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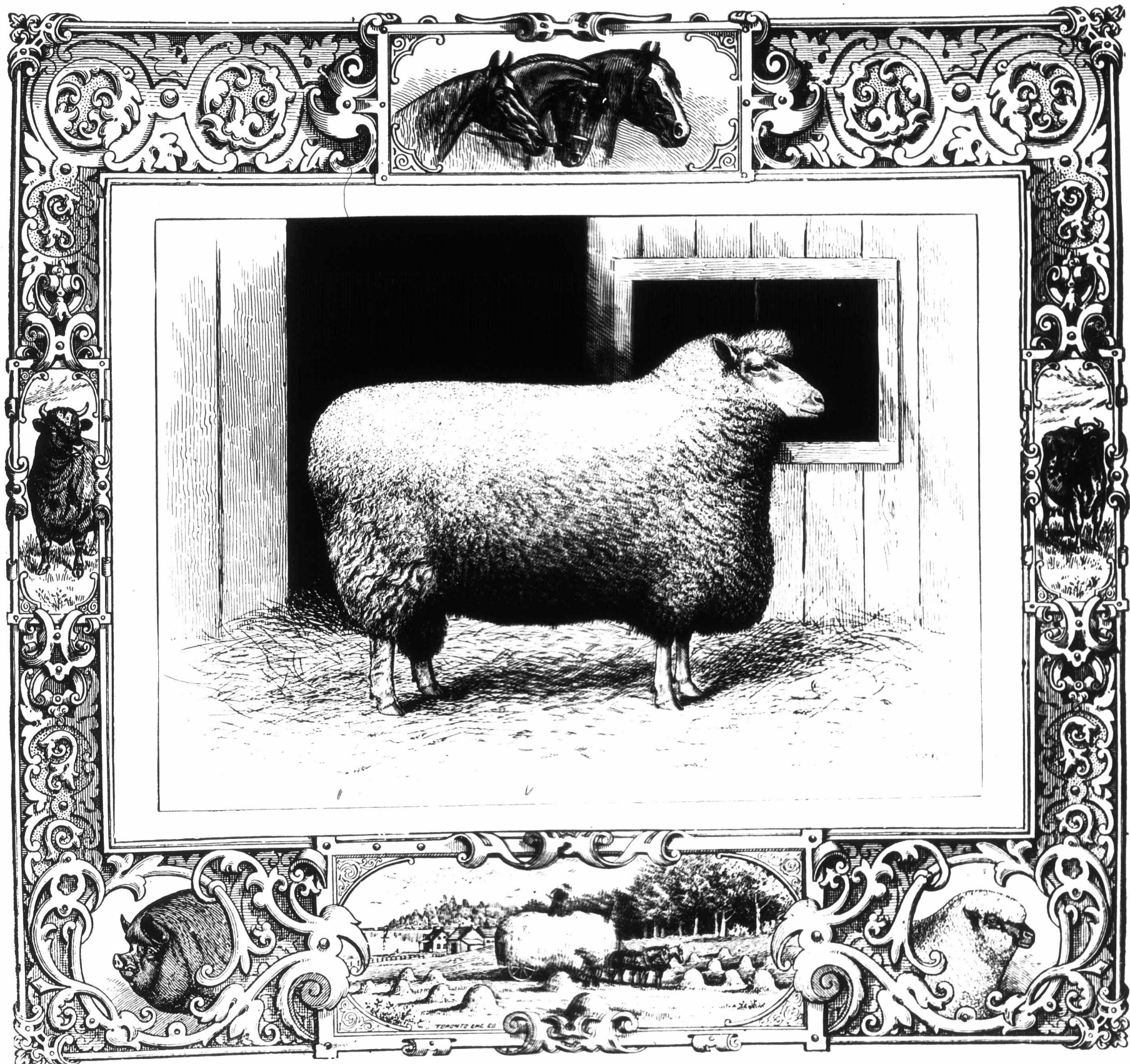
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

No. 370.



THE TWO-SHEAR LINCOLN RAM, VULCAN, ALIAS ROYAL IDLEWILD.
RECENTLY SOLD BY CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT. THROUGH G. E. & CO., "IDLEWILD STOCK FARM," NEAR CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITORIAL.

Announcement.

The publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE respectfully request the assistance of its friends everywhere in extending its circulation during the subscription season now begun. By so doing you will benefit others and do us a good turn.

In order to facilitate making up our extensive mailing lists, we ask all our present readers to *renew promptly*.

Agents or those desiring to secure new subscribers will be specially interested in the splendid list of premiums offered on another page. Read it. The proper time to begin work is *now*.

Sample copies and terms will be sent on application.

A couple of thousand swine died in about a week near Champaign, Ill., breeders and feeders both losing heavily.

The announcement was recently made that the German Government had scheduled United States steers and beef because of the discovery of Texas fever in a couple of cargoes landed.

Elsewhere we begin an interesting and seasonable series of papers on the system of management of draught horse breeding pursued on Old Country farms, prepared originally by as competent an authority as Mr. Archibald MacNeilage.

The Australasian, of Melbourne, states that the Department of Agriculture has undertaken the shipment of eggs, geese and turkeys to London, Eng. Producers are advised to send the geese and turkeys alive to the Department, and they will be killed and frozen at a nominal charge.

It was no small honor, as reported elsewhere in this issue of the ADVOCATE, for Canadian stockers to have beaten the Scottish-bred steers as feeders on their own ground. The experiment was conducted by an able and careful man, whose faith was pinned to the Old Country steers to begin with, and who, in order to avoid reaching an erroneous conclusion, repeated his test before giving the public the benefit of the results.

Stock of all kinds should be kept free from disturbance while feeding. This is especially true regarding sheep, owing in part to their natural timidity. Besides being quick to detect the presence of strangers, they have an instinctive dread of dogs. Good sense and gentleness of disposition are qualifications that every feeder should possess, in order that the most friendly relations may exist between him and the dumb dependents whose wants he is supplying.

Denmark has been so repeatedly held up as an example for Canada to emulate that many have come to think of it as a land literally flowing with milk and money. However, a recent report by Capt. J. C. Lacour, for the year 1893, speaks of the "universal depression" in agriculture in that country, among the obstacles cited being the growing competition of Australia in the English butter market; low prices for farm produce, with the exception of pork; cattle disease, and consequent prohibitive measures on the part of other countries.

The condition as regards available food supplies for stock confronting the Scottish feeder this season is as follows:—(1) a fair supply of bulky fodder; (2) a deficient crop of turnips, and (3) feeding stuffs at a lower level of value than has been experienced for a series of years. The man who, under these circumstances, follows the same old beaten track pursued when feeding stuffs were 30 to 40 per cent. more costly than they now are, is missing an opportunity which should be seized so long as it presents itself. "Mutton," observes an Old Country exchange, "is a fairly good price, and it will pay to give feeding sheep a liberal supplement either of home-grown grain or of purchased feeding stuffs, or what is probably preferable to either of these alone, a mixture of both. Beef is commanding such a poor price that it is difficult, if not impossible, to suggest any sort of diet which would make the production of that kind of meat profitable to the feeder. But the low market price of cakes, grain, &c., affords stock-owners a favorable opportunity of doing their young cattle well, so as to have them in excellent order in the spring when the grass comes, on less turnips than heretofore." Besides these considerations, there is the further enrichment of the land following the use of concentrated feeding stuffs.

Our Illustration.

The portrait gracing our front page is a life-like representation of the two-shear Lincoln ram Vulcan, Can. Sheep Record 158, *alias* Royal Idlewild, lately sold by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., to C. C. Rice & Co., Idlewild Stock Farm, near Chicago, Ill., for a good long price. He was bred by Messrs. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, Ont.; sired by Riby Conqueror, bred by H. Dudding, Riby Grove, Lincoln, England; imported by Gibson & Walker in 1891. Vulcan's dam was also bred by H. Dudding; sired by the 100-guinea Biscathorp. John Geary, in speaking of Vulcan, said: "I consider him the best sheep in America." Although just in nice breeding condition, he is a massive, well-proportioned animal, bearing a remarkably even fleece of superior wool. Col. C. C. Rice, 178 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill., is at the head of the company now owning this valuable ram.

Capt. Robson's flock, from which Vulcan has been sold and upon which he was used during the past autumn, contains a lot of splendid ewes. In 1893, ten ewes were selected from a flock of 50 just imported by Geary Bros. They were a grand, heavy, healthy, hardy lot, just the sort to form a foundation upon which to build a splendid flock. One of the old ewes is still alive, and Mr. Robson informed us that she raised two good lambs this year, and has again been bred. It is also noteworthy that the first prize three-year-old Columbian Victor over a "Royal" winner was the product of this flock.

Two years ago a few ewe lambs were added to this flock, purchased from John G. Robson, whose foundation stock came from Mr. R. Gibson's importation of 1872. John G. Robson bred from these the ram that won first prize at the Centennial in 1876.

This year a few more ewes were added to the flock. They were bred by H. Dudding and imported by Gibson & Walker. The rams used upon the flock besides Vulcan, *alias* Royal Idlewild, were: Geary's '93, bred by Arthur Garfit, Lincoln, Eng.; Geary's '95, bred by Robt. Wright, Lincoln, Eng., and Geary's O, better known as King Tom II., bred by H. Smith, Nottingham, Eng. The breeding flock now consists of 25 ewes.

Besides the Lincoln flock, Capt. Robson owns a herd of Shorthorns that are not inferior to his sheep in breeding or individual excellence. The herd consists of a dozen breeding cows and a few heifers and calves. To describe each animal minutely would demand more space than is just now available. We will refer to a few, which will, to all intents and purposes, represent the rest. Golden Robe = 20306 = stands at the head of the herd. He is a beautiful roan yearling, with as fine a coat of soft, mossy hair as we have seen for many a day. He was bred by John Isaac, Markham, Ont. His sire is Knight of St. John = 17012 =, dam Golden Bud (imported) = 23015 =. In addition to the merits of his pedigree, Golden Robe is a model in conformation. His well-developed quarters, well-sprung ribs, deeply-fleshed back, with straight upper and under lines, makes him a worthy animal to head any herd. The thirteen-year-old roan cow, imported Wimple = 5233 =, has been a money-maker of no insignificant character. She has been a regular breeder of splendid stock, is now in calf, and looks like producing several more before her time comes for superannuation. She was bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland, imported in 1882 by J. & W. Millar, Brougham and Claremont, Ont. Her daughter, Wimple Birdie, sired by Indian Chief = 11108 =, is now an important individual in the herd. She was one of Cockburn's splendid herd that went to the World's Fair, and was sold at his sale for \$300. Although she was fitted up to high show condition just a year ago, she has returned to nice breeding fix without a sign of roughness or patchiness. Her age of two years, beautiful red color, general appearance, history and breeding give her a standing of no minor importance. Mysie's Gem = 17046 =, a seven-year-old roan cow, is one of the right stamp, an undoubted showing animal when in condition. She was got by Royal Victor (imported) = 4126 =, dam Mysie Thirty-eighth = 4105 =, a Provincial winner. Of the younger members, we may mention Lady Zoa II., a grand yearling heifer, out of the daughter of a Royal winner. She is a beautiful roan, with a splendid mossy coat. The remaining four yearlings are by Cockburn's British Chief, and do him great credit as a sire.

Mr. Robson, very wisely, does not keep his stock overloaded with fat, but in nice breeding condition. It is of rare occurrence that a female misses breeding for a single year after commencing. The dairy qualities of the herd are of a high order, as the udders which several of the matrons swing would indicate.

British Columbia.

Without a visit to the Pacific Province a very indifferent idea of her vast resources is obtainable. Her wonderful fisheries, immense timber supply, unlimited mineral wealth, and great agricultural capabilities, combine to make her a marvel, and fill the mind of the beholder with the deepest interest. Of the agricultural industry, its present extent and requirements, together with the continually increased demand upon it, in supplying the rapidly increasing population, we place before our readers a few interesting facts. The great advantage of a home market, of such importance to the agriculturist, is assured in this Province at present, and no doubt for some time to come, from the fact that about \$3,000,000 worth of farm products are imported annually for home consumption. Beautiful fertile valleys, with climate and conditions of growth which will produce in abundance, fruit, vegetables and cereals, remain in part or wholly uncultivated. Ranches, with accommodation for thousands of cattle, with luxuriant grass, and a plentiful supply of water, are still awaiting the arrival of the thrifty settler. While this obtains, the consumption of agricultural products is being constantly augmented by the extension of mining operations and other industries. With such conditions, agriculture in British Columbia, whether viewed from a provincial standpoint, or that of the agriculturist, is certainly full of promise, and demands most careful attention—first in order, to the retaining of millions of money in the country now sent abroad; and, secondly, on account of the pleasant and profitable employment to be afforded in its pursuit. Probably no country has a greater variety of climate. Within its borders are localities admirably adapted to mixed farming in general, or for any special branch in which one may wish to engage, while for fruit growing, the magnificent displays seen at the agricultural exhibitions throughout the Province give only a faint glimmer of the immense possibilities in this direction. Among these displays were to be seen in almost endless variety, apples, pears, plums, etc., of such perfection in size and quality as to leave no room for doubt in the mind of anyone, of the complete adaptability of this Province for fruit growing. Although the autumn was so far advanced at the time of our visit that many choice varieties of plums were out of season, yet numerous varieties were seen, and these were of such exquisite quality as to convince us that it is a plum country "par excellence."

To be continued.

Sunflower-Seed Cake.

Among the many artificial stock foods, the product of the sunflower is receiving considerable attention in stock rearing countries. Recent analysis in Germany have shown it to be rich in albuminoids and fat, there being 44.44 to 47.62 per cent. of the former, and from 12.02 to 12.50 per cent. of the latter.

Where it has been used, agriculturists differ in opinion as regards the best forms in which to utilize the meal, some being in favor of mixing it with water, while others prefer to use it in the dry state. The objection to the former method is that it falls as a precipitate to the bottom of the vessel. The dry method, in which the meal is merely sprinkled upon roots or chaff, is upon the whole, preferable. Most oil cakes can readily be broken up into a fine meal, but sunflower cake is an exception. It is so hard that cattle find some difficulty in chewing the larger pieces. For this reason it is thought advisable to grind it before use into as fine meal as possible, in order to render it more digestible.

Many agriculturists prefer to use the cake coarsely rather than finely ground, thinking that the greater mastication increased digestion from the action of the saliva. Dr. Theodor, a German experimenter, points out that albuminoids and fat are not acted upon by juices before reaching the stomach and intestines. Just here is a valuable point in favor of coarse grinding starchy foods, as the ptyalin of the saliva changes starch to sugar.

The question of sunflower growing for this purpose is worthy of consideration and investigation by farmers and experimental stations.

"Owing to the great increase of factories," says an Australian exchange, "the export of butter from Victoria during the coming season will be greatly increased, and it is anticipated that between 10,000 and 12,000 tons will be exported this year, against 7,652 tons in 1893-4. The improved appliances recently introduced and invented in the colony in connection with the dairying trade will also have a beneficial effect upon the quality of the article, and it is expected that over £1,000,000 will be distributed amongst the producers."

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 classes or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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The Farmer's Advocate Appreciated.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"I think you must be congratulated on producing the very finest and best number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that has ever been published; in fact, I have heard this on several occasions. And, if you will only carry out the same ideas, I am sure you will double your circulation in a very short time."

DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.

Clubbing Rates for 1895.

Our subscribers may obtain any of the papers mentioned below at the following price:

FARMER'S ADVOCATE and Home Magazine and Toronto Evening News	\$1 50
Toronto Daily Globe, morning edition	6 00
Toronto Daily Globe, second edition	4 00
Toronto Empire, daily	6 00
Toronto Empire, evening edition	3 50
Toronto Weekly Mail or Farm and Fireside	1 30
The two combined	1 60
Toronto Weekly Globe (12 pages)	1 40
Toronto Weekly Empire	1 50
London Free Press, weekly edition	1 75
London Advertiser, weekly	1 70
Montreal Weekly Witness	1 60

A Suggestive Report on American Agriculture.

The report of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture for 1893 has been received. It shows that the American people are alive to their best interests in doing much to develop the most productive industry in their land. There are in the United States 6,000,000 farms, upon which dwell more than 30,000,000 of the population, and they furnish more than 74 per cent. of the exports of that country. The Agricultural Department has, therefore, the great responsibilities of the nation's material welfare resting largely upon it. Not only are they alive to the development of markets for what they produce and do not need, but the subject of producing at home much that is now imported is receiving attention. The exports of 1893 were \$615,000,000 worth, which was largely absorbed by Great Britain and Ireland. The principal commodities going to make up these exports were cattle, beef, pork, corn, wheat, flour and cotton. The Americans see that other countries are, like themselves, endeavoring to push their products into the great European consuming centres. American-like, they are not slow to look after their interests in such a case. A plan of action proving successful is that of sending missionaries into the food-consuming fields of Europe to prosecute a thorough inquiry why American meats are partially excluded; why American tobacco is not more demanded; why American wheat flour cannot be more generally marketed in Europe; why cranberries are not sold there; why American wines are not called for, and why Europeans generally should not be consumers of American canned goods?

There is an over production of certain staples, the demand for which fluctuates greatly. This might be avoided, and many farmers benefited by a larger amount of subsidiary crops. This also would increase the variety of agricultural supplies in foreign markets, and multiply the markets themselves.

These important considerations are sincerely commended to the attention of all who, either individually or in association, directly or indirectly, are engaged in the work of agricultural education, for upon them rests the responsibility of leading the way for progressive agriculture. All persons engaged in the work of agricultural education and experiment must hold steadily in view the inexorable economic facts that effect the production and disposal of agricultural products. Farmers must produce what the world wants. And the unrelenting truth of the relation of supply to demand is the regulator of value, and that is applied with equal force to all the products of the farm and of the factory, and ought to be engraved upon the memory and reflected in the judgment and the plans of every farmer.

The divisions of entomology, botany, vegetable pathology, pomology, etc., are receiving the attention due their significance. When a pest that threatens destruction makes its appearance the amount of money appropriated for its overthrow is only limited by what is necessary to accomplish the purpose undertaken.

With regard to contagious diseases among stock, the report states that they are free from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, saying that no case of the disease has been discovered since March 25, 1892, and a careful inspection having been maintained for twelve months thereafter. In April, '93, it was considered safe to dismiss the force engaged in this inspection.

Tuberculosis is, however, a widespread malady throughout the Union—more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia. Investigations have been made during the last two years, as to the means of its communication, and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the Division of Animal Pathology. The work is now being extended in co-operation with local authorities, which is to continue until the danger of human life has been reduced to a minimum.

Distribution of seed at public expense has been a growing branch ever since its commencement in 1839. In 1892 there was appropriated the sum of \$135,400 for the purpose of purchasing seeds, bulbs, and cuttings for gratuitous distribution. In 1891 the seeds purchased cost in round numbers, \$40,000, while the labor and expense of putting them up and distributing them alone cost the Department \$50,675! Whether such a method of using up funds is wise or not there is room for doubt, because in many cases the value of free seed, or, in fact, anything else, when issued from an extensive department, is not appreciated, and therefore not utilized to anything like the extent of its importance. It is all very well to do a certain amount for people, so long as it is appreciated, but when evident gratitude ceases to be shown, it is time to call a halt. There is no reason, to our minds, why the bare expense of purchase and distribution should not be met by those receiving them. There are several reasons for this. It is an easy matter to ask for what appears of value when it is given free. The labor, however, of giving the cultivation of seeds the necessary attention to be quite satisfactory is often neglected by those who think: "Well, the Government can stand it; what's the difference." Whereas, if even a small sum were demanded for what they received, they would not be asked for except when really desired and intended to be made good use of.

However, the main objection to this sort of thing is not merely that the Government does for the people what they ought to do for themselves, but it really enters into direct competition with private enterprise, using therefor funds levied from the general community. The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture goes so far as to designate "promiscuous free distribution of publications" vicious in principle, and intimates that it must be abandoned.

We note also that in view of a depleted public treasury and the public demand for economy in Government administration, Hon. Mr. Morton has been applying the pruning knife in his department, the services of over 500 unnecessary employes having been dispensed with.

STOCK.

System of Management in Breeding Studs of Draught Horses in Scotland.

(Compiled from a paper prepared by Archibald MacNeillage, Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society.)

In preparing this paper, schedules of inquiry were issued to leading breeders in various parts of the country, and replies have been received from many successful horse-breeders.

Quite naturally, the answers received reveal considerable diversity in the details of stud management, but at the same time the general principles are more uniform than possibly could have been expected. The varying soil and climate of the British Isles is well illustrated by the treatment of stock, especially during the winter season. On the light, friable soils of Galloway, wintering out in all weathers is invariably the rule; whereas, in the west and north of Scotland that is practically unknown.

The most important members of the breeding stud are, of course, the brood mares, and it will be a convenient arrangement to consider (1) their management in studs in which they are kept solely for breeding purposes; (2) their management in studs in which they do an ordinary share of farm labor, and (3) the management of mares kept for breeding and exhibition.

In the majority of studs in Scotland there are mares of all three classes; but the most important breeding stud is that of Keir, founded by the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., and now owned by Mr. Arch. Stirling, of Keir and Cawder. The richness of the pastures and the mildness of the climate in the vicinities of this stud admit of the stock being wintered out in all weathers. The feeding is of the lightest description, the allowance per head for each member of the stud in the winter season being one bushel of oats per week, mixed with chopped oat straw, a few Swedish turnips in the forenoon, a pailful of boiled food—turnips, cut hay and bran—in the afternoon, and oat straw *ad libitum*. The great object aimed at in breeding is to have as large a proportion of healthy foals in any one season as possible. The results obtained in 1887 were 28 mares served, 20 of which had healthy foals. In 1888, 29 mares were served, 19 of which had healthy foals. In the following year 18 healthy foals resulted from 32 services. It is not to be understood that the method of feeding here specified is absolute, the conditions and nature of each animal having to be considered; but the main features as followed at Keir have been indicated.

The Balmedie stud is not an old established institution, but its representatives have taken good positions in the leading show yards. Generally about half-a-dozen brood mares are kept for breeding alone and during winter they run at grass all day, but are housed at night. They are fed thrice daily—at 5 a. m. and at 4 p. m. with boiled mash, and at 8 p. m. with hard feeding, consisting of about one pound oats to each, mixed with one turnip and enough cut hay to fill a pail of the capacity of two gallons, with an abundance of fresh oat straw for fodder.

In the Cairnbrogie stud there are seven mares kept solely for breeding purposes. These run at grass all the year round, but are housed at night during winter. They get hay and a few turnips, uncooked, when taken into the house at night, say about 20 pounds long hay and 12 pounds Swedish turnips each in open weather, and a somewhat larger allowance if the ground is covered with snow. Mares of a similar class are treated somewhat more liberally in the Linkwood stud. They run out all day, and their allowance, besides grass, is hay or oat straw with bran, and one half-feed oats and some turnips each per day before foaling, but about a week after foaling the quantities are increased in order that there may be an abundance of milk for the foal. This is continued until the young grass is up, when it is discontinued, and the mares then get nothing but what they pick. If possible, the aftermath is reserved specially for mares that are nursing.

Mr. MacCaig is a most successful rearer of foals, and his mode of treating brood mares merits special notice. Five mares are reserved solely for breeding purposes, and they receive about half a feed of oats mixed with double the quantity of cut hay every morning, and there is always an abundance of long fodder in their mangers. At night they get a quantity of raw turnips, but when they come near foaling this is changed to a nice light sloppy mash. There are loose boxes in the fields in this stud, and three of the boxes are so arranged that the mares can go in and out at pleasure, where they have grass and water *ad libitum*. A bar is put across

the door of each box at night, because it is found that even on the roughest nights mares incline to be out, and there is a considerable risk that in doing so the foal may contract rheumatism or other ailments. This uniform treatment of the mares outside is preferable to keeping them inside during winter and turning them out four or five hours daily, because in the former case the animals are kept at a more uniform temperature, and are therefore less liable to chills.

From the replies received from other gentlemen in the Rhins of Galloway, there would appear to be some diversity of treatment in regard to the wintering of brood mares—some keeping them out with the optional shelter of a shed, and others following the course indicated as adopted by Mr. MacCairg. But wintering out is altogether the rule. In Lanarkshire, housing at night in winter appears to be the general rule, and the feeding, compared with that already specified, is somewhat heavy.

Mares of the class now under review are apt to be somewhat neglected by breeders in respect to the care of their feet and legs, because, not being required either for work or showing, they are little taken notice of, except when in season and about the time of foaling. But there can be no greater mistake than this, because it is an accepted truth in breeding that acquired defects in course of time become constitutional, and consequently hereditary; and while there is no occasion to have these mares shod, their feet should have careful attention and be dressed at regular intervals, care being taken to prevent the hoof breaking. The toes should be kept short, and the hoof of a round, open shape, and the pressure brought to bear on the frog and heel. In this way the hoof-head is kept open and round and the heel wide—two of the most important characteristics of a sound foot.

To be continued.

Our Scottish Letter.

The past four or five weeks have been eventful ones in this country. September and October are the great sale months of the year. All classes of young stock, including horses, cattle and sheep, are sold at the auction marts, and then also are held the few remaining great fairs like the Falkirk Tryst and the Moss of Balloch and Beith fairs, at which Highland cattle and Ayrshires are sold by private treaty. Of all these great country events, the only one which now retains any vitality is that held on the Stenhousemuir site at Falkirk. Without exception, the glory has departed from the others, and in respect of sheep, it has gone from Falkirk. Immense numbers of Highland cattle are, however, sold at the Tryst by private treaty, and in spite of the growing popularity of the marts, we would be disposed to give the Tryst in Stirlingshire a long period of existence.

As trade at the various sales has gone, it may be summarized in this way. Amongst the finer breeds of cattle—that is, Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus—excellent prices have been made, the highest average being at the credit of the blackskins. Possibly, outside of its original habitat, in no part of Great Britain or Ireland has the Aberdeen-Angus taken a firmer hold than in the north of England, and the best cattle sale of the season was held there. Mr. Owen C. Wallace, a gentleman well-known and highly popular in the hunting-field, founded an excellent herd at Bradley Hall, on Tyneside, some years ago. His guide, philosopher and friend in this enterprise was Mr. Clement Stephenson, and there could be none better. The excellence of the advice which he gave may be inferred from the fact that at the Bradley Hall dispersion sale, seventy-four head of polled cattle of all ages made the splendid average of £51 19s. 9d. apiece. If such a return does not approach the highest prices realized for cattle in the halcyon days of cattle-breeding, it is certainly an indication of the very high quality of the stock, and a proof that there are still plenty of men who have not lost faith in the breeding of cattle in the Old Country. The sale which ranks next to that at Bradley Hall was Mr. Duthie's draft from the Collynie herd. The position held by this herd in the Shorthorn world was sufficiently demonstrated by the crowd from all quarters which assembled at the sale. Your countryman, Mr. Gibson, who was lately running a tilt at the Cruickshank Shorthorns, is probably well aware that in Collynie there are more of the old Sittytton cows than in any other individual herd in this country. Mr. Duthie usually holds an annual sale of bull calves, but this year he held a draft sale, in which were included seventy-four head of stock of all ages and both sexes. The average price of the lot was £40 17s., and the bull calves alone made an average price of £50 11s. 9d. for twenty-eight, as against £50 15s. for twenty-one in 1893. Although there have been many Shorthorn sales this year, including the dispersion of the celebrated Underley herd of Bates cattle, and Mr. Andrew Mitchell's well-known Alloa herd of Booth cattle, the Cruickshank cattle at the Collynie draft sale made by far the best average. Whatever, therefore, may be the end of it, it is apparent that the Shorthorn breeders of this country are as determined as ever they were to keep to the Aberdeen line of the breed. The sale at which the third best average has been made is that of Auchorachan, where the yearling bull Boaz of Ballindalloch was sold for 200 gs. to Mr. Jones, Ballydavid, Waterford. This was a draft Aberdeen-Angus sale, and the average for forty-two head was £38 11s. 6d. Mr. Mitchell's herd of Booth Shorthorns, which

numbered forty-eight head, drew £32 3s. 4d., and one of the cheapest sales of the season was that of the draft from Lord Polwarth's fine herd of Shorthorns, chiefly of the Booth race, which realized an average of £26 9s. 6d. for forty-six head. These were very good cattle, and it was unfortunate that only a comparatively small number attended the sale. Breeders of the Cruickshank cattle have no great love for the Booth type, but the cattle offered by Lord Polwarth were meritorious and must have attracted the eye of any lover of good stock. A significant fact in connection with these sales was that in one week the first prize Shorthorn yearling bull and the first prize Aberdeen-Angus yearling bull at the H. & A.'s show were sold by public auction, and while the polled bull made 200 gs., the Shorthorn drew only 82 gs., for exportation to Buenos Ayres. The somewhat numerous company who criticised adversely the award which placed this bull, Imperial Gold, first amongst the Shorthorn yearling bulls at Aberdeen, would no doubt be inclined to look upon this selling price as confirmation of their views. The two hardy breeds, the Galloway and the West Highlander, have also of late come under the test of the auctioneer's hammer during the period reported on. In no case, however, have prices at all commensurate with those already specified been realized. A Galloway herd dispersion took place at Cally, near to Gatehouse of Fleet, in Kirkcudbright. The best prices were paid for cows and heifers by Mr. Jas. Biggar, Chapleton, and the Rev. John Gillespie, the secretary of the Herd Book. These were as follows: Maggie II. of Cally (13371), £33 12s.; six cows made an average of £13 11s. 3d., and yearling heifers from £10 to £10 15s. Carlisle is also a great centre for the sale of Galloway cattle, and drafts from such famous herds as those of Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., the Duke of Buccleuch, and Mr. Jas. Cunningham, Tarbreoch, were sold there. Being drafts, of course fancy prices did not rule, but some fair sums were put down. The highest figures were for Indian Prince II. of Drumlaury, £42; for the cow Atlanta IV. of Drumlaury, £26 5s.; for the heifer Susie Lady II. of Harelawhill, £14 2s. West Highlanders are chiefly sold, as has been said, at Falkirk Tryst, but very extensive sales also take place in the auction marts at Oban, Perth, Inverness and Stirling. Sir Donald Currie, K. C. M. G., M. P., the famous pioneer of South African commerce, has had a sale at one of his Perthshire farms, which he is relinquishing. The prices realized for the Highlanders were not very high, but they were sufficiently encouraging. At the Tryst bullocks were making £18 for three-year-olds and £16 for two-year-olds, and at the various sales heifers ran up to £17 10s. Ayrshires remain uniform in price. There is a steady demand in autumn for what are called back-calvers—that is, young, healthy cows which calve in the close of the year and are therefore in fine trim for the supply of milk during winter. Many hundreds of Ayrshires change hands in the autumn, and this year the prices ordinarily ruling have been from £13 17s. up to £18 and £20, according to weight and size. As most of the dairy cattle sold at this season go into the hands of cow feeders in the cities, who retain and feed them off for the butcher while milking them strongly, there is an absolute necessity for the cows being big and of large frame, as the more capacity they have for taking on flesh the better the price which the butcher is likely to pay. In the recent milking trials and butter tests at Islington, the Ayrshire has made a most creditable appearance, beating the Jersey by much more than she was herself beaten by the Shorthorn. Of course, in the percentage of butter to milk, the Jersey was first, but when the greater yield of milk and the quality of the butter were more figured up, together with the undoubtedly higher value of the carcasses of the Shorthorn and the Ayrshire than of the Jersey, the balance of profit is very probably more in favor of the milking than the butter producing breed. In our next communication we purpose referring somewhat at length to the sheep sales and their lessons, and something will also be said about horses.

SCOTLAND YET.

The Cow for the Manitoba Dairy Farmer.

Mr. James Elder, of Virten, Man., writing to us recently on the above subject, said:

"As to the breed for dairying, the Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Durham, and even scrubs, have their advocates; but for dairying, I would not invest in a thoroughbred cow of any breed. In the first place, thoroughbreds cost too much. Second, a thoroughbred is more delicate than a grade, and expects to be pampered. Some of our thoroughbred stockmen attempt to deny this, but to the observant man it is of no use. There is an old saying, and a true one: 'Half the breed goes down the throat.'

"No: Thoroughbreds we must have, in order to keep up the supply of males to use on our grade cows. But to the dairymen I would say (with the exception of a bull), give thoroughbreds a wide berth. If you have extra care or extra feed to spare, grades will as a rule give a much better account for it.

"For my own part, I would much prefer a Shorthorn grade. We had a fair share of experience in Ontario, and with one exception, our best cow had

at least two crosses of the Shorthorns, and were large, showy cows, with wide hindquarters, roomy bellies; large, but not fleshy, udders; front quarters not so full, necks long and fine; smooth heads, with fine horns, wide between the eyes, long muzzles and wide nostrils. Such cows will milk well till twelve or fifteen years old and then dress 600 pounds of beef. Not only have we found cows of this kind give best results in the pail, but when we remember how many of our cows miss breeding or meet with accidents, the beefing quality is a very important item."

A Vigorous Protest from the Holstein Camp.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was greatly interested in the article on "Dairying in Manitoba," by Mr. Jas. Elder. There was one part of his article that I think is hardly in accord with the practical experience of hundred of advanced dairymen of to-day. I have references to his contention that "Thoroughbreds are more delicate than grades." He says, "I would not invest in a thoroughbred cow of any breed"—and that "thoroughbreds are more delicate than grades, and expect to be pampered." Then again, he says that "thoroughbreds we must have, to keep up the supply of males to use on our grades," and a little further on, that "if you have extra care or extra feed to spare, grades will as a rule give a better account of it." Well, it seems to me just a little inconsistent to claim that a grade cow is superior to a pure-bred, and will give a better return for feed consumed, and in the same breath urge dairymen to use a son of the pure-bred cow to improve the herd. If Mr. Elder's contention is right, why, in the name of common sense, not use the grade bull? I will not attempt a defence of the Jersey or Ayrshire, as I have had no experience with them, and will leave that to the breeders of these cattle, but when anyone will advocate that a grade cow will give a better return for feed consumed than a pure-bred, I must take issue with them, and would venture the opinion that they have had very small experience with my favorites—the Holstein. Such a statement is warranted neither by facts nor the well known laws of heredity. It is only reasonable to suppose that cows that have been kept pure for hundreds of years, as the Holsteins have, and bred specially for the production of milk and butter, would transmit those qualities to their offspring to a far greater degree than could be found in cattle that are a mixture of several breeds. From my experience with Holsteins and grade Shorthorns for dairy purposes, I would not fear backing one good Holstein cow against two ordinary grade cows for one year's production of milk or butter. I have a cow in my herd that this summer, after milking eleven months and being well on in calf, gave 35 pounds of good milk per day on grass alone. Many farmers get the idea that because a horse, a bull or a boar is pedigreed, it must be superexcellent and a fair sample of its breed; but all breeders know that there are blanks in all breeds, and also that those blanks occur less and less, according to the length of time the breed has been established, and the general excellence of the family. No intelligent man can now doubt the potency of the breed. From a very early period the thrifty Dutch farmers have bred the Dutch or Holstein cattle in all their purity, improving their excellent qualities by a careful and continuous system of breeding to that particular line in which they saw the greatest profit. The fact that these cattle are so highly esteemed in the best grazing districts of Holland—we may safely say the best in the world—where land is worth from \$400 to \$600 per acre, and rents yearly for \$20 and upwards per acre, and where the production of beef, butter and cheese is the principal industry, goes far to show the superiority of this breed of cattle. Now, in regard to hardiness, I find the Holsteins are very hardy, not requiring rich food or extra care to obtain good results, hence are very desirable for the average dairyman and farmer: they are large, hardy, rapid growers, maturing early, fattening readily when not in milk, and make an excellent quality of beef. Visitors to my farm invariably remark how sleek and thrifty the cattle look. I might also mention that my nearest neighbor, Mr. J. McCartney, took in a number of cattle to herd with his own. Most of them were Shorthorn grades; amongst them were three or four half-bred Holsteins. Mr. McCartney informed me himself that the Holsteins outstripped all the others in growing and general thriftiness. Such testimony I regard as valuable, especially in view of the fact that he was prejudiced against Holsteins when first brought into this district. From my three years' experience, I am well satisfied with them as a working dairy breed, and would heartily recommend them to all dairymen that want cattle with strong constitutions, and that are large and economical producers of milk and butter.

W. J. YOUNG, Emerson, Man.

Fruit Growers' Meeting.

The annual winter meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association is announced to be held at Orillia, beginning on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14th, and continuing on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Among others expected to be present, are Prof. Beach, of Geneva, N. Y.; Prof. Panton and Prof. Hutt, Guelph; Prof. Craig and Prof. Fletcher, Ottawa, and Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

Mr. Lynch Replies to Mr. Elder.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My attention has been called to an article entitled "Dairying in Manitoba," by Jas. Elder, of Virden. Mr. Elder starts out by cautioning us to "give thoroughbred cows a wide berth." He says, "A thoroughbred is more delicate than a grade, and expects to be pampered. Some thoroughbred stockmen attempt to deny this, but to the observant man, it is of no use." Allow me to place beside this dogmatic statement, or text, a much more modest, and I venture to believe, more correct one. Prof. Shaw said, on the Winnipeg Exhibition grounds: "If you are going to give your cattle scrub treatment, by all means get scrub cattle; but if you are going to give them better treatment, the better bred the animal is the more readily will it respond to this more generous treatment." That is more than a text; it is a whole sermon in a few words. I suppose it is possible for a "thoroughbred stockman" to be an "observant man," and in that case would he not be more likely to form correct conclusions regarding his cattle than an equally observant one engaged in some other calling? The fact is, stockmen have got far beyond, way out of sight of, the point at which Mr. Elder expects to find them. They know there are delicate thoroughbreds and robust grades, and *vice versa*, but they also know that their being thoroughbred or grade is not the cause of it. They have "observed" that delicate parents are likely to produce delicate offspring, and that animals of similar tendencies mated together, irrespective of breed, are likely to reproduce and intensify those tendencies, and following up those observations, they have produced, on one hand, a class of cattle that devote the whole of their energies to the production of milk, and, on the other hand, a class whose whole business is to make flesh and fat, and this intensifying process is still going on, and will go, as far as nature will permit. I heard Mr. Gregg, on the Winnipeg Exhibition ground, say: "The cow, as nature designed her, had one more rib than the dairy cow had any use for, and that this rib was in process of elimination from the dairy breeds, and that the dairy cow of the future would have one rib less on each side than nature originally designed her to have." Would it be at all surprising if, with the disappearance of this rib, some good quality in the cow should also disappear. Pathologists tell us that this tendency to lay on an undue amount of flesh and fat is a form of disease, and the tendency to turn everything into milk is another form. And they are probably right, for we know that milkers look delicate, compared with beefers, and we also know that a cow with an inclination to carry an undue amount of flesh and fat, if she breeds at all, is very apt to be disappointing. Now, on the principle of like producing like, this should not be the case, but as it is, there must be some cause for it. But though some of Mr. Elder's observations appear to have been made through a warped glass, and some of his positions not well taken, he seems to have the faculty of falling on his feet. His final conclusions seem to be pretty correct. Why is it that Mr. Elder and so many like him who want a good general purpose grade, look to the Shorthorn as the improving factor in the case? Why do they not take a cross between a Jersey and a Hereford; or an Ayrshire and an Angus; or a Galloway and a Holstein? Because they know the results of such breeding are too uncertain. They know that for a very long time the Shorthorn has held first place as a general purpose animal, and has at the same time successfully disputed, on many occasions, with the champions of both the other classes for supremacy in their own classes. They know the lines on which the Shorthorn has been bred gives their breeders a larger range to choose from, to correct faults either of form or constitution.

But I am not through with Mr. Elder yet. He has got on pretty safe ground in his choice of a cow, but how is he going to stay there. He wants "at least two crosses of Shorthorn blood in them," and I would infer from that expression that one or two more would be better. Now, if it is desirable to have from 75% to 91% of Shorthorn blood in them, why is the other 6% going to be fatal to them? Where is the danger line, and what is he going to do with his cows when he reaches it? Slaughter them, or go back to a scrub bull and work up again to the point at which he fell back? Before he is through with this subject he will have to tell us what kind of churn is best. If he warns us against a particular churn, and then advises us to get one as near like it as possible, we will all of us see the fallacy of his reasoning, and yet it would not be more fallacious than his reasoning about the cows. He will also have to tell us how to feed and treat these cows; what he considers good, plain treatment of grade cows, as distinguished from the pampering of thoroughbreds. Now, without knowing what that treatment will be, I advise you one and all "to give a wide berth to any thoroughbred" (male or female) that will not thrive on the plain treatment he will prescribe for these grade cows. Again, allow me to vary his advice and say: Do not be afraid of getting too much breeding in your cows, if it is of the kind you want; but see to it, first of all, that they have sound, healthy and vigorous constitutions.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

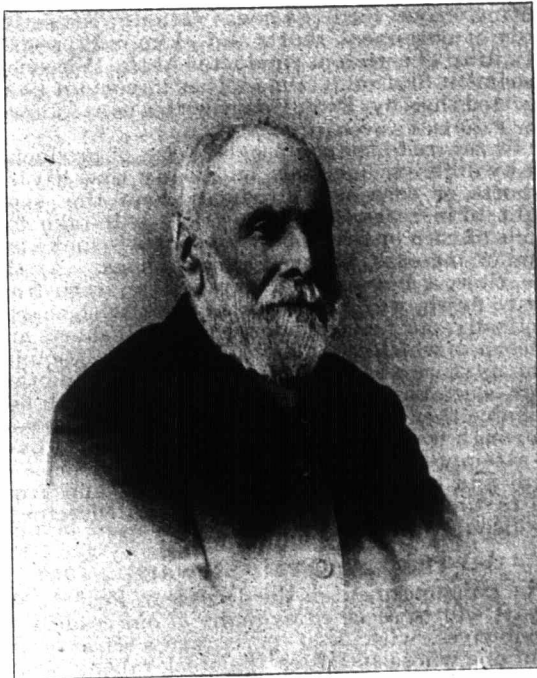
"The Grand Old Man of Sittyton."

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

A simple incident in itself, yet a sight worth seeing and never to be forgotten by the on-lookers, was the mutual exchange of courtesies between two men at the last Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Aberdeen. The one was the youthful President of the Society, His Royal Highness the Duke of York (Prince George), and the other, a venerable, white-haired man of some 90 years—Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton, whose portrait, from a recent photograph, and whose autograph upon this page, will be contemplated with peculiar pleasure wherever the benefactions of Sittyton stock have extended, but more especially by those who cherish the memory of personal acquaintance with—to quote the words of Mr. Bruce—"this grand old man."

Not long ago a short series of articles ran through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, entitled "The Evolution of the Scotch Shorthorn"—than which nothing of that sort during recent years in current literature seems to have been more favorably received and commented upon by our breeders. To have been the creator—so to speak—of so grand a type of cattle was to render great service to his day and generation, so that the Duke paid him no mere idle compliment on the occasion above referred to.

It was during the parade of prize cattle on the Aberdeen show yard that His Royal Highness was made aware of the presence of Mr. Cruickshank on the grand stand. He immediately expressed a wish



Amos Cruickshank

to be introduced to the famous breeder—a wish which was gratified without parley. As the veteran agriculturist and the Duke stood hand-in-hand, it was not to be wondered at that the sympathetic crowd should burst into a loud demonstration of cheers at witnessing so graceful an act. Mr. Cruickshank was deeply moved by the unexpected tribute, remarking afterwards that had he known what was to have taken place he would have been at home that day.

The term "greatness of character" may truthfully be ascribed to Amos Cruickshank. No one ever heard him boast. No one ever heard him say an unkind word about a fellow mortal. Never speaking in a hurry, he needed not to retract. Writing of him, a friend says:—"His eyes sparkle, and his whole countenance lights up when speaking of absent or long-lost friends, giving one a direct insight into the big heart within his capacious breast."

In the series of articles to which reference has already been made, we gave (from the pen of Mr. Robert Bruce) a very faithful outline of the system of breeding and general management pursued in the up-building of the Scotch Shorthorn; but to recount in detail the rise and progress of the Sittyton herd, from a solitary heifer till it numbered some 300 head, valued, at a moderate estimate as far back as 1864, at about £12,000 sterling, would require a volume of no small dimensions. It was in 1837 that the first purchase was made in Durham by the young Scotch farmer who had only just entered on a large farm on the estate of Mr. Ramsay, of Barra. He had been brought up to agricultural life, being

the son of a farmer in the vicinity of Inverrury. Next season (1838), he made an expedition into Notts, and from various breeders selected about a dozen heifers. Hence forward, the process of purchasing, breeding and weeding out was steadily carried on. The first sale was in 1842, five years after the start, when some six animals were exposed, but the prices realized were not very encouraging, ranging from 10 to 30 guineas, but in 1844 there was a turn in the tide, one bull under a year going for 63 guineas, in those days esteemed an extraordinary price. From an authentic old record of public sales, conducted by the Messrs. Cruickshank, between 1842 and 1864, we notice that the top price was £115 10s., the averages running from £15 10s. in 1843 to £44 8s. in 1861, which look modest indeed alongside the fabulous prices of subsequent years.

The ultimate disposal of the herd to the Messrs. Nelson in 1880, and the important acquisitions of Sittyton blood, by Mr. Duthie and others, are still fresh in the minds of our readers, and do not call for extended reference in this personal reminiscence of a man whose steadfastness of purpose, whose fidelity to a high ideal, whose worth and achievements, will enshrine his memory with imperishable regard.

Canadian-Bred vs. Scotch Steers as Feeders.

The Scottish Farmer records an interesting experiment regarding the feeding qualities of Canadian store cattle as compared with steers raised in Scotland. It was conducted by Mr. George A. Ferguson, Lessendrum, who is spoken of as being no novice in the management of cattle stock. In 1890 twelve Scotch-bred Shorthorn cross bullocks were chosen, and twelve Canadian bullocks, selected out of a lot bought in Aberdeen in the end of October, and whose ages would have been probably about thirty months. The former were well-bred cattle, and had been reared on Mr. Ferguson's farm, but the Canadians looked a little rough, and were larger and more bony than the home-bred animals. They were all weighed on November 1st, and tied up in one stable, and fed alike on turnips and straw until January 18th, when they were again weighed and divided into different lots, each lot, for the purpose of experiment, consisting of three home-bred and three Canadian cattle. In making up the lots, care was taken to place a better doer along with a worse, but so little disparity was shown that it was no easy matter to draw them out. During the first eighty days in which they were on trial it was found that:—

	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
3 Home-bred cattle had put on.....	335	339	350	345
3 Canadian cattle had put on.....	336	333	321	327

It may be mentioned that each lot was fed differently from the others, but Canadians and home-breds fared alike. For the first month the general feeding consisted of 70 lbs. yellow turnips, 38 lbs. Swedes, and 14 lbs. barley straw daily. To this lot A. got nothing in addition, B. got 1½ lbs. linseed cake, C. got 2 lbs. bruised oats, D. got ½ lb. cake and 1 lb. oats.

The total increase at the end of four months was:—

Lot	Home-bred.	Canadian.
Lot A.....	406 lbs.	403 lbs.
" B.....	541 "	600 "
" C.....	536 "	569 "
" D.....	518 "	557 "

The cattle were turned out to grass about the 3rd week in May, and all artificial feeding was withdrawn. The animals were fed throughout the summer on first year's grass, being changed from one field to another once a fortnight. The summer was unfavorable for grazing cattle, but all shared alike. At the end of seven months the gains were on the home-bred cattle, 2,416 lbs., but on the Canadians, 2,987. This shows a gross gain in favor of the Canadians of 571 lbs., or nearly 48 lbs. each, and which, reckoned at fivepence, is a difference in money value of 20 shillings a head.

A SECOND TEST.

In order to verify the foregoing experiment, as regards the progress of the home-bred vs. the Canadian cattle, another experiment was conducted in 1891. This time, however, the animals were specially selected for the purpose. The selection of the home-bred cattle was entrusted to a well-known judge, and one who was himself a very strong advocate for home-bred cattle, both as "doers" and "payers." The animals sent were eight pretty black Polled bullocks, weighing about 840 lbs. each. The Canadians were bought at Aberdeen, and weighed about 806 lbs. each. Both lots were allowed to run out through the day for some time after being bought, and were not closely tied up until the 14th of November. It has been thought better, in giving the comparison, to do so with six in each lot only, as during the winter one of the black cattle had a slight illness and another was a little wild, so that their progress was somewhat retarded. (Owing to rather a small crop of turnips, the same large supply could not be afforded as in the former experiment, and the quantity given was reduced to about 80 lb. each, with straw in addition, *ad lib.* The turnips were not weighed, either, as formerly, but care was taken to allow both lots the same quantity. The animals would have consumed much about the same quantity

of straw as formerly, and it was observed that the byres were much drier than in the previous winter, and that the animals seemed to rest more easily after being fed than they did after receiving the larger quantity of turnips. This time, too, artificial feeding was withdrawn until the month of April. From 14th November to 12th December the gain shown is: Home-breeds, 204 lbs., and Canadians, 413 lbs., giving a large increase in favor of the latter. As winter went on the cattle were weighed at the end of each month, each time showing a gain in favor of the Canadians. For the whole course of winter feeding the gain was: Home-breeds, 1,167 lbs.; Canadians, 1,819 lbs. From the time spring feeding commenced till July 13th, the gain was for home-breeds, 535 lbs.; Canadian cattle, 596 lbs.—the Canadians still holding the advantage, but not by so much as previously, the daily gain being 1.02 lbs. for the former, as compared with 1.12 by the latter. The total gains for the eight months were:—

Table with 2 columns: Item (Home-br. ds., Canadians), Per Head, Per Lot.

Gain in favor of the Canadians, per head, 119 lbs. Although the experiment of 1891 appears an extreme case, the experimenter claims that it has been verified by many others; and even much more extreme cases are not at all uncommon.

As the two summers mentioned were of a similar nature, it may be interesting to mention that in the experiment of 1890, the animals increased 54 lb. each in weight from 26th April to 12th July, and that in the experiment in 1891 the animals increased 95 lb each from 16th April to 13th July. In the former case no artificial feeding was allowed on the grass, but in the latter 2 1/2 lb. cotton cake was given. When killed, both lots showed almost the same percentage of dead to live weight, although the cattle in the experiment of 1890 were much fatter when put out to grass than those in the other experiment.

An editorial in the Scottish Farmer, in referring to this experiment, states "that those who are disposed to argue against the importation of Canadian cattle, on the ground that home-grown are more profitable, have clearly some formidable arguments to dispose of in the work which Mr. Ferguson has accomplished. As an advanced agriculturist, Mr. Ferguson holds a high place in the esteem of his fellows in the North. We recognize the value of the experiments recorded, and have no desire whatever to belittle their significance. We heartily commend his findings to the attention of our readers."

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

Top native cattle, \$6.45, being higher than two weeks ago, and 45c higher than a year ago. The cattle at the top price were Polled-Angus steers, averaging 1,561 lbs. Best hogs sold at \$4.85, against \$5 two weeks ago, and \$6.50 a year ago. Best sheep, \$3.50, against \$3.90 a year ago.

A Kentucky distillery feeder bought one lot of 300 head of 1,200 lb. western ranch cattle, at a cost of \$3.10 per 100 lbs.

Ohio and Pennsylvania farmers have been buying rather freely of western store cattle, and have shown a preference for the heavy sorts suitable for converting into early beefs.

The marketing of live stock in the West has been heavy this year.

Combined receipts at four markets, the first ten months of 1891, with comparisons:—

Table with 4 columns: Market (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis), Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

The combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis during October were: 765,946 cattle, 1,027,022 hogs and 522,951 sheep, against 751,201 cattle, 783,566 hogs and 423,111 sheep the corresponding month last year.

Alexander Stevens, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who has been a prominent buyer of coaches and speedy road horses for export at the Union Stock Yards the present season, left recently for home. His shipments average a car load about every ten days, and on his homeward voyage he takes with him an extra choice consignment of trotters.

The horse market, which recently was so badly demoralized with excessive receipts, has improved in tone and somewhat in prices. Of course the common horses have few friends at this season of idleness and dear feed.

That is a pretty tough tale about a Kansas farmer buying 100 head of unbroken plug ponies for \$90—less than \$1 per head,—skinning them and feeding the carcasses to the hogs. We have heard a good deal about substitutes for high priced corn this season, but this surely is a new kind of a hog feed, even for hard times.

Comparative prices for various Board of Trade articles are shown below:—

Table with 3 columns: Article (Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, S. ribs), 1891, 1893.

The above prices show a marked reduction in prices all along the line.

The average weight of hogs received at Chicago last month was 232 lbs., against 232 lbs. for September and 267 lbs. for October, 1893, and 230 lbs. for October, 1892.

Average weight of hogs at Kansas City last month, 208 lbs., the lightest October on record; 5 lbs. heavier than last September, and 20 lbs. lighter than October, 1893.

The 113,070 hogs received at Omaha last month averaged only 210 lbs., the lightest October average on record, being 32 lbs. lighter than a year ago, and 40 lbs. lighter than October, 1892. October, 1889, the average was 271 lbs.

The light average weight of the hogs shows very plainly that farmers have been saving their feed; also, as in the case of Nebraska farmers who market largely at Omaha, that the drought forced in many half-starved pigs.

Western range cattle have been coming later this season than usual, and in the main they have shown rather poor quality, but some very good ones were included among the late arrivals. Some large lots of 1,400 and 1,450 lb. Montanas sold at \$1.40 to \$1.50, with one load at \$1.90.

The first ten months of this year Chicago received 320,000 Texas cattle, the smallest receipts since 1886. The first ten months of 1893 arrivals were 565,600, and two years ago 621,400.

The Texas cattle trade is in unusual condition. The demand in that State for feeding cattle, three years old or over, is far in excess of the demand, as feed is plenty and much cheaper than usual. However, notwithtanding the good demand, the winter's feeding will fall short.

Rations for Pork Production.

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for October 15th an illustrated article was published showing the comparative quality of meat as regards fat and lean, resulting from feeding hogs rations consisting mainly of corn-meal, shorts and skim-milk, respectively, in an experiment conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. On another important point suggested thereby, Prof. Henry writes us as follows: Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"In regard to the comparative cost of producing pork by different methods, let me say that 100 lbs. of shorts or corn will produce about the same weight of increase. In general, it will take five pounds of corn or five pounds of shorts to make one pound of increase live weight, with hogs. At the same time, a hog cannot be raised on corn from start to finish, while that can be done with shorts. Practically, our farmers should feed half shorts and half corn, in which case about four and a half pounds of the mixture will produce one of gain. In other words, a combination of the two feeds is much better than either singly. In the above I have spoken in a rough way, but it is a fair summary. I have not attempted to use prices, because the price of shorts and corn vary with the locality, and from time to time." W. A. HENRY, Director. Madison, Wis., Oct. 30, 1894.

The Late Prof. Stewart.

The announcement of the decease of Prof. E. W. Stewart will be received by many of our readers, as by ourselves, with deep regret, and a sense of the loss of one whose activities the stock-raising world could ill afford to lose. Prof. Stewart served his own day and generation, in a faithful and unselfish manner. His work, entitled "Feeding Animals," by which he has become most widely known, will long be used as an authority in feeding stock of any sort. He died at his residence in Erie Co., N. Y., in his 78th year, after many years of suffering from spasmodic asthma.

FARM.

Canadian Bacon in England—Why Packers Should Discriminate.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been much interested in the discussion on the hog question, between "INVICTA," Mr. Flavalle, and others, and hope it may provoke further enquiry and remove the evils complained about by both parties, for I believe they both have cause to complain. For some years the Agricultural press has been flooded with letters from bacon curers, informing farmers that they required a certain style of hog, viz: a long, lean sided hog, not too heavy for the export trade to the Old Country, which must have that sort of unremunerative prices are the result. That part of their statements I can corroborate, but I will ask those gentlemen, are they doing their part towards procuring the breeding of such hogs? My opinion is that they do not. Let them do the same as bacon-curers in the Old Country do to encourage farmers to breed the desired hog, and they will be forthcoming. In the London market quotations of the Weekly Times (London, Eng.), Sept., 28th, 1894, Canadian bacon ranges in price from 53s. to 55s. for lean sizable, to 49s. 5s. for heavy fat, per 112 lbs., which in Canadian money means a range of price from \$11.75 to \$10.50 per hundred. That explains the curers' anxiety for lean, sizable hogs, and justifies us farmers in demanding a better price for such hogs. Messrs. Harris & Co., Calne, Eng., the curers of the famous Wiltshire bacon that always gets the London market quotations by about 1 cent per lb., buy their hogs alive and grade them, as the following quotation taken from a local weekly paper shows the weights given, being dressed meat in scores of 20 lbs.

Prices of Pigs at Calne.—Present prices for prime pigs, in lots of not less than 10, on rail within 100 miles of Calne:—

Table with 3 columns: Prime Stores (6 sc. 10 lbs. to 9 sc. 10 lbs., Under 10 sc. 10 lbs., Under 11 sc. 10 lbs., Under 12 sc.), Thickness of Fat in any part of the back (2 1/2 inches and under, Not exceeding 2 1/2 inches, Not exceeding 3 inches), Price per score (8s., 7s. 6d., 6s. 9d.).

Any Pigs outside these limits at their value. Half truck—12 pigs. Whole truck—25. Charles & Thomas Harris & Co., Limited, Calne, Wilts.

For many years the Harris's struggled to convince the farmers in their district that the public taste demanded lean bacon and would have it. Eventually they adopted the above system of grading, which has succeeded very well. In Ireland, I believe, the curers have done something similar, and have succeeded in getting the right hog; so can the Canadian curers, if they adopt the right plan and pay the farmer a better price for a better hog, irrespective of breed. To farmers I will say this: "Try and meet the curers in a business-like way, by producing the hog to suit the market, for undoubtedly you cannot produce the market to suit your hog. John Bull is our best buyer, and you must let him have what he is willing to pay for or some other fellow will push you out and take your place on the British market, which is a very good one, as the prices quoted prove: in fact, the having one of a Canadian quotation reflects great credit on our curers and also on the farmers, for it places our produce amongst the first-class, nearly \$2 per hundred ahead of Chicago bacon, a position well worth retaining. Times are very hard on the farmer; competition is very keen all over the world; we have the bottom knocked out of beef trade, ditto the mutton trade, and now we hear of the creamery butter trade getting a set-back by the buyers knowing what suits John Bull better than himself." L. ROBERTSON, Guelph.

Gleanings from Institute Reports.

"THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF A FLOCK OF SHEEP TO MAKE IT PROFITABLE."

BY JOHN JACKSON, ABINGDON.

"There can be no cast-iron rules laid down. We must be governed more or less by our surroundings whether it is best to raise early or late lambs to sell in the summer or feed in the winter and sell later. The time to breed a flock of sheep must depend on whether buildings, feed and other things are suitable for early lambs or not. In establishing a flock of sheep, the first thing to do is to select a good even flock of ewes, uniform in character and of good size of their kind. The next step is to select a good, well-bred sire. The ram when in use should be separated from the ewes, either by day or night, and fed regularly with a little bran, oats and cake. Sheep should be housed when the cold weather comes and the pasture becomes bare. A frost-proof building is not necessary, but one free from draughts, dry and well bedded, having a good wide door to hinder any danger of injury to the pregnant ewes from crowding. Fresh salt and pure water should be in constant supply, and plenty of room for exercise is very important. For winter food, green cut, well-cured clover hay and pea straw is all that breeding ewes require. Young sheep should have a small ration of grain and roots through the winter to keep them growing. If lambs are to come early a specially warm place will have to be provided; the ewes should have a light feed of grain daily for a couple of weeks before dropping their lambs. Lambs at four weeks old should have an apartment of their own into which they can go and feed on crushed oats, pulped roots and cake and a nice bit of savory clover hay. Dock and wether the lambs at from two to four weeks old. Shear the ewes and dip the whole flock before going to grass. In summer very little attention is needed. A constant supply of salt, free access to pure water and an occasional change of pasture is about all that is necessary. Provide for bare pasture by sowing a piece of vetches to mow and feed green. Wean the lambs by the beginning of July or August, according to age, and have a supply of green corn ready to feed as early as possible. Rape sown among oats in the spring will furnish a good lot of cheap feed when the crop has been taken off. After weaning time cull out "old cronies" and unsatisfactory breeders, put them by themselves or with the lambs to be put in shape for market; also select those to be kept on the farm, and those for sale to breeders. Trim them all up nicely and give buyers their choice."

THOUGHTS WORTH REPEATING.

"To be a successful farmer, three things must be observed, namely, economy, industry and contentment. . . . Now, one of the greatest evils in existence, and that annually destroys the prosperity of thousands of the farmers of this Province, is the credit system, which has been and is brought about from the lack of economy. . . . You may pick out any man who adopts this system, and in nine cases out of ten, you will find him a heaver of wood and a hauler of water for the term of his natural existence. . . . Ask the manager of any loan company, or any money broker, how many farmers, who borrow from them, make calculations to meet their obligations, and they will tell you, not one in twenty. Instead of that, their next application is for an increased loan: their money, the proceeds of their farm products, having gone to pay current accounts. . . . As regards industry, I believe there is no class of people who work harder physically than our farmers, but time is bringing changes of condition that require the

closest study and good judgment; and it is not wise nor profitable to indulge in too much hard manual labor, to the neglect of mental vigor. . . . Less physical and more mental labor is what is now required. . . . Let us dwell briefly on contentment. Always conduct your business so that you have the satisfaction of knowing that you did your best, and be content with those results."—MR. J. Z. FRASER, Burford.

"Without strict honesty, we cannot be successful. If our dealings in daily life need constant watching by others, failure in business, failure in life will be the result. Two men are marketing grain. One farmer's produce is not looked into after he delivers his first sample load, as the dealer well knows he will be told of any difference there may be in the deliveries. Every load, yes, every bag sent in by the other is closely watched. Two neighbors sell cattle for future delivery. One is cheerfully paid for the well-finished animals delivered, and the dealer makes a note of it in a corner of his memory. His neighbor's cattle are found not up to expectations, and the dealer pigeonholes the fact that he wants no more cattle from this man who is so smart. A feed of meal saved one day, neglect of watering the next day, and laying aside the curry-comb, made all the difference; and that farmer's name is passed around among dealers. Did such a reputation ever pave the way to success? A man or woman, boy or girl, whose every word and action can be taken at full face value, has one of the very best means of securing permanent success."—JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville.

"But some wiseacre will say: 'Oh, you are going to educate the boy off the farm.' I think there is no danger of that. Some are leaving now without education; others are leaving to get it; and, again, others have left the farm, and by so doing, have been of great benefit to the State. We have heard a great deal of trash about 'Keeping the boy on the farm,' and 'How to keep the boy on the farm.' I confess to be of Mark Twain's opinion on this: 'If he really must be kept there, you had better tie him up.' The right way to keep the boy on the farm is to educate him to stay on it."—J. ARMSTRONG, Danforth.

"Making ten cows pay. The first requisite is that these ten cows shall be owned and cared for by a *dairyman* or *dairywoman*. The following are some of the *points* of a good dairyman: He should be neat, clean, a good farmer, a good judge of cattle, a good feeder, *kind*, thoughtful, and should have business ability to try and sell to advantage. All dairymen who have all these qualifications hold up your hands! . . . To get these cows, the surest way is to breed them. Buy them if you can; they are cheap at from \$10 to \$50 per head. . . . The money lies between the cost of production and the price obtained. . . . Give variety, and all that the cows will eat up clean. . . . The dairy cow and the hog make a combination that it is difficult to surpass. Not only do they pay well, but they are a 'combine' that does not take anything unjustly from anyone else. Give us more cow-hog combines, and we will not hear of so many farmer-farm separations."—PROF. H. H. DEAN, Guelph.

DAIRY.

Handling Skim-Milk at Winter Creameries.

BY J. A. RUDDICK.

A majority of the patrons of the winter creameries are desirous of having the skim-milk returned to them sweet for feeding calves, and they value it to some extent according to its fitness for this purpose.

It is possible to meet the wishes of the patrons in this respect, providing they do their part right by bringing the whole milk to the creamery in a condition which will admit of its being heated to the proper temperature for separating without turning sour, or nearly so, and providing also that the buttermaker is careful to have the skim-milk tank and other receptacles around the creamery perfectly sweet and clean to prevent contamination while passing through his hands.

The first requirement which I have named implies that the patrons themselves have a good deal to do with the matter, and it is a fact that the value of the skim-milk for calf-feeding will depend very largely upon the care and attention which is given to the whole milk before it is brought to the factory.

There ought not to be any difficulty about delivering milk three times, or even only twice a week in cold weather, and having it sweet enough to be returned in first-rate condition. It often has been done.

To secure the best results, the milk must be kept in some place where the air is pure and free from objectionable odors. It is very important also that the air should be dry, for the drier the air is, everything else being equal, the longer will milk keep sweet, and the less likely it will be to contract bad flavors. It is necessary also that it should be prevented from freezing,—not but that good butter can be made from frozen milk, with the aid of a "starter," but it cannot be handled in a frozen condition, and besides, if it should be frozen and melted more than once, the quality would be injured. The milk, then, must be kept in a clean, dry place, where it will not freeze.

Of course it must be kept cool, or it will become sour if held over for two or three days. Warm milk should not be mixed with the cold milk; the better way being to allow each milking to cool somewhat each time before adding it to the can.

It must be left to the patron to decide where will be the best place to keep it, because all have not similar conveniences, and it would not be possible to lay down any rule which would be applicable to all alike.

So much for the patrons' share of the responsibility in connection with this matter. Now, just a few words as to what may be done in the creamery by a little care and attention.

It is desirable that the skim-milk should be carried to an elevated tank in order that it may flow directly into the cans on the wagon or sleigh.

The best tank is one made of wood and lined with tin. It should have a tight-fitting cover of wood or cloth, which will protect the milk in a measure from the bacteria so numerous in the air in cheese factories or creameries, and which find so favorable an element in the warm milk in which to grow and develop.

In the Government Dairy Stations we have tried two plans for raising the skim-milk to the tanks, viz.: by means of a centrifugal pump, and by using an ejector or steam jet pump, the same as is used for elevating whey. For the latter plan it was said that the steam used would raise the temperature of the milk high enough to partially sterilize it and make it keep sweet longer. Our experience taught us that the temperature was seldom raised higher than 120° or 130° Fah. At this temperature the milk will turn sour quicker than if not heated at all. But, after all, the ejector is a very convenient thing, and rather cheaper than a pump, and if it is desired, the skim-milk can be heated to 150° or 160° by introducing another steam pipe direct from the boiler. The pipes should be so arranged that the milk from the ejector will be discharged into a pail or can placed above the tank so as to overflow directly into it. The other steam pipe also should be led into this pail, so that steam may be turned on while the ejector is working, and the milk heated to any desired temperature (about 160° will do). It is easier to heat the milk in this way than to attempt to heat a whole vat or tank full, because there is so much cooling surface in the latter case.

After heating the milk it is necessary to cool it again in order to receive full benefit, on account of the rapid development of acidity at temperatures of about 100° Fah. Of course when the skim-milk is delivered at once to the patrons there will not be any trouble about cooling in the winter time.

It will be found best to have a division in the skim-milk tank, and the pipes so arranged that the skim-milk can be delivered into either compartment at will. A quantity of milk may be kept over from the day before, and the first patrons to arrive will take this and go home, and thus avoid considerable waiting.

When the separator is started, the skim-milk may be run into the empty compartment (which should be perfectly clean), and after what was held over is gone, the supply there can be drawn upon. If the skim-milk has been properly divided, there will be as much over each day as there was to begin with. The best arrangement which I know of for dividing the skim-milk fairly is to have the delivery pipe placed so that each man will receive his share at the weighing stand immediately his cans have been emptied, and the man who weighs the milk should have control of the valve.

Without having two tanks, it is not possible to have them cleaned when any milk is held over. If no milk is held over it means that the teams have to wait considerable time while the milk is being separated.

Barley-Meal for Cows.

Barley-meal constitutes a perfectly wholesome food for milk cows, but is certainly not remarkable for its milk or butter-producing qualities, being better calculated to form flesh than milk. If the grain is on hand it may as well be used as an auxiliary food, but if it has to be purchased, it might be advisable to spend the money in bran, peas, oil-cake, wheat and oats, the two latter being the most superior milk-producing grains. As to the best food for butter production, we put little faith in rules for feeding, and believe that the health and appetite should be watched carefully, and the food varied in both quality and quantity, according to the evident needs of the individual. The following rations for butter production may serve as a guide, but the observant and intelligent feeder will try what can be done with the foods produced on the place and according to the requirements of individual animals:—

No. 1.—Clover hay, 10 lbs.; oat or wheat straw, 10 lbs.; linseed cake, 2 lbs.; bran, 3 lbs.; pea or wheat meal, 2 lbs.; ground oats, 4 lbs.

No. 2.—Meadow hay, 16 lbs.; bran, 8 lbs.; linseed meal, 3 lbs.; wheat or pea meal, 4 lbs.

No. 3.—Ensilage, 35 lbs.; bran, 4 lbs.; corn or pea meal, 4 lbs.; oat chop, 3 lbs.; straw, as much as will be eaten.

Mangles, turnips and carrots are all good for milking cows. Three pecks per day may be fed along with any of the above rations, except No. 3, in which ensilage is present, forming the succulent portion of the ration. The turnips should be fed after milking, or else there is a danger of tainting the milk.

When Should Cows Come Into Milk?

F. J. S.

We say in the fall, as regards the majority of the herd, preferably the months of September and October. Of course it is recognized on all hands that to make the finest butter it is advisable to have a fresh cow in occasionally throughout the year. However, this does not affect the general statement materially.

This article is called forth mainly on account of the growing idea that to suit the cheese factory season it is necessary to have cows come in milk in the spring or late winter, and others follow this old system because everybody does so, or because of the mistaken idea that cows will give more milk if fresh in milk when they come to grass. I propose to give ten sound reasons in support of my opening statement:

1. *The herd, if properly handled, will give more milk and make more butter during the year.* Experience proves this. If cows come in in the fall the milk flow can easily be kept up during the first few months, and when the season advances and spring approaches, the early pasture, fall rye, etc., is in view, and will give an added impetus to the milk flow. On the other hand, the spring cow will receive an impetus of an opposite character as winter approaches.

2. *The cow will milk a longer season.* Eight and nine months' cows no longer fill the needs of the dairy. Much of the profit of any herd depends upon the length of the milking season, and if, when the cow has been in milk about six or seven months, she be put upon grass or other succulent spring fodder, the tendency is to prolong the milking period, which should not be less than ten and a-half or eleven months; in fact, I am not sure that it is a necessity to have cows dry at all. One thing is certain, the short period of milking now in practice in many herds, is a large leak, not being for the present only, but for the future, as our next point will show.

3. *The cow trained to long and deep milking will perpetuate these qualities in her offspring, and they will be best and most lastingly cultivated in the fall cow.* Many seem to think that to look to the calves is a slow way of making money by dairying, but the intelligent man knows that this is the most intensely practical point in the whole range of the management of a dairy herd. Teach the cow to milk long; look well to the calf when it is the heifer, in milk, and the first principles of success are established—the calf is the mother of the cow.

4. *The fall calf is the stay of the dairy.* I take it as a principle not to be gainsaid, that the man who would own a high-class dairy herd, must raise his own stock. More time to attend to the calf; more suitable weather; no flies; no sour milk; good grass when most it needs it, viz., when the milk ceases,—all these ensure a better calf than the spring one.

5. *The product is worth more from the fall cow.* It will be remembered that butter was worth 8 to 17 cents in the best markets of this Province this summer, due to two causes,—great quantity and poor quality. Our fall cow will give us most butter when we have most time to see after it, and when it is worth most, while her summer product may be sent to the cheese-factory if desired. If you do not wish to make up the butter, send it to the winter-creamery—one of the most valuable institutions of this country.

6. *Less labor in busy season.* Hot weather, busy times, aching backs, switching tails, empty pails and parched pastures go much together. Cows dry in July and August will immensely minimize these troubles.

7. *Cows dry during July and August.* Grass has failed at this season, and is little better than straw. If the cow is dry at all, this is, we believe, the best time. We find, generally speaking, that cows are better looked after in winter than at this period. On scores of farms which we have visited this summer, no preparation whatever was made for the feeding of the cows at this season, and the result has been dried-up cows, closed factories, discharged hands, discontented farmers and profits nil.

8. *To those who raise cream by deep can setting,* this will mean a great saving of ice.

9. *Cheap and effective winter feed, in the form of ensilage,* enables us to feed milch cows cheaply at that season without attendant summer difficulties. Lack of cheap winter food was considered a drawback in past times.

10. *First-class Easter veals* may be made from the steer calves, which always find ready sale at good prices—yes, at prices which the owner of the same steers a year later would often be glad to get. Christmas veals may also come from a like source. Early marketing is the order of to-day.

But I hear it said that this plan would not suit the cheese factory. Would it suit your pocket? Except for a short time, when the rows are dry, one may patronize the factory as usual and avoid the difficulties of making butter from the milk of cows that have been a long while milking, as with spring cows, after the factory closes. In short, this system is at the basis of the establishment of our butter on first-class markets. Of course, the practice recommended means good stables and suitable milk-houses, but these are not unavailable. If the system commend itself, it will be necessary to mate the cows accordingly.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Legal.

WAGES.

READER:—"B. agreed by contract in writing to work for A. for two years, the wages to be \$80 for first year, \$100 for second year. B. works for A. from 23rd November, 1893 to 31st May, 1894, and then gives A. two week's notice that he intends to leave, and does leave, although A. tells him that he does not want him to leave. And A. does not consent to let B. go. B. was paid on account of his wages, \$10.85, and A. now refuses to pay B. the balance of the wages earned up to 31st May, but says that he will have another man to do B.'s work for the balance of the first year, and charge the wages to B., and then, if anything is coming to B., he will pay him the amount. How much is B. legally entitled to, and how can he collect it?"

[B. contracted to work a whole year, and having broken his agreement by leaving, he is not at law entitled to collect anything. The offer of A. appears to us a very fair one.]

MIMICO ENQUIRER:—"A promissory note was given by A. to B. which matured on 1st July last; B. endorsed the note before maturity to C. to secure payments to C. of money owing by B. to C. and on the express agreement that if the note was not paid by A. on maturity it was to be given back to B. The note was not paid by A., and C. did not give notice of non-payment to B. till October. Can C. now compel B. to pay the money owing to him by B."

[If the note was only endorsed to C. as collateral security, as appears to be the case, then C. is still entitled to compel B. to pay the money, but if C. actually accepted the note as payment of his debt, then C. would be compelled to look to A. alone for the money, and B. would be released on account of not having been notified promptly that the note was not paid by A. when it became due.]

FIRE GUARD.

BARNESLEY, Man.:—"If A. goes to burn a fire guard round his hay stacks, taking three men with him—while burning the guards the wind gets up and the fire gets away and burns hay put up by B.—without a permit, can B. make A. pay for the hay?"

[Not unless A. negligently permitted the fire to get away from him. But in a case of this kind A. would be negligent if he did not take every reasonable precaution.]

IN RE PROPERTY.

SPRINGFIELD:—"A. being the owner of an estate for life in certain land, assigns all his interest to B., and B. leases the property to C. for a term of years, but before the term of years expires A. dies, and D., the present owner, requires C. to leave the property. B. claims that C. made repairs on the property to the value of \$15, for which amount he gave C. credit on account of rent, and B. now seeks to recover this amount from D. 1. Can B. recover this money from D. 2. Must C. give up the property to D."

[1. No. 2. Yes; but C. is entitled to the growing crops, if any, and after giving up possession of the property, C. may go upon the land again and remove such crops.]

Veterinary.

A. T. DELEAN:—"Please prescribe a good purgative for a horse that has worked hard all summer with very little grain? Horse is not doing well."

[After preparing the horse by giving an exclusive bran-mash diet for sixteen hours, give a ball composed, as follows: Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms; calomel, one drachm; ground ginger, two drachms; soap or syrup, a sufficient quantity.]

MRS. McDONALD, Kamloops, B. C.:—"My poultry seem to have something the matter with them; they get dark about the head and combs, while sometimes the cock-birds seem to have croup in the throat. A few days after their heads get dark in color they generally die. I feed best of wheat; give sulphur once in a while; keep clean water before them and keep the house clean. Can you advise treatment?"

[Your chickens have probably been late in moulting and have caught cold during that critical period. The dark color of the head and comb is an indication of lung disease, as well as of several other ailments of poultry. According to your statement, your poultry-house and roost are kept clean, and I would advise you to exclude cold draughts and at the same time provide proper ventilation. An exclusive diet of wheat is objectionable, and I would advise giving a ration of cooked food once a day. Give sick fowls twice daily a pill, the size of a large pea, composed of soap, sulphur and cayenne pepper. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

Miscellaneous.

RAPE FEEDING, SCORE BOOK, ETC.

NAAMAN DYMENT, Clappison:—"I would like to ask a few questions. 1. Is rape injurious to milk cows, either in tainting the milk or otherwise? 2. Where and when is the Ontario Poultry Show to be held? 3. Which are the most profitable kinds of hogs and dairy cattle? 4. Where can I get a score book, and at what price?"

[No. 1. We would refer Mr. Dymont to the Questions and Answers Department of the ADVOCATE, July 16. There is no doubt the manner of feeding rape has much to do with whether a taint is produced in the milk or not. We would say that rape is a wholesome and harmless food for milk cows if fed in reasonable quantities, not omitting other foods, and after milking. If fed indiscriminately at all times, forming the bulk of the ration, in all probability the milk of the cows eating it will be tainted. See in our issue of Sept. 1st, an article entitled "Feeding off Rape." 2. New Hamburg, Jan. 1st to 5th, 1895. 3. This question has been often answered one way and another in our columns. We would say, in short, that there is no "best breed," under the many conditions possible. Much depends upon selection and care whether either dairy cattle or hogs are profitable or otherwise. 4. If you mean a poultry standard of perfection containing score cards of all recognized breeds, it can be secured from this office for one dollar, or by obtaining three new yearly subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at one dollar each.]

A HINT TO POULTRY BREEDERS.

"B. C." writes us, asking for the addresses of breeders of Buff Cochins in Manitoba and Ontario. Advertisers would do well to note this fact and let people who want to buy know what they have to sell. He also asks the weight of cock and hen of this breed.

The American Standard of Excellence gives the weights as follows: Cock, 11 pounds; hen, 8½ pounds.

AMARANTUS ALBUS.

PETER LAMARSH, Wheatly, Ont.:—"You will find enclosed a sprig of weed strange to this locality. Please name it, and give habits, etc., and if liable to become troublesome to farmers?"

[We find the weed to be one of the members of the pig weed family, *Amarantus albus*. In the green state it bears greenish flowers, in small close auxiliary clusters, stem low and spreading. It is commonly seen growing on roadsides in many parts of Ontario. With ordinary cultivation it is not likely to become very troublesome. It is of annual duration.]

We received a similar sprig from a subscriber in the vicinity of Princeton, who asks if it is the "Russian Thistle." The seeds of the specimens sent are of a small shiny black, differing widely from those of the "Russian Thistle."

INFORMATION ASKED FOR.

GEO. G. PICKETT, Oak Point, N. B.:—"I have lately purchased a farm on which there is a vast deposit of black mud, about eighty rods from my barn. Will some of your readers kindly give their experience in handling it other than using it in the stable? Will it pay to use the raw mud on grain? Will lime improve it in compost, and how much should be used, say to fifty loads of mud? How long should compost stand before using? The deposit is very deep and very black. Any information on the subject will greatly oblige?"

THE SLAUGHTER OF DISEASED STOCK.

S. S., Lunenburg, Ont.:—"Will the Government make any compensation for the destruction of cattle and horses suffering from any contagious disease. If so, how much, and what would be the proper steps to take to obtain it?"

[Under the Statute of the Dominion of Canada respecting "infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals" it is provided that a person having any cattle, sheep, swine or goats, on perceiving the appearance of tuberculosis or certain other infectious diseases, shall give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa of the facts discovered by him, and if the owner neglects to give the notice he shall forfeit his claim to compensation, and if the owner fraudulently or maliciously conceals the existence of the disease, he is liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and he is also liable to such penalty when, knowing of the disease, he brings such animal to any fair or market or sells such animal or any part of it.]

It is also provided that the Governor-in-Council may cause to be slaughtered animals suffering from such diseases, and which have been in contact with such diseased animals or an animal suspected of being affected with such diseases. And compensation may, by the Governor-in-Council, be paid for animals slaughtered under the provisions of the Act, as follows: for diseased animals, one-third of the value of the animal before it became so affected, not to exceed twenty dollars; and for other animals so slaughtered, three-fourths of the value of the animal, but not to exceed, in case of a grade animal, fifty dollars, or in the case of a pedigreed thoroughbred animal, one hundred and fifty dollars: the value of the animal in all cases to be determined by the Minister of Agriculture or some person appointed by him.

It is to be observed that the compensation, if paid at all, is only to be given after an order-in-council has been passed and as to this point.

The machinery of this Act has not been set in motion in relation to tuberculosis, the Government refraining from starting a staff of inspectors upon a crusade of that sort.

As respects glanders or farcy, a disease affecting horses, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has now no administration, that having been relegated to the Provincial Governments. In Ontario there is no provision for compensation by the Government in case of animals ordered to be slaughtered under the provisions of the Statute, but provision is made for giving power to municipal councils to indemnify owners.

DEHORNING.

J. H. SIEFFERT, North Bruce, Ont.:—"Please let me know through your valuable journal: 1st, which is the best time to dehorn cattle? 2nd, is it profitable to have it done? and 3rd, what kind of a machine is best to use? Answer at your earliest convenience, and oblige."

[1. The substance of all the evidence taken by the Ontario Dehorning Commission was to the effect that, in order to rapid recovery, heat and flies should be avoided in summer, and also cold, rain, wind and frost. The month of November was given by many witnesses as the most desirable season, while October and May were also mentioned. The main thing is to secure the suitable conditions, avoiding the extremes mentioned. 2. Dairy farmers and feeders of beef cattle who have practiced dehorning extensively, appear to unite in commending the practice. The recommendation of the Commission referred to, was that it be permitted where performed with reasonable skill and proper appliances.]

3. In performing the operation, the animal should be securely fastened in a strong stanchion or otherwise. Some use a good sharp, fine saw, but we find the testimony of a large number of men, on the strength of actual experience, to be most favorable to the use of what are called dehorning clippers, with which the work is done well and instantaneously. We direct the attention of our correspondent to the advertisements of Mr. S. S. Kimball, Montreal, P. Q., and A. C. Brosins, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa., in this issue. Both of their clippers have been highly commended by users. Donald McLean, of Moosejaw, N. W. T., writing of the former, says: "I have used your dehorning clipper on 1,125 head of cattle, and it worked splendidly." Joseph La Rocio, Dingle, Idaho, writing of the latter, says: "We have dehorned about 1,500 head with them this season, and they have given the best of satisfaction."

APIARY.

North American Beekeepers' Meeting.

The N. A. Beekeepers' Association held its 25th annual meeting last month at St. Joseph, Mo. The attendance was good in spite of the poor honey crop and dull times. After the reception of new members, a better acquaintance of those in attendance revealed the fact that beekeepers were as a rule generally engaged in some other line of occupation, mostly farming. It was recommended that fruit growing and beekeeping should go hand-in-hand because the fertilizing of fruit blossoms is much aided by bees.

There were many practical ideas brought out in the papers read. Without going into them largely, we will recite a few of the most outstanding points:—Beekeeping is only made a success when carefully and intelligently pursued. A method of inducing large honey yields is to feed the bees sugar in the spring and up till the honey harvest commences. This induces the bees to rear large quantities of brood and fill the comb with food, so that when the honey is brought in there is no place but the sections to place it in. Discussion showed that stimulative feeding should only be done by experienced beemen, and then with good judgment. If the rearing of brood is thus forced too early, an untimely cold spell may chill the brood and leave the colony in worse shape than if no feeding had been done.

A paper on "Disposing of the Honey Crop," by Geo. W. York, editor of American Bee Journal, advocated the development of home markets, and when a home market has been developed, those supplying it should never allow their honey supply to run out. If necessary, honey should be bought in order to supply customers. The question of the most suitable packages to be used was gone into. Glass jars have the preference, as their transparent nature shows off the honey to good advantage. If the honey candies, it may be liquified by placing the vessel in hot water. For shipping honey, barrels and 60 lb. jacketed tins were recommended.

A new disease, bee paralysis, is doing considerable damage in some parts. Affected bees become bloated, dark and shiny. They crawl out of the hive, and lie about on the ground for sometime before they die. Many remedies have been tried, and among the most efficacious are salt, sulphur and a change of queens, especially the last mentioned. A diseased queen will often effect a healthy swarm, and a healthy queen will tend to restore a diseased swarm to health.

Colored beeswax can be restored to a beautiful yellow by remelting it with comb containing large quantities of beebread.

Some sweeping changes were made in the constitution of the Association, especially in dropping a lot of useless by-laws, and in agreeing to furnish each paying member a bee journal free of charge, a plan resorted to with great success in this country. The next annual meeting will be held in Toronto. The following officers were elected:—President, R. F. Holterman, Brantford, Ont.; Vice-President, L. I. Stilson, York, Neb.; Secretary, W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.; Treasurer, J. T. Calvert, Medina, O.

The Experimental Union—Annual Meeting, December 18 and 19.

Mr. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, Agricultural College, Guelph, writes us that the date of the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, at Guelph, has been changed from December 20th and 21st, to the 18th and 19th.

POULTRY.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON.

I used to seize every interesting statement I saw concerning poultry culture, very much as I did bright pennies when a child. Among those things which I began to receive with some reservations, was the often-made statement that old hens moult later every succeeding fall, and should unreservedly be sold off before winter. P. H. Jacobs, of the Poultrykeeper, one of the old hens' best friends, says they moult earlier and earlier, year by year (the oldest before pullets or yearlings), because a feather coat lasts only eleven months, thus bringing the moult about a month earlier each season. I bought a full-blood cockerel, two years ago, which did not get his mature feathering, including full tail, till in October last year. He certainly moulted in September; this year in August. Experienced poultry-women, whom I have questioned, agree with Mr. Jacobs. It is a scientific fact that the bird tribe vary in moulting. Some species change twice a year, others in a longer period than a year, and a few get their adult plumage at first feathering. While my own careful observation leads me also to agree, generally speaking, with Mr. Jacobs, I can parallel the experience of Will Cook, in London Poultry, who has seen different fowls moult all the way from July to March, inclusive. Of course the July and March specimens would be rare, September to November, inclusive, being the commonest time. This warm, dry season fortunately enabled my hens to clothe themselves early. Though I know by trial, tincture of iron in their drinking water is good on such an occasion, for helping to form their plumage, I prefer to use livers, chopped and boiled, and sunflower seed, together with some linseed meal, a little red pepper, and bone meal in their puddings. Dr. Weinland found the lighter color of dead, dry feathers, due to absence or drying up of their little oil lacuna or sacks. Bright, new plumage, therefore, calls for some oily material. The tables of food analyses, sent out by governmental or other chemists, are good reading. I never knew before that most of the lime is taken away from milk when its cream is, and though skimmed milk is valuable, especially in feather and frame building, is not so strong as supposed. I do not stimulate hens to lay while moulting, nor in summer, but expect eggs then and always. What carries hens successfully through their moult, will mature pullets and start them laying. This year, two Brahmas of the same setting and hatch, moulted a full month apart, likewise two sister Wyandottes. In each case, the one always stronger and larger, clothed herself first, probably because as a pullet she got her complete coat sooner, and thus her eleven months came round first. So I find general rules for moulting are greatly modified by weather, food and breed. The practical lesson is this: if you keep hens over, retain those moulting early, which will probably get to laying before cold weather and then keep it up. Those not changing till later can be disposed of.

In the fall cull the flock. Be careful about too much air on your half-clothed hens, as the first cold weather seems strange and pinches most. Because hens have exercised all day, and then roost hot and panting, is no reason why we should, in shutting their house, forget to take account of the progressive coolness of night times. Have winter quarters ready promptly. A young man at Wood Lake, Minn., described his hen-house as having sides formed by pig-pen and granary respectively, and the rear by barn. The front was exposed to the south, and in this ingeniously placed house, water seldom froze, and he was meeting success. Dr. Curryer, the Assistant Superintendent, was telling me they would get few eggs at his own place, in winter, if stakes were not driven down along back and sides of hen-house, and the space between latter and stakes filled with a banking of straw up to eaves, a banking that could be carried on over roof in a climate where snow lay and did not freeze and thaw. I afterward saw a house with its old straw coat not taken away in summer, which, as long as it did not mould nor rot, helped to make the place shady and cool, I suppose. I often said I wished I could take up the straw stacks, away out in the fields, doing no good, and put them around some of the bleak hen-houses, and get the biddies out scratching. One man said he liked just half my idea, and would act upon it to this extent: he should build a hay or straw stack behind or around his hen-house, for shelter, but did not flatter himself that, on his windy prairie, the hens would get out and scratch the straw much. I recommended a scratching shed, too, which he was already planning. Let the large door to house proper, be under this shed and sheltered by it, and, if in a very cold locality, entirely enclose shed, cheaply, of course, making it mostly windows. Too many windows are bad for hen-houses at night, when they cool off as fast, in proportion, as they warmed up by day. Sunshine burning through a clear window, or filtered through a dirty one, is not equal to the pure article. Hence I prefer an open shed, in which are the majority of the windows, rather than in the house proper, unless shutters are used, as on one comfortable building I was taken to see. A pleasant feature of my trip was the drives I had, and the things I was enabled to see. When asked whether I would like to go here or there, I could always make truthful answer, "I like to go everywhere, and see everything that will lead to useful knowledge."

Marketing the Turkey Crop.

BY E. JOHNSTONE.

There are two very important points to be considered by the individual who means to make a profit out of poultry. Both are equally vital to success. One is to raise the crop; the second is to market it advantageously. Of the two I regard the first as really the easier. So many things may spoil a market and take off half the profits of a hard summer's work that I have learned never to anticipate. I build no castles in Spain with the chicken money till it is actually in my pocket (then how quickly it burns a hole out!). A glut in the market, a spell of soft weather, a wreck or a few hours delay to a consignment *en route*—all matters one cannot control—make profitable marketing more of a risk and quite as much of an anxiety as the maturing of the fowls.

In the first place, it is poor business policy to send off a lot of thin, half-fattened poultry, whether chicks, turkeys or geese. True, there are the hazards mentioned above to be taken into consideration, but even on an over-stocked market plump birds, if medium weights, will sell enough above the skinny, under-sized ones to make it an object to feed well; while if the market chances to be good, one is well rewarded.

I put my turkeys up three or four weeks before I think I will send them off, the time depending a good deal on their condition. They ought to be tame enough, at this season, so that when they are fed you can catch one and feel how much is flesh and how much feathers. I generally divide my flock, if large enough to make it an object, putting the early hatched, largest birds up about the middle of October, and letting the late, undersized ones run for the Christmas market. I regard the Thanksgiving market as the poorest, and never ship them unless there is a short supply and high prices, which seldom happens, as everybody seems to want to sell off then.

Some years I have sold my flock on foot to buyers from the city, who come around looking up large lots about the first of November, but generally do best by dividing the flock as stated. The early birds are prime about the second week of November, and there is usually a call for them from the caterers and poulterers, who pay good prices. That lot is disposed of before Thanksgiving. While they are fattening I pen them in an unused stable, where roosts have been put across one end, and feed liberally, letting them out a little while late every afternoon in good weather. The stable is warm, and they take on flesh fast. I feed them corn at night; wheat, crushed oats, screenings, buckwheat, mixed, and scraps from the table in the morning; and at noon a mess of boiled potatoes, mashed and stirred thick with cornmeal, canaille or coarse flour, with cabbage or apples "for greens." I pepper the mess, and salt it slightly. They have plenty of pure water to drink. When we have celery the tops always go to the turks, and if I have parsley they get some of it, as both impart a gamey flavor. The flesh of fowls fattened in this way is of superior quality, and I find it pays—financially as well as in personal satisfaction to work up a reputation for sending well-fed, properly killed, dressed and packed poultry to market. It often means a couple of cents per pound on a "way down" market.

The French method of killing is preferable. The throat is cut and the bird hung up to bleed; the flesh thus being whiter. Where the axe is used and the head cut off the victim should not be allowed to flutter about on the ground, bruising its flesh, but be held firmly by the legs till its struggles are over.

Dry picking is now almost universally practiced. The poultry keeps better. It is very rapidly done, and without breaking the skin, by taking the feathers between the thumb and fingers, and giving a short, quick jerk downward. A bird whose skin is torn should be considered unmarketable. As for dressing and packing, the customs and regulations of the market town should be learned in advance, and both processes conducted accordingly. Different cities have different ordinances, but in most of them the sale of undrawn poultry is forbidden by law, and this is right, for the thought of eating poultry in which the crop and entrails have been left for hours, undergoing a change which evolves poisonous gases that permeate the flesh, is horribly repugnant. Find out and observe the regulations of the market you propose to sell in, and avoid an appearance before a police court. Any commission house dealing in poultry will forward a circular detailing the accepted modes of packing and dressing on application.

If one has a fine lot of turkeys and geese to ship it pays to take pains about it. After the fowls are dressed and nearly cold, but still pliant, bend the legs and wings to the bodies, and secure them with a broad band of cloth, and pull the skin down over the neck and tie it; this not only makes it look better, but prevents the blood from staining the others. When the fowl is stone cold, but not frozen, remove the band and fold in a square of white cheesecloth, making it as square and compact as possible. Pack them in a box or barrel, keeping the shape as intact as you can, and packing solidly. Mark plainly with the name and address of your commission house, and the route you wish the package to go by, if there is more than one, and also your own name and station. Then, it is a prudent precaution to stand by and see that it gets off on the train all right. A careless agent who delays to send it on may lose you your market. I must say, however, that I prefer to sell outright in the home

market, and let the buyer take the risks of shipment, but I find a nice lot of birds, in shape for quick transmission, will always have the call above an ordinary lot.

The second flock I feed just enough to keep them in good condition (they have made their growth, and will not increase much after cold weather sets in) till about the first of December, then they go into the fattening pen and are ripe for the holidays. I do not feed for heavy weight; the medium weights sell fastest; people are suspicious of a very large bird, fearing it is old.

I always keep a close watch of the poultry market and read everything relating to supply and demand in the farm papers, and often get valuable hints in reference to the future course of the market.

Geese are in most demand at Christmas, though there is a fair call for them after the first of November. They are great favorites among the Jews, who use much of their fat in lieu of butter for shortening. They are handled much like turkeys, so far as feeding, packing, etc., are concerned, but require more soft and green food. The French fatten them entirely on soft food, and keep them very closely confined. Very few geese come to market, compared with the other classes of poultry, as their flesh seems to be too strong for the average palate.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Horticulture in Nova Scotia.

Among the various provinces of Canada but one province as yet can boast of having organized and sustained an efficient school of horticulture.

Nova Scotia can now claim the existence of such a school, and can testify to its having been most successfully carried on during the past year. The school was organized by the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, now under the guidance of its efficient President, J. W. Bigelow, of Wolfville, assisted by the Secretary, S. C. Parker, of Berwick. These gentlemen, together with the aid of W. C. Archibault, of Wolfville, and the Executive Committee of the Association, secured a subsidy from the Provincial Government for the carrying on of the school. The location was settled upon, and the school opened on January 1st, 1893, at Acadia University, Wolfville, in the centre of the fruit belt of the Province. Prof. E. E. Faville, of Iowa State College, was elected to take charge of the new institution. Lecture rooms were secured, laboratories, library, etc., provided, and the school formally opened January 9th, with an enrollment of sixty-five students in the first year's work.

The course of study comprises two years of six months each. Certificates of proficiency are granted to students completing the first year's work, and diplomas leading to a proposed degree for those completing the full two years. The course is a very liberal and practical one, taking up the study of horticulture in its practical as well as theoretical aspect, combining with it the necessary kindred branches, as chemistry, botany, etc., thus presenting a course of study that is to the farm boy what the academy and business college courses are to the town boy intending to fit himself for a profession or trade. The accessible orchards in the immediate vicinity, in all stages of development; gardens, green-houses, etc., in connection with the grounds, make it possible to carry on a large amount of practical work along such lines as pruning, planting, seeding, floriculture in green-house work, cutting, potting, treating of insects and their study, fungicides, and their economical application to fungous growths. These, with the many other practical points, are taken up.

The tuition is free to all students. The school year is from November 1st to May 1st, thus affording an excellent opportunity for the farm boy to attend during the winter months.

The school opens under more favorable circumstances this year, having been better equipped by the Association, which now numbers over one thousand members. Circulars of information will be furnished by the director upon application. During the spring, the Association sent Prof. Faville on a lecture tour, visiting the various parts of the Province, discussing horticulture in its application to different localities. This seems to have hit the right chord, and has strengthened the Association both in membership and in the building up of their new enterprise, the school of horticulture.

Regarding the possibilities of the Maritime Provinces, especially Nova Scotia, in fruit raising, there is no question. Some kind of fruit can be raised in every part of the Province, and with decided success. During the past five years, statistics show an increase of 15 per cent. in small fruits and 53 per cent. in all other fruits. This season's crop is one of the largest known for years in plums, peaches, pears and apples. The estimate of the crop of apples in the Annapolis Valley alone will be over 300,000 barrels. Plums, throughout the Province, will exceed 100,000 bushels; large yields of cranberries, strawberries and gooseberries were reported in their season. Large orchards are being set out every spring. A number of fruit companies have been formed in the Annapolis Valley, setting out young apple and plum orchards.

The markets for the fruit produce are mainly English, American and local. With the present advance in the improvement of transportation facilities, Nova Scotia is fast becoming one of the most favorably known fruit districts of this continent.



THE SUPRIZE PARTY.

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

They have been havin' supriz party round here all winter, and the children have urged me to go to em, but I held back. "I don't believe in em," sez I, "and I won't go." But finely they got their father on their side—sez he, "it won't hurt u, Samantha, to go for once."

"Sez I, Josiah Allen the place for old folks is to hum, and I don't believe in supriz parties anyway—I think they are perfect nuisances. It stands to reason if u want to see ure friends u can invite em—and if anybody is too poor to bake a cake or 2, or a pan of cookies, they are too poor to go into company at all." Sez I, "I haint proud ner never wuz called so, but I don't want Tom, Dick and Harry that I never spoke to in my life, feel as if they are free to break into my house any time they please."—Sez I, "it would make me perfectly wild to think there wuz a whole drov of people liable to rush in on us at any minute, and I won't break into other wimmens houses." And, sez I, "hev u forgot how some ov em carred liquer to old Peedicks, and two or three had to be carried up and laid on to Miss Peedick's spare bed?" Sez I, "hev u forgot how they broke Miss Bobbet's porler lamp all to smash runnin round ketchen each other—hev u forgot these incidences?" sez I in cold tones.

"It is fun," sez Thomas Jefferson, "I should love to see you and old Deacon Bobbet playin wink em slyly."

"Let em wink at u if they dare," sez I sternly, "let me ketch em at it. I don't believe on supriz parties," says I in firm accents.

"No more do I," sez Josiah, "but the children are so set on our goin' sposen we go for once.—No livin women could do better by children than u have by mine, but I don't suppose u feel exactly as I do about pleasing em—it haint nateral you should."

There he knew he had got me. If ever a woman tried to do her duty by another women's children it is Samantha Allen, whose maiden name was Smith—Josiah knows—he knows, jest how to start me. Wall, there haint no use talkin—I went to the very next party which was to be held 2 miles beyond Jonesville; they had had em so fast they had used up all the nearer places. They had heard ov this family that had a big house—and the women had been to the same meetin house with Betsy Bobbet 2 or 3 times, and she had met her in a store a year before, and had been introduced to her, so she said she felt perfectly free to go—and she wuz the leader it wuz decided on. They went in two loads, but Josiah and I went in a cutter alone—we got started ahead of the loads, and when we got to the house we see it wuz lighted up real pleasant, and a little cutter stood by the door. We went up to the door and knocked, and a motherly lookin woman with a bunch ov catnip in her hand opened the door.

"Good evenin," sez I, but she seemed to be a little deaf and didn't answer, I see as we stepped in thro a door partly open a room full ov wimmen.

"Good many got here," sez I, speakin a little louder.

"Yes, a real good doctor," sez she.

"What in the world!" I began to say in wild amaze.

"No," sez she, "it's a boy."

I turned right around and laid hold on Josiah, sez I, "start this minute, Josiah Allen, for the door." I laid hold ov him and got him to the door, and we never spoke another word till we wuz on the sleigh and had turned round—then, sez I—"Meby u will hear to me another time Josiah Allen."

"I wish u wouldn't be so aggravaten," sez he. Jest then we met the first load where Tirzah and Thomas Jefferson wuz, and we told em to turn round and go back for they had other company and couldn't have us. We went back most to Jonesville when we met the other load, who had topped over in the snow—as we drove out most to the fence to go by em, Josiah told em the same as he had the other load.

"I don't care for company," sez Betsy Bobbet, risin up out of the snow with a buffalo skin on her back, which made her look wild, "I don't care for company. Did they say we musn't come?"

"No," sez Josiah, "they didn't say so."

"Well, then, girls and boys," sez she, clamberin into the sleigh, "lets go on."

They went, and how they got along I haint never inquired, and they don't seem free to talk about it. But they kept on havin em. Betsy Bobbet, as I hav sed, wuz the leader, as she led em once into a house where they wuz makin preparations for a funeral, and once into a house where they had the small pox. They had all been vaxeynated, so they got of better than they ort to. Some how Tirzah and Thomas Jefferson got sick of em, and left off goin, and az for Josiah, though he didn't say much, I knew his mind.

One nite about 2 weeks after this, one Monday nite, I had had an awful days-work washin, and we had been up all the nite before with Josiah, who had the newralgic in his back. We hadn't one of us slept a wink the nite before, and Tirzah and Thomas J. had gone to bed early. It had been a lowry day, and I couldn't hang out my cloze, and so many ov em wuz hung up round the kitchen on lines, and nails, that Josiah and me looked as if we wuz settin in a calaco tent. And what greve the room a more gloomy and melancholy cast, I found when I went to lite the lamp, nite that the kerosene wuz all gone—and I had to lite the lamp out ov candles. I made for the first time in my life what they call a "slut"—which is a button tied up in a rag and put in a saucer ov lard, u set fire to the rag, and it makes a lite which is better than no lite at all—as a slut is better than no women at all,—in that way I suppose it deryved its name, but it haint a dazlin lite, nothin like so gay and festive as gas. I beet out with work and watchin, thought I would soak my feet before I went to bed, and so I put some water in the mop pail an set by the side of the stove with my feet into it—the thought had come to me after I had put my nite cap on. Josiah set behind the stove rubbin some linament into his back—he wuz barefooted, with his coat and vest off. Josiah was jest speakin 2 me, and, sez he,

"I believe this linment makes my back feel easier Samantha, I do hope I shall get a little rest to nite."

"Sez I, "I hope so to, Josiah." Jest as I sed these words, without a minutes warnin, there came a knock—and the door opened at the same time—and in poured what seemed to me at the time to be a hundred and 50, men, women and children, headed by Betsy Bobbet. Josiah, so wild with horror and amazement that he forgot his lameness for the time bein, leaped from his chair, and backt up against the wall between the back door and the wood box. I rose up and stood in the mop pail, 2 stricken with amaze and horror to get out of it—for the same reason heedin' not my nite cap, which was cut sheeps-head fashion.

"We have come to supriz u," sez Betsy Bobbet sweetly. My tongue clove to the roof ov my mouth—no one could speak for I wuz speechless, but I glanced at em with looks which I suppose filled em with awe and dread, for Betsy spoke again in plaintive accents.

"Wan't you let us supriz you?"

"No! No!" sez I wildly—for then my voice came back—"I won't be suprizd—I u shant supriz u to nite! We won't be suprizd! Speak Josiah," sez I, turning to him in my extremity. "Speak, tell her! Will we be suprizd to nite?"

"No, no," sez he, in a firm, warlike tone, as he stood backed up against the wall, "No we won't be suprizd."

"I see friends," sez Betsy to the crowd—"she won't let us supriz her. We will go." So she headed em off—but she

turned at the door, and sez she in a reproachful ackcent: "Meby it is right to serve a old friend in this way—I have known u a long time Josiah, I lings wife."

"I have known u plenty long enuff," sez I steppin out of the mop pail and shetten the door which they left open—pretty hard.

Josiah came from behind the stove, pushin a chair ahead of him, and walkin by the help ov it, and sez he,

"Darn the supriz parties; and darn—" "Don't swear, Josiah," sez I, "I should think u wuz had enuff ov that swearin," sez I, "be mad, Josiah!"

"I will say darn Betsy Bobbet, Samantha. "Oh, my back!" he groaned, settin down slowly on his chair. "I can't set down, nor stand up."

"U jumped up lively enuff when they came in," sez I. "Throw that in my face, will u, what could I do—and there is a pin sticking into my shoulder, do get it out Samantha, it has been there ever sense they came, only I haint sensed it till now."

"Wall," sez I, in a kinder soothing tone, as I drew it out ov his shoulder—it must have hurt him awfully had he not been 2 crazed with fear to feel it—sez I, "less be thankful we are as well off as we be, Betsy might have insisted on stayin. I'll rub your shoulders with linment agin, and I guess ure back will feel better. Do u suppose," sez I, "be mad, Josiah?"

"I don't know, nor I don't care," sez he, "but I hope so." And truly his wish came to pass, for Betsy Bobbet haint spoke to me sense. The rest didn't seem to care, but she was awful mad, which shows that it makes a difference with her, who does the same thing, for meetin with a disappointment here, they went that night right from here to supriz the Editor of the *Gintel*, and it came straight to me, Celestine Peedick told Miss Goweley and Miss Goweley told me, he turned em out of doors and shet the door in their faces. The way it was, his hired girl had left him that very day, and one of his twins was taken sick with the colic. He had just got the sick baby to sleep, and laid it in the cradle by the fire, and he had give the other one some playthings and set her down on the carpet, and he was washin the supper dishes, with his sleeves rolled up, and a pink bib apron on that belonged to his late wife; he was just finishing his dishes when he heard an awful scream from the well babe, and wildly ringin out his dishcloth, he rushed out with it still in his hands, and found that she had swallowed a side thimble, he ketcht her up and spat her on the back, and the thimble flew out half way across the room—she screamed and held her breath, and the sick one awakened by the tumult, sot up in the cradle and begun to scream, jest then the door burst open and in came the supriz party headed by Betsy Bobbet. They say, half crazed as he wuz that he told em if they didn't leave that minute he would prosicute em. Some of em was mad about it, but Betsy Bobbet wasn't, for in the next weeks *Gintel* these verses came out:

TIS SWEET TO FORGIVE.

BY BETSY BOBBET.

'Tis sweet to be,
'Tis sweet to live;
But sweeter, the sweet
Word, forgive.

If harsh, loud words,
Should spoken be,
Say "Soul be calm,
They come from he—

"When he was wild
With toil and grief,
When colic could
Not find relief."

When twins are well,
And the world looks bright,
To be "suprizd"
Is sweet and right.

But when twins are sick,
And the world looks sad,
To be "suprizd"
Is hard, and bad.

And when side thimbles
Swallowed be,
How can the world
Look sweet to he—

Who owns the babe,
Fair twin, Heaven bless it,
Who hath no mother,
To caress it.

Its mother, a year ago,
Hath gone above;
Ah! how it needs,
A mother's love.

My heart runs o'er
With tenderment;
But its dear father tries
To do his best.

But housework men
Can't perfectly understand;
Oh! how he needs
A helping hand.

For when twins are sick,
And girls have flown,
'Tis sad for a dear man
To be alone.

He, noble one,
Had cares enuff,
For life is wild,
The world is rough.

Such brave, hard toils,
Should have sufficed;
Here! he should not
Have been "suprizd."

Remember Your Mother, Boys.

Few men have expressed in more exquisite language than Macaulay the affection which every good man feels for his mother. "Make the most of it while yet you have that most precious of all gifts, a loving mother. Read the unfathomed love of those eyes; the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, but never will your love again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh in my struggle with the hard, uncaring world, for the sweet, deep sincerity I felt when of an evening, nestled in her bosom, I listened to some quiet tale, suitable to my age, read in her tender and untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared asleep, never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed away since we laid her beside my father in the old churchyard, yet still her voice whispers from the grave, and her eyes watch over me as I visit spots long since hallowed to the memory of my mother."

(The Voice.)

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

A few days ago I received a letter from one of my nieces who has gone to California for the winter, and it gave me so much pleasure, that I think, perhaps, you will be interested also in hearing some of its contents. I have so often wished to know more of the daily life of my large and growing family, and I am sure the nieces would be pleased to know more of each other. From shore to shore of our great Dominion, from the Eastern coast where the billows of the Atlantic rear their white heads and roll in upon the shore; westward, until we reach the mountain barrier of the Rockies, our homes are scattered; some in the towns and village, some far out upon the prairie, and others upon the farms in the older settled portion of the country. Now, why may not your relationship to each other, and to me, be a bond of union between us? Write to me, and tell me of yourselves, and your letters will be published with or without the name, as you may desire. A column of this nature may be made interesting and profitable to us all by means of hearty co-operation. The mother who has brought up her family of children can give many hints from her experience which will help the young mother in her unpracticed efforts to guide and train the young life entrusted to her care. The able housekeeper can tell us of her system of regulating the affairs of her household—how she manages her servants; if she can afford to keep them, or if not, how she arranges her time in order to accomplish the most with the least strain upon herself. Then, perhaps, some niece who has deft and nimble fingers, and a ready faculty for adapting new ideas, will communicate a few of them so that we may know what to make for little presents to express one's love and remembrance for a birthday, or the holiday season. Those who have the care of invalids or loved ones upon whom time has laid his heavy, numbing hand, will welcome gladly any suggestions which will help them in their labor of love. We all know something which will be of benefit to others. Why not make MINNIE MAY'S Department the means of sending it out into the world to help someone, even if it be in a humble way. A sentence from a French author occurs to me in this connection, and is in substance as follows:—"Natural gifts accorded to one, are not an individual advantage, but a present made to the earth; everyone inherits it because everyone suffers or profits by what it has accomplished. Genius is a lighthouse destined to send its beams of light to a great distance; the man who possesses it is only the rock upon which this lighthouse has been built." Upon few—possibly upon none of my nieces—has the high gift of genius been conferred, but we each possess at least one talent, which may serve to send its light a short distance, even if it may not be seen afar off. Write to me of your difficulties as well as the brightness of your life, and so we may be enabled to help each other. I would like to make this a leading feature in our paper in the new year, which will so soon be with us, and now that the winter season will give you more leisure, let me hear from you on any question in which you are interested, and about which you desire information. But I must not forget the letter to which I referred:—"While in Vancouver, the doctor on the 'Empress of India,' and one of the officers, took us all through the ship. It was most interesting. The trip to Japan takes thirteen days. The three 'Empresses' are armed in case of war. They have Japanese plants, and we saw cunning little Japanese dogs, who nearly shiver their little tails off, they find this climate so cold. The weather here has been charming,—lovely blue skies and warm days, with no need of a coat, although some people will persist in wearing sealskins. The sun is quite hot, and the flowers are a sight to behold; fuschias grow to the size of bushes; hedges are formed of white and yellow daisies; hollyhocks rear their heads to the height of second story windows; sweet peas and honeysuckles festoon the walls, and roses are growing in abundance even here in 'Frisco' the last week in October.

"The Hopkins Academy of Art is well worthy of a visit. The outside is insignificant in comparison to the interior, which is a perfect marvel as regards the woodwork. Each room is finished in different woods. In one it is white maple, and the walls are light-blue satin, thickly covered with embroidery. Another is all in rosewood, etc.—the most costly inlaid work you could or could not imagine. It is said that in none of the palaces on the continent is there anything to surpass it. It was built for Mark Hopkins, who never lived to come into it. He was originally a retail merchant, but made his money in railways. He died just before its completion, having no will, and about eight years afterwards his widow married a young man of thirty, while she was seventy. At her death nearly all the fortune passed to her husband, and he donated this residence, as an Academy of Art, to the city, and \$5,000 a year for five years towards its support.

"Then, of course, we had to visit Chinatown at night, had a guide, an ex-detective, to pilot us through. There was a party of six, but I was very much frightened. It is the largest Chinatown outside of China, and the inhabitants are a low class of Chinese. We went into an opium den and saw them smoking the opium, and had a whiff of it. The odor is very pleasant—the only one of the large and influential family of odors that we found pleasant, for we travelled through a labyrinth of unsweet

smells. I had to fish out the bottle of smelling salts, which a friend in need had told me would be necessary, and it was. We also visited the Joss Hoase, and had the rather weird services performed in Chinese for us, then wandered into some of the shops where curios are sold, after which we looked into a barber shop from outside, where Chinese get shaved once a week, and have their pig-tails braided. Their meats are nearly all dried, such as chicken, hams, cut and dried, and such queer vegetables. Then we went up narrow staircases, black darkness, and to my mind, creeping, full of hideousness. One lady of our party ran into a Chinaman on the stairs, and she said he felt so soft she thought at first he was a bag of feathers, never dreamt of his being a 'chink.' We went to another little alley, where dwells Annie, the pioneer China-woman, who is old and blind, and has sixteen cats!

"The druggists put up such funny prescriptions, dried bugs and dried toads, etc., and yet their people live to be fifty and seventy years of age. Still, the opium habit creates great havoc among the men."

Now, my dear nieces, I hope to hear from very many of you, and that letters from far and near may be piled upon my desk. MINNIE MAY.

A Mother's Devotion.

All the way through a man's life, be it consumed like a beautiful fabric in unholly passion, or held aloft like St. George's banner, undefiled in the battle of life, his mother stands by him to the last. If he is successful, she is proud; if he is often cast down, she is pitiful; if he is wicked, she excuses him; if he dies young, her hopes are buried in his grave, and she never ceases to dream of what her darling might have been. Others may love him well, but their love never discounts hers. Others may be proud of him, but she always sits in the front row with those who applaud, and catches the splendor of his achievements before it is more to other eyes than a light reflected from afar, or the noise of wings that tarry in their coming. She anticipates his triumphs and antedates his victories. There is an "I told you so" in her proud eyes long before men hand in the verdict of his greatness, and all his achievements are but the prophecies of her loving dreams.

And when she dies, when the fluttering breath has expended itself in the last kiss, when the soft old hands have loosened their clasp, never before removed since his helpless baby days, when the patient, yearning eyes have withdrawn their gaze to look their first on God, what loss can overtake a man's life like this? The dove that brooded above the household nest, and kept every nursing in the shadow of her wings, has winged her flight to Heaven. The everlasting love, that no unfaith, nor sin, nor ingratitude could chill or destroy, has vanished like the sun from out the sky, leaving only a few faint stars and a wan and chilly moon to fill its place.—Chicago Journal.

Laugh.

There is absolutely nothing that will help you bear the ills of life so well as a good laugh. Laugh all you can. If the clothes-line breaks, if the cat tips over the milk and the dog elopes with the roast, if the children fall into the mud simultaneously with the advent of clean aprons, if the new girl quits in the middle of housecleaning, and though you search the earth with candles, you find none other to take her place; if a neighbor in whom you have trusted goes back on you and keeps chickens, if the chariot wheels of the uninvited guest draw near when you are out of provender, and the gaping of an empty purse is like the unfilled mouth of a young robin, take courage, if you have enough sunshine in your heart to keep a laugh on your lips.

The Birds' Lullaby.

I.
Sing to us, cedars: the twilight is creeping,
With shadowy garments, the wilderness through;
All day we have carolled, and now would be sleeping,
So echo the anthems we warble to you;
While we swing, swing,
And your branches sing,
And we drowse to your dreamy whispering.

II.
Sing to us, cedars: the night wind is sighing,
Is wooing, is pleading to hear your reply;
And here in your arms we are restfully lying,
And long to dream to your soft lullaby;
While we swing, swing,
And your branches sing,
And we drowse to your dreamy whispering.

III.
Sing to us, cedars: your voice is so lowly,
Your breathing so fragrant, your branches so strong;
Our little nest-cradles are swaying so slowly,
While zephyrs are breathing their slumberous song;
And we swing, swing,
While your branches sing,
And we drowse to your dreamy whispering.
—E. Pauline Johnston.

Two Letters From Her.

BY TOM HALL.
I wrote her a letter. It took her quite two
To answer it after she'd read it.
My letter contained what perhaps even you
Have written—at least, you have said it.
My letter contained the old tale of a heart
That longed to be linked to another;
And I told her to think on each separate part,
And ask the advice of her mother.

She apparently did, for the very next mail
Brought me a message of woe.
It took her two letters; they made me turn pale;
For they were the letters "N" "O."

Genuine Gems.

No lie you can speak or act but it will come, after a longer or shorter circulation, like a bill drawn on nature's reality, and be presented there for payment with the answer, "No effects."
—Caryle.

Mortals that would follow me,
Love virtue; she alone is free;
She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the sphyry chime:
Or if virtue feeble were
Heaven itself would stoop to her.
—Milton.

Nature is but a name for an effect,
Whose cause is God.
—Cowper.

I feel my Immortality oversweep
All pains, all tears, all time, all fears, and peals
Into my ears this truth, "Thou livest forever."
—Byron.

The Cat Feigning Death.

Gempt's painting of "The Cat Feigning Death," taking its subject from La Fontaine's well-known fable, shows the waste of intelligence of the most acute of all rat-kind, in the presence of a superior brain. All the experience and cunning of the brightest wits among the wary rodents will avail nothing against the strategy of Tabby, born to be monarch of rat-land. The big, gray rat in front has already lost his tail in the steel-trap; this must have been some minutes since, for he has now regained his composure, and returns with the others, to regard his lost appendage, now no longer a part of his entity. A white and lady-like mother-rat, with her six daughters, is lecturing her brood and engaging them to put not their trust in the princes—of "St. Kits." Two courageous old diplomats stretched upon their hind-quarters, actually venture to touch the enemy, convincing themselves according to all the rules of war that the oppressor is really dead. At the right, a white rat has already met his fate in a cage, and is learnedly examined by a couple of his fellows, who bemoan his imprudence, themselves being, in private and personal opinion, notoriously invincible. The cat sees and hears all this—as the cat is alive, and is painted so as to look alive, for there never was such a healthy skin on a dead cat.

The etcher, Mr. P. Moran, of Philadelphia, has admirably succeeded in rendering the downy texture of the animals, the crisp, rich grit of the rough-cast wall, and the cellar gloom just broken by shooting and glancing lights.

Recipes.

CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Eight lbs. stoned raisins, 2 lbs. currants, 3 lbs. blanched almonds, 4 lbs. butter, 3½ lbs. sugar, 3 doz. eggs, 2 lbs. mixed peels, ½ pt. black molasses, 1 cup whisky, 1 cup sour cream, 1 dessertspoon soda, 1 oz. mixed spice, 2 nutmegs; flour to stiffen. This recipe can be recommended, and will be found excellent.

BROWN BREAD.

One egg, 1 pint sour milk, ½ cup molasses, 1 small teaspoonful of soda, 1 quart Graham flour.

LUCY'S TEA CAKE.

Two eggs, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 cup milk, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder.

COOKIES.

One cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, ½ cup sweet milk, 3 teaspoons baking powder; flour, enough to roll out, but not to make a stiff dough; bake in a hot oven.

APPLE TAPIOCA.

Pare and core 6 apples, fully ripe; set these in a pudding dish. Fill the hollow of each apple with powdered sugar and stick into the pulp 3 cloves. Sprinkle around the fruit 6 tablespoonfuls of large pearl tapioca; squeeze a little lemon juice on each apple, and pour 2 cups of cold water into the dish. If this is baked very slowly for an hour and a-half, the tapioca will form a delicate jelly all about the apples; and, served lukewarm (not hot) with cream, will be found very good.

A Good World, After All.

Some say this world is an old, old world,
But it's always been new to me;
With its boundless range of ceaseless change,
And hope of things to be,
A new friend takes my hand,
When the old ones pass away;
The old days die, but the light in the sky
Is the dawn of another day.

Some say this world is a cold, cold world,
But it's always been bright to me;
With its hearthstone fires and warm desires,
For the things that are yet to be,
And if I must labor, I wait,
And trust to the fields I have sown;
For I know there is truth in the promise of youth
I will sometime come to my own.

Some say this world is a sad, sad world,
But it's always been glad to me;
For the brook never laughs like my soul when it quaffs,
And feasts on the things to be,
The night comes on with its rest;
The morning comes on with its song;
The hours of grief are few and brief,
But joy is a whole life long.

Some say this world is a bad, bad world,
But it's always been good to me;
With its errors there live dear hearts that forgive,
And hope for the things to be,
This world is not old nor cold;
This world is not sad nor bad;
If you look to the right, forgetting the night,
And say to your soul: "Be glad."

To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at home that every man must be known by those who would make a just estimate, either of his virtues or his felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence. Johnson.



THE CAT FEIGNING DEATH.

Absence of occupation is not rest;
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.
—Cowper.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
—Pope.

The chain of destiny leads him who obeys, but drags him who resists it.
—Madame Swetchine.

Nothing is impossible. There are ways which lead to everything, and if we had sufficient will we should always have sufficient means.
—Rochefoucauld.

Then gently scan thy brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Though both may go a kenni wrang,
To step aside is human.
—Robert Burns.

Somewhere.

'Tis always morning somewhere, little heart;
Somewhere the sky is ever fair and blue;
No night can wrap in darkness all the world,
Some rift the sun is ever shining through.

There's always happiness somewhere, sad heart;
Somewhere is always love and hope and cheer;
No sorrow can forever hide God's smile,
No life's toil and grief from birth to bier.

Look up and bide with patience, then, dear heart;
The sacred promise of the dawn is true;
Beyond the cloud a grand new day shall rise,
And what of joy is yours will come to you.

A New Game.

SENT BY I. Z. Y.

To play this game you can either use the checker board, or, better still, make the game board complete in itself. I will show you how to make it before describing how to play the game. If you



FIG. 1.

have tools of your own, so much will be gained: if not, you will have to get someone to make part of the game board at least. Get six pieces of wood turned in the shape of checkers. If you have six spare checkers, they will do, but do not spoil one toy to make another. You must next have a piece of wood, long enough to allow seven holes to be put in, a little larger in diameter than the checkers. (Fig. 1.) This must be tacked or glued to a foundation about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch larger all round and the

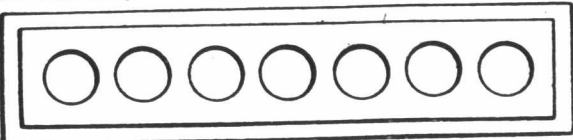


FIG. 2.

same thickness as the other piece, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. (Fig. 2.) The checkers must be colored to distinguish them: three painted black and three white. If the whole is stained or varnished, it will look much better. You can, if you wish, make a lid or cover as shown in Fig. 3. It is, of course, the same size as Fig. 2, although it must be a little deeper than the board having the holes in, as it has to allow for the height of the checkers, and so must be made about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deeper inside than they

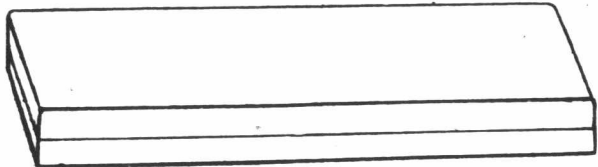


FIG. 3.

are in height or thickness. If you do not want to go to the trouble of making a board, you can either use seven squares of a checker board or draw the pattern on your slate or paper. The game is played in this way:—You place the three black checkers at one end, and the three white ones at the other, there being a vacant hole between, as shown in Fig. 4. The game is to get the three black checkers to change places with the three white ones, under the following conditions:—1. You must only move one way, i. e., the black move to the right,



FIG. 4.

and the white to the left, neither being allowed to move backwards. 2. You can jump over only one man at a time, as in checkers, making, of course, a succession of jumps if there are vacant spaces to do so. 3. No piece can jump over one of its own color. Here is the key, showing how to do it, but I would advise everyone to try to do it first without looking at the key, as there is more satisfaction gained. For the sake of explanation, we will letter the pieces or checkers and number the spaces, as in Fig.

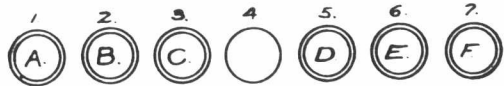


FIG. 5.

5. The black are lettered A B C, and the white, D E F. I. Move C to 4. II. Jump D over C into 3. III. Move E to 5. IV. Jump C over E into 6. V. Jump B over D into 4. VI. Move A to 2. VII. Jump D over A into 1. VIII. Jump E over B into 3. IX. Jump F over C into 5. X. Move C to 7. XI. Jump B over F into 6. XII. Jump A over E into 4. XIII. Move E to 2. XIV. Jump F over A into 3. XV. Move A to 5, and the game is finished.

Answers to Oct. 15th Puzzles.

- 1.—Imagination. M U S I C
- 2.— U P O N
S O D
I N
C
- 3.—Learn to labor and to wait.
- 4.—Con-tract-i-on.

The first temperance pledge remembered in circulation in New England was thus worded: "I do solemnly swear to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors on all occasions except training days, wedding days, banquets and other great occasions."

A little Swedish girl, walking with her father on a starry night, was so attracted by the brilliancy of the sky, all lit up with twinkling stars from one end to the other, that she seemed to be quite lost in her thinking. Her father asked what she was thinking of so intently. Her answer was: "I was just thinking, if the *wrong side* of Heaven was so glorious, what must the *right side* be!"

Caring for What the World Says.

Why will you keep caring for what the world says? Try, O try, to be no longer a slave to it! You can have little idea of the comfort of freedom from it—it is bliss! All this caring for what people will say is from pride. Hoist your flag and abide by it. In an infinitely short space of time all secret things will be divulged. Therefore, if you are misjudged, why trouble yourself to put yourself right? You have no idea what a great deal of trouble it saves you. Roll your burden on Him, and He will make straight your mistakes. He will set you right with those with whom you have set yourself wrong.

Here I am, a lump of clay; Thou art the potter. Mould me as Thou in Thy wisdom wilt. Never mind my cries. Cut my life off—so be it; prolong it—so be it. Just as Thou wilt, but I rely on Thy unchanging guidance during the trial. O, the comfort that comes from this!—GEN. GORDON.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The following verses, which are copied from the Toronto Mail, are from the pen of a former ADVOCATE puzzler:

"He rests from Toil. The portals of the tomb,
Close on the last of that immortal band—"
So wrote, amid a universal gloom,
A master-hand.

And now that hand is stilled; no more its touch
Shall wake the music of "the magic string";
But still its soft strains sleep in hearts of such
As "never sing."

That good right hand is stilled; no more our souls
Shall be made warmer from its cordial clasp;
But yet in fancy, though the death-bell tolls,
His hand we grasp.

Herests from Toil. The grim gates of the grave
Close on the last of an immortal throng—
A band to whom the Blithe-heart Poet gave
The gift of song:—

The children's bard who keeps one "still a child";
The friend who sang the shackles off the slave;
The Nature-poet who to woodlands wild
New glory gave;

The sage whose organ-tones men's souls made broad;
The singer sweet who softly sang of June:—
This band has gone to meet its Patron-God
With hearts in tune.

"The last leaf on the tree" is fallen now:
The wind chants an Aolian requiem;
"The singing leaves" have left their parent-bough,
Which mourns for them.

The cheery man who felt himself a boy,
Although his hair was of a sombre grey,
With mind kept sound by an unselfish joy,
Has passed away.

The one-horse-shay of which he blithely sung
Through all its wealth of years was not more strong
Than he who kept his great heart ever young
And filled with song.

Always a boy!—His age!—Who cares for that!

Who says that he is dead are babbling fools!
For in our hearts the gentle Autocrat
Still lives and rules.

Harry Albro Woodworth.

THE QUIET HOUR.

"Everyday Blessings."

After dandelions, buttercups,
Then daisies and clover,
One blossom follows another—
Over and over and over;
And the sweet, satisfying green
Is mixed with them all,
Coming first in the springtime,
Staying last in the fall.
Just so God's love is first and last,
With human loves between,
Successive blossoms which He sends
Through His all-present green.

Corn.

Continued from page 448.

Our cornfields grow and ripen securely under that covenant-arch, whose keystone is in the heavens, and whose foundations are upon the earth. They afford to us the most striking evidence, season after season, of the integrity and stability of the covenant-promise that, "While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest will never cease." Never once has the pledge, given four thousand years ago, been violated. Never once in the whole course of post-diluvial history has the divine bow spanned a scene of total desolation and death. Never once has the real treasure been absent from the places where its feet rested; if not found within one horizon, it was sure to be found within another. Deaths and famines, grievous and long-continued, have occurred again and again, but never simultaneously over the whole world. While one region suffered from the effects of blight or drought, favorable conditions developed an abundant harvest in another region. Canaan was reduced to a wilderness; but "there was corn in Egypt." But whether the harvest be local or general, it is to the covenant faithfulness of God that we are indebted for the blessing. We are apt to regard our harvests as things of course, coming to us as the Natural result of our own toil and the proper reward of our own industry. But it is well for us that they are secured by a higher law than the mere order of nature, seeing how much depends on them. The proportion of the population directly engaged in agricultural pursuits is comparatively so small that we lose sight to a great extent of the

primary all-importance of the harvest. Amid the luxuries procured in other ways, we fancy that we could subsist without it. We toil and pinch and economize for years to secure a fortune: we have a feverish longing to obtain that imaginary elysium, an independence built upon the world's riches. But a single unfavorable season will prove to us how precarious is the independence of the most independent. Well has it been said that, as we approach the season of harvest, we are within a month or two of absolute starvation. The barrel of meal is nearly exhausted, and no new supply can be obtained, except from the fields that are slowly ripening under the patient heavens. Were the winds permitted to thrash those fields, or the mildew to blight them, or the rain or drought to prevent the ear from filling, not all the vast revenues and resources of the world would avail to stay the terrible consequences. The rich and the poor would be overwhelmed with a common ruin. All the other riches in the world—its coal, iron, gold and jewels, failing the riches of our golden harvest fields, were as worthless as the dust beneath our feet. The uniform stability of nature, and the security of our annual harvests, is one of the most remarkable evidences of God's faithfulness to His covenant engagement. We are encouraged to place more implicit trust in His great harvest-covenant; and, on the strength of that engagement, to offer up continually, so long as the world endures, our morning supplication, "Give us this day our daily bread."

Corn is the special gift of God to man. There is not a single useful plant grown in our gardens and fields but is utterly worthless for food in its normal or wild state; and man has been left to himself to find out, slowly and painfully, how to convert these crudities of nature into nutritious vegetables. But it is not so with corn. It has from the very beginning been an abnormal production. God gave it to Adam, we have every reason to believe, in the same perfect state in which we find it at the present day. It was made expressly for man, and given directly into his hands. "Behold," says the Creator, "I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth"—that is, all the cereal plants, such as corn, wheat, barley, rice, maize, etc., whose peculiar distinction and characteristic it is to produce seed. The Word of God plainly tells us this, and nature affords a remarkable corroboration of it. We cannot regard it as an accidental, but on the contrary, as a striking providential circumstance, that the corn-plants were utterly unknown throughout all the geological periods. Not the slightest trace of them occurs in any of the strata of the earth, until we come to the most recent formations, contemporaneous with man. They are exclusively plants of the human epoch; their remains are found only in deposits near the surface. . . . The testimony of geology, therefore, confirms the testimony of revelation, and shows that corn was not only specially created for man's use, but was also got ready specially for the appointed hour of his appearance on the earth. There is another proof of this in the fact that it has never been found in a wild state. Where are the wild grasses which, according to some authors, the cumulative processes of agriculture, carried on through successive ages, have developed into corn, wheat and barley? Reports have again and again been circulated that corn has been found growing wild in some parts of Persia and the steppes of Tartary; but when tested by botanical data, these reports have turned out, in every instance, to be unfounded. Corn has never been known as anything else than a cultivated plant. Wheat grains have been found wrapped up in the cerements of Egyptian mummies, which are identical with the same variety which the farmer sows at the present day. It is never, like other plants, self-sown and self-diffused. Neglected of men, it speedily disappears and becomes extinct. All this proves that it must have been produced miraculously, or, in other words, given by God to man directly. Let me bring forth one more proof of special design, enabling us to recognize the hand of God in this mercy. Corn is universally diffused. It is almost the only species of plant which is capable of growing everywhere, in almost every soil, in almost any situation. In some form or other—rice, wheat, maize, barley, oats, rye, adapted to the various modifications of climate—it is spread over an area of the earth's surface as extensive as the occupancy of the human race. . . . It is an annual plant. It cannot be propagated in any other way than by seed: self-sown, it will gradually dwindle away, and at last disappear altogether. It can only be reared permanently by being sown by man's own hand, and in ground which he has tilled. God gave it to him on the express stipulation that in the sweat of his brow he should eat bread. Man, as a cultivator of corn, raises himself in the scale of intelligence, exhorts and purifies his nature; and in being a husbandman, becomes "a little lower than the angels, crowned with glory and honor." [H. MACMILLAN, D. D.]

The best remedy for the dislike we feel towards any one is to endeavor to try and do them a little good every day: the best cure for their dislike to us, is to try and speak kindly of them.

—Gold Dust.





The only way to regenerate the world is to do the duty which lies nearest to us, and not to hunt after grand, far-fetched ones for ourselves.

—Kingsley.

PREMIUMS! SECURE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE PREMIUMS!

Our Rings and Watch Premiums sent out last year have given such universal satisfaction that we have placed another large order with one of the leading Canadian ring manufacturers, and intend giving those who will secure us new subscribers the benefit of our close cash purchase. We guarantee the rings to be ten and fourteen karat gold, as represented. To ascertain the size of ring required, take a narrow piece of paper, draw it tightly around the finger, forward same to us, and we will guarantee a perfect fit. The Triumph Watch is an excellent timepiece. One of our staff has carried one for nearly two years, and is well pleased with it. We positively decline to give shoddy premiums, and ask as a favor those who secure any of our prizes to be kind enough to show them to their neighbors. We will sell any of these premiums at prices quoted. All articles will be sent by mail or express, charges prepaid, with the exception of Live Stock. For premiums to be sent to Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, 50c. extra required to cover express charges.

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. |
|--|--|--|---|


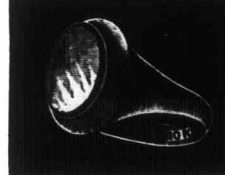




LADIES' REAL STONE SETTING.

- | | | | |
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| 
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. |
|---|--|--|--|

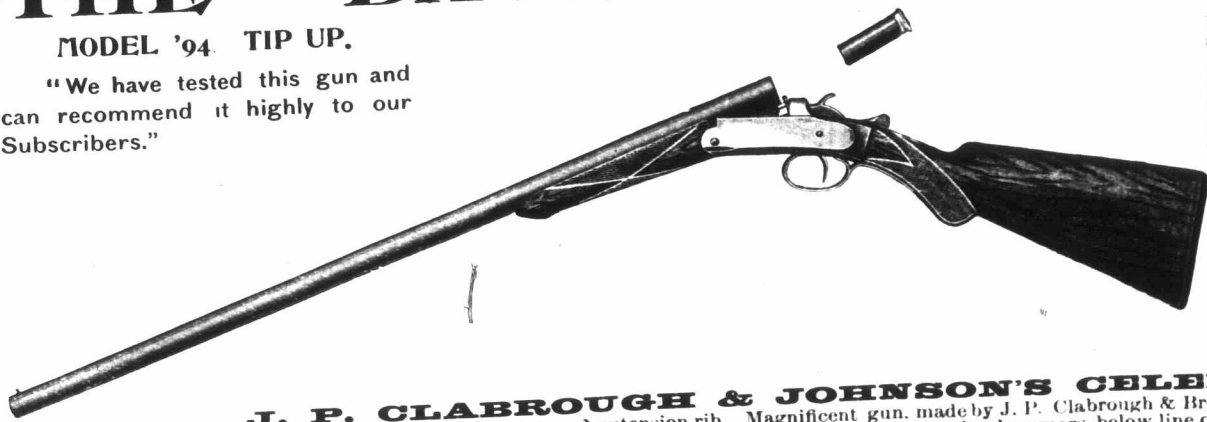
LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S SOLID STONE SETTING.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 
No. 13—Price, \$3.50.
Ruby Doublet, in Diamond Setting, for Lady or Gent.
5 New Subscribers. | 
No. 14—Price, \$7.00.
Blood or Sardonyx, Masonic Emblem, 25c. extra.
11 New Subscribers. | 
No. 15—Price, \$4.50.
1 Garnet, For Lady or Gentleman.
7 New Subscribers. |
| 
No. 16—Price, \$10.00.
Real Diamond, 14 K Gold.
18 New Subscribers. | 
No. 17—Price, \$2.00.
1 Garnet.
3 New Subscribers. | 
No. 18—Price, \$5.50.
3 Turquois.
8 New Subscribers. |

The above are all guaranteed 10 karat gold, with the exception of No. 16, which is 14 karat.

THE "DAVENPORT" SINGLE GUN.

MODEL '94. TIP UP.
"We have tested this gun and can recommend it highly to our Subscribers."



Has detachable barrel, with heavy lug securely bolted, and having extra strong screw key fastening with stop, top snad action, rebounding lock, automatic ejector positive in action and perfectly reliable, drop forged steel parts, extra heavy fine steel barrels, 30 inch, carefully choke bored, finely checkered pistol grip stock, rubber butt plate and fancy checkered fore-end. Thoroughly high grade in finish and detail. 12 gauge. Weight, about 6 1/2 lbs. For 12 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$1 additional cash.

THE "DAVENPORT" RIFLE. MODEL '91. DROP BLOCK.

Has detachable barrel, sliding breech block, rebounding lock case-hardened drop forged steel parts, fine steel barrels carefully rifled and chambered for standard long and short R. F. ammunition; open-sights, finely checkered walnut stock and fore-end. Finely finished and extremely accurate. 22 Calibre, 22 inch round barrel. 32 Calibre, 24 inch round barrel. Weight, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 lbs. 10 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$2 additional cash.

J. P. CLABROUGH & JOHNSON'S CELEBRATED GUNS.

Genuine Greener Pattern, cross bolt through frame and extension rib. Magnificent gun, made by J. P. Clabrough & Bro. with fine Damascus barrel, complete gun, treble bolt, Greener cross bolt, D & E, fore-end checkered pistol grip, English walnut stock, matted extension rib, circular hammers below line of sight, 30 inch barrels. In 10 and 12 gauge. 35 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$15 additional cash. English Hammerless, fine Damascus barrels, made by J. P. Clabrough, splendid leading line, fine English walnut stock, checkered pistol grip, perfectly balanced, D. & E. fore-end with matted extension rib, and automatic safety attachment. In 10 and 12 gauge. 30 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$20 additional cash.

W. W. GREENER'S WORLD-RENOWNED GUNS.

Dominion Gun—Grade A In this gun all value is put into the barrels, locks and shooting. This new model made to suit American sportsmen. It has well bent stock, pistol grip, horn heel plate, patent snap fore-end, solid head plungers, low hammers, rebounding steel locks, and is fitted with top lever, double bolted snap breech action, with a top extended rib; the barrels are English figured twist, and are all full choked on W. W. Greener's world-renowned method. This gun is a first-rate performer, is handsome, handles well, and will shoot and wear to the satisfaction of any sportsman. In 10 and 12 gauge. 55 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$29 additional cash. Forester Hammer with laminated steel barrels, treble wedge fast, patent cross bolt, fine, handsome, strong shooting gun, matted extension rib, fine walnut stock with pistol grip, manufactured by W. W. Greener. In 10 and 12 gauge. 65 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$30 additional cash. Forester's Hammerless—with laminated steel barrel, Anson & Deeley actions. Greener cross bolt, fine walnut stock, checkered pistol grip; grand all round gun, made by W. W. Greener. In 10 and 12 gauge. 80 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$35 additional cash.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWNSHIP.

TRIUMPH WATCH, CHAIN AND CHARM, WITH GILT DUST-PROOF CASE.

A GOOD TIMEPIECE. A DURABLE WATCH.

A good Watch for every workingman in the World. Works of the greatest simplicity.



DESCRIPTION:
The case is strongly made and carefully fitted to exclude dust. It is open face, with heavy, polished bevel crystal. The movement is covered with a practically dust-proof cap, giving double protection against the ingress of foreign particles. Movement is detachable from case by removing four nuts. Case is plated by a special process, and handsomely finished in gilt, closely resembling gold. Weight of watch complete, 4 1/2 ozs. Cut is an exact representation, three-fourths size. The movement combines many patent devices, which make the construction the simplest and fully as durable as any watch movement known. It has American lever, lantern pinion, patent escapement; minute and second hands. Their sale goes on the year around in the city and country to every class of people. The rich and sportive buy it for the novelty, and the poor and sensible buy it for actual everyday use. Just the watch for every boy. It truly fills a long felt want. Sent post-paid for four new subscribers.

Dairying For Profit; Or, The Poor Man's Cow.

BY MRS. E. M. JONES.
We recommend all interested in butter-making to obtain a copy of this valuable book. In order to stimulate its circulation we will give two copies to each old subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and one dollar. Price, 30 cents.

SILVERWARE AND SCISSORS.

We have purchased a large quantity of the above mentioned goods from a reliable wholesale house. This list of Forks and Spoons are manufactured by the Meteorite Manufacturing Company. They are silverplated upon white metal, and guaranteed never to tarnish. We will give one dozen medium-sized Teaspoons for four new subscribers; price \$1.50; or, half-dozen for two new subscribers; price, 75c.

1 Dozen Dessert-spoons, 7 new subscribers	33 00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 50
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 00

The Scissors are the best quality manufactured, and handsomely nickel-plated.
7 1/2-inch Straight Trimmers, for 3 new subscribers 1 00
We will sell any of the goods at prices quoted above.

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.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION,
AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:
Containing
A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE RECOGNIZED VARIETIES OF FOWLS,
For Three New Subscribers. Price, \$1.00.



A VALUABLE SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

**THE HOME QUEEN
WORLD'S FAIR COOK BOOK**

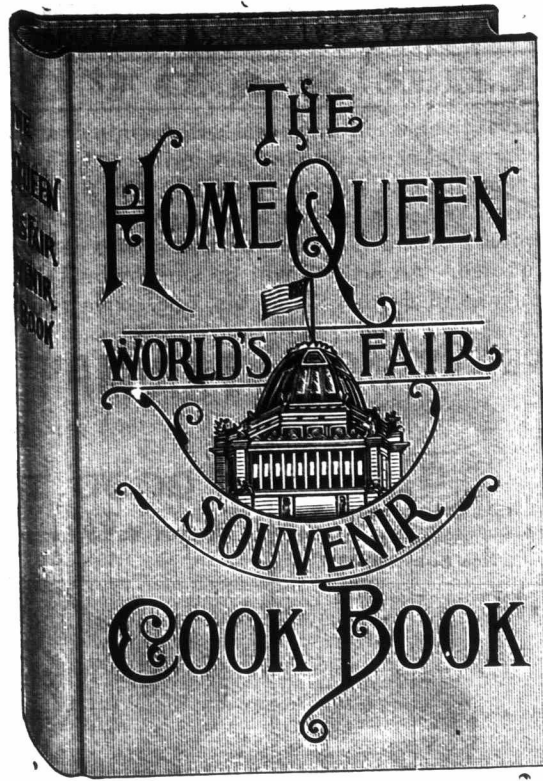
For Three New Subscribers.

We would draw our readers' attention to the very best cook book that the combined skill and ingenuity of 200 of America's foremost women could devise. It contains 2,000 choice recipes, and almost every recipe is over the autograph signature of about 100 ladies whose photogravure portrait appears. The book contains over 600 large octavo pages handsomely printed and bound in white oilcloth. In it are included almost every conceivable dish for the table, besides useful hints upon various things, such as Setting the Table, Table Etiquette, Party Suppers, How to Carve, etc., etc. The price of this book is \$2.50. We will send it to any of our old subscribers who send us three New subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate at \$1 each. This excellent cook book can only be obtained in Canada from us, as we have bought the sole right for the sale of it.

**THE INTERNATIONAL
OFFICE AND FAMILY ATLAS
OF THE WORLD**

For Four New Subscribers.

1. This work contains maps of all foreign countries and divisions of the world. 2. Elegantly engraved maps of all the States and Territories. 3. Many miscellaneous maps and charts of an interesting character. 4. Voluminous reference tables of History, Finance, Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Manufacturing, and general information. A fine, large, cloth-bound volume, replete with valuable information, and a book that will be constantly referred to in any intelligent household. Price, \$4.50. This fine Atlas will be sent postage paid to any one sending us in the names of four New paid subscribers. If any person wishes to purchase either of these books, we will sell the Cook Book for \$2.50, and the Atlas \$4.50.



OUR PREMIUM PICTURES.

"CANADA'S PRIDE."

This picture is considered by critical judges to be one of the very finest wood engravings of Heavy Draught Horses ever gotten up in America.

PRICE 25 Cts., OR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

**"CANADA'S
COLUMBIAN VICTORS"**

Is a very handsome engraving of Ayrshire Cattle. All of the animals were prize-winners at World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893.

PRICE 25 Cts., OR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

AUCTION SALE

**JERSEY CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP
AND GRADE CATTLE.**

The Jerseys are all registered in A. J. C. C. Sheep all pure-bred. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp, on December 19th, 1894, lot 11, con. 3, Westminster.

W. G. LAIDLAW,
22-b-o Wilton Grove, Ont.

STOCK GOSSIP.

D. D. Wilson, Seaforth, writes us that he has sold one of his farms and will make a sale of his entire herd some time in March, before another importation is made. The young imported stock are making splendid progress. There is something really good in store for those who want Shorthorns.

Now that so much cut, ground, and pulped feed is fed to stock, a demand for a suitable indoor power has arisen. Thom's Improved Tread-Power advertised in this issue is a first-class machine, and has such a well-arranged speed regulator that accidents to horses are positively avoided.

Wesley W. Fisher, advertiser of Poland-Chinas in this issue, writes us:—"I have exhibited my stock at four leading fairs in the western part of the province this autumn, and received prizes on all, including 12 firsts, 10 seconds and 1 pen prize. My pigs are in fine healthy condition and doing well."

A new and stringent order has been issued by the British Board of Agriculture, with a view to stamping out glanders. The last four weekly returns showed that there were fresh outbreaks numbering nineteen, fifteen, sixteen and ten respectively, the Metropolitan district being the chief centre of the disease.

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred on the Essex marshes, near Rainham, Eng. The animals affected were five bullocks and two heifers, which had been in one of the marshes since September 4th, and have not since been in contact with any other cattle. They were promptly slaughtered and the carcasses destroyed.

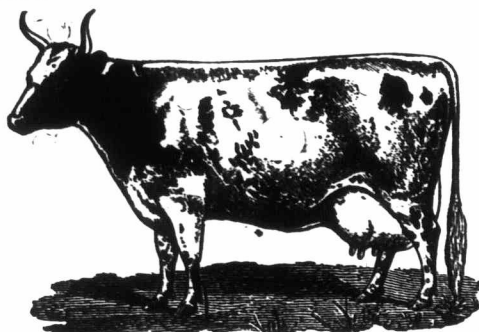
Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, writes that he has now a fine lot of some thirty fall pigs ready for shipment that are good representatives of the Poland-China breed. As was intimated in the ADVOCATE of a previous issue, Capt. Young's foundation stock was all imported direct from the United States. He expresses his thanks to the ADVOCATE for the light shed upon the hog question through its columns.

F. Birdsall & Son, Birdsall, writes us: "Our success at the local shows was phenomenal. At the Central at Peterboro', in Shorthorns we had grand success, taking first in every section we competed in, and also the herd prize. In Jerseys, out of three entries we captured two first and a second place in very strong company. Our Oxfords placed in every strong company headed as they were by the imported ram Wantage. In carriage horses we carried off our share of the reds. At Keene and Norwood we repeated our victories, and our bull calf Scarlet Lancer, sired by Wimple's Warfare, bred by Arthur Johnson, of Greenwood, captured the diploma for best male of any age, defeating several good specimens of the breed in aged classes. This is the bull calf we offer for sale in the ADVOCATE. In Chester White forswine we were also very successful. Our boar, bred by E. D. George, of Putnam won first prize; we also won first for aged sow, first, sow under a year, and first for boar under a year."

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual meetings of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations will be held in Guelph, December 11th, 12th and 13th next, at the time of the Provincial Fat Stock Show. The meetings promise to be the most interesting and instructive ever held by these progressive Associations. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: Hon. John Dryden, Dr. James Mills, Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.; Prof. Wm. Saunders, Prof. James Robertson, Richard Gibson, J. C. Snell, C. A. Zavitz, B. S. A.; John Dicken, Andrew Elliott, and others. The address of the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Hodson, will be of more than usual interest, embodying many progressive hints.

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.



"They are, without doubt, the best show herd of Ayrshires I ever saw owned and exhibited by one man." DAVID MORTON & SONS, Proprietors, HAMILTON, ONT. 15-h-om

GREENER'S RENOWNED CLOSE SHOOTING GUNS FOR GAME AND PIGEONS



5-1-om

May be obtained through MESSRS. HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG, or any gun dealer or store-keeper in Canada. PRICES RANGING FROM \$60. These guns are specially noted for their fine shooting qualities and strong breech action, and have won more valuable prizes and made higher scores than any guns in the world.

Before ordering a new gun, read Greener's latest book; 3rd edition now ready; price, 5s.; 270 pages; copiously illustrated. It may be obtained from Messrs. B. & S. H. Thompson, Merchants, Montreal, or from the author.

W. W. GREENER, ST. MARY'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, and 68 HAYMARKET, LONDON.

**AUCTION SALE
100 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

Will be sold by public auction at the Grange Farm, half a mile from Hespeler Station, G. T. R., on Thursday, December 20th, at one o'clock p. m., sharp, consisting of 28 aged ewes, nearly all imported, and carefully selected from the flocks of such noted English breeders as Bowen Jones, William Thomas, Alfred Tanner and R. Barber; 16 very fine shewling ewes, 36 very choice ewe lambs, 6 of which will be exhibited at the Provincial Fat Stock Show at Guelph, and have never been beaten wherever exhibited before, and 20 excellent ram lambs. Terms: have all been bred to first-class rams. The ewes \$10 and under, cash; over that amount, nine months' credit on approved joint notes; six per cent. per annum discount for cash. JAMES TAYLOR, JAMES P. PHIN, 20-b-om Auctioneer, Prop., Hespeler, Ont.

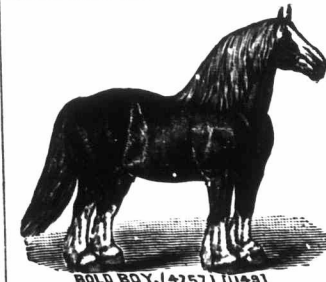
**AUCTION SALE
OF REGISTERED
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP AND HOGS**

The undersigned will sell by public auction for Messrs. Hamner & Gurney, at Mr. Hamner's farm, lot 9, con. 1, Brantford Township, near Apps' Mills, on Thursday, November 22nd: Sheep—45 ewes, two and three years old (mostly imported), 40 yearling ewes, 25 ewe lambs, 15 ram lambs, 20 high-grade ewes. Hogs—1 Berkshire boar one year old, 2 Berkshire sows six months old, 2 Tamworth boars three months old, 3 Tamworth sows three months old. Lunch—sharp at noon, sale immediately after. Terms: All sums of \$10 and under, cash; on larger amounts twelve months' credit will be given by furnishing approved joint notes; 6 per cent. off to cash on all sums entitled to credit. HANMER & GURNEY, D. B. WOOD, 22-a-o Proprietors. Auctioneer.

**FOR SALE—A FEW YOUNG
BERKSHIRE PIGS**

Of both sex; the boars fit for service; also a two-year old sow in pig, and a few pairs of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys; all at hard time prices. W. J. HAYCRAFT, Boyne Water Farm.

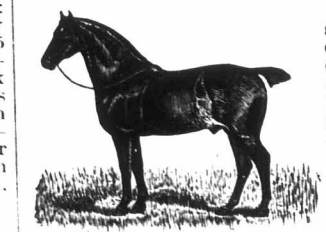
CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS



IS AT THE HEAD OF OUR STUD. make prices right. Come and see us or write for particulars to D. & O. SORBY, - GUELPH, ONT. 6-2-y-om

**HORACE N. CROSSLEY,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
SANDY BAY STOCK FARM,**

Importer and breeder of SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.



The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, ROSSEAU, Muskoka. 10-y-om

**ELEVENTH ANNUAL
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL
FAT STOCK SHOW**

TO BE HELD IN THE
CITY OF GUELPH

DECEMBER 11th, 12th and 13th, 1894,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Agriculture & Arts Association of Ontario,
The Sheep & Swine Breeders' Associations,
and The Guelph Fat Stock Club.

For prize lists or information apply to
H. WADE, Secretary,
22-b-o TORONTO.

1864. HILLHURST FARM, 1894.

HACKNEY HORSES,
Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Shropshire and Dorset-Horn sheep.

M. H. COCHRANE,
16-2-y-om HILLHURST STATION, P. Q.

**All Stock Raisers use
Dick's Universal Medicines**

DICK & Co., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.



LINSEED-OIL-CAKE

Whole, nutted or meal. Car lots delivered at any point. Write for prices. BODY & NOAKES, Winnipeg Linseed Oil Mills, Winnipeg, Man. 21-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

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.

D. D. WILSON,
Ingleside Farm, SEAFORTH, Ont.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

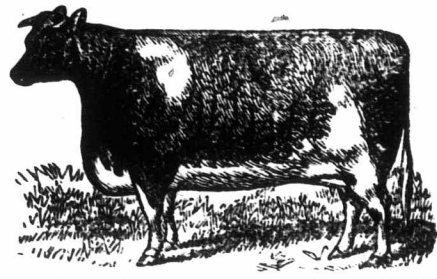
Imported stock from the herds of Wm. Duthie and W. S. Marr for sale; also Canadian-bred from imported bulls and out of imported dams. Farm one mile from G. T. R. station. I intend having a sale of above stock some time in March, of which further notice will be given. 13-1-om

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES

10 choice Shropshire yearling rams, 15 yearling ewes, 20 ram lambs, and 20 ewe lambs, all from the (imp.) Bradburne ram, for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited.

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON.



Arthur Johnston has for sale an extra good lot of

SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND YOUNG COWS

At moderate prices, as well as a choice lot of young bulls. He is also breeding

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

Of the purest breeding and finest quality
GREENWOOD P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Claremont Stn. C.P.R. or Pickering Stn. G.T.R.
Parties met on shortest notice. 12-y-om

DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

For sale, 4 young bulls, 2 reds and 2 roans, also yearling heifers and heifer calves. The Golden Drop bull, Golden Nugget = 17518 =, by Imp. General Booth = 6965 =, (64333), at head of herd. Address **WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londonboro, Ont.** 13-y-om

DAISY CHIEF = 13874 = is FOR SALE at a bargain; he is gentle, sure, and in good service condition. Also for sale young bulls and heifers of his get. Prices to suit the times.
A. J. C. SHAW & SONS,
2-2-y-om THAMESVILLE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS.

We have seven bulls from twelve to fourteen months old, from our best sires and dams, of choicest Scotch breeding, that, for hair, color, size, feeding qualities, constitution, general style and character, cannot be equalled, and we will sell them low. Also some show heifers for sale.
JOHN MILLER & SONS,
Brougham, 12-2-y Ontario.

A. CRUICKSHANK, SHORTHORNS

of the Duchess of Gloster family. A few straight-bred young bulls and heifers by imp. Duke of Lavender. **THOS. ALLEN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT.** 8-2-y-om

SHORTHORN BULLS

Sired by imp. Prince Royal, and from dams with all imported crosses, also cows and heifers.
J. & G. TAYLOR, Rockwood P.O. & Station. 6-2-y-om Farm close to station.

Craigieburn Stock Farm (25 miles N. E. of Toronto, G.T.R.) Choice Scotch-bred bulls and heifers, red or roans, got by imp. sires. All excellent animals. Prices right and correspondence promptly answered. Also improved Yorkshire Pigs for sale on easy terms.
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IF YOU WANT a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on grade cows, or a heifer to start a herd with, or some Improved Yorkshire pigs from imported sow Lady Lindsay (122), write **C. G. DAVIS, Woodland's Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O.** 13-y-om

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 cut prices. Also one or two cows.
D. ALEXANDER, BRIGDEN, Lambton Co., Ont. 5-y-0

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

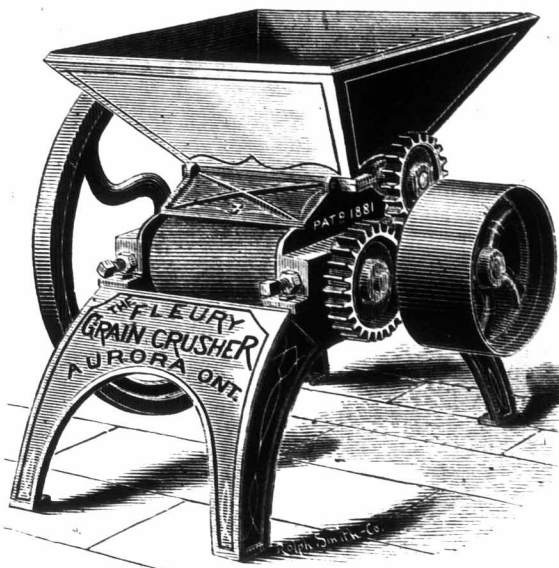
A splendid lot of Leicester sheep, both sexes, for sale now. Some good young Berkshires also, and our young Shorthorn bulls are an excellent lot. **JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.** 5-2-y-om

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of Shorthorns—bulls & heifers—of good quality and of the most approved breeding. Show animals a specialty. The accompanying cut represents Fair Queen 2nd, the foundation of my herd. Her produce offered for sale. Come and see us, or write for particulars.
JOHN MORGAN & SONS, KERWOOD, ONT. 16-2-k-om

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Bulls and Heifers for sale at very reasonable figures. Write, or come and see me.
JOHN A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont. Richmond Hill Station. 6-2-y-om



TO THOSE WHO FEED STOCK YOU NEED SOME

OUR IMPLEMENTS

In Grain Crushers and Grinders we offer the most complete line in Canada. We guarantee that these machines will do more work with same power than any other make. No. 2 for belt; No. 3 for rod or belt, and with Speed Gear. Twenty-five to seventy-five bushels per hour. Our new patented Three Roller Grinders for Engine or Water Power, forty to 100 bushels per hour, of best quality work. Two sizes, Nos. 4 and 6. Catalogue and all information on application. Save your feed and save your money.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, = Aurora, = = Ontario.

Fleury plows awarded medal and diploma at World's Fair, 1893. Best lines of Root Cutters and Ensilage Cutters in Canada.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT REDUCED RATES

—TO THOSE WHO WISH TO—
DOUBLE THE BUTTER YIELD OF THEIR HERDS.

6 Jersey bull calves, 2 to 4 months old, bred entirely for **GREAT BUTTER YIELD.**

Sired by bulls whose dams make **17 1/2 to 26 3/4 lbs. Butter a Week.**

As my fall cows gave an unusual number of bull calves, I have decided to place them within reach of all who want an extra bull for next summer, viz.: \$80 to \$90 each, registered, and express prepaid by me to their destination. **MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, Brockville, Ont., Can.** Mrs. Jones' great book, *Dairying for Profit*, 30c. by mail. Address, **ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.** 8-y-om

YOU HAVE STOCK TO FEED Your Profits

Will be increased and your land freed from four weeds if you Feed your Stock grain ground by a

WATEROUS BUHR STONE CHOPPER

It grinds everything, even to the finest seeds. Stones last a lifetime. Iron plates chilled 1-16 are not in it with French Buhr Stones six inches thick. Chilled clear through. Simple, durable, fast. Can be driven by wind, water, steam, horse or electricity. Write us.

WATEROUS BRANTFORD, - CANADA.

GET OUR NEW CIRCULAR.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

We are offering for sale, at very reasonable figures, the yearling bull Isaleigh Choice, winner of first prize at Toronto, Belleville and Sherbrooke this year, and third at the World's Fair last year, also two excellent bull calves, one five and one seven months old. Buy the silver medal bull Adventurer, winner of twenty-nine prizes in England and Germany. Write for particulars.

IN YORKSHIRES.—We have some of the best young pigs we have ever had. Send in your order right away. Address **J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, Que.** 9-y-om

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 Saws 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 Saws 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.

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ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



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Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address



McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P.Q. 16-y-om

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The fine yearling bull Netherland Consul, a son of the silver medal bull Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, and the great cow Pollanthus imp., that gave 13160 lbs. milk in a year at two years old, now for sale. He should go to head a herd.
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Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write **MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick, Que. 19-y-om**

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Meadowside Farm, Carleton Place, Ontario.

Our herd is composed of seventy-five head. Leonard Meadowside—1423—, first prize at World's Fair, heads the herd. Cows of the deepest milking strain, having won several medals at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome met at train. Give us a call. 7-y-om

FOR SALE

2 EXTRA GOOD AYRSHIRE BULL

Calves, nearly ready for service; one out of Second Prize Cow at World's Fair, the other out of Cow that took two Second Prizes at Montreal; sire Hamilton Chief out of one of Messrs. D. Morton & Sons' best Imported Cows, by Imported Bull Royal Chief; also some Poland-China Boar Pigs.
W. M. & J. C. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT. 2-2-y-om

THE GLEN STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRES

—AND—
BERKSHIRES. A few good Ayrshire bull calves and heifers, Berkshire boars and sows. For particulars write

Whiteside Bros., 7-y-om INNERKIP, ONT.

DANIEL DRUMMOND

BURNSIDE FARM, **Petite Cote, P. Q., BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE. 16-2-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-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 of deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.

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PURE -- WATER -- FROM -- ARTESIAN -- WELLS.

Write for particulars to **WILLIAM SHARP, 184 Hamburg Ave., Toronto, Ont. Practical Well Driller 22-f-o**

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FOR SALE—A choice bull calf, two months' old, bred from heavy-milking, high-testing stock. Also ten grand young pigs ready to ship.

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Three choice bulls of rare breeding, solid colors, bred for butter qualities. Sire, **Canada's Hero**, whose dam gave 19 lbs. 5 ozs. in 7 days, and granddam 16 lbs. in a week. "For description see **Stock Gossip**." Come and see, or write for prices to

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

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

Ste. Annes Herd Jerseys

Consignment from this herd to the Quebec and Ottawa Fairs was awarded two Gold and Silver Medals and Diploma on herd; Diploma for best bull, thirteen firsts, eleven seconds and four third prizes. Our crop of calves for 1894 has been a "bully" one, so we have decided to quote very low prices on them. Remember they are all pure St. Lamberts, and bred from the very best. Also a few yearling bulls, prize-winners. Apply to

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F. A. FLEMING, 5-y-om Weston, Ont.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES

And their lambs for sale by car lots; also a very choice Short-horn Bull calf, ten months old.
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Choice Shropshires, Shearlings and Lambs
Of both sexes, from imported stock, for sale at prices to suit the times.

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17-3-om BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS

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

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Consisting of 120 ewes and rams selected with great care to combine size, quality and pedigree. From the best English flocks. Prices reasonable. Write and come and see my flock.

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BREEDERS OF Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

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

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap, and guarantee satisfaction. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced.

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

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Our warehouse is a great distributing centre for all manner of merchandise. Thousands of farmers have found us out and now send constantly to us for their supplies. We issue a sixty-four-page free catalogue or price book, and if you will only send us your name and address on a post-card we will take pleasure in sending you one of our free books. Our terms are cash with the order in all cases and under all circumstances. If you live in Ontario and your order reaches \$10 or upwards, then we pay the freight. If you live outside of Ontario, we make a liberal allowance for freight, according to the size of your order, and all of which is fully explained in our catalogue.

Now, at this season of the year a short talk about guns would not be out of place. First, we make a specialty of Double-barrelled Breech-loading Shot Guns, and the particular gun which we would urge you to buy is our \$12.50 No. 12 Bore Gun. It is really a remarkable gun for the money. It has laminated steel twist barrels, extension rib, pistol grip, rubber butt, rebounding locks, and as we have already said, is a remarkably cheap gun at only \$12.50 each. OUR HUNTER'S OUTFIT AT \$16.50 consists of one of our \$12.50 guns, 100 loaded shells, one set of reloading tools with cleaner attachment, one box primers, one pound best gun powder, one box wads and three and a-half pounds shot. This makes a first-class outfit, and the price for the lot is only \$16.50.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

Fur Coats, \$15.—Wombat or Australian Bear Fur Coats, splendidly lined and first-class throughout, only \$15 each. FUR COATS, \$16.—Beautiful jet black Japanese Dog-Skin Coats, finished in best workmanship, price only \$16 each. Black Calfskin Gauntlets, \$2 per pair; Wombat Gauntlets, \$3 per pair. Gray Goat Robes, small, \$5 each; large Gray Robes, \$7 each; elegant Wombat Robes, \$10 each. Farmers' Russian Lamb Fur Cap—only \$2 each.

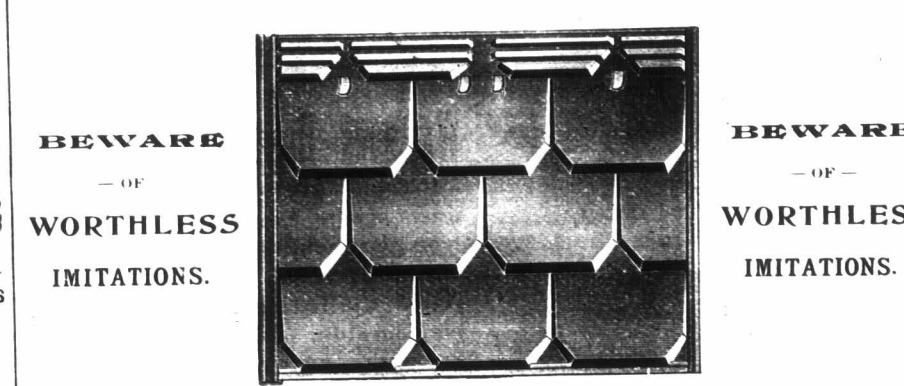
SUNDRIES, taken at random from our Catalogue of this fall.—Modern Improved Sewing Machines only \$16 each; Farmers' Road Carts, \$15; Feed Cutters for straw, hay and roots, \$6. Best Washing Machines only \$1 each; latest improved Wringer only \$3. Mrs. Potts' celebrated Smoothing Irons, per set only 75c.; 210-pound Scales only \$5; Butter-Workers, \$2.50 each; Crushed Oyster Shells for Poultry only \$1.50 per hundred-pound bag; Gents' best Saddles, \$6.50; Violins, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each; Clock Spring Curry Combs, 20c. each; Open-Top Working Horse Collars only \$1.50 each; most complete Team Working Harness on the market for \$21; Single Harness, \$7, \$8, \$10 and \$15 per set; Plow Harness, \$13; Cutting Box Knives, \$1 each; Lightning Hay Knives, 75c. each; best Horse Clippers, \$1.75 each; best Horse Singers, \$1.25 each; Hudson Bay Co.'s Horse Blankets, \$1.50 each.

The following articles are readily sent by mail and the prices include the postage:—Best Calfskin Facings for Woolen Mitts, 25c. per pair; Hudson Bay Co.'s Woolen Mitts, 45c.; Lined Leather Choring Mitts, 55c. per pair; best Buckskin Moccasins, \$1.40 per pair.

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STANLEY MILLS & CO.
Hamilton, Ontario.

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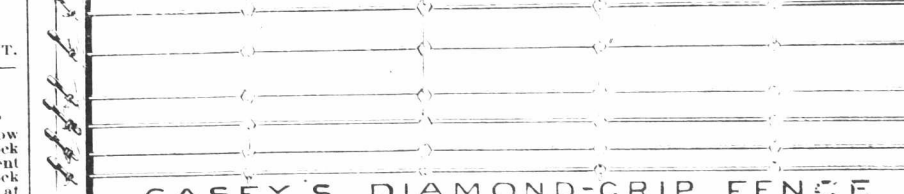
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GUARANTEED SUPERIOR AND TO LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHERS.

Our Guarantee is of Some Value.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED,
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CASEY'S DIAMOND-GRIP FENCE

No better wire fence built than the Casey Diamond Grip. Just the thing for farmers, neat, strong and durable. Will last a lifetime, barring accidents. Uses only straight wires with so little depression as not to cause the galvanic to crack or peel. If there is a dealer who wants something better to handle than he's had, try it. We also supply the Double Lock Wire Fence, which is claimed by some to be second to none, the lateral wire of which, as well as the upright stay, being crimped at joints. Our agents build either on premises. As it was never before in Canada, to whom our territory will be allotted. Come and see it. Write for samples. Our Gas Pipe Frame Gate takes the lead. No better or cheaper quality of pipe to get plain or fancy turn ing done. Call on, when in the city, or address.

CANADA FENCE COMPANY, London, Ontario.

Specialty of Improved Large Yorkshire Hogs



This herd has again won first prize at Toronto Exhibition. Two hundred pure-bred Pigs, of the type most profitable to the feeder, and the pork-packer's favorite. Individuals from this herd have been prize-takers at the principal Canadian Exhibitions. I request a personal inspection of my herd. Visitors welcome. All stock guaranteed to be as described. **J. E. BRETHOUR,** Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES,

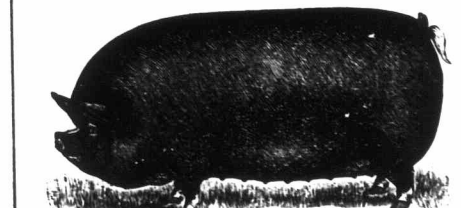
Sired from imported stock of Duckering, Sanders Spencer and Walker Jones breeding stock, of all ages, for sale; also a few Bates bulls of milking stock. **WM. COWAN, V. S.,** Galt, Ont. 9-y-om

Large (White) Improved YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

The undersigned offers for sale (this fall) an exceptionally fine lot of Young Pigs, also a few Sows ready to breed, also a few Sows in farrow. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON,** Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 11-y-0

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

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



GOLD MEDAL BERKSHIRES.

Young boars fit for service; young sows fit for breeding; fall pigs at six to eight weeks old. All bred straight from imported stock. Three imported boars in use. Can supply pairs not akin. We ship to order and guarantee satisfaction. **J. C. SNELL,** EDMONTON, ONTARIO. 8-y-om

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

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My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at leading shows for years, including sweepstakes over all breeds at last Guelph Fat Stock Show. Pigs of all ages for sale, pairs supplied not akin. **GEO. GREEN,** Fairview, Ont. 9-y-om

G. J. GILROY & SON

Glen Buell, Ont., BREEDERS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Large English Berkshires & Imp. Yorkshire Swine Bred from imported stock. Personal inspection solicited. 7-y-0

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle.—A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 8-y-om

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THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES.

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



MADDY THRESHING MACHINE
For 1, 2 and 3 horses.

Economy is the road to wealth; therefore it follows that those who use our Threshing Machines are apt to grow rich. Write for catalogue to **M. MOODY & SONS, Terrebonne, Que.**

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BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross cut saw. 84,000 in use. We also make larger sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secure agency. **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.** 241 to 249 S. Jefferson St. Mention this paper. 20-c-om

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THE KEYSTONE Dehorning Clipper,
The most humane, rapid and durable knife made. Fully warranted.

CIRCULARS SENT FREE.
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The most simple. The most durable. The most effective. The easiest to keep clean. Water tanks a specialty, and shipped to all points. Correspondence and shipments promptly attended to. All kinds of cooperage.

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ALL KINDS OF FRUIT PACKAGES AND BASKETS.



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10,000 IN USE, Or write to manufacturer for catalogue and prices. We also manufacture Churns, Wringers, Mangles and other household specialties, and want good agents in every county.

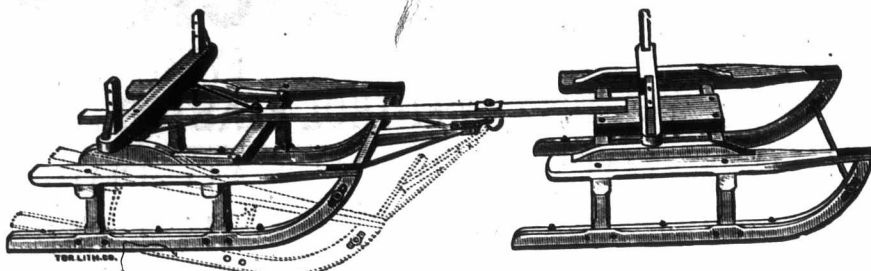
12-2-y-0 **DOWSWELL BROS., Hamilton, Ontario.**



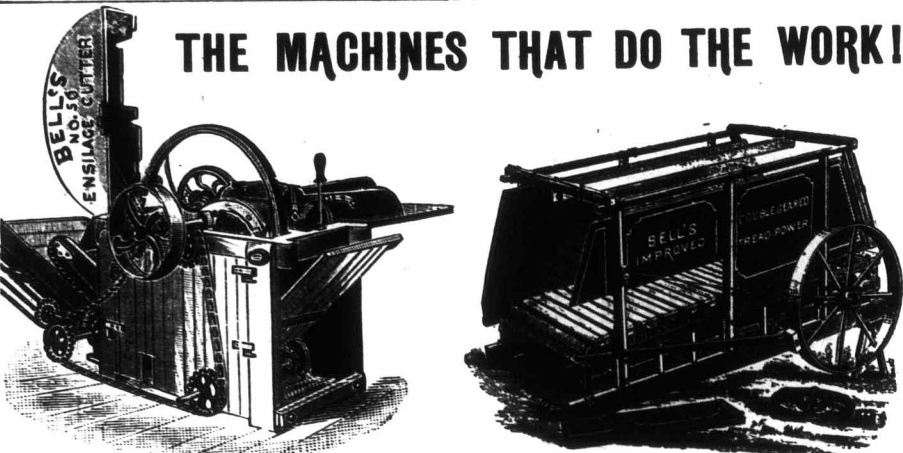
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These Sleighs lead wherever tried. They are now fully improved, and are perfection itself. The devices for carrying loads over pitch holes, and all points required in a first-class sleigh are complete. We will be able to supply all demands on us this year, having both our Brantford and Woodstock factories in full operation. We have already received large orders, and we commend sending us early orders to make sure of securing one of these sleighs in time. You cannot afford to be without one. We also make a **ONE-BENCH SLEIGH**, unequalled for simplicity and durability. Send for Prices and Catalogue. **BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.'Y (Ltd.)** Head Office: **BRANTFORD, ONT.** 21-c-om



THE MACHINES THAT DO THE WORK!

Our output this season is already nearly double that of last. Why is this? Because we have the Implements that give satisfaction. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us direct.

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HEAVY Steel Plate Ranges



FOR COAL OR WOOD. Made in Various Styles for Hotel or Family Use.

Are constructed in the most substantial manner and after the most approved Patterns, and strictly up to date in every particular.

Economical, Durable, Efficient, Guaranteed.

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THE McCLARY MFG. CO. 7-y-om LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

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 & SON, THOROLD, ONT. 13-y-om

SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO ROBES
MANUFACTURED BY **NEWLANDS & CO.,** Galt, Ont.,

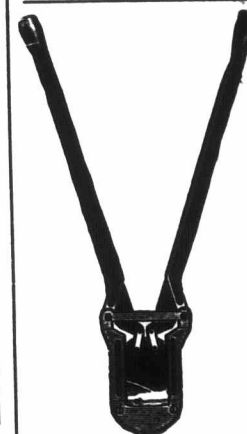


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For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES. Has a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling boiling capacity; small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleansing and storing; and a perfect automatic regulator. The Champion is as great an improvement over the Cook pan as the latter was over the old iron kettle hung on a fence rail. Catalogue Free.

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—USE—

Leavitt's Dehorning Clipper

It makes perfect mules; cuts all around the horn; can be used by anyone and on any aged animal. It is positively the BEST! Endorsed by every V. S. and S. P. C. A. that have seen it. For circular giving testimonials, price, etc., address **S. S. KIMBALL, Manager for Dominion, 577 Craig St., MONTREAL, P. Q.**

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CHURNS WITH HALF THE LABOR REQUIRED BY ANY REVOLVING CHURN.

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All kinds of Cheese and Butter Factories furnished with the latest machinery.

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(Carries any length, angle or direct.) Full line of Fodder Cutting Machinery, Horse Powers, Grinders, Root Pulpers and Agricultural Implements. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, **RICHARDSON & WEBSTER, 10-2-y-0 St. Marys, Ont.**



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STEEL WIND-MILLS With Internal Gear.

STEEL TOWERS—IRON PUMPS—WATER-TANKS—PIPING, ETC.

The IDEAL JR. Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder. Send for circulars, and mention this paper.

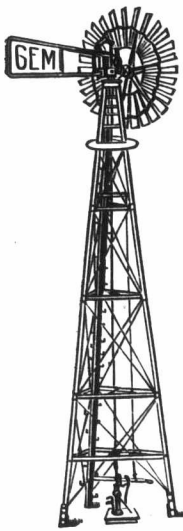


BRANTFORD CAN.

WE MANUFACTURE THE:

GEM STEEL WINDMILLS, Steel Towers,

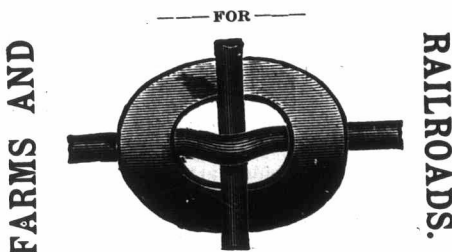
AND THE OLD RELIABLE:



HALLADAY STANDARD PUMPING and GEARED WINDMILLS

Guaranteed to be the Best Made. Also Pumps, Tanks, Feed Mills, Haying Tools, Saw Tables, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue. Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co. 367 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT. Mention Farmer's Advocate. 10-y-om

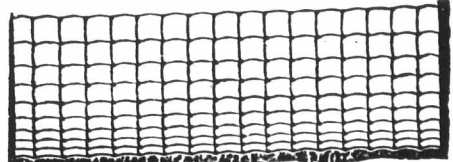
THE BEST FENCE MADE



Agents Wanted in Every Township. Send for Circulars and particulars.

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE COMPANY Ingersoll, Ont.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE



DO YOU WANT A Fence that is GUARANTEED To turn all kinds of stock. To keep tight in all temperatures. To give satisfaction. To last a few days less than forever. Can You Get Anything Better than This? - -

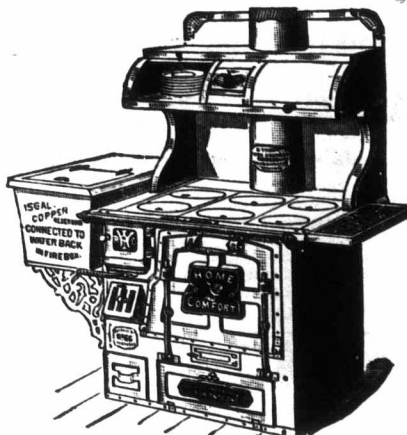
It is neat and strong, and looks like a spider's web spun from post to post; but it is always there. Sold throughout Ontario by farmers who use it themselves and know its merits well enough to recommend it to their neighbors. If there is no dealer in your vicinity, write for circulars and illustrated paper to The Page Wire Fence Co. of Ontario, Ltd. WALKERVILLE, ONT.

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

- THREE GOLD and ONE SILVER MEDAL THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885. HIGHEST AWARDS NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1887. DIPLOMA ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Montgomery, 1888. AWARD Chattanooga Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ga., 1888. HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL FAIR ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889. 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.

ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces. OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND FACTORIES, 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000. 7-y-om



STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES. CARVING AND STEAM TABLES, BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, ETC., ETC.

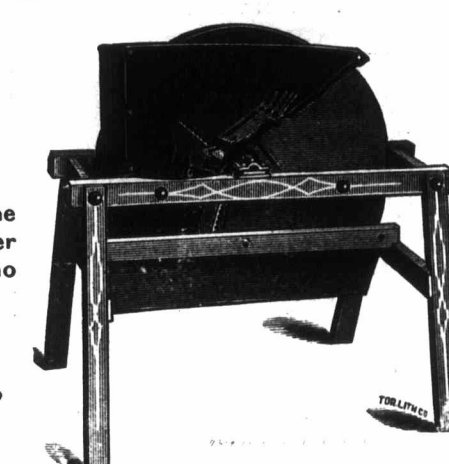
Above Style Family Range is sold only by our Traveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

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

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

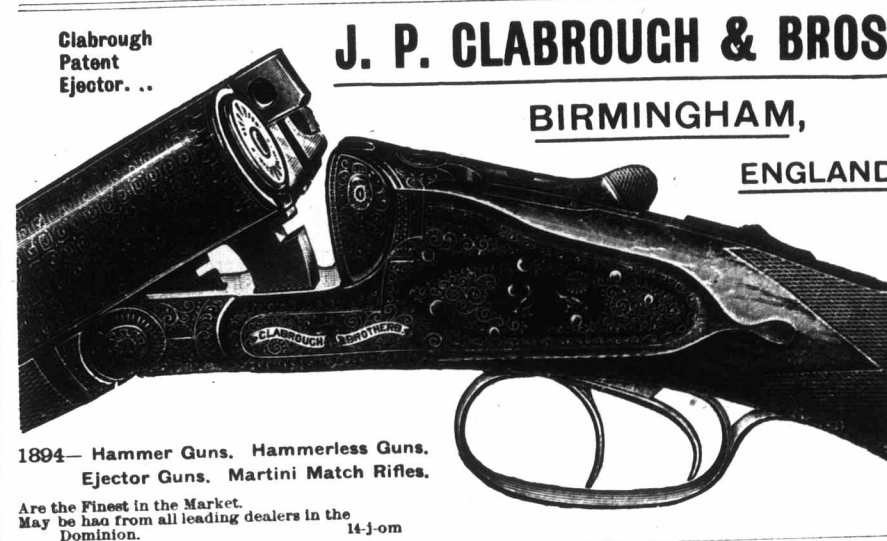


Farmers: Don't Be Misled! THE MODEL ROOT PULPER Can do More Work with less



exertion, and without danger to the operator's hands, than any Root Pulper made. Those who use it will have no other.

If your agent does not supply you, write direct to T. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, Seaforth, Ontario. 2-0-m



Clabrough Patent Ejector... 1894—Hammer Guns. Hammerless Guns. Ejector Guns. Martini Match Rifles. Are the Finest in the Market. May be had from all leading dealers in the Dominion. 14-j-om

ADVERTISE in the ADVOCATE.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Our readers will note in this issue a change in the advertisement of Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., who now makes some specially attractive offerings.

Herron & Dafee, Avon, Ont., report that they are meeting with good success in breeding Tamworth and Poland China swine. They have won a number of prizes at the local exhibitions, and propose coming out in full force at the larger exhibitions next season.

In the prize list for Tamworth swine furnished us by the Industrial Exhibition authorities, Messrs. W. & F. Row, Avon, were not credited as they should have been with winning the handsome cash prize, given for boar and four of his get, and sow and four of her produce.

Levi Master, two and a-half miles from Haysville, and four from Hamburg, on the main line of the G. T. R., is engaged in breeding Tamworth swine. The foundation of his herd was drawn from such well-known herds as those of A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, and John Bell, Amber. The herd includes some of the first prize winners at Toronto.

We would advise our readers who can make use of a few or many Shropshire sheep to notice the sale of 100 registered Shropshires, the property of Mr. J. P. Phin, at the "Grange" Farm, near Havelock. We know personally of the merits of the English flocks from which this lot had a foundation, and also of the present condition of Mr. Phin's flock.

Esterville Farm, Rapid City, Man., Dec. 23, 1892. Messrs. Dick & Co., Montreal.

DEAR SIR:—I had a mare which was foul-skinned and hide-bound, the hair standing on an end, but after I used one of your packages of powders, I found a wonderful difference in her appearance, and she is now as sleek and glossy as any animal can be. I shall not be without it in the future. Yours truly, GEO. GERRY.

ONTARIO FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Smithfield of Canada will be held this year in the City of Guelph, on December 11th, 12th and 13th, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts' Association of Ontario, the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club. Liberal prizes are offered in all the classes. Prize lists are now ready for distribution at the office of the Secretary, H. Wade, Toronto.

The champion prize fat ox exhibited at Adelaide by Messrs. Smith, Debnay & Co., of Monks' Station, Queensland, and which weighed the scale at 3,043 pounds, on the Royal Agricultural Society's grounds, is believed that this is the heaviest ox which has ever been slaughtered in Australia. At Adelaide Show in 1888 an ox was exhibited, bred by Mr. J. H. Angus, 1879, which turned the scale at 2,936 pounds, and was sold for \$45.

Just now we are inclined to consider the death of a horse as of minor importance, nevertheless we sincerely regret to learn of the death of one our Province could ill-afford to lose. We refer to Wigton Lad, the property of E. W. & G. Charlton, Duncroft. This horse was a well-known prize-winner, having won the sweepstakes prizes at the Western Fair this and other years. He was ten years old, and was esteemed, not only for his beautiful conformation and elastic action, but as a sire of very uniform, first-class stock.

It is only necessary to ask an experienced stockraiser to find out whether pure-bred or grade stock gives best results, even though they are kept solely and only for the butchers' market. On Thursday, November 22, an opportunity will be given to secure some pure-bred sheep and swine of good individual quality at Messrs. Hanmer & Gurney's stock sale advertised in this issue. That a lot of good things will be sold is proved by the fact that they have a creditable showing record. Imported Shropshire sheep, Berkshires and Tamworths make up the list.

The 1894 Volume (XIV) of the American Berkshire Record, will contain five thousand pedigrees—over sixty-six per cent. more pedigrees than any volume heretofore published by this Association. Breeders desiring to have their Berkshires registered in the Volume for the current year, are requested to send their pedigrees to Charles F. Mills, Secretary, Springfield, Ill., by early mail, and within sixty days, as there are less than four hundred numbers yet to be assigned before the completion of the Volume. Boars and sows from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand (\$5,000) will appear in Volume XIV of the American Berkshire Record.

W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.: "The young Bulls that I offer for sale elsewhere in this issue, are from my best butter cows. Canada's Pride is 8 months old, solid color, and grand constitution; dam Bessie Scarlet; record an average of 45 lbs. milk per day, testing 5.15 per cent. Canada's Victor, 13 months old, solid color and perfect in formation, weight 800 lbs. Scarlet Flower, a grand butter cow, giving a large amount of rich milk, which has tested 6 per cent. butter-fat. Canada's Chief, solid fawn color, 12 months old, dam 3-year-old Nellie, that tested 6.80 per cent. last June, on grass alone. Cows that I advertised Oct. 1st, issue of the ADVOCATE, are sold through it at good prices."

THE ONTARIO POULTRY SHOW.

The Poultry Association of Ontario will hold its twenty-first exhibition, January 1st to 5th, 1895, at New Hamburg, Ont. The \$1,500 premium list and rules and regulations are now almost ready for distribution. They can be had from the Secretary, Thos. A. Browne, Western Fair Office, London. The annual meeting of the above Association will be held in the William Tell Hall, New Hamburg, on January 3, at which essays and addresses by prominent visitors and members will be given, in connection with a splendid programme of vocal and instrumental music, prepared by the committee. At this meeting will be present such prominent men as the Hon. John Dryden, who has taken such a lively interest in the Poultry Association; Mr. Gilbert, of the Dominion Experimental Farm; and Mr. Jarvis, of the Ontario Agricultural College Farm. The judges will be the same as last year: Poultry—Messrs. Sharp, Butterfield, Windsor; T. H. Smelt, Woodstock; L. G. Jarvis, O. A. C., Guelph. Pigeons and Pets—Mr. J. B. Johnston, Toronto.

