AGENTS WANTED.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

— AND —

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

— AND —

HOME MAGAZINE.

Leading Agricultural Journal Dominion.

If you have anything to sell, SEND AN ADVERTISEMENT to The William Weld Company LONDON, ONTARIO.

"Farmer's Advocate" Premiums! Every one good value.

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:



DUKE (PLAIN).



DUCHESS (ENGRAVED).

Read What Those Say Who Have Earned It.

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.

CHILDREN'S OR MISSES' REAL STONE SETTING.

- No. 1—Price, \$1.25. 1 Pearl, 2 Garnets. 2 New Subscribers.
- No. 2—Price, \$1.25. 1 Garnet. 2 New Subscribers.
- No. 3—Price, \$1.50. 3 Pearls. 3 New Subscribers.
- No. 4—Price, \$2.00. 1 Pearl, 2 Garnets or Coral. 3 New Subscribers.

LADIES' REAL STONE SETTING.

- No. 5—Price, \$3.50. 2 Pearls, 3 Garnets. 5 New Subscribers.
- No. 6—Price, \$3.50. 2 Garnets, 5 Pearls. 5 New Subscribers.
- No. 7—Price, \$3.50. 1 Garnet, 2 Pearls. 5 New Subscribers.
- No. 8—Price, \$2.00. 3 New Subscribers.

SOLID GOLD KEEPERS.

- No. 9—Price, \$2.00. 3 New Subscribers.
- No. 10—Price, \$4.00. 6 New Subscribers.
- No. 11—Price, \$2.50. Wedding. 5 New Subscribers.
- No. 12—Price, \$6.50. Beautifully Chased. 10 New Subscribers.

FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

To any subscriber sending us the name of one new yearly paid-up subscriber we will give any one of the following premiums:

- Canada's Pride.
 - Canada's Columbian Victors.
 - Two Copies of Dairying for Profit.
- (BY MRS. E. M. JONES.)

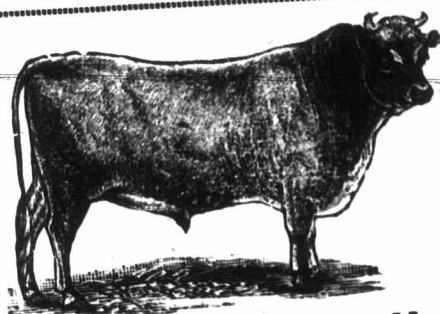
LIVE STOCK

To those desiring pure-bred stock of any breed as a subscription prize, we are prepared to supply same on most favorable terms.

How to get the FARMER'S ADVOCATE



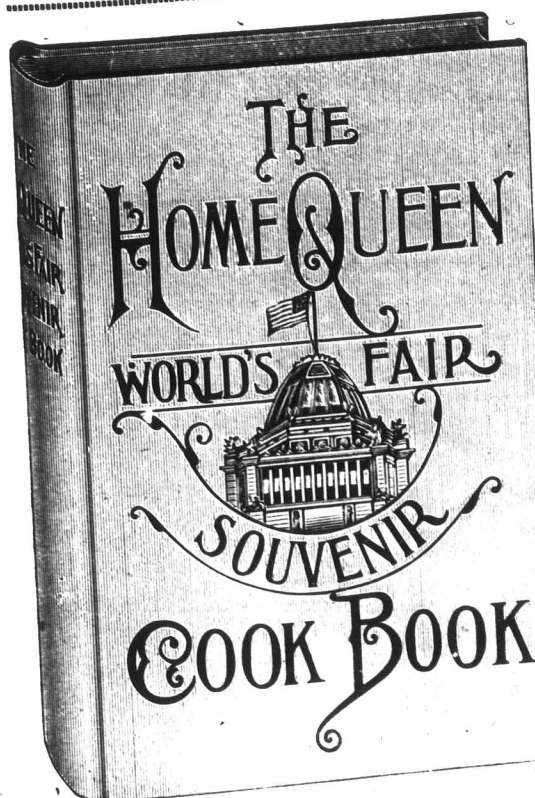
FOR SENDING us the names of 3 new yearly paid-up subscribers we will give free, 12 months' subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



A. J. C. C. Jersey Bull Calf

(SIX MONTHS OLD.)

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 69221. This is a great opportunity to get a choice animal easy.



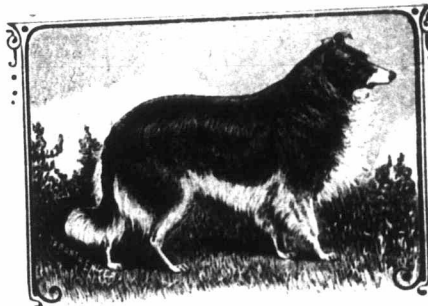
An Extraordinary Offer.

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.
- Ginger breads.
- Critters and Doughnuts.
- Pastry and Pies.
- Custards and Creams.
- Ice Cream and Ices.
- Puddings.
- Sauces for Puddings.
- Preserves.
- Jellies and Jams.
- Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
- Fruit and Fruit Sauces.
- Drinks.
- Confectionery.
- Menus for Every Month.
- Folding Napkins.
- Housekeepers' Hints.
- Keeping Fruits and Vegetables.
- The Toilet.
- Miscellaneous.
- The Laundry.

This premium will be sent to any subscriber sending us the name of only one new yearly paid-up subscriber.

How to Get a First-Class Collie



To any subscriber sending us the names of 10 new yearly paid-up subscribers we offer a young collie, six weeks old or over, eligible to registration, and bred by Mr. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont. (See page 453, Nov. 15th issue, for fuller description.)

IF PREFERRED, WE GIVE LIBERAL CASH COMMISSION.

HAWTHORN HERD
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

F. A. GARDNER, Britannia, Ont., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, and Berkshires. Good young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Also a number of eight-week-old Berkshires of both sex, and choice breeding. Prices right. Correspondence solicited. 22-2-y-o

2 THOROUGHBRED COWS FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Forward in calf to 1st prize bull Commander—18838—, and three young bulls at bargains. 13-y-om A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville.

A. J. WATSON, CASTLEBERG, ONT.

(ASHTON FRONTVIEW FARM), breeder of choice SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Young stock of either sex, and choice breeding, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. 22-2-y-o

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. CLEMENS, 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

ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM,

DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

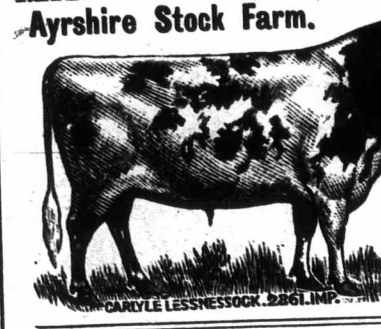
WE have now on hand for private sale, choice stock of pure-bred AYRSHIRE and GUERNSEY CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, and IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE. At our recent annual auction sale we disposed of a lot of our surplus stock, consequently we are in better shape to attend to the requirements of our correspondents.

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.

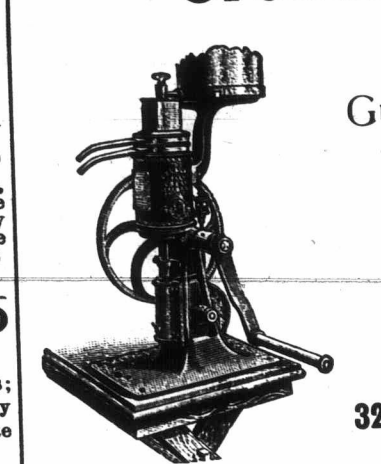
MAPLE GROVE Ayrshire Stock Farm.

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.

Guaranteed Superior to all other makes of actual test. If not proven to be so, can be returned free of expense. Send for Catalogue and Circulars to **Canadian Dairy Supply Co.** (CANADIAN AGENTS), 327 Commissioner St., Montreal. 24-d-om



FIFTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE!

WE must make good stoves, or the people would not have bought them year after year. —THE— MODEL WOOD COOK —IS THE— FARMER'S STOVE



THE McCLARY MFG. CO. LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

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. 8-y-om

A. J. C. C. BULL AND HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE

—ADDRESS— P. H. LAWSON, Nilestown, Ont. 23-c-om

JOHN YEAGER, OSAGE AVENUE, SIMCOE, P.O., Breeder of Choice Jerseys, Berkshire Swine, and Scotch Collie Dogs. 6-2-y-o

JERSEY HURST HERD OF JERSEYS

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

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

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

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

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

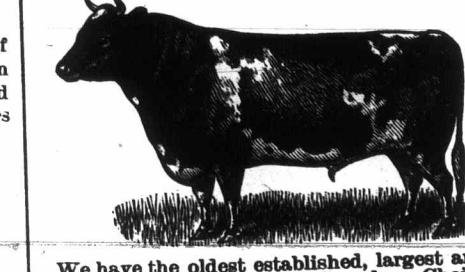
75 PER CENT.

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

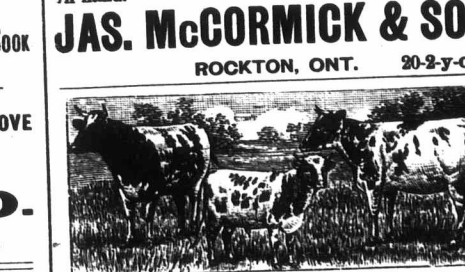


We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, Petite Cote, Montreal, P. Q. 8-2-y-o

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, sows and heifers for sale always on hand. **JAS. McCORMICK & SON,** ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-o



WE 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.

AYRSHIRES - AND - YORKSHIRES.

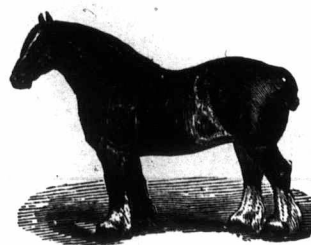
The largest herd in the Province of Quebec; selected from deep-milking strains. Also choice Yorkshires. Orders booked for young pigs. W. F. & J. A. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que.

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



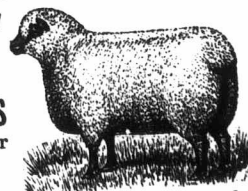
ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.

J. YULL & SONS,
MEADOWSIDE FARM,
Carleton Place, Ont.



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.

W.S. Hawkshaw
Glanworth, Ont.



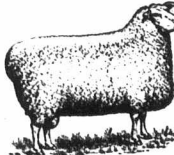
IMPORTED
SHROPSHIRE EWES
and their lambs for sale; singly or by car lots.
Glanworth Station,
American Mammoth Bronze Turkeys for sale.

SHROPSHIRE

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,
Locust Lodge, Freeman P. O.,
Breeders of high-class
LEICESTER SHEEP
AND
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Stock for sale at prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. 10 2-y-om



THE GLEN STOCK FARM
Shropshires

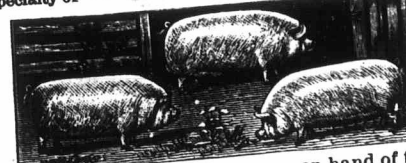
We will sell at moderate prices a number of Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, also a choice lot of yearlings and two-year-old Ewes and Ewe Lambs. Our herd of Ayrshires are in splendid form, and parties in need of young stock of either sex will do well to see what we have to offer before purchasing elsewhere.

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-om

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!

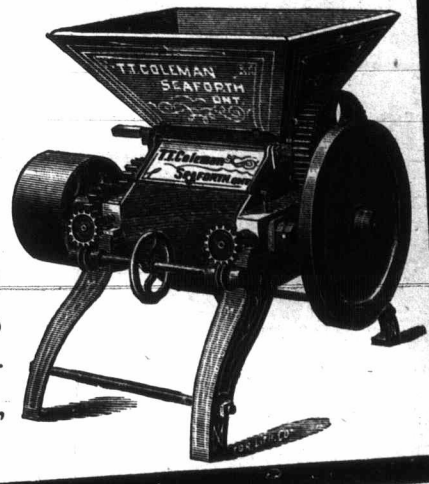
MANY young men are making money at this time of the year by going from farm to farm making a business of dehorning cattle. The prices charged for this work range from 8c. to 12c. per head, according to the number dehorned at one time. We sell the well-known Keystone Dehorning Clippers for only \$10 Ten 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 are 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.
13-y-0

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, 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 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-0 **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-0

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, Gourock; 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, Parry 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; P. A. Campbell, 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." -A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of "T & B" SMOKING TOBACCO.



This supplies a long-felt want, giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece, or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco. 5-y-om

The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece.

IMP. LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

I am now prepared to supply young pigs of this noted breed at hard times prices. Orders booked for young pigs due Oct. 1st. Write me for prices and particulars. Mention "Advocate." 18-2-y-o WM. TEASDALE, Dollar.

The MARKHAM HERD OF IMPROVED Large White Yorkshires

A choice assortment of young stock now for sale; all sizes and ages; either sex. Pairs and trios not akin. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. Shipping G.T.R. and C.P.R. 18-2-y-o JNO. PIKE & SONS, Locust Hill, Ont.

Large English Berkshires for Sale

A number of very fine young Berkshire Boars fit for service; young sows fit to breed, and younger ones of all ages, either sex, of choicest breeding. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Write me for prices, or come and see my stock. W. J. SHIBLEY, 18-2-y-o HARROWSMITH, ONT.

MODEL BERKSHIRE HERD D. A. GRAM, 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

Maple Cliff Stock and Dairy Farm. 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.

BOARS FOR SALE.—We have a grand lot of Berkshire and Yorkshire boars fit for service, which we will dispose of cheap, as we are overstocked. 12-2-y-o W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

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

Some very fine young bulls of good color and breeding, from 12 to 18 months old, for sale. Also a number of Yorkshire Boars of splendid quality, fit for service, and a good lot of Yorkshire Sows ready to breed. Berkshire boars of the right stamp fit for service; also sucking pigs of both breeds for sale at moderate prices. Inspection invited, or write for description and prices. 8-y-om

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

SIPRILL & CARROLL, Carholme P.O., Ont. -BREEDERS OF-

BERKSHIRE SWINE AND LEICESTER SHEEP

We guarantee our stock to be of the best quality. Our Leicesters are bred from the noted stock of Kelly, Whitelaw, and Nichol, and our Berkshires of a desirable type. Correspondence solicited. 12-2-y-o

Berkshire, Chester White, Jersey Red & Poland China Pigs, Jersey, Guernsey & Holstein Cattle, Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogues. S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa. 17-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Large English Berkshires I

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

H. GREGG & SONS, SALFORD, ONT. Breeders of Berkshires and Chester White Swine.

We have for sale young stock of either sex, any age, at prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

TAMWORTHS & SHROPSHIRE



Have an extra choice lot of young pigs. Sows in pig and ready to breed. Also a few of the choicest Shropshire Ram Lambs at reasonable prices. JOHN BELL, Amber P. O. Shipping at Agincourt, C.P.R. or G.T.R. 10-2-y-o

ISAAC HOLLAND SPRUCE GROVE FARM, CULLODEN P. O.

I now offer for sale my four-year-old Guernsey Bull, winner of 1st and silver medal, 1895, at Toronto; 1st and diploma, London, 1895; 1st and diploma, Ottawa, 1895; 1st at Gananoque, 1895. A fine Ayrshire Bull, rising one year old, registered. Also some handsome Tamworths, bred from imported stock. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. 8-2-y-o



When you want to buy a first-class Tamworth or Chester White sow, bred to first-prize sires, or a nice C. W. pig, from 2 to 4 months old, why not buy from a herd which has won 50% of the first prizes and 75% of the sweepstakes at leading exhibitions for the past two years? Come and see our stock at Guelph, Dec. 10, 11 and 12. WM. BUTLER & SON, Dereham Centre, Ont. 7-y-om

IMP. CHESTER WHITE and TAMWORTH SWINE.

Having won the sweepstakes for the best boar and two sows of any age at Industrial Exhibition (Toronto) 1895, we offer for sale 40 choice boars and sows from four to six months old. Prices away down for next 60 days. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Drop a card for prices. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont., Middlesex County. 7-y-om

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.

My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have been winners at the leading shows for years. Pigs of all ages (both sexes) for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

D. DECOURCEY, 4-2-y-om Bornholm.

A BIG BARGAIN! MAY BE SECURED IN

Chester White Swine

BY WRITING AT ONCE TO R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont.

In order to reduce my stock for winter, I will sell a number of choicely-bred young boars, from six to eight months old, for the next thirty days at greatly reduced prices. Send in your orders at once and secure the best.

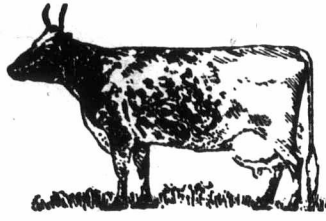
CHESTER WHITES AND BERKSHIRES

Young pigs now ready for shipping, and young sows in pig to imported boars. All are held at reasonable figures. Can supply pigs at all ages. Orders by mail filled with care, and correspondence cheerfully answered. Write for prices, stating what is wanted. 18-om J. H. SHAW, Simcoe, Ont.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

We have the best and greatest prize-winning herd in Canada. Write for what you want. We have everything. TAPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont. 18-2-y-om

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IT PAYS.—It is useless to expect a lean, run-down cow to have a good flow of milk, though she will eat more than an animal in good flesh. The difficulty is the nutriment is not all extracted from the food because her digestion is out of order.

Dick's Blood Purifier

will strengthen the digestion and make the food produce milk. It will cost but fifty cents to try it on the poorest cow you have and you will get back your money with interest in a few weeks.

For sale by Druggists, at general stores or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cts. Dick & Co., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

PURE OLD PROCESS Ground Linseed Oil Meal.

The Best and Cheapest STOCK FOOD in the World!

Most SATISFACTORY, because it preserves healthy action at all times.
Most ECONOMICAL, because it fattens the quickest.
Most PROFITABLE, because best conditioned stock are secured.

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The Latest Improved and best Tread Powers made in Canada.

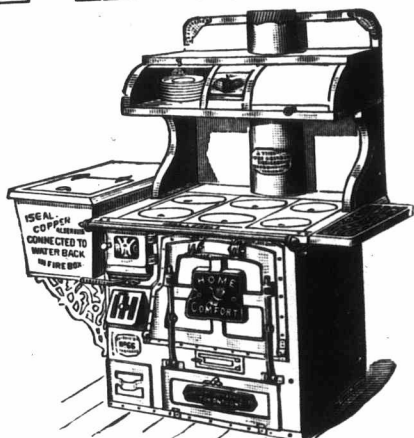
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THE best General-purpose Farm Power; also the Ripper Feed Cutter, worth a dozen of common knife machines for dry feed. CORN SHELLER, ETC. Send for Testimonials.
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- SIX HIGHEST AWARDS World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.
- HIGHEST AWARDS Western Fair Association, London, Can., 1893.
- SIX GOLD MEDALS Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.
- SILVER MEDAL Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895.

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I am now prepared to supply choice young stock, any age and either sex, of this class. This breed produces pork of the first quality; are of a quiet disposition and easy feeders. I am also breeding pure-bred Foxterriers. Correspondence solicited. Selling at farmers' prices.

A. B. COOPER, ISLINGTON P. O., ONT. 18-2-y-o

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

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

R. WILLIS, JR., - Glenmeyer P. O., BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF CHOICE Poland-China Swine.

Young stock of the best quality always on hand. A couple of young sows bred, and also some young boars fit for service to dispose of at right prices. Correspondence solicited. Mention Advocate. 12-2-y-o

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Over 100 head — all ages, sexes and different families.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN RED OR BLACK RASPBERRIES IN 1,000-PLANT LOTS. Write for prices. **CAPT. A. W. YOUNG,** Tupperville, Ont. 17-y-om

OXFORD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Our herd made a clean sweep of all the first prizes (30) at the late Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa Exhibitions. DARKNESS QUALITY, the unbeaten winner at the World's Fair, heads the herd. Stock for sale. Write for prices.

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FOR CHOLERA & ALL OTHER DISEASES
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We Buy Them
WE BUY ALL KINDS, AND WE PAY CASH. Write for Shipping Instructions. **THE ALASKA FEATHER and DOWN COMPANY, Ltd.,** 10 St. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL. Manufacturers of Down Comforters and Down Cushions.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM
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Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. **GEO. H. STAHL,** 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill. Circulars free. Send for illus. Catalogue. 19-n-om

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Best in the world, hot water, pipe system. Will hatch chicks which others fail. Catalogue Free. **Incubator Co.,** Freeport, Ill. U. S. A. 0-m

\$5 Hand Bone, Shell, and Corn Mills for Poultrymen.
Daisy Bone Cutter, Power Mills. Circular and testimonials free. **WILSON BROS.,** Easton, Pa.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM,

Founded in 1855 by the late Wm. Douglas, has for sale a number of grand young Shorthorns, of both sexes; also the old stock bull, Baron Evenlode = 16705. Prices to suit the times. Write for particulars. Address—**JAMES DOUGLAS,** Caledonia, Ont. 24-0-m

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STEEL WIND-MILLS With Internal Gear.
STEEL TOWERS—IRON PUMPS—WATER-TANKS—PIPING, ETC.
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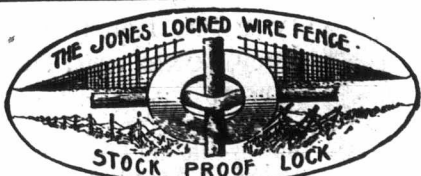
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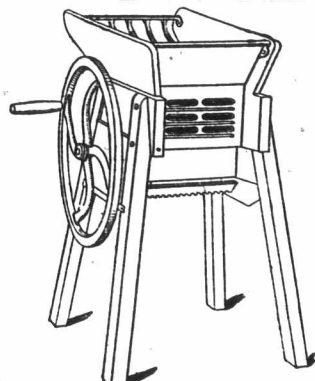


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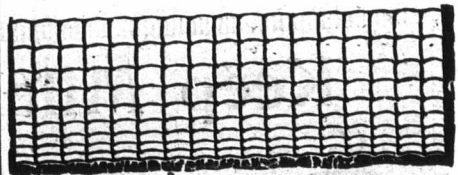
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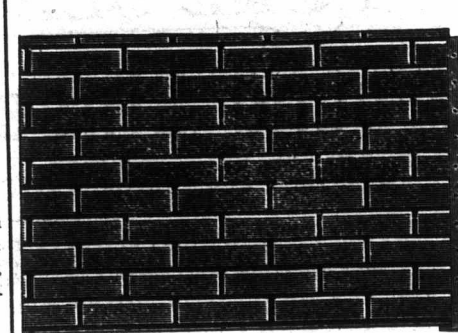


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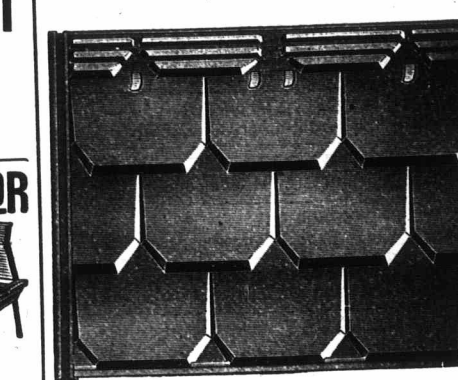
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