

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

FOUNDED 1866.

VOL. XXIV.

LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1889.

Whole No. 287.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

WM. WELD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. Is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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### Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

3.—Should one or more essays, in addition to the one receiving the first prize, present a different view of the question, a second prize will be awarded, but the payment will be in agricultural books. First prize essayists may choose books from our advertised list must be sent in not later than the 15th of the month in which the essays appear. Second prize essayists may order books for any amount not exceeding \$3.00, but no balance will be remitted in cash. When first prize essayists mention nothing about books, we will remit the money.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on *The Management of Agricultural Exhibitions*. Essay to be in this office by the 10th of November.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on *What Steps Should be Taken to Improve the Quality of Milk delivered at Cheese Factories*. Essay to be in this office by the 10th of December.

The writer of the First Prize Essay appearing in this issue, will please send us his name and address, that we may send the \$5 prize awarded.

We want Good, Live AGENTS to canvass for the "Farmer's Advocate" in every locality in the Dominion and United States. Sample copies and subscription blanks free to canvassers who mean business.

## Editorial.

### On the Wing.

Standing in the observatory of the main building of the International Exhibition, at Detroit, on the 26th day of September, we saw the various railroads centering in or passing through the city. The magnificent Detroit River is at our feet, on which a greater tonnage passes daily than on any part of the St. Lawrence or any other river on this continent. Five months ago a large swamp existed between the river and where the building now stands, but which has been converted into a pond or miniature lake, on which pleasure boats are seen; also a fine driving track, on which are exhibited some of the finest stock on the continent, a good number of which are Canadian, and have gained honors for our country. The large, handsome, commodious building on the grounds, constructed on the latest and most approved plans for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors, commands our admiration, and should be seen by all interested in agricultural exhibitions. It causes us to wonder at, and admire the progressiveness of our American cousins, when we remember that all these buildings, excavations, and substantial wharves have been constructed in so short a space of time—five months. While the display of stock was being made, our senses were charmed with the sound of "Home, Sweet Home," and other tunes, played on a novel set of chimes, consisting of long iron tubes, and which may be heard at a great distance. They seemed destined to surpass the old church bell for many purposes. In the main building, the best New York band (Campa's) was playing, and wonders of art, science, and nature were delighting and interesting the visitors quite as much, and perhaps more, than the productions of the farm and workshop. In Percheron horses, Shetland ponies, Holstein, Guernsey, and Jersey cattle, Merino sheep, and Duroc Jersey swine, we must yield our cousins the palm, but in nearly all other classes of horses, cattle, and sheep, Canada holds the chief place. The exhibition was well managed, and has given pretty general satisfaction, although there are improvements to be made, and always will be. Such exhibitions make the two nations better acquainted with each other, and tend to neutralize any rankling feelings that may exist in the political arena, and we trust this friendly sentiment may extend from the boundary to the interior of both countries. Space forbids a fuller description. We append the list of prizes won by Canadians.

**HORSES.**—Clydes—Mr. McMillan, Constance, Ont., on yearling stallion, first and second prize;

on two-year-old stallion, fourth and fifth; on aged stallion, third; on stallion and four of his get, second. Mr. McEwen, Byren, Ont., on aged stallion, second. J. Matthews, Acton, Ont., on pair of roadsters, second. Chas. Dalgleish, Chesterfield, Ont., on aged stallion, fourth. Geo. Wilkinson, Drumbo, Ont., on yearling stallion, fifth. Shire—Green Bros, Innerkip, Ont., on five-year-old mare, first. Thoroughbreds—R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., fourth. Jos. Hickson, Montreal, Que., took several prizes on Shetland and Exmoor ponies. W. Gerard, Windsor, Ont., on saddle horses (English gait) second.

**CATTLE.**—Bow Park won ten firsts and one second in the Shorthorn classes, easily beating everything. They also came out first in every class in the different sweepstakes for beef breeds. They also showed ponies. D. Alexander, of Bridgen, Ont., showed three head, and took third on a two-year-old bull.

**SHEEP.**—J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, Ont., showed Leicesters, and took nine firsts and five seconds with a fine exhibit. J. Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., showed Southdowns, and completely swept the ring, taking every first and second. H. Mitton, Ridgetown, Ont., showed Leicesters, taking amongst other prizes, first for ram and his get. He also showed Chester White pigs, (taking nothing).

**POULTRY.**—H. H. Wallace, Woodstock, Ont., secured sixteen firsts and four seconds on poultry and ducks. Burns and Moffat, Tilsonburg, Ont., also carried off a large number of prizes in different classes of poultry.

**GRASSES, GRAINS, &c.**—Charles Grant, Thornbury, Ont., had an excellent exhibit, which excited much attention.

### Bohemian Oats and Live Fences.

From a visit to the counties in Ontario between Toronto and Kingston, we know there are parties there pushing the old Bohemian Oat swindle, although under another name. Farmers will do well to avoid signing contracts with sleek-tongued strangers, and buy seeds from seedsmen of known reliability, of whom there are more or less in every city in Ontario. We would call attention to an article in another column, sent us as a result of investigation by us, from the gentleman referred to therein.

We have also received numerous enquiries as to hedges, as there are parties in Ontario contracting to plant, grow and care for them. We are not personally cognizant of any fraud in this matter, but would call attention to an article in this issue, taken from a paper published in a section where hedgemen have been at work for some time. We specially request our readers to send us information of any attempt to defraud them. We are determined to spare no pains to show up frauds and protect the farmer.

### Resources of Manitoba.

BY CHARLES N. BELL.

Much has been said and written regarding the agricultural resources of Manitoba; and its great wheat yields have been well advertised. So prominently has the agricultural feature been brought out, that the general impression seems to be that no other industry than that of farming will ever be developed. It may be accepted that local prices for general farm produce are always higher than in the case where the produce is to be shipped for export; or, to illustrate the point more clearly, a farmer when selling his butter, cheese, eggs, etc., in a town, expects to receive, and generally does receive, for a good article for local consumption, a higher price than he looks for from a dealer who purchases to ship to a distance. Now, if the population of Manitoba is to be entirely agricultural, with the professional class, and the mercantile people who handle farm produce and supply such merchandise as farmers require for their use, the local consumption of food articles produced on the farm will always be more or less limited. It will be seen then that if Manitoba has natural resources, whose development will necessarily lead to the establishment of manufactories and a large addition to the population, causing a greater demand for farm produce in the local market, that province offers greater inducements to intending settlers than is generally known. Some of the mineral resources of Manitoba may be mentioned, to prove that there is every likelihood in the near future of the employment of large numbers of men, who, while being consumers of food, are not producers of it.

One of the most valuable of all the minerals is the wonderful deposit of iron on Big Island in Lake Winnipeg. There are two mines, and each has a distinctive ore. The southern and largest deposit being hematite, while the northern is a choice bog-ore. The ore body proper is about one hundred and fifty feet long in its outcrop along the shore, and extends to an unknown depth below the surface of the water. There are millions of tons of this brown hematite ore, a common sample of which when assayed gave a result of 62 per cent. of metallic iron. The mines are on the shore of the lake, where there is a sufficient depth of water for docks to handle the ores, and the supply of firewood around the lake is, practically speaking, inexhaustible. Deep water navigation is open from the mines to C. P. R. main line at Selkirk, and a movement is now on foot to improve the navigation on the Red River, so as to bring lake steamers at all stages of water right into the city of Winnipeg. The St. Andrew's Rapids, mainly a boulder deposit in the bed of the river, once improved to overcome the difficulties presented to lake vessels at a low stage of water, and Winnipeg will be as open to all parts of Lake Winnipeg as Toronto is to Lake Ontario. The iron ores of Big Island have been in quantities severely tested at Chicago, and gave returns that prove them to be of wonderful purity and excellence. When it is considered that the Galt and other western coal mines are in the banks of the Saskatchewan, which, when joined, pour their united waters into Lake Winnipeg, it is not merely a figure of speech to say that nature has placed the coal within reach of the iron. Can it be doubted that the farmers of Manitoba will be called on to provide food for an army of men engaged in working the iron deposits of Manitoba,

and manufacturing the product into the various forms in which it is used?

On the northern slope of the Riding Mountains, and on the Vermillion River, near the north-west corner of the province, about 150 miles from the City of Winnipeg, borings for petroleum have been made, and the prospects are excellent. Good samples of crude petroleum have been obtained. The boring showed strata of clay, shale, soapstone and sandstone; but better machinery must be taken into the district to make a closer and more extended trial before the actual value of the deposits can be ascertained. The Lake Dauphin district is as yet but thinly settled, and free homesteads can be secured in every direction, of a character described by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, who has reported that the land and climate he found there is, in his opinion, equal, if not superior, to any he has met with during his ten years of exploration in the Northwest.

An abundance of salt is found in various localities in the province; indeed, in the older days of the Red River settlement, nearly all the salt used in Manitoba was manufactured at lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis. As late as in 1875, trains of Red River carts were to be seen entering the village of Winnipeg, bearing loads of excellent salt, which could be carted from Lake Manitoba, and delivered at a lower price than the imported article; but cheap freights, consequent on the construction of railways from the south and east, soon cut down the value of salt, and it could no longer be manufactured at Lake Manitoba, and drawn in carts to Winnipeg at a paying price. As soon as there is rail communication into the Dauphin country, salt manufacture in that district will pay well, as all the salt now consumed in the Northwest is imported from Ontario or Great Britain. There is a good field for the prosecution of the industry.

There are vast deposits of high grade gypsum in Manitoba, which can supply all the land plaster and plaster of Paris called for in the whole Canadian and American Northwest.

The quality of the limestone and brick used in the construction of many of the finest buildings in Winnipeg and provincial towns is manifestly of the best. The sandstones of Lake Winnipeg are of good quality and color; and when the demand arises, the immense stores of them are ready to be worked. Fire-clays of superior fineness have been discovered, and only await demand and capital to be utilized.

The coal deposits in the Souris district, and in the Northwest Territories, is reported by the geological survey explorers to cover thousands of square miles, and to be practically unlimited.

The product of the Galt mines is now transported by rail to Winnipeg, and sold by the ton, delivered at \$8.00. Competition in railroad rates will steadily reduce the cost to the consumer, and make it more available. It is only becoming realized that the people of the Northwest can be entirely independent of the eastern coal supply, and that the question of fuel, that largely exercised the fears of the pessimists in the early days of the settlement of the province, is now solved. The use to which these coal deposits may be put in the future is a question that cannot very well be gone into here; but, certainly, it may safely be predicted that as the demand for general manufactured articles whose cost largely depends on the cheapness or dearness of coal becomes greater and of a volume to warrant a large, local

market, manufactories will spring up to turn out goods that are now imported. It is frequently asked by strangers visiting Manitoba, why we do not attempt to manufacture iron goods, if the iron deposits are as good as claimed. The answer given is, that, owing to the limited population, there is at present not a market considerable enough to warrant the establishment of smelting works and manufacturing establishments to supply any particular line of goods. It is apparent, however, that as we have the raw material, it is only a question of time when the foundry and factory population, drawing produce from the farmers, will be a very important item in the census taking.

The fisheries of Manitoba and the Territories are a very valuable asset in the country's wealth. Last year over two millions of pounds of fish, for the most part fresh, were exported from Manitoba to the United States; shipments being sent as far as Buffalo to the east, and Kansas City to the south. The catching, salting, and smoking of fish at Lake Winnipeg, gives employment to hundreds of people who purchase from the farmer the agricultural products of his farm. The lake fishing areas, within reach of market, are estimated at over thirty thousand square miles. Residents of the Lake of the Woods region, though within the Province of Ontario, are for the greater part dependent on the Manitoba farmer for the farm produce consumed by them. With vast resources of mineral wealth, partly uncovered, including rich deposits of gold, silver, iron, copper, mica, lead, asbestos, slate, etc., it needs no especially prophetic eye to foresee that a large mining population there will demand food from the fertile prairie lands of Manitoba.

Avoiding any further lengthy description of the natural resources other than grain, of Manitoba and the Territories, it may afford information to point to a few of them. Marble, both white and grey, is in quantities at Lake Manitoba; ochres are at Lake Winnipeg; terra cotta clay west of the Province; asphaltum in the Territories; limestone for lime on the Red River and elsewhere; building sands at many points, and sulphur on the Athabasca. There are thousands of square miles of poplar and other woods for making wood pulp, straw for paper, reeds and grasses for mats, flax and seed for twines and oils, and proper wood for charcoal. Vast peat deposits exist east of the prairie limits. Barrels of excellent quality are being turned out at the factory at Rat Portage, and there is plenty of timber in different localities which will provide material for lumber, shingles, boxing, implements, fencing, etc. Small fruits, as raspberries, strawberries, currants, etc., with every description of garden vegetables grown in northern countries, will provide material for jam and pickle establishments. The wonderful growth of beets should make beet-root-sugar manufacturing possible. Cranberries grow luxuriously in the swamps about the Rainy River, and with cultivation will give regular and improved crops. With acknowledged advantages for stock raising, the country will be a centre for preserving, curing, and canning of meats. Having an abundance of fine wool, manufacturing on the spot will follow. The fur districts to the far north will always call for provisions. Glue, soap and preserved milk factories will find an abundance of raw materials to work on.

The list might be continued, but as the object sought after is to draw attention to the fact that Manitoba has resources other than mere grain raising, it is unnecessary to give more details. To the most ordinary observer it must be apparent that with increase of population there will be an extension in our lines of manufacturing, and the Northwest farmer will have a good home market as well as an outlet by exportation for a hard wheat and other good grains that are in demand for their especial qualities.

**Our Advertisers.**

We are constantly receiving letters from subscribers in various parts of the Dominion and the United States asking us to give them the names of reliable breeders and importers of one sort of stock or another. We invariably refer them to our advertisers, and by this course we have made many sales for our patrons this season, entire satisfaction being the result in every case. The following letter from Mr. Wm. Clark, North Wiltshire, P. E. I., is very expressive and encouraging:—

"The lambs sent me have thrived wonderfully the short time I have had them. I exhibited them at our Provincial exhibition, and they captured first prize. Mr. Bell, Manager of our Government Stock Farm, was one of the judges of sheep, and said they were the best pair of lambs that were ever imported to the Island, and that I might think myself a lucky man to get such a pair. I might say that Mr. Bell has been in the best stock-yards of England and Canada, and is one of the best judges of sheep in the Dominion. My pen of ewe lambs were the centre of attraction at the sheep pens. I can now cordially thank you for recommending Mr. Jeffrey's sheep to me, which I did not feel like doing on their arrival, as I was pretty frightened about them.

We direct special attention to our advertising columns this month, as we can heartily recommend the stock, implements, etc., advertised. We never receive advertisements from dishonest or unreliable parties, if they are known to be such. We always make strict inquiries as to the value of the goods advertised and the honesty of the sellers. Should any of our readers discover dishonest dealings on the part of any of our advertisers, we ask that such be reported to us at once. During each year we refuse hundreds of dollars worth of advertising because we consider the goods advertised to be worthless or the character of the advertisers doubtful. No paper in America discriminates more closely in this matter than does the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**The Winners of the Farmer's Advocate Prizes.**

We append a short history of the draught mares and Jersey cattle that won our special prizes at the Provincial and Industrial fairs:—

**THE DRAUGHT PRIZE.**

The first of the trio is Darnley Maid, bred by John McMillan, Milton, Stranraer, Scotland; foaled May, 1885; sire Darnley (222); sire of dam Rosebery, by Prince of Wales (673); grand dam Young Nancy (4024); sire of grand dam Prince of Renfrew (664); g. g. dam Nancy, by Prince of Wales (673). It will be seen that this mare unites the blood Darnley (222) and Prince of Wales (673)—two of the best sires that ever appeared in Scotland. She was selected and imported by her owner, and purchased from David Riddle, Esq., Black Hall, Paisley. Whether she was exhibited in Scotland, we know not. She took first prize at the Western Fair in London, in 1888, and silver medal in St. Marys in the same year; and has taken six first prizes this fall, not including the FARMER'S ADVOCATE prize.

May Queen [182], bred by Jeffery Bros., Whitby, Ont.; sire Abbotsford (1565); dam Centennial Medalist [134], that took the gold medal at Philadelphia; sire Netherby (imp.) (1491); grand dam by Tinlock (imp.) [15], C. S. B.; g. g. dam by Duke of Wellington [94]; g. g. g. dam by Merry Farmer (imp.) [193]; g. g. g. dam by George Buchanan. May Queen was purchased

by Mr. Robinson in 1887, and took first prize and diploma at the Western Fair in London, in 1887, first prize and diploma in 1888, and first prize in St. Marys, and silver medal with her mate for the best team. She also took the silver medal at the Industrial in Toronto, this fall, for the best Canadian mare of any age; took six other first prizes this fall, and has never been beaten since she came into my possession. It is claimed by competent judges that she is the equal of her illustrious dam in every particular; and she has a yearling filly that bids fair to surpass her, having never been beaten yet.

Lady Canaby was foaled in 1881, bred by Thos. Robinson, Kintore; sire Canaby (imp.) (1407); dam Jean of Kintore [249]; sire Lord Haddo (imp.) (1477); grand dam by Captain Watt (imp.) [231] 400; g. g. dam by King of the West (imp.) [185]; g. g. g. dam London Tam [127] 18 (1482). This family has been bred in line for over thirty years, and has been retained in Mr. Robinson's family and handed down from father to son. Jean of Kintore died in his possession, and was one of the most successful mares in the show ring in this part of the country, as well as being a splendid breeder. Lady Canaby has been shown six times this fall, and has taken first every time; she is also a splendid breeder.

**THE DAIRY PRIZE.**

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., writes:— I send you a brief description of my three Jerseys, which were fortunate enough to win the elegant silver service awarded by you at London, for the three best dairy cows. Many years ago I decided that Stoke Pogis 3rd was the greatest bull that ever lived, and Signal ranked next, and my herd was, therefore, built up chiefly of those two strains. Unfortunately none of my best St. Lambert cows were in condition to go to the fall fairs, being too near calving to be moved without risk. I had, therefore, to eke out the herd with three Signals, viz:—

MISS SATANELLA 10 1/2 lbs butter a week; 38 lbs. milk daily on first calf.	MASTER VERMONT.	COMPO BOY.	SIGNAL.
		Full brother to Croton Maid, 21 lbs. 11 oz. butter in 7 days.	LUCILLA. One of the greatest milkers known.
SATANELLA 30 quart milker.	MISS VERMONT.	MISS VERMONT.	SIGNAL.
		Imp., 16 lbs. 5 oz. butter in 7 days.	MALDEN OF JERSEY.
		COMMANDER IN CHIEF.	SIGNAL.
		SIGNALIA. Signalia and Maiden of Jersey were two of the best cows of their day.	

On second calf, at four years old, Miss Satanelle made the following test for one month, commencing May 13th, 1889:—

	Butter.	
	lbs.	oz.
First week	16	3
Second week	17	12
Third week	18	7
Fourth week	18	10
Three days	7	13 1/2
Total for 31 consecutive days	78	13 1/2

Mark the steady increase in gain. The test was then discontinued for two weeks, when we tried her again for one week, result—20 lbs. 6 oz. of magnificent butter. During any of her tests her milk yield never fell below 35 lbs. a day, and never rose above 42 lbs. Her feed was fairly good pasture, and each morning she had three quarts ground oats, one quart ground peas, and one quart wheat bran, mixed and fed on a little cut hay. Every evening she had the same. Sometimes she ate it all and sometimes she did not, but no one ever waited for her; she went

out to pasture with all the other cows night and day, and was fed and milked only twice a day like all the rest. It is not only the quantity of milk and butter that stamp Miss Satanelle as a great performer, but the moderate amount of feed and care, such as any farmer could bestow on his stock with profit. Miss Satanelle was just five years old at time of test. She is a large, handsome, orange-fawn cow, splendid udder and teats, fine constitution, placid temper.

The second cow in the test was Bertha Signal 28624, dropped March 17th, 1884.

BERTHA SIGNAL. 28624.	VERMONT BOY 577.	COMPO BOY	SIGNAL
		2830. Full brother to Croton Maid, 21 lbs. 11 oz. butter in 7 days.	1170.
BERTHA (imp.) 18912. 30 qt. milker.	MISS VERMONT 708.	LUCILLA	
		(imp.) 2735. 14 lbs. butter in 7 days; 21 1/2 qts. milk a day at 11 years old; 4,024 qts. milk in 274 days.	

Solid light fawn, dark points, superb udder and escutcheon, splendid form and constitution. Please note the breeding and see how closely she is related to Miss Satanelle. I never tested Bertha Signal in any way at all, not even by setting her milk in a glass; but, from the quantity and richness of her yield, we always considered her one of our best. The result shows that we were not mistaken, for she was in the test close upon the heels of Miss Satanelle.

The third cow was Lulu Delle, five years old, solid, smoky fawn, not a large but a most perfect and beautiful cow, with superb udder and teats. She goes three times to Marins, the sire of Signal. The only test ever made of Lulu was last August. She ran in very poor pasture, and had a small bran mash night and morning—not a handful of grain of any kind whatever—and she made over 12 lbs. butter a week, as yellow as gold and as firm as wax.

I do not consider any of these cows at their best at time of test. They were all five years old, which is a good age, but Miss Satanelle was almost six months in milk and again in calf. Bertha Signal had not calved a month, and was exceedingly thin, as we had feared milk fever. Lulu Delle was six weeks calved, but she also was far too thin. The three Ayrshires competing showed a profit of a little more than thirteen per cent. on value of food consumed. My three Jerseys showed forty-seven per cent. profit on food consumed. Anyone can draw their own inference.

If men were so constituted that they would tell of their mistakes, as quickly, and with as much gusto, as they brag of their successes, it would be money in the pockets of lots of us who will be following up in the future, some perhaps already exploded projects.

Col. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, recently very wisely said:—"Newspapers are very often criticised for what they print, but if it were known how much credit they merit for what they don't print, or for the nonsense they whack out of what they do print, they would command a much more generous judgment."

A day's drive now and then in different directions is very instructive to those who "keep their eyes and ears open." Some one has said that manners are best learned of the unmannerly. To the observant, the neglected, slipshod, ill-kept farm is at times as instructive as the well-kept and carefully tilled one. I have often returned from such a drive both encouraged and reproved, and incited to greater diligence and effort. Farmers should cultivate the art of close observation, and of taking a hint whenever found.

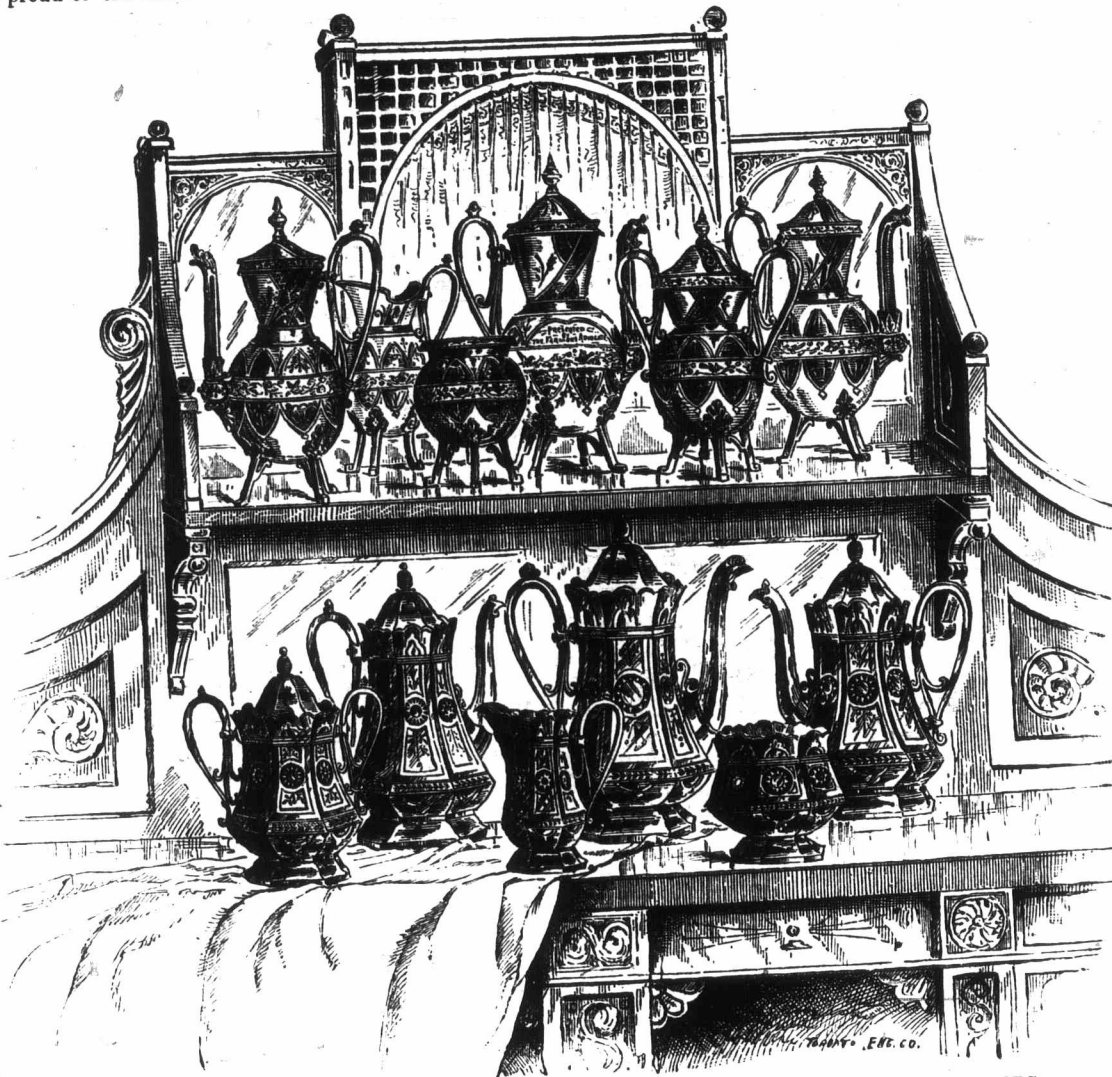
### Our Silver Tea Sets Awarded at the Last Provincial and Industrial Fairs—Similar Prizes to be Given Next Fall.

The upper set was won by Mr. J. W. Robinson, St. Marys, Ont., and the lower by Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville. On page 339 will be found a description of the animals to which were awarded the prizes. Mr. Robinson won amidst very strong competition—forty-two mares were entered for this prize, thirty of which entered the ring. The draught horse breeders are to be congratulated on the display made. It was the centre feature in the horse department at the Toronto Industrial—America's great show. Mr. Robinson has cause to be proud of the honor he has

gained by winning in such a class. As many of our readers are aware, the dairy prize, won by Mrs. Jones, was awarded at the Provincial Fair, London, the report of which was given in our last number. It is to be regretted that only two breeds competed, viz., the Ayrshires and Jerseys. Mr. Thomas Guy, of Oshawa, Ont., who is always to the front with his Ayrshires, was ready to compete, as were the well known breeders, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Mrs. E. M. Jones, alone, represented the Jerseys. There is something very significant in the fact that neither the Shorthorns, Holsteins, or other breeds, were represented. Although

the rules were made broad and liberal, and allowed animals, either grade or pure bred, to compete, simply requiring the three cows in each set to be of one breed or the grades of one breed, not necessarily the property of one man, the prize to be awarded to the herd producing the greatest value in milk solids for food consumed. The rules, as prepared by Prof. Robertson, were published very early in the season so as to enable each breed to be represented. This prize will be continued again next season under the management of Prof. Robertson. The general requirements and privileges will be the same, but the details of the rules may be slightly changed. Any breeder or dairyman who objects to any portion of the rules as previously published, is requested to correspond at once with Prof. Jas. Robertson, Ontario Agricultural

College, Guelph, Ont., who will at an early date make any necessary changes in the rules as heretofore published. When these changes are completed we will again publish them. We give this early notice in the hope that each of the dairy breeds may be represented next year. We also hope that the Holstein and Shorthorn breeders at least may be more courageous next year than they were this. The dairy cow that gives her owner the most money for the food consumed is the one every farmer requires. Unless three separate breeds or their grades are represented this prize will not be awarded, though it will be on exhibition. A similar prize will be given in the horse or swine department, which will be announced at a later date. The prizes given this fall were valuable and greatly admired; those to be awarded next year will be of equal value.



OUR SILVER TEA SETS AWARDED AT LAST PROVINCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIRS.

### The Farmer's Boy.

In a recent speech, Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, said:—"Standing in the Produce Exchange, in New York city, a few years ago, I looked over the five hundred men who to-day represent and control the produce of this nation, and I said to Mr. Armour, one of the Armour Bros, who was himself a farmer's boy, 'How many of these five hundred men do you think were born on a farm?' I was astonished when he told me, that eighty out of every one hundred of these men were born on the farm." Then I asked him, 'What about their sons?' He shrugged his shoulders and said, 'Degenerate sons of worthy sires.' The city is a great maelstrom; it is a great hopper; it grinds up human flesh and blood, but the farmer's boy, of all other boys, is the one who can stand the grind."

to supply that demand." It is a well-known fact that John Bull likes a good article, and also that he has the money to pay for it, and if we prove, by sending him some, that he can get good mutton in Canada, he will take all we have to spare and at a good figure. So in order to increase the demand let us give him the best. Ask an Englishman which is the best mutton, and the invariable answer will be, according to the taste of the individual, either the Little Mountain mutton or Southdown. We cannot produce the Mountain mutton, but we can the Southdown. But I hear an Ontario farmer say, "They are too small." I would ask: Can he produce more mutton on an acre of his high-priced land with any other breed? I think not. I am inclined to believe that no other breed will produce as much. They are a sheep that kill surprisingly heavy for their

### Stock.

#### A Word for the Southdown.

BY D. F. WILSON, ASSINIBOINE.

Nowadays we see very little in our agricultural periodicals about the Southdown, and they do not stand in the favor with farmers that their merits deserve,—they need just sufficient booming to put them where they should be.

Among English breeds of sheep the Southdown stands pre-eminent in quality, none producing such fine wool or such choice mutton. They are the native sheep of the Southdown hills, a low range in the South of England, lying principally in the County of Sussex. These sheep were brought to their present state of excellence by

careful selection, and any attempts at improving them by the introduction of other blood always end disastrously. Now that Canada has a live Sheep Breeders' Association there is no doubt that in the course of a few years the surplus mutton will be increased very materially, and to England we must look for a market for it. Can we compete with other mutton-producing countries, and will England take all that we can grow?

Mr. Dryden, in his paper read before the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, says:—"Let not your prejudice prevent the use of the best sires from the best mutton breeds. Besides, it is quite possible to create an increased demand by producing a better article

appearance, and also dress heavier in proportion to their live weight than any other breed. In vitality they are unequalled. I once owned two ewes twenty years of age, and I have seen Southdowns come through the winter under circumstances that long wools would certainly have succumbed to. Their neat, compact forms and pretty faces must ever make them favorites with those who have an eye for the beautiful. But their chief point of merit to the Canadian farmer is the quality of their mutton. No matter how a Southdown is fed, the carcass will always be composed very largely of lean meat of the best quality; they never lay on flesh in the shape of pure fat, which people never want to buy, and if they did buy they could not eat.

There are large tracts of country in the Northwest eminently suitable for sheep raising, where

#### Messrs. Snells' Berkshires.

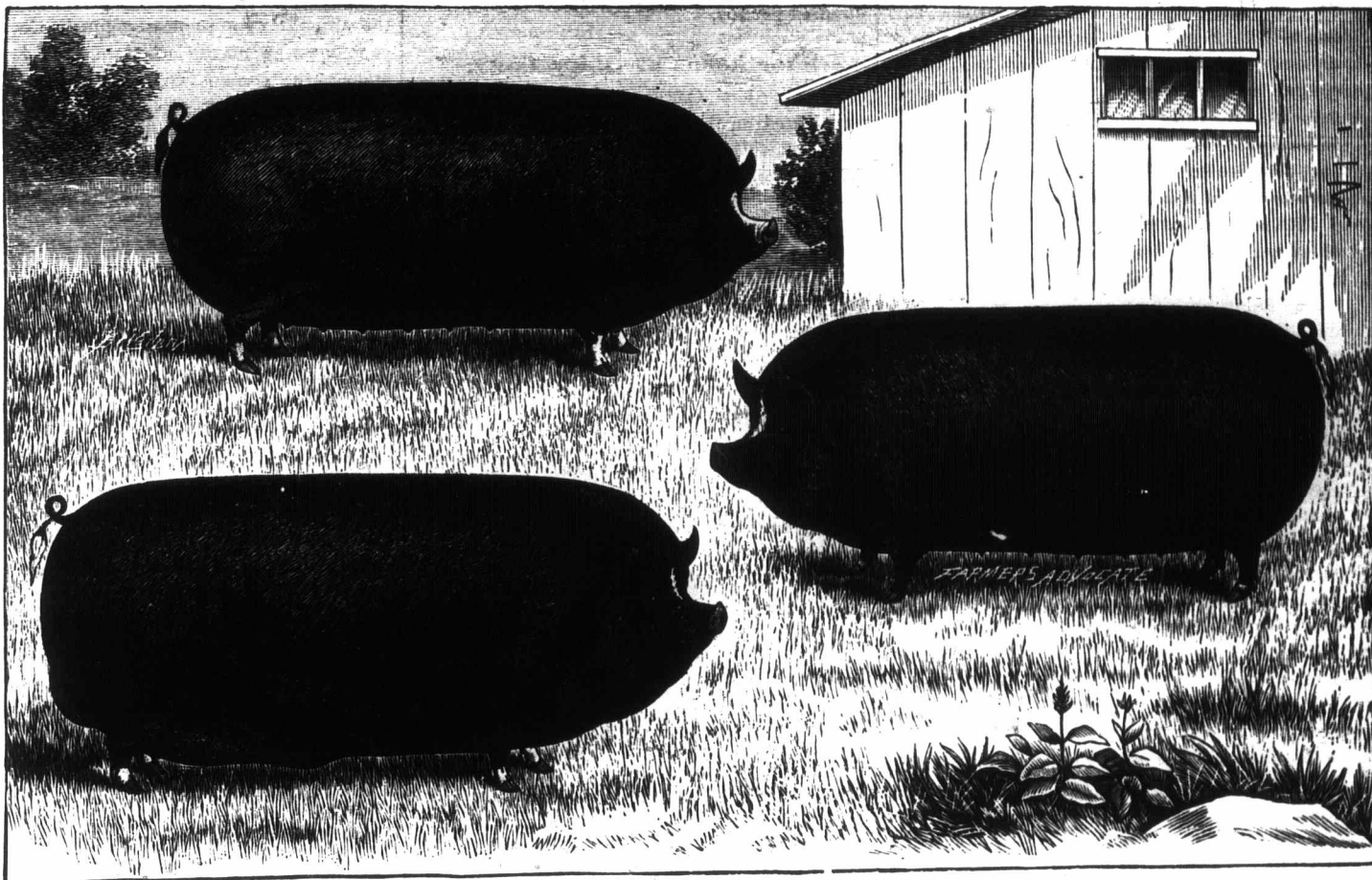
Our engraving represents a group of imported Berkshires, at present in the herd of John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, Ont., who have stood by the Berkshires, unflinchingly, for over twenty years, and have always maintained a herd of high-class character and quality, having, from time to time, replenished their stock by fresh importations of the best that could be bought in England, including a large number of the prize-winning animals at the leading shows in Britain.

The group in illustration are a part of their extensive importation of 1889, selected by Mr. J. C. Snell, which included the first and second prize young boars at the Royal Show, at Windsor, and a large number of choice young boars and sows from the best herds in England.

Those in the group were selected from the herd

is a fitting confirmation of Mr. Snell's judgment that Royal Star was the most perfect boar I saw in England, and though he could not be bought to leave the country until he had completed the circuit of the shows for which he was booked, Mr. Snell had set his heart on him, and with the spirit of enterprise and ambition along these lines, which has always characterized his actions, could not rest till, by subsequent correspondence and a cable message, he had secured for the head of his herd the champion boar of England.

Besides the thirty-five head of Berkshires imported by them, the Messrs. Snell also bought over a large consignment of Cotswold sheep selected from the leading flocks on the Cotswold Hills, the home of the breed, which will, no doubt, go far to sustain and increase the useful



PRIZE-WINNING BERKSHIRES, THE PROPERTY OF JOHN SNELL'S SONS, EDMONTON, ONT.

sheep thrive surprisingly well, and where the grasses are capable of producing mutton of the finest quality. If there is a market, sheep will be raised here in immense numbers. In Ontario farmers will increase their flocks, for no stock is more suitable than sheep (the animals with the golden feet), for improving soils reduced in fertility. But there are other mutton-producing countries that will compete with Canada in supplying the English market; countries with vast tracts of cheap lands and, comparatively speaking, no winter, where sheep are raised in a wholesale way, and at a less cost of production than we in Canada can raise them for. Our remedy is in the quality. Let us supply better mutton, and we need not be afraid of competition. We have many breeds of good mutton sheep, but let us raise the best. If Canadian farmers and stock raisers will "not let their prejudices prevent the use of sires from the best mutton breed," they will soon create a demand in England for all the mutton they can supply.

[Let us hear from you again, friend Wilson.—Ed.]

of Mr. Nathaniel Benjafield, of Motcombe, Dorsetshire, a gentleman who has taken a high stand, as a successful breeder and prize winner, at the Royal and other leading shows during the last few years.

The boar Royal Star, by May Duke (1251); dam, Compton Queen (1678), has made a remarkable record as a prize-winner during the present year. On account of the awkward classification of the English Shows, he was obliged to show, in almost every case, against boars from two months to two years older than himself; yet, in seven competitions, including those of the Bath and West of England show, the Royal Counties, the Oxford and Wilts shows, he was successful in capturing six first prizes and a championship as the best boar of any breed, and was the reserve number for another championship, a record which has seldom, if ever, been equalled by any boar in England. Such uniform success, under the scrutiny of so many different sets of judges,

ness of the old established and successful flocks at Edmonton, whose record at the leading shows in Canada for so many years has placed them high up in the scale of the successful breeders of this country, and the extensive business they have built up, most of which is now upon orders by mail from all parts of the United States and Canada, is a guarantee of the quality of their stock, and of their honorable dealing with those who favor them with their patronage.

Trying to stop cracks in cold stables with grain fed to stock is not economy.

Of two colts similar in disposition and sense, one may develop into a steady and valuable family horse, while the other may be vicious, treacherous, and unsafe—all because of a difference in the men handling them.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie says shrunken wheat, which is of small value in making flour, is of relatively high value as a stock food, because it contains less starch, and is proportionately richer in nitrogen compounds.

**Chatty Letter from the States.**

[From our Chicago Correspondent.]

Receipts of cattle at Chicago for the week ending Sept. 28th were 82,356 head, being the largest number ever received in one week. The next largest number was for the week ending Oct. 11th, when 76,032 cattle arrived; the next Aug. 20th, when 75,297 cattle arrived. These figures show that this season has been quite a record-breaker. The banner week for 1888 was Oct. 22nd, when 71,318 cattle arrived. This year's banner week made a gain of 11,000 head over the big week of last year; and so the business grows. This year's receipts of cattle will probably show a handsome gain over last year.

While receipts of cattle were extremely heavy during the past month, the quality of the offerings was not so good. This was clearly shown by the fact that the best cattle sold at \$4.85 @ \$5. The latter figure was the top for the year, and was reached in July, causing large hopes of a boom; but there were too many good cattle coming then to allow the price to be sustained.

Messrs. Morgan & Gould, the cattle exporters of Oshawa, Ont., have been heavy buyers here the past season. They have lately bought a good many cattle in the country.

Although fat cattle are selling so low, there is an active demand for young store cattle at the low rates of \$1.75 @ \$2.75.

The following bit of advice was recently sent out by a stock yard firm to its country friends: "We suggest that, to produce the best results, cattle which you intend to full feed for the winter market should be started on feed before they commence to shrink in flesh on account of short and frost-bitten pastures; as when an animal starts to lose flesh it takes a good deal of corn and time to get him started to fattening, while if he is thriving, the first bushel of corn will increase his weight." Cattle feeding will be done on a large scale, not because feeders have much hope of making money on beef production, but mainly because the country is full of all kinds of feed that must be handled. Texas shipments, on the contrary, have been very heavy.

October prices for range cattle were: Western beefs, \$3 @ \$4; feeders, \$2.20 @ \$2.60; northern-wintered Texans, \$2.50 @ \$3.65; through Texas and Indian steers, \$2 @ \$3.25; cows \$1.35 @ \$2.05; yearlings, \$1.25 @ \$2; calves, \$1.75 @ \$3.50. Western range cattle are being held back by owners on account of the low prices. Not more than half as many cattle as last year have been marketed by them this season. There has been a good deal of drought in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana this season, or the shipments of beefs from that section would probably have been less. The marketing of native cows has been heavier this fall than ever before; and as offerings of Texas and other canning grades were very heavy, prices were the lowest on record, ranging as low as \$1.60 @ \$1.75 for inferior to fair. Some corn-fed Hereford cows sold at \$3.25.

The New York dairy calf business has not amounted to much this year, as Western buyers have not felt like paying enough to encourage shipments to the west. A few car loads of pretty good to choice young calves sold at \$8 @ \$10 per head. A good and sufficient reason for the small demand for eastern calves was the fact, that the market, for weeks past, has been flooded with over-grown western calves. They ranged in weight from 200 to 400 pounds; and, being

"between veal and beef," they sold extremely low at \$1.50 @ \$3 per hundred pounds. In other words, western men had more calves than they wanted, and were willing to sell them cheaper than eastern dairy men could possibly afford to take.

Half a dozen different Canadian firms have lately been buying hogs in Chicago, viz.: W. Davies, J. Racette, W. Morgan, B. Groux, A. S. Masterson and L. P. Wiggins. The demand for packing-house property has been brisker this fall than at any time since the great strikes. Indications point to a very lively winter pork-packing season.

Sheep, in October, sold at \$3 @ \$5 for inferior to fancy 70 @ 140-lb. "natives;" \$4 @ \$6 for 60 @ 80-lb. lambs; \$3.40 @ \$4.35 for Montana, Oregon, Wyoming and Utah sheep, and \$3.50 @ \$4.20 for 75 @ 90-lb. Texas sheep. There is a very strong demand for good store sheep. They have been selling freely at \$3.60 @ \$4 per hundred pounds.

**Shorthorns as Dairy Cows.**

The Breeders' Gazette in a recent editorial, commented on the exhibit of Shorthorns at the Des Moines Fair, in September, whereas it says:—"If there had been any intentions on the part of the Shorthorn breeding fraternity to take advantage of the munificent offer of their national organization, looking to the dairy breed specimens of the race at the annual fairs, one would naturally have expected to observe some earnest of such designs here. But the dairy field was as usual monopolized by the huge-uddered Dutch and the rich-milking Channel Islanders. \* \* \* Is it likely that udderless cows of extremely heavy weights, 'rolling' in their flesh, glaringly gaudy about their rumps, with no tangible evidence of their usefulness as milkers and mothers, brought forward, can so fire the prudent husbandman who has calves to rear, and milk, cream and butter to supply, as well as corn to feed, that he will bargain on the spot for a bull of the breed, to take home for use on the average farm? Is beef on the hoof commanding so extravagant a price in the marts of trade, that all this phenomenal display of fat is exceptionally desirable just now as an advertisement of the breed, even in the face of the handsome bonus hung up by the National Association for a show of pedigreed Shorthorns in milk? \* \* \* Where are the milking Shorthorns?"

Shorthorn breeders, is the Gazette not pulling on the right line? Is there not too much attention paid to beef, and too little to milk for the good of the breed? It is quite within the limit of possibility, to make not only good, but excellent dairy cows of many strains of Shorthorns. One of the smoothest, evenest herds the writer has seen, was that of Mr. Wm. Rupert & Sons, of Seneca, N. Y., several of whom have made two pounds of butter per day on grass alone. If a general purpose cow exists, it is certainly the Shorthorn, and had half the effort been made to make her a special purpose dairy cow, that has been made with other breeds, she would have been no mean rival of the best dairy breeds of the day. And it is not yet too late. There is, perhaps, no breed of cattle so pliant in the hands of the expert breeder as the Shorthorn. They have done wonders in the past, and it is to be sincerely hoped some Colling or Bates may yet appear to restore to them their, to a great extent, lost dairy qualities.

A barking dog and a noisy, loud-mouthed man are two things that should never be permitted to enter a cattle-feeding-pen.

**Cattle at the Toronto Exhibition.**

The show of cattle at Toronto included nearly all of those exhibited at the Provincial at London, with the addition of several fine herds and single animals from many parts of the Province and from Quebec, and the whole combined to make what must be acknowledged by all competent to judge the grandest display of cattle to be seen on any show ground in America.

The reinforcement in the Shorthorn class was made up principally of selections from the herds of Messrs. Dryden, Watt, Redmond, Linton, and High. The judges were James I. Davidson, John Fothergill and Hugh Thompson—a competent jury, which nobody will deny. The decisions at London, where the same animals came in competition here were generally confirmed, but there were two or three notable exceptions. They were cases, however, where the merits of the animals were so nearly equal, that it was very much a matter of taste, and few, even among the connoisseurs, felt disposed to find fault.

Among the animals coming in for honors here, which were not in the competition at London, we note the imported four-year-old bull Golden Robe, bred by Mr. Campbell, of Kinellar, and owned by Mr. D. K. High, of Jordan, a massive, red bull of fine form and quality, which was sandwiched between Messrs. Russell's Stanley and Mr. McKay's Victor Hugo Ingram in the section for bulls over three years. Messrs. Watt's very meritorious heifer calf, by the famous Barmpton Hero, was given second place in a very strong ring, and Mr. Redmond's roan, Mayflower, which was awarded third prize in the same section, Mr. Russell's fair Nonpareil still holding undisputed right to first honors. In the section for yearling heifers, Messrs. Russell's red Rosabel was awarded the premier position, which was wrested from her at London by the white heifer of the Sylvan herd, and as few complained of the former decision, so few were disposed to criticise, when the order was reversed.

The most interesting turn of the wheel of fortune, however, was that which, in the section for yearling bulls, placed the Bow Park bull first, and Mr. Currie's Silver Star second. We do not feel called upon to say whether it was right or wrong, and we do not remember hearing outsiders say which it was. The judges alone were responsible for the decision, and the public seemed willing to let the responsibility rest there, and were as silent as they were at London, when "the first was last, and the last first." On the whole, we judge there was not much harm done, or we should have heard more about it. The third prize in this section, was given to a new aspirant for honors, in Messrs. Watt's Musketeer, a blocky, red bull of Mr. John Miller's breeding, by his imported Cruickshank bull Vice Consul, the sweepstakes bull of last year. He is like his sire in many respects, and is a worthy son.

The bull calves were a large class of good average excellence, but with nothing strikingly strong. We are not in a fault-finding mood, but judging by the well-known tastes and preferences of at least a majority of the jury, and in view of the current report, that in the case of the yearling bulls, the order of the awards was settled by the question "which would you rather take home with you," we fancy that the same test was not applied in the case of the calves, and this will perhaps account for the way the

prizes went in this as well in the contest for the best four calves.

In the cow class we noticed a new face and form, in Mr. Linton's roan Sowerby's Rose, by Arthur Victor, out of Lady Ann, by Paul Potter, a worthy representative of a worthy family, which has sent out many prize winners to the Royal and other leading shows in Britain, but she, while a good one, with much to recommend her, was not in the pink of condition that is necessary in a winner, and the prizes were placed as they were at London.

Mr. Cochrane did not find so soft a place for his Herefords and Angus as at London, for here in the former he found sturdy rivals, besides Mr. Fleming, in his neighbors, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Judah, of Quebec, and Mr. Drew, and Mr. Henry, of Oshawa, each of whom showed capital specimens of their herds, and succeeded in dividing the prizes very considerably, while in Polled Angus, Mr. Craik, of Montreal, made a very creditable show. Galloways and Devons were just about as they were at London, but the milking breeds were augmented by very considerable numbers.

The Ayrshire men found a formidable opponent in Mr. Drummond, of Montreal, and the judges fairly "took their breath away from them," by the way they let the prize tickets go east. We assume that the judges were honest and conscientious, and that they were competent, but we must say we have seldom heard more dissatisfaction and disappointment expressed over the work of an awarding committee. Among the new exhibitors in this class with single animals or a few, were Messrs. McNish, Norton & Sons, McCormack, and Nicholl Bros.

The Holstein breeders, from their experience with the old fashioned committee of three judges, had become dissatisfied, and like the Israelites of old had asked for a king, or for an expert judge who knew his business, and their request was granted. Mr. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y., was chosen to make the awards, and he went through his work expeditiously, but when he had done, the majority of the exhibitors were not happy. The class was well represented, there being ten exhibitors, several of whom showed from ten to fifteen head each, and the display made was very encouraging to those who pin their faith to the black and white as the coming cow, which has come. The Wyton herd was not here, but to make up for it was the fine herd of Mr. John Leys, of Toronto, whose cattle came out in blooming condition, and captured a very large percentage of the prizes, including the first prize for aged bull on imported Advance, at one time in service at the Agricultural College Farm, at Guelph; first, second and third prizes on cows; a fair share on heifers, and the sweepstakes and herd prize. Smith Bros. made a good showing, and won a good share of the prizes. Mr. John Woodhall, of Brampton, won first prize on the two-year-old heifer, Edgley Beauty, a heifer of fine form and rare handling quality.

Jerseys were out in considerably increased numbers over those shown at London, the competition being strong and keen in most of the sections. Mrs. Jones' herd stood the battle bravely on the whole, but in several cases her animals were downed. Mr. Jas. Clark, of Brampton, had the first prize aged bull in Nabob's John Bull, bred by Mr. Fuller, a very fine specimen of the well-bred Jersey. Mr.

Turner's herd from the Lakehurst Jersey Stock Farm, at Oakville, under the care of Mr. Brameld, the efficient and agreeable manager, made a highly creditable display, and won substantial honors, including first and third on cows, a feat that covers the herd with glory, for it is no small undertaking, and no empty honor to meet and win over the richly bred and useful working cows that were in competition. Amongst the other exhibitors were Mr. Leys, of Toronto, who secured second prize on his two-year-old heifer, Lucilla Kent; Mr. Rolph, who showed several richly bred things, winning first on three-year-old cow; Messrs. Robert McClure, Dodge, Hillanghan, Bailey and Silworth. Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Pa., was the single judge in this class, and seemed to know how to place them, as he went about his work in a business-like way, and distributed the prizes according to merit, and with general satisfaction to exhibitors and spectators.

#### Cattle at the Provincial Fair.

(Continued from page 312.)

##### ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Mr. Cochrane had the show to himself in this class, there being no competitor; but his herd was fitted to meet strong competition, and a better lot would be hard to find, even in the home of the breed. For true character and feeding qualities, as well as for symmetry and substance, they are models of this fine beef breed, the grand bull Lord Hillhurst standing at the head of the herd, being a worthy representative of his class. All the cattle shown in the class were bred by the exhibitor, which speaks well for his judgment and skill as a breeder, and for the ability of his herdsman, who has brought all his cattle out in such blooming condition.

##### JERSEYS.

There was not a large show of the butter breed. But Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, can always bring out a show of her favorites—that of itself is well worth going a long way to see—and on this occasion her exhibit was such as would do credit to the breed anywhere. This clever lady has long held a high place among the most successful handlers of Jerseys in America, and the careful observer will have noticed that the secret of her success has lain largely in her good judgment in the selection of sires to place at the head of the harem. "The bull is half the herd" is a trite saying, but there is more truth in it than most people are willing to admit; and it is not saying too much when we assert that in the grand bulls Rieter's Pride and Jubilee, the Brockville herd has two of the most valuable sires in existence to-day. The first prize two-year-old and sweepstakes bull, Jubilee, is, in size and individual merit, a wonder for his age. A son of Canada's John Bull, and Allie of St. Lambert, by Stoke Pogis 3rd; he probably combines as large a percentage of the blood elements of the phenomenal cow Mary Anne, as can be found in one bull, and if there is anything in hereditary prepotency, he can hardly fail to prove the sire of some wonderful workers, and what is still more satisfactory is the fact that his close in-breeding has not produced an animal lacking in constitution, but one showing remarkable indications of an extraordinary amount of lung power and general robustness. The first prize and sweepstakes for best female, went to Lulu Delle, a handsome young cow with a well balanced udder and rich skin, with less size and depth than some of Mrs. Jones' cows, but one that is evidently every inch a butter-maker. The second going to Ella of St. Lambert, and third to Bertha's Signal of the same herd, both large, substantial cows of fine quality and finish. The

younger things included a promising lot of heifers shown by Mrs. Jones, Mr. Queen, of St. Thomas, and Mr. Rock Bailey, of Union, who showed a few very nice ones, among which was the richly bred St. Lambert's Beauty, bred by Capt. Rolph, by Diana's Rieter, and out of Beauty of Lee Farm.

##### HOLSTEINS.

There were but two herds of Hollanders out to represent the breed, those of Smith Bros., of Churchville, and the Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, and the prizes were divided between them, the majority going to the Credit Valley Herd, which carried off the herd prize and the silver medals for best male and female any age. In the section for aged bulls, the first place was given to the Wyton bull, Konig Nicholas, a massive, imported bull of fine quality. The second going to Messrs. Smith's well-known imported Duke of Edgley; and the first prize two-year-old and sweepstakes bull was found in the richly bred and stylish Mink's Mercedes Prince, owned by Messrs. Smith, bred by Mr. Wales, of Iowa, and deep in the blood of that wonderful cow, Mercedes, whose record has done so much to popularize the breed amongst dairymen all over the continent of America. The cows were a magnificent lot, showing great capacity for milking—the first place being given to Messrs. Smith's imported Siepkje, a cow whose whole conformation denotes a persistent milker; and the second prize cow, Cornelia Tenson, of the same herd, is one of like propensities, a close match for her companion in all that is fair and of good report; the Wyton cow, Atjenette was placed third, and well deserved the place, as her record of 70 lbs. daily proves. The silver medal for sweepstakes went to Messrs. Smith's Belle of Orchardside, a three-year-old cow of wonderful merit, judged by the standard of the ideal dairy cow; and the second prize two-year-old heifer of the same herd, is also one of very fine promise, though beaten by the Wyton heifer, Fadetta 2nd, whose ample udder and fine handling, make her a hard one to match.

##### THE MILKING TEST.

The competition for the special prize of a silver service, valued at \$65.00, given by the editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont., for the lot of cows whose milk shows the largest profit for the food consumed, was narrowed down to two breeds, viz., Jerseys and Ayrshires, each competing lot being composed of three cows. It was a disappointment to many, that the Holstein men, who have made such large claims for their favorites, had not the courage to enter the contest. We presume they had reasons satisfactory to themselves for staying out, but the public will think they lost a fine opportunity of showing, by actual trial, their ability to hold their own in a test which has attracted much attention and interest. The test was conducted by that genial and competent gentleman, Prof. Robertson, of the Agricultural College. We have not, at this writing, the figures of the report, but enough has leaked out to warrant us in assuming that Mrs. Jones' Jerseys have won another victory for the breed, and added another to the long list of laurels which have fallen to that lady's lot, who has never failed to show her faith in her favorites when challenged to a battle of the breeds on a butter basis. This is a practical test of very great importance, and will go far to settle the crucial question of cost of production, which it will be acknowledged is a prime factor in the matter of profit and loss in dairying as in any other line of business.

**Pigs and Pigs.**

BY J. C. SNELL.

Allow me a few words in reply to Mr. Green's article in your last issue, re "Selection of Pigs." Mr. Green is right when he frankly admits that "the Berkshires are undoubtedly the favorites in this country," and he is right when he says "the Berkshire, indeed, has been much improved from the original type," but he is wrong when he complains that their meat is wanting in the quality of leanness, for it is well known, by those who have given any attention to the subject, that the flesh of the Berkshire is more uniformly mixed or marbled with lean meat than that of the white hogs, which are of mixed breeding, made up of crosses with the objectionable small whites, which Mr. Green mentions as "seeming when killed to have turned into nothing but fat." It ought not to be necessary in these days to remind intelligent breeders and feeders that the quality of the flesh in any kind of animal depends largely upon the kind and quality of food given them, and upon the conditions of the animals as to exercise or confinement. There is no doubt that an animal confined in close quarters from its birth, and fed within an inch of its life with only fat forming food, no matter what its breeding may be, will produce an excess of fat meat, and on the contrary one allowed abundant exercise, and food of the opposite character, will produce a large proportion of lean meat; but, does anyone believe that pigs, forced to the dressed weight of 250 to 270 lbs at seven to eight months, will not produce an excessive proportion of fat? I claim without the slightest fear of successful contradiction, that the Berkshires, under the same conditions of treatment and feeding, will produce a large proportion of lean meat, more uniformly mixed with the fat than any other breed, and with less of the rank, greasy taste, which characterizes the flesh of white hogs generally, and this is the uniform testimony of my neighbors who were formerly prejudiced against the Berkshires, but who, upon a fair trial of the latter, have abandoned the whites, and are satisfied that the Berkshire is the best general purpose hog for the farmer.

Mr. Green remarks that the Berkshires, in his opinion, have been too much improved by being bred too much for fancy points, resulting in loss of size, &c. If he were a close observer he would have come to a different conclusion. It is certain that the improved Berkshires of to-day are very much larger and longer than they were twenty years ago, and that not so much importance is given to short heads and heavy jowls as formerly, but more to the development of the more valuable parts, the hams and sides, resulting in the production of such magnificent specimens as were exhibited at London and Toronto this year, weighing from 700 to 800 lbs. at maturity; from 450 to 500 lbs. at one year old, and from 200 to 250 lbs. at six months, large enough surely to satisfy any reasonable ambition, and certainly large enough for profitable handling. Mr. Green, if he had been a close observer, would have noticed the broad, deep, full-rounded hams of the Berkshire, their deep ribs and flanks, and the long fore-ribs, which indicate, not only first-class bacon-sides, but what is of even greater importance, constitution, lung power, the vital principle, the ability to resist and throw off disease; a claim which will not be accorded to the long-legged, short-ribbed representatives of

lean meat, which gave their owners such sweating races in the vain attempt to get them into the pens at the London fair ground. The Berkshire men have shown good judgment in breeding for useful and practical qualities, instead of fancy points, indeed the objection is constantly met, coming from those who overlook more useful points, that Berkshires are not so uniform in their color markings as they were many years ago. This is true; but it is the result of the selection as breeding animals, not those that are the most perfectly marked, but those which are most perfectly formed, and have the strongest indications of size, constitution, and the development of loins, hams and sides, which are of vastly greater importance than any orthodox number of white hairs on any particular points.

I think it will be granted on all hands, that one of the most desirable qualities in any class of animals, is that they make good use of the food given them; that in the first place they have a good appetite, that they take a reasonable amount of food with a keen relish, and make a good return for the food consumed. This quality we claim the Berkshire has in the highest degree, and we account for it as the result of his vigorous and robust constitution, which goes with the deep ribs and the heart and lung capacity, which we all love to see in a horse, cow or pig.

Nothing is more unsatisfactory and vexatious to the generous feeder, than to see an animal minding its food and turning away from the trough or manger, leaving food uneaten. Now, if Mr. Green had looked through the pens at the shows, with this point in view, he would not have found this feature among the Berkshires, but it was plainly seen among the white hogs, and commented upon by more than one observer. The writer has a vivid recollection of a solemn visaged so-called Improved Large Yorkshire on ship-board crossing the ocean last summer, who would shake his head every time at the plain rations of shorts and water, which the Berkshires ate with avidity and relish, while he refused everything but plum-pudding with brandy sauce left from the first cabin table.

Mr. Green's last objection to the Berkshires, is that they do not produce large litters, though he admits that "they usually produce a fair number." We could have shown him at the Toronto Fair a Berkshire sow, under one year old, fitted up in high condition, producing her first litter of twelve living pigs in public, so that there could be no suspicion of fraud or misrepresentation. A Berkshire breeder, a reliable man, told me at the same show, that he has a Berkshire sow which produced sixteen living pigs at a birth last spring. What more does Mr. Green want? What is the use of a sow having more pigs than she has teats? It is a common occurrence for Berkshire sows to have ten pigs at a litter, which is quite enough.

I have briefly met Mr. Green's criticism of the Berkshires. I would gladly have expatiated more upon the excellencies of my favorites did time permit. I do not care to attack other breeds, as I am willing that other people may follow their fancy, but when remarks that are calculated to mislead the public are made respecting a breed that has made itself a sterling character, I am impelled to "speak out in meeting" and I feel it my duty to call attention to the danger of the public being led to give up what they know to be excellent, and to try something that is new, simply because a few in-

terested parties, who have them on their hands, are diligent in availing themselves of every opportunity to secure a little cheap advertising by writing them up and writing others down. "One swallow does not make a summer," nor does one pork packer represent the sentiment of all the pork packers in a country, and when it is known that he is an importer and breeder of the class of pigs he advertises, it will hardly be claimed that he is an impartial witness; while the two or three others who have joined in the enterprise of employing a professional writer to write, at so much a page, a pamphlet devoted to sounding the praises of their own stock, were never known to have had good Berkshires. The two or three others who are breeding Berkshires, and have been represented as having discarded the Berkshires because they each bought a pair of Yorks to give them a trial, have not given up their Berkshires, and have no intention of doing so; but on the contrary have said that they still believe the Berkshires are "the best breed for this country."

Yes, the Berkshires are undoubtedly the favorites in this country, as they are in the Old Country, where the very Improved Large Yorkshires are not acknowledged as a pure breed by the Royal Agricultural Society or any of the leading fair Associations in their prize lists, and where, at the Royal Show for 1889, the entries of Berkshires numbered more than all the Whites put together.

**Is One Registry Enough for Shropshires in America?**

(Continued from page 307.)

Our ideal sheep, to meet the coming demand for a better mutton breed, a hardier, grothier and more prolific sheep, is unquestionably the Shropshire. A few years ago any black-faced sheep might be sold far a thoroughbred Shropshire, but that day has taken its place with the past. It has been demonstrated to all breeders of sheep that the Shropshire is a distinctive breed and can be traced in an unbroken line of ancestry to the pure bred flocks well known in England. The American Shropshire Registry Association established a record showing these lines of pure breeding. The work was commenced in a careful, conservative manner. Every possible means was taken to guarantee to the Association that the sheep recorded were what they were represented to be, and in proof of this fact it is a matter worthy of note that not one single sheep has had to be dropped from the record on account of the subsequent discovery that the pedigree given was fictitious or the animal an unworthy representative of the breed, notwithstanding there is a rule governing that point within the power of all to enforce. More than twenty thousand sheep have been declined admission in the registry because of the insufficient information regarding their breeding, or the reputation of their owners as being careless or unscrupulous stockmen. Persons have made application for membership, and when denied, employed the assistance of their attorneys, and the doors were found closed securely, guarded by the moral standard of honesty, uprightness and reliability—qualifications essential to membership—and none have been denied on account of any personal motive. It is not reasonable to suppose that these men, knowing the superior advantage of registered flocks, would hastily avail themselves of a new record if one were started with less rigid requirements and more liberal rules. But what could such a separate or rival association, if formed, hope to accomplish? Two things



are suggested to our minds that they would propose to do, first, to admit those flocks that have been denied admission under our existing rules; second, that it would gratify the wish of some that Canada should support a registry alone and make it for Canada. To all sound thinking men the first part of the proposition would be unsatisfactory. The second is worthy of a more serious thought.

It has been said by one of your own countrymen, "Undoubtedly it is in the interest of the Dominion to obtain the most intimate trade relations possible with her southern neighbor. To the people of this continent the trade of the continent is of greater importance than commerce with the other hemisphere, and hence, whatever tends to promote this trade ought to be a matter of paramount consideration." It is a fact, scarcely to be gainsaid, that it is the expectation of importers as well as breeders of sheep in Canada to ultimately find a market for their stock in the United States for many reasons, obviously that the United States is growing prodigiously in population, and agricultural interest is extending enormously. The great West is being settled rapidly with farmers, and the millions of new homesteads that are being settled, will, as soon as they are improved and fenced, be ready to receive flocks of sheep.

No farmer can call his farm stocked, or a satisfactory home, without the possession of a few sheep, aside from the fact that they might be a profitable stock, and a tireless and economic assistant in clearing the land. Farmers look upon them as an attraction to the place.

The population of the United States is now estimated as 70,000,000, as against 5,000,000 for Canada; and it is conceded by those most competent to judge, that in thirty years the population of the United States will increase to 130,000,000. It is within the expectation of most of you to see that time, and the future of our sheep industry will certainly keep pace with this increase.

The number of sheep in the United States is 49,237,000, and in Canada 3,330,000; so the proportion of sheep in the United States, as compared with those in Canada, is about the same as the population—about fifteen to one. The United States imported from Canada, last year, about \$7,000,000 worth of animals, a large proportion of which was for sheep. So it is apparent from the figures that Canada sells her sheep to her southern neighbors. Nearly all Shropshire breeders in the States are members of the present Association; their sheep are recorded in it, and their interests are with it. If sheep were sold to any of them, they would ignore the fact that they might have been recorded in any other flock book, and would require the same sheep to be recorded in the American. This is the case in regard to imported sheep recorded in the English book, they are re-recorded here. A majority of the Shropshire breeders in the Dominion are also members of the Association, and have their flocks recorded in it. These men would scarcely feel that they could afford to ignore the present record and re-record their flocks in a new one. Over 12,000 pure-bred Shropshires have already been recorded, and the fifth volume of the record will soon be ready for distribution. This Association has been more successful than any similar organization in the world.

Your Mr. John Jackson, in his very able paper

in the September ADVOCATE, has paid it a high compliment by saying, "The American Shropshire Registry Association, at the present time, is dealing liberally with its patrons, and may be said to be run on principles fairly satisfactory to all concerned, and model in its management at the present time." He then intimates that this liberality may soon cease to exist, and an extortionate price be put upon the recording of Shropshires, citing the action of some other sheep associations. Our Association has a large surplus, and is as liberal as any one could ask, consistent with good policy. The volumes of the record are given away to the members (except Vols. II. and III.), and the Association offers large premiums at the leading fairs in the United States and Canada, for the best Shropshire sheep, thereby encouraging breeders to raise the highest type possible. Some fear has been expressed, that the fees for recording will be increased. There is no foundation for such a prediction; the fees are as high as they need be to carry on the affairs of the Association, and they are also as low as they should be to restrict breeders from recording indifferent and unworthy animals.

We can assure you all that the Association will not increase the present rates charged, and may adopt some system as at present carried on in England, that of recording only rams and recording the ewes by flocks; but this will only be done when breeders are known to have pure-bred flocks, and have no interest in any but the one kind of sheep.

That system is not as practicable in America as in England, for there the territory is so small that men are personally cognizant of what every breeder does. If all the American flocks were in one state, about the size of Illinois, the English method could be successfully carried out with us. Owing to the already existing inter-commercial arrangement between our two countries, it costs just the same to send a letter or post office order to La Fayette as it does to any point, far or near, in the Dominion; and as Indiana is about the centre of population in the United States, and connected with all the leading lines of railroad mail reaches that point as soon as it could any other. As to the present rules, they are not a compilation of hasty or indifferent work, but are the result of long deliberation, years of experience, and the combined expression of the oldest and best informed breeders in the United States and Canada.

Let this thought be firmly established in your minds, that the American Association is, in every way, as much Canadian as if it were located and operated in the Dominion itself. The large membership in Canada are consulted upon every question, and any suggestion offered by them is accepted in the most fraternal manner. Canada has an equal representation on the Board. Let us not get into the unpleasant relations that rival associations always engender, and often cripple or destroy the success of both, but unite to make the Shropshire sheep take and keep in the front rank as a breed.

Let us join in aiding each other to get the prices the breed deserves. Elevate the standard, purify the breeding, encourage new men to become breeders, and teach them to know and appreciate its worth. Let our Association be a society of men, equal in power, interested in its progress, each for the other, and all for the Shropshire.

The Jersey Bulletin just about "gets there" when it says, "Not breed vs. feed, but breed and feed is the right way to indite it. There is no case to be tried in which one is plaintiff and the other is defendant. There is no rivalry as to which is the better, and the more important. They are partners, and the firm name may be written indifferently: Breed and Feed, or Feed and Breed."

#### PRIZE ESSAY.

##### The Most Successful System of Feeding and Caring for Cows in Autumn and Winter.

Although autumn and winter dairying may properly be regarded as a profitable industry, it is one in which success can be obtained only by close and personal application, even before the cows are tied in the stable. Careful and wise arrangement of stable and herd must be made in the first place; the stable must be constructed in a way that will enable the feeder to feed, clean out, and bed with as little labor and in as short a time as possible. It must be comfortably warm and dry. It matters little, in my opinion, whether the floor is made of plank, blocks, or brick; but it matters a good deal how it is made, for if the product is to be clean and pure, the cow must be kept clean and healthy herself, and unless the floor is properly made it is hard to do. For ordinary sized cows it should be five feet six inches in length from the edge of the manger to the edge of the gutter behind the cows; if shorter the cows will have to stand in a cramped position; if longer, some of the droppings that should fall in the gutter will fall on the floor, and if not removed before the cow lies down, will, in all probability, not only soil the cow but also the product. The floor should also be divided so that each cow will have three and a-half feet in width. The manger should be made of two-inch plank, about eighteen inches in width and six inches in depth, and divided into separate parts so that each cow will get her just share, and be allowed to eat it undisturbed by her neighbors. There should also be a sufficient supply of water to moisten feed with inside the stable; if it cannot be obtained in any other way, a cistern should be built.

Now, as regards the herd. If we are going to commence, say on the first of October, the cows should all be fresh and in good condition to begin with, and, of course, every cow should be perfectly healthy. The man who has arrangements so made, and an abundant supply of food provided, may fairly be said to possess all the necessary plant for a successful and profitable business. Now, as regards feeding, it would be impossible to give a rule that would apply to different localities or different times, and say, This is the most profitable food on which cows can be fed, as the different kinds of feed vary so much in value that what would apply to one locality or time would not to another. I consider, however, that it always pays to feed a certain amount of roots—either mangels, sugar beets or turnips. I know that a great many think that the latter cannot be fed without affecting the taste of the milk, but my experience has proved to me that if cows get a good supply of other food, and the roots are fed immediately after milking, one peck of cut turnips, unless newly harvested, will not injure the quality of the milk, but decidedly improve it. I sold milk in the town of Galt for a number of years, and my customers were always best pleased with the milk when a liberal amount of roots were fed. My method of feeding is as follows:—As soon as the milking is finished, say at half-past six in the morning, feed one peck of cut roots for one hour. After they are finished place as much chaff or good cut straw as the cows will eat in a large box, moisten with water and mix into it with a fork one gallon of middlings and half a gallon of bran to each cow, dividing

the whole evenly between the cows; the advantage of this moistening and mixing being to make palatable and thus consume a large amount of rough feed that would realize very little money in any other way. After this is consumed they are turned out to water at the well. I find when fed roots and moistened feed, that once a day is quite sufficient. After drinking, if the day is warm and fine, they are allowed to remain in the barnyard for some time, during which the stable is thoroughly cleaned out and bedded, and also a small amount of hay placed in each manger, which is sufficient to induce the cows to return to the stable and be tied up without any harsh treatment; but in cold winter weather they are watered and returned to the stable as quickly as possible. It is simply ruinous in cold weather to give cows as much cold water as they will drink, and then allow them to remain in the cold. Afternoon feeding is as follows:—Just before milking, say half-past four, the mixed ration is again fed; after milking, another peck of out roots. At seven o'clock, feed as much hay as they will eat, which concludes operations for the day. At present prices the above ration will cost as follows:—

	Cts.
Half bushel of turnips, at 8c per bushel on farm	4
One peck of middlings, at \$14 per ton	7
One gallon of bran, at \$10 per ton	1½
Ten lbs. of clover hay, at \$8 per ton on farm	4
Cut straw, probably	2

Making a total for each cow per day of . . . . . 18½  
Which, at present rates, is probably as economical a day's ration as can be provided. But, no matter what kind of feed is used, or how prepared, the feeding must be abundant. If the farm supply is likely to give out, far better buy a little feed than attempt to stretch it by reducing the rations. All profit in feeding for milk comes from the excess of food consumed over what is necessary to keep the animal in a healthy condition. Should the cows get tired of one kind of meal, another must be substituted.

Now, as regards milking. As near six o'clock in the morning and five in the evening as possible I regard as the proper hours. It should be done as steadily, with as little fuss and annoyance, as possible: no harshness can be allowed. The milk, while being drawn, must be carefully watched, and if any cow is detected giving what appears to be impure milk it must be kept separate from the rest, and if she continues giving milk that is faulty in any way she must be sold. All milking must be done with hands that are thoroughly clean and healthy, and the milk removed from the stable as soon as drawn. With kind treatment nearly all cows can be milked without any force being used; still, there are exceptional cases where force must be used. I find the best way to milk such cows is to buckle a strong strap around the cow just behind her front legs, and with another short strap raise and strap one front foot to this, compelling her to stand on three legs. Do it with as little fuss and excitement as possible, and allow her to stand long enough to feel that she cannot kick without falling before you begin to milk. I find that after this is done a few times she will stand perfectly quiet while the milking is being done.

Of course a great aim of the dairyman is to prevent disease; still, it is important to know what should be done when disease does attack the cow. I will give a few rules regarding some of the most common. In regard to milk fever, if a competent veterinary is within reach, have him summoned as soon as the disease is discovered. Milk fever runs its course rapidly, and if not checked soon gets beyond control; but before the "vet" arrives twenty five drops of tincture of aconite should be given, and shortly after, one pound of salts. Over the loins and along the back should be rubbed with mustard, and the cow covered with blankets. In cases of flowing

or bloating, the best remedy I have tried is to give about one-third of a bottleful of Electric Oil mixed with warm water. If one dose is not sufficient repeat in half an hour. It is seldom the second dose is needed. For lice, damp a cloth with coal oil and rub the affected parts. Be careful not to have too much oil on the cloth, or you may blister the skin. To conclude, the dairy business is one of many details, attention to each of which will largely contribute to the success of the whole.

#### Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

(Continued from page 307.)  
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

**Color.**—There have been animals of different colors in Holland—black and white cattle, either color predominating; fallow and white; black cows with a white blaze in the face; black ones with a white head; speckled black ones, and red and white ones. In America the favorite color is black and white—some preferring more white, others more black.

**Size.**—There are three sizes mentioned in Holland, when speaking of their cattle: very large, medium and large. Cows run from 1,200 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; bulls from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. Being highly developed in the hind quarters, they give most beef where it is best and most expensive, and it is of excellent quality. They are strong, robust and healthy, and eat what is given them, and, as a rule, do well on all kinds of food.

**Form.**—There are four so-called forms: (1) Milk; (2) Milk and beef; (3) Beef and milk; (4) Beef.

(1) Milk Form.—This means that the cow is wedge-shaped, large behind, broad and deep, light in front shoulders, narrow at top and wedging downwards, so that the cow is wedge-shaped horizontally, as well as in breadth; neck thin and gracefully set; legs fine; head long, broad between the eyes, not fleshy, neatly cut, large full eyes; well-arching ribs, broad apart; mammary veins large, double extension; udder capacious, flexible; hide soft and mellow; secretions oily; horns bent down and forward, quite short.

(2) Milk and Beef Form.—The cow, in this form, is not strongly wedge-shaped; her shoulders are moderately thick, deeper and broader than in the milk form, round and squarely built; but, in all these points, a tendency to have the milk form stronger than the beef points.

(3) Beef and Milk.—This is similar to the milk and beef form, but the beef form predominates and is more strongly developed.

(4) Beef Form.—In this form the wedge shape is not noticeable, but the animal is heavy in front, so that the four quarters are nearly even in size.

The first form has some of the most noted cows of America in it, but that form is not nearly so common as the second one. Many of the first-class breeders are endeavoring to retain their cows in the milk form, but exhibitions, and a desire to make stock too fleshy, are leading many breeders to get and breed for the second. Many of the smaller herds are fitting their cattle for the second, and breed for it. These animals are the best general purpose cows; and in this class some excellent cows are found, and records are made in this class, sometimes equaling those in the first.

The third class meets with very little encouragement among breeders or farmers, and the tendency is to check the breeding in that

direction; whilst the fourth class is scarcely known, except by a few who take no interest in dairy stock.

**Prepotency.**—When an animal has certain qualities strongly developed, and has ancestors with these same qualities, it is only natural to think that they will be strongly impressed upon his offspring. The Holsteins possess the dairy qualities in a marked degree, and have been purely bred for centuries; hence it is proper to suppose that these qualities will be impressed on their progeny. This is borne out by fact: grade Holsteins inherit the dairy form and power of producing milk and butter. This is seen throughout many parts of America. One example is, that at the Minnesota show, last year, grade Holsteins took all the prizes offered to grades for the butter tests. They possess, in a marked degree, the milk-producing qualities of the pure-bred. It may be noticed, in a similar manner, among pure-bred animals: Mercedes, excelled as a butter cow, giving 24 lbs. 6 ozs. in seven days; 99 lbs. 6½ ozs. in thirty days. Her daughter, Mercedes 2nd, inherited her qualities, and gave 26 lbs. 13 ozs. of butter in seven days. She is a full sister to Mercedes' Prince, who has a daughter who gave 25 lbs. 15½ ozs. of butter in seven days. Thus, daughters and grand-daughters inherit her qualities. This is also noticeable among the Netherland cows, and in many other strains. (The word strains shows that there is power in animals to impress their qualities on their offspring.)

**Production.**—According to the best authorities on the subject, these cattle give from 5,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk in a year; in Holland, the average being between 6,000 and 7,000 lbs. In America they have, in many places, exceeded the records of their native country. Records of from 50 to 100 lbs. of milk are quite common, and from 8,000 to 20,000 lbs. in a year are becoming quite plentiful; whilst a few have exceeded these large records, and have gone from 20,000 lbs. to 30,315 lbs. in a year.

They give from 10 to 20 lbs. in a week, and many have given over 20 lbs.; for example: Lady Baker gave 34 lbs. 6 ozs. in seven days, and the owner gives sworn proof of the correctness of the test; DeKol 2nd gave 33 lbs. 6 ozs. in seven days; Gerben 4th, 32 lbs.; Clothilde, 28 lbs. 2½ ozs.; Mercedes 2nd, 26 lbs., 13 ozs.; Aaggie 2nd, 26 lbs. 7 ozs.; Impkjies, as a three-year-old, 25 lbs. 15½ ozs.; Concordia, 24 lbs.; Princess of Wayne, 23 lbs. 6½ ozs. and scores of others might be given. Twelve cows of one herd averaged 23 lbs. ¼ oz. of butter in seven days, and eighteen of another averaged 21 lbs. 8½ ozs. of butter in seven days.

The following show the thirty-day records: Princess of Wayne, 91 lbs. ¼ oz.; Carlotta, 91 lbs. 2½ ozs.; Aaggie Beauty 2nd, 94 lbs. 15½ ozs.; Netherland Dorinda, 96 lbs. 2½ ozs.; Mercedes, 99 lbs. 6½ ozs.; Arges, 100 lbs. 6 ozs., and Aaggie 2nd, 105 lbs. 10½ ozs.

The quality of milk from these cows is very good. It required 12.58 lbs. of DeKol's milk to make a pound of butter, 18 lbs. of Lady Baker's, 14.1½ of Impkjies Mercedes, 16.1½ of Netherland Dorinda's, 18.11 of Benola Fletcher's, and 18.28 of Carlotta's.

The percentage of casein is also very large, and good results have been shown of their qualities as producers of cheese-forming material. To sum up their dairy qualities, it is safe to say that, as milk producers, they have no equals. From the public tests in the United States, open to all breeds, they have taken a large percentage of first prizes for the greatest amount of butter for the one, three and thirty-day tests, so that they stand ahead as butter cows, and managers of cheese factories and creameries speak very highly of them, so that, as a general dairy cow, they hold a foremost place.

### Constitution and By-Laws of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association.

#### PREAMBLE.

The object of the association shall be to encourage the interest and improvement in the breeding and management of hogs, by the dissemination of reliable and practical information on the subject; to co-operate with the officers of the various fair boards in making large and attractive shows of hogs; to present to the fair boards the names of such men as are competent to act as judges of the various breeds of hogs, and in every other way to forward the interests of the hog breeders, and to endeavor to instruct and interest the farmers of Canada in hog breeding.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be called the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association.

ARTICLE II.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Directors, one to represent each of the recognized breeds. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Secretary and Directors. Five members of said committee shall constitute a quorum to do business at any meeting, when all the officers have been previously notified by mail that said meeting would take place.

ARTICLE III.—This Association shall hold its meetings annually, previous to the first of April each year, on such dates as the Executive shall decide, suitable notice of which shall be given to all members, and the election of officers shall be held at the said annual meeting.

ARTICLE IV.—Any person may become a member of this Association by signing the Constitution and the payment of one dollar. The dues shall be one dollar per year. Assessments of not more than one dollar on each member, in any one year, may be made by the Executive Committee if the expenses should require the same. Each member shall be entitled to a copy of all papers or circulars issued by the Association.

ARTICLE V.—All amendments to this Constitution must be presented in writing, and at a regular meeting previous to the adoption of the same, and must be supported by a majority of the members present.

#### BY LAWS.

##### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, decide all questions of order, and make any suggestions that he may deem in the interest of the Association; and also to meet with the committees when required, and to fill all vacancies in the offices that may occur, and appoint all sub-committees, unless otherwise ordered by the Association.

Section 2.—It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to aid and assist the President. In the absence of the President the powers and duties of the President shall devolve on the Vice-President.

##### SECRETARY.

Section 3.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend the meetings of the Association; keep correct minutes of the same; conduct all of the correspondence, and receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and immediately pay them over to the Treasurer, and his book shall be open for inspection of the Association, either through its officers, or committees appointed for that purpose.

##### TREASURER.

Section 4.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys belonging to the Association, giving his receipt for the same, and pay all bills and accounts that have been approved by the Association, and signed by the President and Secretary.

Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall enter into a bond with security when required, which shall be approved by the Executive Committee.

##### DIRECTORS.

Section 5.—The Board of Directors shall make such suggestions as they may deem necessary for the benefit of the Association, and look after the

general interest of the same, and to attend to such duties as the Association may require.

##### SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Section 6.—Special meetings may be called by the President and Secretary, seven days notice being given to all members as to time and place of meeting.

##### DEBATE.

Section 7.—No member shall be allowed to speak more than once on any subject until all have had a chance to speak; and in no case shall more than ten minutes be allowed for any one speech, unless by permission of the meeting.

##### ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

Section 8.—Any additions or amendments to these by-laws must be presented in writing to the Secretary two months previous to the annual meeting. The Secretary shall at once notify all members by post. Such amendments shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present to pass.

##### QUORUM.

Section 9.—Not less than seven members shall constitute a quorum to do business for the Association.

##### MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Section 10.—Any member being charged with willful misrepresentation or dishonest or unfair dealing in connection with the swine interest, shall have a fair investigation before the Executive Committee, and if said charges be sustained he shall be expelled from the Association, and it shall be the duty of any member knowing of any violation of the rules of the Association to report the same immediately to the Executive Committee in writing.

##### AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Section 11.—The President shall appoint one auditor and the Association one, whose duty it shall be to audit and examine the accounts of the Association, and make a report at the annual meeting.

Section 12.—Members must have paid their annual fees before being entitled to vote.

It shall be the privilege of this Association to elect honorary members at any of its regular meetings, but such election must be endorsed by two-thirds of the members present.

##### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business shall be as follows:—

1. Reading minutes of previous meeting.
2. Address and report of officers.
3. Report of committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New Business.
6. Election of officers.
7. Addresses, discussions, &c.
8. Deciding upon the place of holding next annual meeting.
9. Adjournment.

In our last issue we promised to publish the above constitution at an early date; we do so now, and hope it will encourage breeders in the various Provinces to assist this good work along. Branch societies should be formed in each Province; by this means the swine industry will be greatly benefited, farmers and breeders will be brought more closely together. The systems of feeding and breeding, practised by successful exhibitors, should by this means become more generally known, and large pigs at an early age will more frequently be found in the farmer's yards. Keeping pigs a year, feeding them poorly for eight months, and stuffing them for four, is not a profitable way to produce pork. The hope of the Canadian farmer is to lessen the cost of production in every branch of the farm. Breed suitable animals and feed them properly.

The following poem deals aptly with one of these necessities to success:—

##### GOOD-BYE TO THE MONGREL SOW.

Good-bye old sow, you'll have to go  
To Davies, Rowland, or Fearman, you know,  
You have your points, and fine ones too,  
But we can't stop to score them through.

You're lank and flabby, to be sure;  
You've run to legs, they've run you poor;  
You're fit for neither breed nor fat;  
I've done with you for all of that.

Your back is sharp, your nose the same,  
Too little meat for such a frame;  
Your stomach's large, but hams too small;  
You're "off" on symmetry to "beat" them all.

I've seen those "Berkshire" chaps, you bet:  
So now, old sow, you'll have to get,  
For every squeal of your lank form  
Proclaims of wasted "milk and corn."

Those Chester Whites, they live at ease,  
While I wear patches on my knees;  
I've learned their secret how to do—  
Keep "pure-bred" swine, not such as you.

Such mongrel swine no more I'll feed,  
Henceforth I'll have a better breed—  
Large white Yorkshires, Tamworths, too;  
Good-bye, old sow, I've done with you.

### The Dairy.

#### Single Cow Milk Test at London Provincial Exhibition.

Ayrshires—Class 18, Sec. 2-1, Ada-882—, property of W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2, Empress-599—, property of W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

Jerseys—Class 18, Sec. 3-1, Miss Satanella, property of Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; 2, Lulu Delle, property of Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.

Devons—Class 18, Sec. 5-1, Rose of Cobourg, property of S. Harper, Cobourg; 2, Rose, the property of W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills.

Sweepstakes Prize—Rose of Cobourg, Devon cow, owned by S. Harper, Cobourg.

#### Points in Butter Practice.

Cream from 200 pounds of milk of Jersey grades was churned at 62 degrees, in twenty-five minutes, at the recent Ballston Butter Conference. Your correspondent took charge of the operation, bringing the butter on the worker in nice granular condition. While thus engaged Colonel Curtis entertained the audience by informal remarks on the advantages of washing butter in the granular form and the use of brine in washing, for more perfect cleansing of butter from buttermilk. Mr. Greene explained that butter, as respects one of its chief characteristics, namely, flavor, is fixed before the cream enters the churn. If sour, bitter, "old flavored," or off-flavor, in any respect, it is not the fault of the churning or after-handling, but it may be in the food of the cow, neglect to ventilate the new milk and rid it of animal odors, or there is a neglect in the care of the cream, either before or after skimming. In any of these cases no skill of churning or handling the butter can restore its normal purity of aroma.

So when you expect the buttermaker to take creams of all flavors, good, bad and indifferent, and turn out only the best-flavored butter, you exact an impossibility. The way to secure best-quality butter is to pave the way by providing best facilities. This does not mean any particular style of creamer, or centrifuge, or churn, or butter-worker; it means a pure atmosphere, control of temperature adapted to the system employed, cold water and plenty of it, and the careful observance of such rules as everybody ought to understand. In my list of the best facilities I do not include ice, for the reason that there is less gilt-edge butter made with use of ice than without it, and yet, if you are lacking in the best means of securing the right temperature to air or water, take ice as the next best means. Good butter is often made without either skill or care by mere accident, but to give any assurance of success you must add to the best facilities both skill and carefulness. Skill and ingenuity may provide substitutes for best facilities and secure prime product, but facilities cannot stand in lieu of skill and care.—[H. C. Greene.

John Gould writes the Orange Judd Farmer that he has just completed a hundred-ton silo at the cost of \$48, besides four days work of his own. He lives twenty miles from Cleveland, Ohio, where lumber costs more than in Ontario.

**Wheat Bran as a Dairy Ration.**

Mr. W. J. Webster, of Maury Jersey Farm, Columbia, Tenn., owner of the celebrated Jersey cow, Toltec's Fancy (who made a pound of butter from less than five pounds of milk), has been startling some of the old-timers by asserting that bran, while adding to the quantity of milk, will not add to the quality. We must confess to a certain amount of scepticism ourselves on the point, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Webster has had a large experience in testing cows. But now Mr. Farle, of Trenton, N. J., speaking from an extended experience in testing cows for butter, confirms Mr. Webster's views, and recommends an equal quantity of ground oats and cornmeal, with a feed of two quarts of bran and one quart of oil-meal daily. Other experts advise feeding equal quantities by measure of bran, cornmeal, and ground oats, with one quart of cottonseed-meal or oil-meal additional daily. From experience, we prefer the cotton-seed meal; in fact, at present prices, it is the cheapest food in the market for cows, as far as it can be fed with safety; of course it is too highly concentrated to be fed exclusively, but in conjunction with bran, ground oats, and corn, is very satisfactory.

**An Ideal Dairy Cow.**

BY PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, GUELPH.

A cow for the dairy is valuable in proportion to her power to yield milk at a profit, to drop valuable calves, and to produce beef of excellent quality at a cost less than its selling price. The size of her body is of secondary consequence, but its quality is of prime importance. Her organs are to be considered, mainly, as the parts of a living machine, acting for the accomplishment of the end, for which she is kept by her owner. The kind of constitution which she has, will be indicated by certain external evidences, which are commonly called "points." A strong, healthy constitution, which is indispensable for the production of wholesome milk at a profit, can be possessed by only those cows which have large breathing capacity, vigorous circulation of blood, and active digestion of the feed which has been consumed. The temperament which causes a cow to direct the energy derived from her feed to the production of milk, rather than to the formation of beef, is called the *milking or nervous temperament*. The presence of these two desirable qualities, viz., a strong, healthy constitution, and a milking or nervous temperament, will be shown by the following points, which are placed in the order of their merit as indications of large milk-making capacity:—

1. The cow should have a large udder, which gland is adapted to the yielding of quantities of rich milk in proportion, as it is long, broad and deep in size, and of a fine elastic quality. The skin and hair which cover it should be fine and very pliable.
2. The skin of the cow should be mellow, and easily movable on the ribs and rumps; its covering of hair should be soft and silky.
3. The barrel of the dairy cow is required to be large and roomy; the ribs should be broad and wide apart.
4. The cow should be broad across the loins; her rumps should be broad and long; they should also be wide across the head of the tail; the hips of the cow should be thin, and not closely joined behind for a few inches above the udder. That formation is called an open twist.
5. A comparatively long face, with large prominent eyes and a good forehead, are good points; the muzzle should be broad, and the neck should be tapering and fine.

**The Dairy Building at the Provincial Exhibition.**

Upon entering the main door of the dairy building, our attention is first attracted to a magnificent grain exhibit from the Ontario Agricultural College, under the superintendance of Mr. C. A. Zavitz, a college graduate, and assistant superintendent of the experimental department.

This exhibit reaches from the floor to the roof, and extends forty-five feet in length. Not only is this one of the most interesting and instructive features of the Provincial Exhibition for farmers, but the neatness and beauty throughout is admired by all. Along the lower part are six rows of glass grain bottles, running the whole length of the exhibit, and presenting to view some three hundred different varieties of cereals from various parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America.

From these we turn our attention to the handsome display of grain in the head, as represented upon the wall above the rows of glass jars, containing some 225 varieties of spring wheats, oats and barleys, all grown during 1889, at the college farm; while at either end may be seen some of the best of the seventy varieties of corn grown in the dairy department. Taking this exhibit, as a whole, it is the finest we have ever seen in Canada, and certainly reflects creditably upon those in authority at the college.

On our left is the Manitoba exhibit, which occupies a central place in the building, and is handsomely arranged. It contains a large collection of grains, grasses, vegetables and dairy products of various kinds, and which bear conclusive evidence as to the productiveness and fine quality of its various agricultural products.

The next is the cheese exhibit, which reminds us that the cheese industry of our province is second to none of our products, both for quantity and quality; and, indeed, such is the nature of this feature of the exhibit, that hundreds exclaim, "Where did all these cheese come from?" and certainly they are worthy of praise, as they contain the make of our most noted cheese experts from all parts of the province, and the parties whose duty it was to judge this class had a difficult task to perform.

Opposite to this we see the butter, which, though not as extensive as the cheese exhibit, contains numerous lots from some of the leading creameries and dairies of Ontario, and from Manitoba. Many of the packages are particularly neat and attractive, especially those from our creameries. And certainly the Ontario Creameries' Association deserves credit, as well as the manufacturers, for bringing the standard of our butter industry to a higher plane, and it is to be hoped the government will continue to foster this Association till we shall have as good a reputation abroad for our butter as our cheese has attained. Foremost among the exhibitors for creamery goods are: Isaac Wenger, Ayton; James Struther, Owen Sound; S. V. Dipsey, Durham, and Arch. Mark, Wanstead.

Pushing on, we come to a patent milk aerator and cooler, exhibited by Mr. Caswell, of Ingersoll, which is worthy of notice; also an exhibit of butter cylinders, by S. J. White & Co., of Belleville, which are destined to become famous for marketing prime butter, as they are made from an odorless wood, paraffine lined, and of various sizes, holding from two to ten pounds of butter, and are manufactured in such a way that the butter

is kept perfectly air-tight till required for home use, when the cylinder can be slipped off and leave the roll of butter complete without a break; also, he exhibits a patent butter box for holding pound prints, which, from the peculiar nature of its construction, keeps the butter as cool as any refrigerator, and can be shipped to any reasonable distance in this condition. Both of these inventions are the outcome of the Ontario Creameries' Association.

We continue our way round to the other side of the building, which is handsomely decorated with honey and maple syrup, put up with such neatness as to make one's appetite crave to sample it; and, last of all, we come to the dairy machinery—tools, churns, etc., many of which are worthy of extended remarks, but space forbids.

**Objections to the Butter Machine.**

In the August number of the ADVOCATE we gave the first account of the wonderful Swedish butter extractor, which seems to have aroused great interest in those of our readers who are engaged in butter-making. Very many inquiries have been made of us as to its merits, and many objections made as to its usefulness. We wish to be plainly understood in this matter: we don't know, and don't intend to think we know, all about this machine until it is in actual operation and the product is satisfactory. When it makes as good butter as the best systems at present employed, and makes as much of it as can be obtained by setting, skimming and ripening cream, then, and then only, are we prepared to pronounce it a success. On the other hand, we are prepared to meet very many, we might say all, the objections that have been urged against it in theory. Patent-creamer men say sweet cream will not keep as well as that made from ripened cream, hence the extractor is a failure. Well, why will it not? Ripening or acidifying enables the churn to gather the particles of butter fat together free from other matters, and thus a purer article of butter is produced, which will certainly keep better than sweet cream handled in the same way. The same process of acidifying cuts the viscous sack or cell surrounding the globules of fat, thus allowing them to come in contact with each other, which they could not do before. We see no reason to condemn the extractor on these grounds. If, as is claimed for it, the machine eliminates the fat from all other substances, and gives us that alone, we see no reason why it would not keep as long and yield as much as by any other process. The question has been asked, "If ripening cream gives the butter a better flavor than by churning it sweet, why will a bad flavor be acquired so readily by a small amount of over ripening?" This is, however, perfectly plain. The good flavor acquired by ripening is not in reality anything added to the pure butter fat, but the condition of the cream is such that more of the foreign matter is eliminated, and the product is pure butter fat, thus giving the flavor of the butter, and not of other matter, caseine, fibrine, &c., and if the extractor accomplishes this, we repeat, *if it does*, as well as the more tedious process of ripening, its advent should be hailed with delight. But deep seated prejudice is hard to overcome, and as an old gentleman remarked on the new version of the Bible, "The old one is good enough, it can't be improved on;" so we find very many people who think their methods good enough, and will make all kinds of objections (except valid ones) to the introduction of better ones.

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**Rich Milk.**

Last spring Mr. W. J. Webster, of Columbia, Tenn., tested his Jersey cow Toltec's Fancy 27172, when, as he claimed, she made a pound of butter from less than seven pounds of milk. This statement was questioned in many instances which led Mr. Webster to state to the world that he would test Toltec's Fancy again this season, and allow any and all persons interested to watch the test. Mr. Webster placed the test in the hands of Isaac M. Ross, whose reliability is unquestionable, and after carefully guarding the product with lock, key and seal, he makes oath before J. J. Elam, Notary Public for Maury County, Tenn., that the cow made a pound of butter from less than five pounds of milk, and yielding two pounds eight and a-half ounces per day.

**Milking-Stool Reflections.**

A school-day conundrum used to run this way, "Why does a dog wag his tail?" After the new boy and girl had screwed up and down the skin of the brow—(how much does that act help the mind in arriving at a conclusion?)—it would be given up. Then came the moment when the experienced pupil could glory in displaying his towering superiority of knowledge. "Give it up?" "Eh?" "Why, just because the tail cannot wag the dog." It is always easy to arrogate the unreal superiority of a learned-off readiness in the furnishing of an answer of words to every problem. The habit does not belong exclusively to little folks, but is the common and prized possession of little minds. These reflections had their primary conscious impulse from a mental enquiry, suggested by a switch from the cow's tail that nearly knocked my old hat off, "Why does a cow switch her tail?" If she does so to an annoying degree at this season of the year, an examination should be made as to the cleanliness and general condition of her skin. The curry comb and brush should be brought into daily use throughout the winter. "So, bossie! So!"

What for do I keep cows anyway? Certainly not for the fun of it. I am not enough of a calf to find it at all funny to milk cows night and morning; I get no specially relished kind of enjoyment from feeding them; and the cleaning of the stables is not an amusement for which I feel eager. No, indeed, not for the fun of it! It does not inhere in me to be so fond of seeing indolent-looking cows lazily lying about in the fields or stables that I gratify any aesthetic tastes by their proximity or possession. A well-bred cow—that is, a well-behaved cow (good breeding always manifests itself in proper behaviour)—is pleasing to the eye and especially pleasing to the man who has an eye to profit. I keep my cows for profit. Some of them have not been paying me—they have been living on me. "So, bossie! So!" But now the conclusion of the matter is this:—I will no longer keep any kind of a cow that does not serve me by making a profit for me; I have quit living for the sake of keeping cows; my cows will have to quit living for themselves only; and only those that live for me will live on me. "So, bossie! So!"

I must now feed my pigs, and if anybody wants to send me a subject or two for "reflections" they may address me at the ADVOCATE Office, London, and I will write nothing that will reflect on their courtesy or my own modesty. Yours reflectively, I. A. H. SHORT.

The N. E. Farmer mentions that of 400 analyses of milk 85 per cent. were below the legal standard.

**Farming Affairs in Great Britain.**

(From our English Agricultural Correspondent.)  
London, Eng., Oct. 8th, 1889.

THE DAIRY SHOW.

The fourteenth annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, held in the Agricultural Hall, London, closed this evening. In some respects it has been an improvement on recent shows, but Londoners are tired of it, and do not attend in sufficient numbers to make it pay. It should be, and probably will be, made a migratory show, visiting some great centre of the dairy districts every year. The principal entries, compared with those of last year's show, were as follows:—Cattle 373, against 276; pigs 69, against 35; goats 41, against 72; cheese 199, against 178; butter 248, against 300; cream, eggs, bacon and hams 98, against 109; poultry and pigeons 3241, against 3354. The cattle were chiefly made up of Jerseys and Guernseys, Shorthorns being unusually few, while Red Polled cattle and Ayrshires were very poorly represented in point of numbers. The prize list would occupy too much space in this column, and it will suffice to give the list of winners of champion prizes for the several breeds:—Best Shorthorn, Mr. J. D. Willis, Bapton Manor; Jerseys, Lord Rothschild, Wilts; Guernseys, Mr. G. Long, Ogbourne, Wilts; any other breed, Mr. J. Holm, Japston, Renfrewshire. The valuable little Kerry and Dexter Kerry cattle were better represented than at any previous dairy show; some of them, sold yesterday by auction, realized 18 to 20 guineas, and one sold at 25 guineas, and another at 33 guineas. The champion Ayrshire cow was sold at 40 guineas, and, as she is a perfect beauty and only a little over six years of age, she is well worth the money.

In the milking trials, 14 Shorthorns, 29 Jerseys, 10 Guernseys, and six of other breeds were entered, and the results were made known yesterday, after the milk had been analyzed by the association's chemist, N. Loyd. In the Shorthorn Cow Class, Mr. John Evans, of Burton, Lincoln, is first, with Molly, a cow not noticed by the ordinary class judges. She is over seven years of age, and has calved 54 days. The mean weight of milk per day which she gave in a trial of two days was 59 lbs., but the milk was not rich in butter fat, the percentage of which was only 2.47 in the morning's milk, and 3.7 in the evening's milk. Comparing this cow with a first prize Jersey, which also won in the Jersey Butter Test, she stands far ahead in quantity of milk, but still more below in proportion of butter fat. The Jersey, belonging to Mr. Brutton, of Yeovil, gave 36 lbs. of milk per day, containing the extraordinary percentages of 7.91 of butter fat in the morning, and 8.55 in the evening milking. She obtained 117.2 points, as compared with 110.3 awarded to the Shorthorn winner. Mr. Spencer, of Highgate, is second in the Shorthorn Cow Class with a cow which took the reserve ticket in the ordinary class judging. For Shorthorn Heifers, Mr. Church, of Willington, Beds, is first with a heifer not noticed by the class judges; and Mr. Evrington is second with a heifer which was placed second in her class. The first prize Jersey cow has already been named. The second, belonging to Mr. Champion, of Hassocks, Sussex, was also second in the Jersey Butter Test, and was highly commended in her class. Lord Rothschild is first in the Jersey Heifer Class; and Mr. Carter, of Puckpool House, near Ryde, is second, neither heifer having been noticed in the class judging. For Guernsey cows and heifers, in one class together, the Express Dairy Company and Sir F. A. Montefiore are equal firsts. The cow shown by the Express Dairy

Company gave 40 lbs. of milk per day, and the other cow, bracketed with her, 30 1/2 lbs.; but the milk of the latter was much richer in fat, the percentage of which was 6.65 in the morning's, and 6.44 in the evening's milk. The company also gained the second prize. Messrs. Rumball & Sons, with a Red Polled cow and a Holstein, and Mrs. Harrower, of Heswall, Cheshire, with an Ayrshire, take the equal awards in the mixed class. These results are given at more length, because they contain interesting figures, and also because they show how difficult it is to test a cow's value by the eye. By far the most remarkable result brought out at the show is that of the Jersey butter test. The winner of the first prize, Baron's Progress, a cow over six years old, belonging to Mr. Brutton, of Yeovil, gave the extraordinary quantity of 3 lbs. 5 oz. in 24 hours, or at the rate of 23 lbs. 5 oz. per week. This is the highest record ever published for a Jersey or any other cow in this country, and it was attained after the cow had been 113 days in milk. The quantity of milk given in the day, in two milkings, was not large. It was 37 lbs. 6 oz., so that the quantity of milk to the pound of butter was only 11.3. The cup in the Guernsey Butter Test fell to Sir F. A. Montefiore, for a cow whose day's milk yielded 1 lb. 13 oz. of butter. There were more interesting butter making contests, excellent shows of pigs, poultry, cheese and butter, but a poor one of goats. The display of dairy implements and utensils was an excellent one.

**Extracts from the Annual Report of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.**

Professor Roberts, Director of Cornell University, Ithica, N.Y.:—I have experimented a little in regard to finding out something of the effect of disturbing milk cows. I find they vary very much. They are susceptible to external causes. For instance, we have taken one of our best cows, and invented various devices for frightening her, by chasing her with men, men with blankets over their heads, and even with a man on horseback, and then tested the milk for quality and quantity. This was done about nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon, of course the cow had been milked in the morning. On investigation of the case, we found a very marked falling off in the milk.

Prof. J. W. Robertson, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.:—The sphere of each farmer is—well, I suppose to make money, if he can. The sphere of the farmers, as a class, is to produce food for the race, and the farmers cannot produce as much food from their land without the aid of dairy cattle. The plant is merely a contrivance of nature, wherein and whereby the energy of the sun is stored up for men hereafter. Men are so constituted that they cannot use all the energy, which the sun has stored in the plants grown for food, by direct consumption. They can use the grain, and the cow can eat the balance—the chaff and the stalk—and thus we make our land more productive of good food. So long as any tribe of people grow plants, roots and fruits only, they are just on the confines of barbarism; and as they emerge from that state, they employ other methods of producing food upon the farm. The cow is an animal contrivance in nature, whereby the, to man, unsuitable, unpalatable, and indigestible parts of the plants the farmer grows, can be translated into food. So, to sum up, dairying in the past has given value to an invaluable food supply, and thus made it possible to support a larger population per acre. Therefore, if you make it possible to support a larger population, you make it possible to employ a larger number of persons, which

does good to every class of society. Dairying has restored the fertility of many farms, which is an item in our national prosperity that no man can afford to overlook. It has increased the earning power of the farmers, and has put a marketable value into their fields, worth at least \$50,000,000, in our province capitalized within twenty years.

Mr. Leitch, Strathroy, Ont.:—I am afraid if you make those boys produce double the quantity of dairy products to-day that you will not get a market for it. There is a possibility of the market being glutted, it was pretty near that stage last summer.

Mr. Chadwick, Ingersoll:—There is not the slightest danger of a surplus of good cheese. There is only danger in producing that article which will not meet the requirements of the market. Go on and produce every pound of cheese that you possibly can, but let it be of first-class quality. You will find a price for it better than anything you can devote your energies to.

### Veterinary.

#### Goitre in Lambs.

BY C. N. SWEETAPPLE, V. S., LONDON.

The representative of the ADVOCATE, on his return from his recent trip to the North-western Provinces, has reported extensive losses among lambs from "goitre" in some districts that he had visited. In fact, in some places the whole or almost the whole crop of this season's lambs had died of this disease at the time of birth or very shortly afterwards.

"Goitre" consists of an enlargement of the thyroid glands, which are small, soft, spongy bodies, situated on each side of the upper portion of the windpipe. The functions of the glands are not clearly understood. Lambs may be occasionally born in any flock with these glands enlarged to the size of an almond or a walnut, and having the feeling of a hard, separate body lying beneath the skin. Lambs thus affected are often small and weak, with the muscles imperfectly developed, and the bones unnaturally small. These weak lambs usually die soon after birth, or only linger a few days.

Enlargements of these glands may also not unfrequently be observed at birth in lambs, as in other of the domestic animals, that are in a perfectly thriving and healthy condition. These enlargements frequently disappear spontaneously in the course of a few days or weeks, or they may increase in size, and the little animal gradually grows weak, and eventually dies.

"Goitre" in sheep is generally confined to young animals. Except in rare instances, the adult sheep is not often affected with it. And it is probable that in the few cases found in animals older than lambs, the disease had its inception at the time of birth.

Instances of the disease having occurred in all degrees of severity, from the almost harmless cases mentioned, or a few in a flock dying of the disease, up to the whole season's produce being destroyed by it, have been frequently recorded. And in some of the severe cases, the enlargement of the neck of the lamb may not unfrequently be so great as to extend from the jaw to the breast-bone.

Perhaps there is no disease to which sheep are liable more to be dreaded than this; none more erratic in its attacks; and none in which such a vast amount of speculative theory has been indulged in as to the causes that induce it. It is

the opinion of some that the stock from certain rams are more liable to have "goitre" than that from others; and it has been very common to name high feeding and want of exercise for the ewes during pregnancy as probable causes; also the ewes drinking impure water, or water contaminated with some mineral substances are believed to be prolific causes of the disease. In the human family, and also in animals, water in limestone districts has been claimed to produce it. But it may be doubted if there is any very close analogy between goitre in lambs and goitre in the human race; the latter being a disease of the adult—although some medical authorities claim it to be a disease that affects young females more than others—but it certainly is not a disease of infants. Whereas goitre in lambs prevails, as before mentioned, at the time of birth, it may also be doubted if the very great enlargements of the neck that are sometimes mentioned as occurring in lambs, are in all cases simply enlargements of the thyroid glands themselves: they may probably be produced by collections of fluid or other matters in the tissues of the neck and parts adjacent to the glands.

The extensive losses of lambs from this disease in parts of the North-western provinces are reported to have occurred almost exclusively in what are called the *alkali lands*, therefore it appears probable that the disease was there produced by the ewes drinking water impregnated with some mineral substances. In cases of this nature, that appear to be of an enzootic character, that is, peculiar to a particular locality, every effort should be made, and no pains should be spared, in eliciting the true cause of the trouble. There can be little doubt that there has been some one common cause—in the water, diet or general management of the ewes—that a careful investigation would reveal. It is probable that the disease would be more apt to prevail in low, damp, malarious situations, as it is a self-evident fact that dry airy quarters with plenty of exercise are best and most healthful for sheep, and tend to give them that constitutional vigor that best resists the attack of this or any other disease. A sufficient amount of exercise during pregnancy is of special importance. Sheep, like other animals, spontaneously diminish their amount of exercise as they advance in pregnancy; therefore there can be little doubt that they require less of it than at other times to keep them in a healthy condition. But close confinement during the winter months, after the summer's run; the sudden change in the habits of an active, roving animal, from the commencement to the close of gestation, also accompanied by a complete change of diet, cannot be conducive to that state of health and vigor in which all (breeding animals especially) should be kept. In investigating the cause of the trouble, all these circumstances should be kept in view.

Dear Sir,—I want to tell you how much I like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. As the copy comes in, it is like an old, trusty friend, coming with good news. Your heading, "Persevere and Succeed," has helped me through many a trying time; and no one knows this better than I do, for it seems like a few months since I was at service. Tell your son (I forget his name—he took dinner with us in the old log house) that he would not know the place now, with all its new buildings, and Clydesdale horses. I hope and pray you may be long spared to conduct and edit such a fearless and noble paper as the ADVOCATE is. Each copy is worth more than a dollar to me. I believe, between my late father and myself, we have taken your paper since its beginning, and I must say that a great deal of my success in life has been due to its valuable teachings. Wishing you as much success, and more, in your western edition as you have had in your eastern one.—JAMES H. ESDON, Bainsville, Ont.

### The Farm.

#### Manures—Care in Winter, Etc.

It is doubtful if Canadian farmers suffer as much loss through any channel as from the manure pile. An able writer, whose name we cannot at this moment call to mind, has said:—"English economy in manure would, if practiced, make American farmers rich." While there is little doubt that elaborate manure sheds are good investments for those who make large quantities of manure, it is not easy to invest what we have not got, but there are very few farms where a great saving may not be effected with little or no expense. Before the freezing weather sets in start the manure pile with horse manure, making a compact heap which will shortly begin to ferment or heat. Upon this wheel the horse and cattle manure, mixing as much as convenient, taking care to keep the sides perpendicular as possible. Should the heap become too high for convenience dig out a few barrow loads of fermented manure from the centre and use to start a second heap, building it close beside or at the end of the first. Care should be taken in every instance to have the heap as high as possible in proportion to the width and length, thus presenting the least possible surface to rain and snow storms. The question may be asked why ferment manure? We cook our food that it may be more easily digested and assimilated by the organs of the stomach; we ferment our manure that it may be more soluble and more easily made use of by the roots of the plants. We know of one instance where manure was treated in this manner, and three waggon loads applied to one-fourth of an acre of potatoes, which yielded seven dollars and fifty cents worth more than the same area beside it without manure, the treatment otherwise being the same. Some recommend hauling all manures direct from the stables in winter and applying to the land. This course is preferable to leaving it all summer spread about the yards to be leached by rains and evaporated by the sun, but not to treating as above recommended and applying to corn or potato ground in the spring. In fact, under no considerations should manure be left in the barnyard through summer exposed to sun and rain, and those who must keep it over must either have manure sheds or lose from 40 to 60 per cent. of its fertilizing value. No farmer should worry about artificial fertilizing until he has taken steps to secure the very best results possible from what he makes in his barnyard. It is only in exceptional instances that artificial fertilizers are profitable, and we have yet to learn of a single instance in which they have been continuously used when barnyard manure was available. Manure from animals fed on grain is much more valuable than that from those fed chiefly on straw. Many foods have a manurial value equal to fifty per cent. of their cost; this is the case with cottensed meal and bran. The manure from a ton of the former is worth as much as that from four tons of corn meal or from two tons of bran; manure from peas is twice as valuable as from corn, that from clover hay is worth half as much again as from ordinary hay. All these things should be taken into consideration by feeders in purchasing or selling feeding material; as for instance, if peas and corn are of equal feeding value, the peas are worth 18 cents more per hundred for their manurial than corn.

**Some Things Which Hinder Greater Success in Canadian Husbandry.**

BY MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, JR., WOODVILLE, ONT.  
(Continued from October Number.)

**INFERIOR STOCK**

is another hindrance to success, which is clearly perceptible to anyone who carefully looks into the matter. Stock always has had a place on our Canadian farms, but of late years its importance has greatly increased, so that the most fore-sighted and enterprising, by importing and breeding pure-bred animals to supply the ever-increasing demand, have not only profited themselves but also have added untold wealth to our farming community. Yet many are prejudiced against or indifferent to the use of pure-bred males to improve their flocks and herds, and for them to entertain the thought of investing in good females is out of question; hence native scrub stock is the only kind to be seen in many localities, and an unsurmountable hindrance it is, until by some method the owners are taught to count the cost and compare it with the proceeds. When we consider that, in Ontario alone, we lately had, according to bureau statistics, 569,645 horses, 2,018,173 cattle, and 1,610,949 sheep, we can realize what a vast field to progress the live stock interest is. Were the value of each horse increased \$5, cattle \$2.50, and sheep 50 cents, it would add to our pockets the large sum of \$8,699,132. With proper selection and good care I am confident several fold is within reach. Keeping stock not adapted to the end in view is not a very uncommon mistake. The main object in well-managed stock-rearing is to have and grow that which, with given conditions and circumstances, will net the most. If beef is the object, the Jerseys will not answer the purpose, nor will any of the beefing breeds suit the milkman. The light-bodied horse, while good in itself, is a failure when used in tilling a heavy clay farm, and just as useless is the heavy Clyde to him who has to drive at a rapid pace. But are not similar incongruities to be seen on many farms? We see scrub animals stalled to fatten, which are as unsuitable as Jerseys to manufacture flesh and fat. We see cows kept by farmers, whose wives and daughters make butter for home and market at an actual cost of 20 cents per pound, all things considered, which when sold will bring but 15 cents, the chief cause being that the cows are not butter-producers. Light teams are seen taxed beyond their strength, the consequence is the work is ill done, and the animals are in danger of being disabled. On the roads we meet persons urging horses to their hurt as they are unsuited for a speedy gait.

**Pure-bred Stock**

Paradoxical as it may seem, investing in pure-bred stock is not an unknown hindrance to some Canadian farmers' progress, buying at fancy speculative prices, pampering animals to their ruin, or neglecting them to their injury, are by no means uncommon phases of mismanagement, and the breeder who has altogether missed making such mistakes is a rare one. From the extremes of pampering and neglect it is utterly impossible to reap the reward which a large outlay of capital wisely expended in improved stock will surely, sooner or later, bring to the skillful, careful, patient breeder.

Many failures in the endeavor to make it a successful business is not proof of its being an

unprofitable line, but shows that the breeder requires special fitness to buy right, mate properly, and continually care for the class of stock taken in hand.

Pure-bred stock is, it may be said, more valuable than grades, only in that they reproduce their kind, the males of which will be used for improving others, and it is only the *happy medium* in feeding that will successfully prepare them for the transmitting of their good qualities.

Want of fit and convenient shelter for stock impedes progress. Without warm, comfortable stabling more food is required to keep up the animal heat and produce flesh, milk, growth, etc. "Time being money," and money a means of progress, close attention should be given to convenience in feeding as well as to comfort when providing accommodation so as to lessen labor, and thereby contribute its fraction to greater success.

**EXPOSURE OF IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES AND MACHINERY**

to the weather, when not in use, is a leak through which much is lost, and assuredly every such loss is a step in the wrong direction, a step downward and a step backward on the road from success to ruin. How often we see valuable mowing machines, seeders, plows, harrows, and even binders left out where last used or stowed away by the fence, the year round. I do believe that exposure and the neglect of needed repairs causes the average implement to become useless in less than half the years it should last. Manufacturers are the gainers, but the farmer's annual loss is enormous. A small part of the loss would be sufficient to provide the necessary shelter.

Many of the farm encumbrances which largely help to make the owners' lives a kind of slavery, if traced to their origin, would be found to result, at least in part, from the half-worn and much-abused tools, implements and machinery which disfigure the lanes and yards of such farms. The decrease in the

**AVERAGE YIELD AND PRICE OF WHEAT** is another present barrier in the upward path, but one which will probably prove a "blessing in disguise" to Ontario. While wheat was a sure and profitable crop to grow, many were tempted to crop their land year after year with that cereal until their soil became exhausted. A similar course is being followed in barley culture in many counties, and like failure will surely come. Those circumstances are compelling a change in operations. As more grass is grown, more good stock kept, more roots, hay, and coarse grains fed, so will the fertility of the soil be maintained and restored, and a further advance be made towards what may be termed *high farming*.

**NOXIOUS WEEDS**, as Canadian thistle, wild oats, mustard, and many others are too well known hindrances, and some of them very difficult to remove. While one or more of these pests may make their appearance on the best tilled farms, it is a sure sign of careless management when they are allowed to take such possession of the land, as to rob the sown crop of its plant food. Those nuisances may finally prove blessings, as they will compel better tillage to keep them in subjection. The operations required to make a riddance of them will at the same time so prepare the soil for future cropping that the extra labor may be fully recompensed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**Water as a Fertilizer.**

[Continued from September number].

To grow a maximum crop have well drained land, as stagnant water and over-much water is injurious to growth; and land undrained, especially if clayey, is apt to dry exceedingly during the dry season. What the plant needs is moisture, not water.

Commencing with suitable soil, we would manure or fertilize broadcast, and plow shallow. The land should then be thoroughly harrowed for the purpose not only of levelling and smoothing, but also to consolidate the surface soil and bring the particles of earth into closer contact, fill up the cracks and prepare for the next implement, which is the roller. This should be used thoroughly in order by its pressure to restore the capillary contacts with the undisturbed soil below, so as to secure the access of capillary water. These operations to be performed while the land is in a sufficiently dry condition not to puddle or cake.

Now plant your seed (under average conditions the earlier planted crop yields the best), the distances and quantities as enjoined by local experience; but in covering the seed be sure to either step on or otherwise compress the soil about the seed in order to secure close contact of the seed and soil. This not only aids to secure moisture for germination, but obliterates cavities in which mould can grow to the destruction of the seed, and in early planted seed which is long in germinating mould is usually very destructive. At the season of planting there is always sufficient moisture, so the field can now be safely left, but in a condition, it is true, for great evaporative loss of water. As soon, however, as the plant attains the proper size, and the earlier the better, put in the cultivator and thoroughly stir the soil so as to break the capillary connections with the surface and prevent by the mulch of loose soil the access of water to the surface to be evaporated, and thus economize the water in the lower soil for future needs. Remember proper cultivation is irrigation. The succeeding cultivations can properly follow no definite intervals. The object is to conserve moisture, and hence, whenever through rain or otherwise the surface hardens and establishes surface connection to the capillary pores put in the cultivator, and re-establish the mulch. Get rid of the idea that the object of cultivation is directly to destroy the weeds and thus prevent their robbing the soil of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash that they appropriate. The object in destroying the weeds is to prevent their robbing the soil of water; for this fertilizer robbery that has been so magnified by some lecturers, can readily be offset by a few handfuls of extra fertilizer, but to replace the water the loss would require barrels and team labor. After the ears of corn have commenced to glaze, even have passed out of the milk, the requirements are dryness for the proper manuring of the crop, hence the last cultivation can theoretically cease at the period when practical experience says stop, on account of the obstruction caused by the large growth of the plant. At and after this period weeds may be of no advantage, but help dry the soil, and after the last of August in this climate with early planted corn, it is probable that the corn plant matures its grain from the material already stored within the tissues.

I may add, that in raising the maximum crop which I have figured on, I would by preference use at least some artificial fertilizer for the reasons offered by which we may believe that chemicals have an influence upon the economizing of the water contents of the soil. Brains, with water, and as we all know nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the paramount fertilizers for the farmer, but the greatest of these is BRAINS.

**Wilkin's Potato Digger.**

The accompanying illustration represents a potato digger recently invented by Mr. Alex. Wilkin, of Birr, P. O., near this city. It has been tested on our experimental grounds, and did excellent work. The following is a description by the inventor, Mr. Wilkin:—"The peculiar shaped digging blade A passes under the drill or hill, and the mould-board B and standard H casts off the outsides. The centre, which contains the potatoes, passes on to the short eight-inch vibrating prongs C, two and a-half inches apart; spreading a little at the points, giving an eight-inch shake while the digger advances four on the prongs; thus the earth receives several quick shakes, which makes the potatoes appear. From this it drops five inches, and is caught by the long seventeen-inch agitating prongs D, two inches apart, spreading at the points, whose circular agitating motion is fifteen inches. The digger moving four inches in same time, the soil is here shaken through the prongs, and the potatoes left clean and all in fine order for picking up. The digger works most complete in hard, dry ground, but will not choke or refuse to work in mud, if so caught; and the prongs will not bruise or skin the potatoes. The pitman F operates the prongs, and cannot under any circumstances come in contact with the soil or weeds, being fourteen inches above shovel A. It likewise drives knife E, which cuts all tops or rubbish that collects on standard H, making it impossible to choke in the foulest ground. The lever C regulates the depth, which can be done without stopping. The prongs can be stopped or started at will. The handles being placed at one side of digger, the driver does not walk on the potatoes."

The digger is built at London, Ontario, Canada, of all steel and iron, strongly made and neatly gotten up, and is computed by the most competent mechanics to dig four hundred acres perfectly clean without any of the mechanism wearing out, and in order to introduce the machine, it will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

When a boy on a farm, I remember it was a standing rule to rake down a little hay into the horses' rack every time anyone went into the stable. The result was the horses would keep their grinders going nearly all the time, and become pot-bellied, unsightly animals. Horses fed in this way become mere machines, or haycutters; the nutrition of the hay is not assimilated, and a large portion of it is wasted. By such stuffing, every organ of the body is interfered with, and when put on the road or to work on the farm a horse so fed cannot move with any comfort until relieved of the superabundance of feed. The disease known as heaves is generally due to over-driving when the stomach is full of hay. Bulk in feeding is necessary, but when the food is nearly all bulk an extreme has been reached, and it is time to change. Hay should be fed with as much care as grain is fed. Different horses require different quantities, and in feeding a new horse it becomes a matter of experiment until his wants are ascertained.

**The Permanent Central Farmers' Institute.**

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Permanent Central Farmers' Institute, held at the Walker House, Toronto, the following subjects were placed upon the order paper for discussion at the next annual meeting:—  
 What can winter dairying do for Ontario? To be introduced by Prof. Robertson, Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph; supported by Mr. H. Nixon, St. George.  
 Is it desirable that the government introduce compulsory legislation for the consideration of the Ontario Parliament regarding the extermination of noxious weeds on public highways and private property?  
 Would it be advisable for the Province of Ontario to adopt the Torrens system of land transfer? To be introduced by James McEwing, Drayton.  
 What effect have colonies on the farmer? How can they be remedied? To be submitted by Mr. Clarke Wallace, M. P., Woodbridge, and Mr. J. Bain, M. P., Dundas.  
 The desirability of a universal herd law for the Province of Ontario. Introduced by Prof. Thomas Shaw, of Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph.  
 Market fees. Introduced by Mr. E. Morden, of Niagara Falls South.

A committee was appointed to draft rules of order and procedure to regulate the business at the annual meeting.

Prof. Thomas Shaw was appointed a representative to confer with President Mills in arranging lectures for the several local Institutes in Ontario.

**The Central Exhibition, Ottawa.**

The live stock exhibit this year proved a big success, the quantity and quality of the stock being larger and better than last year, and some say better than at the last Provincial Exhibition. There was competition among the exhibitors for the prizes in all branches, and considerable rivalry existed.

**THE ENTRIES.**

Following are the total number of entries in each class:—

Horses 298, cattle 314, sheep 160, pigs 38, fowls 146, chickens 172, pigeons 54, dogs 151, field roots 110, grains 69, apples 198, pears 41, plums 16, grapes 65, garden vegetables 254, cheese 80, bees, honey, etc., 29, building material 9, fire escapes, etc., 9, cars 1, furniture 43, ladies' work (fancy) 295, ladies' work (useful) 174, botany and geology 4, archaeology etc., 1, mineralogy 3, fine arts 97, fine arts (pupils) 63, architectural drawing 17, industrial art, 23, metals and ores 16—total 3,304.

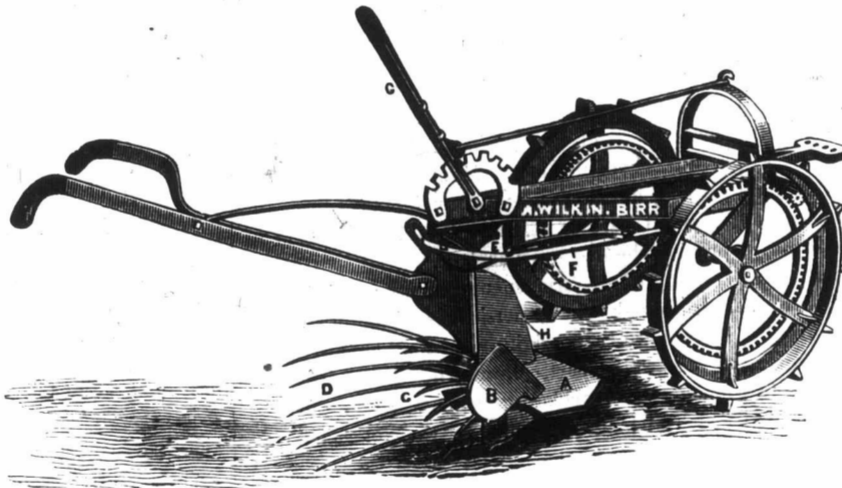
President Magee said the show was very much better than that of last year; though the fruit and agriculture department was not as good owing to the early season, but the stock exceeded the highest anticipations, and was far in excess of last season.

The horses as a whole reflected great credit to their exhibitors, having among their number some very fine animals; the different classes being fairly represented. In the Clydesdales may be more especially mentioned those shown by Thomas Good, of Richmond, who carried away a number of prizes, also those of J. Clark, Ottawa, who was very successful in the ring.

Mr. Robt. Ness, who came off with many laurels, only made a comparatively small

display he took first in every class, he exhibited at Sherbrooke and also gained first honors at Chateaugay County, thus illustrating the superiority of his magnificent Clydesdale stock. But few horse breeders can accomplish the taking of first place at three exhibits during one week—in each case different animals being shown.

The cattle exhibit was larger than it has ever been before, and admirers of the different classes could find plenty to see in the sheds to gratify their tastes. There was a large number of exhibitors, among whom were some from Compton and Stanstead, Quebec, and Guelph, Ontario. Montreal was well represented and the County of Russell was extra well represented in the exhibit of Mr. W. C. Edwards, Rockland. The Ayrshires were the most numerous, and some very fine specimens were shown. There were two exhibitors who had each 15 head of Ayrshires out of a total of 70 head. Next in number and rank came the Holsteins, which breed was also well represented. The Jerseys came next, and some very pretty Jersey calves were to be seen. There were two herds of Herefords and one each of Devons and Galloways. Mr. McCrae, of Guelph, one of the principal exhibitors in this line, said in number and quality the show of cattle was very fine and better than that at the last Provincial Exhibition.



WILKIN'S POTATO DIGGER.

The Secretary was instructed to invite the following associations to send one delegate each to the next annual meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute, viz.:—The Agricultural and Arts Association, the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the Ontario Ayrshire Breeders' Association, the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Association, the Dominion Draught Horse Association, the Sheep Breeders' Association, the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Association, the Ontario Creameries' Association, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, the Dominion Grange, the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and that the name of such delegate be forwarded to the Secretary not later than January 1st, 1890.

Institutes are requested to forward to the Secretary at an early date any subject they may wish to have put upon the order paper for discussion at the annual meeting.

We would urge upon the various bodies to whom the invitation is extended, to appoint delegates to the meeting of the Central Institute, as it affords a means of bringing influence to bear on our law-makers to which Canadian farmers have heretofore been strangers. Most legislators are willing to be guided by their constituents as to necessary measures, and there is no doubt the Central Institute will be of great benefit in this direction.

**SHEEP.**  
 The sheep exhibit was very quality very fine. Messrs. Nevill and Judah, of Hillhurst, who had Kingston, where they took all the different lines, were among the displayed a fine selection of sheep and stated that they were well pleased. The pig display was good. being the most numerous. No deal, and there were more of the ties.

**POULTRY.**  
 The exhibit of poultry was process. It was larger than last deal, and there were more of the ties.

**CARRIAGES.**  
 In the carriage department not nearly so large as it was. Some of the carriages were really construction and finish, from the constructed cutter to the family of the vehicles on view were of a and the only remark heard was, there are not more of them."

**MACHINERY HALL.**  
 Great improvement had taken chinery hall since last exhibition sions of last year's building were fo inadequate for the number of ex addition as large again was added, of machinery having to find repo outside the hall, as was the ca was almost all safely housed with of a few threshing mills and plows of exhibits were about the same as they looked much better, being nicely arranged. A new class of ground was a Babcock engine, re fire-quenching qualities.

**CHATHAM FANNING MILLS.**  
 The Chatham fanning mills, a and exhibited by Mr. Manson Cam a great deal of attention, the new ment being looked upon as not utility, but also much admired fo of mechanical construction. The Automatic Refrigerator Co the notice of passers-by with some mens of their workmanship.

**JOHNSON'S PAINT EXHIBIT.**  
 The William Johnson Company, paint manufacturers, made a mag of their specialties in the main ing all the stages of the manufac from the chemicals and raw mate fected article. A prominent featu was the magnetic iron paint, whi on the roof of the horticultural bu which it may be judged. The decorator's white lead, celebrated whiteness and great body. Also and oil for coach and hearse pai specialty was pulp colors for wall and also Johnson's celebrated pu "best in the world" for house d perience attendants were in ch hit, and gave all the necessary brought into the city \$40,000 another. The stores, hotels, ste and busses got the bulk. According to Ottawa advices, t round, the exhibition proved though the numbers attending short of the general expectations.

The Orange County Farmer t estimate that a thousand bush are lost by early frosts for every the crop aggregate by "too early



SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit was very large, and the quality very fine. Messrs. Neville, of Newburg, and Judah, of Hillhurst, who had just come from Kingston, where they took all the prizes in their different lines, were among the exhibitors and displayed a fine selection of sheep. They reported the exhibit to be larger than at Kingston, and stated that they were well pleased with it.

The pig display was good. The Berkshires being the most numerous. Next in number came the Chester Whites, which were also well represented, as well as the Yorkshire.

POULTRY.

The exhibit of poultry was pronounced a success. It was larger than last year by a great deal, and there were more of the different varieties.

CARRIAGES.

In the carriage department the exhibit was not nearly so large as it was last year. Some of the carriages were really magnificent in construction and finish, from the small neatly-constructed cutter to the family carriage. Most of the vehicles on view were of a superior make, and the only remark heard was, "It is a pity there are not more of them."

MACHINERY HALL.

Great improvement had taken place in machinery hall since last exhibition. The dimensions of last year's building were found altogether inadequate for the number of exhibits, and an addition as large again was added, so that instead of machinery having to find repose on the grass outside the hall, as was the case last year, it was almost all safely housed with the exception of a few threshing mills and plows. The number of exhibits were about the same as last year, but they looked much better, being grouped and nicely arranged. A new class of exhibit on the ground was a Babcock engine, ready to show its fire-quenching qualities.

CHATHAM FANNING MILLS.

The Chatham fanning mills, as manufactured and exhibited by Mr. Manson Campbell, attracted a great deal of attention, the new bagging attachment being looked upon as not only of great utility, but also much admired for the ingenuity of mechanical construction.

The Automatic Refrigerator Company engaged the notice of passers-by with some splendid specimens of their workmanship.

JOHNSON'S PAINT EXHIBIT.

The William Johnson Company, of Montreal, paint manufacturers, made a magnificent display of their specialties in the main building, showing all the stages of the manufacturing of paints from the chemicals and raw materials to the perfected article. A prominent feature in this exhibit was the magnetic iron paint, which is to be seen on the roof of the horticultural building, and from which it may be judged. There was also the decorator's white lead, celebrated for its purity, whiteness and great body. Also colors in Japan and oil for coach and horse painters. Another specialty was pulp colors for wall paper painting; and also Johnson's celebrated pure liquid paint, "best in the world" for house decoration. Experienced attendants were in charge of the exhibit, and gave all the necessary information. It has been computed that the exhibition brought into the city \$40,000 in one way or another. The stores, hotels, steamboats, hacks and busses got the bulk.

According to Ottawa advices, taking things all round, the exhibition proved a success, although the numbers attending it fell somewhat short of the general expectations of the officials.

The Orange County Farmer thinks it safe to estimate that a thousand bushels of buckwheat are lost by early frosts for every one taken from the crop aggregate by "too early planting."

Look Out for Them.

BOHEMIAN OAT MEN SAID TO BE AT WORK IN ONTARIO.

The following letter has been received at this office from a reliable man in the State of Michigan. We have not as yet heard of any transactions of the kind in this vicinity; but in view of the warning given, think it best to call the attention of our readers to the methods adopted by these vandals to gull the farmer out of his hard earned money:—

Holly, Mich., Sept. 20, 1889.

WILLIAM WELD, EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—A friend of mine writes me from Detroit, stating that the "Bohemian oat" swindle is being worked on the unsuspecting farmers of Belleville, Kingston, London and Clinton, and he requests that I write you my opinion of the swindle so that you can head these swindlers in their hellish work. The parties working there, I understand, are — and — of this State. Of the latter, I will say but little, as I only know that he was interested in the swindle when it was being worked in Michigan, but the former is a swindler of the first water, and I am willing to have the same appear over my name. He had to leave this state between two days for the reason of swindling Michigan farmers. The game he works is not quite as bad as murder, but a highway robber has as much principle, and does not worse than the man who works the Bohemian oat swindle on the farmers. In Michigan these fellows got in their work heavily, and made a general plea of hard times all over the state for one year or more.

You will do your readers such a favor that they will feel that they can never repay you if you will give them "light" on this subject. I had a tedious fight with the swindlers, and have made it a point to show them up everywhere I find them working. Nearly two years ago I went to Rochester, N. Y., to break them up there, and was successful. They have threatened to kill me, etc., for the good I have done the farmers, but I am not easily scared.

I send you by this mail, under separate cover, a little literature on the subject, and if you want any information I would be glad to give you all I can. Advise your farmers to fight the payment of their notes. They will win.

Yours fraternally,  
JAMES SLOCUM.

We prefer to withhold the names, though the writer is evidently fearless.

We append a few clippings from the Oakland County Advertiser, published by the gentleman who sent us the above letter:—

Winchester, Ind., March 22.—, a resident of Union City, who was tried in the present term of court for alleged complicity in the Bohemian oat swindle, found guilty by the jury and his punishment fixed at two years in the penitentiary and fined \$25, immediately made an application for a new hearing of the case. A stay was granted until last Saturday. When the case came up the court sustained the action of the jury and passed sentence accordingly, and the defendant will be compelled to abide by the decision.

Special correspondence of the Advertiser:—

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 26th.—The publicity given to the schemes of the Bohemian oat men has startled the good farmers of Monroe Co. They are thoroughly alive to all the ordinary swindles to which farmers seem to fall victims, but this new speculating operation seemed to be so tempting, was apparently so free from risk, the agents were so business like, that a great number would have fallen into the trap had not the facts appeared in public prints. The experience of Oakland county farmers will be a lesson to the residents of this county. It is generally con-

ceded here, where the oat speculation is a comparatively new thing, that the scheme is one of the keenest ever hatched out of a shrewd witted sharper. The kind of men best adapted to pushing a scheme of the kind to complete success are at the head of the concern, and they would have gathered in a rich harvest of dollars without question had not those who had been marked for victims been put on their guard. Let a plausible man present the beauties of Bohemian oat speculation and he can make out a good case. When the company has been regularly incorporated he can readily lead his hearer to think that the organization is one that is solid financially and strictly legal in its methods.

Issue of Feb'y. 17, 1889:—A man Titworth is deserving a medal for having brought the "shark" to the front to answer for his contemptible trickery. He has defied the farmers of this vicinity and made frequent visits here, but the majority of the bull-dozed farmers met him with a bland smile as though they were glad to see him, but he got caught in his own trap, and we predict for him a prolonged visit with friends (!) at Jackson.

Issue of Oct. 27, 1889:—The Bohemian oats case is again before the public of Genesee county, now for the first time being prosecuted by the county, though there has been several civil cases brought heretofore. Prosecuting Attorney Lee has ordered the arrest of —, of Ypsilanti, and —, of Holly, on a charge of obtaining signatures to orders and notes under false pretenses. The details of the case are doubtless well known to the readers. Abram Titworth, a reliable farmer in Atlas, was approached in September 1885, by —, who, upon representing certain things, secured Titworth's order for ten bushels of Bohemian oats. Subsequently — came along to deliver the oats and reiterated — statements, and oats secured Titworth's note. This was sold to a bank at Holly and the maker was obliged to pay it. When it became apparent that the allegations made to secure the order and notes were false Mr. Titworth made complaint, and the arrest is the result. The examination was held before Justice Walker Thursday afternoon and continued for two hours, when the defendants were bound over for trial in the circuit court with bail fixed at \$300 each. This was furnished on behalf of — by —, and for — by — man from Holly named —, of Ypsilanti, represented the defendants.—[Flint Globe.

Issue Jan. 12, 1888.—, formerly a successful Bohemian oat operator at Ypsilanti, recently found it convenient for him to migrate to the Queen's Dominions. The climate of Michigan was too "hot" for his comfort even at this season of the year, and so he now is tarrying at Windsor. He talked quite freely to a reporter the other day, and said:—

"I tell you that oat business was a good square deal at first, and would have been yet, if every Tom, Dick and Harry hadn't crowded into it as soon as it was found that we were making money and fixed it so that we couldn't live up to our promises. We had a company composed of first-class men—the leading citizens—and during the first year or two, farmers made big money."

"How; were the oats good?"  
—"Oh, no," he said; "the oats weren't any good, that is not so good as common ones. They were heavier, but there weren't the nutriment in

them. The farmers made money because we were able to and did buy the oats they raised at the agreed price."

"Just as the thing collapsed," he went on, "I had succeeded, after many experiments, in producing a beardless barley. Finest looking you ever saw, only it wouldn't malt. I'd have made a good thing out of that, if the stockholders of the company hadn't got frightened, and taken to giving away their stock to their hired men or any person who would take it. That destroyed the public confidence and busted the deal."

"Going home? No; I am a Canadian now. I couldn't go back without endangering other people as well as myself, and I'm well enough fixed so that I would be comfortable for a few years if I didn't do anything."

#### About Hedges.

WHAT THE EDITOR OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER SAYS ON THE SUBJECT.

During the few weeks the representatives of the Michigan Hedge Co. were skirmishing around Isabella county making herculean, but futile, efforts to secure hedge victims among the farmers, they stated repeatedly that the reason the Michigan Farmer denounced their hedges was because they would not advertise in that paper. Of course, there is no intelligent man in Isabella county, who knows the Farmer and the honorable manner in which it is conducted, who gave any credence to this crazy charge of the hedge men. But, in order to more clearly unmask the hedge fellows and show them up in their true colors, the Tribune asked the Michigan Farmer for information on the subject. Here is the letter we received in reply, and the farmers will find it worth reading:—

MICHIGAN FARMER  
AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE,  
GIBBONS BROS., Proprietors.  
40 & 42 Larned Street, West,  
DETROIT, Mich., August 18, 1889.

Mr. A. N. Brown, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Dear Sir:—On my return to the office, after a severe illness, I found you had been to see me, and left some questions regarding the Michigan Hedge Co. and their hedges, which you wished me to answer.

First, as to the company, I do not know personally a member of it, nor does any one in the Farmer office, and only once did I ever meet with a representative.

As to their hedges.—In the last six years I have seen their hedges set out in Washtenaw, Jackson, Lenawee, Macomb and Shiawassee counties. Not one yet met with has proved a success—in many instances they have been abandoned by the owners of the land. I saw some miles of these hedges in Shiawassee county a month ago. Some had been plowed up, others looked as though the plant had died out, a few had lines of little shrubs about two feet high, and totally valueless as a protection to the land. Some had paid two installments on their contracts and really had nothing to show for it. I was informed by a prominent farmer (who had also signed a contract) that some had paid a certain amount to the company to be let off from their contracts, and were glad to get out of it in that way.

You ask if we ever requested the company to advertise in the Farmer. I answer most emphatically No, and any statement to that effect by any one, is an absolute falsehood.

About a year and a half ago a gentleman called at the Farmer office and said he represented the Michigan Hedge Co. I forget his name, but he was an official—secretary or president, I think. He objected to some strictures in the Farmer on the hedge set out by them. He said the company was composed of reputable and respon-

sible men, and that we ought to give them a fair show. He was assured that so far as the company was concerned we had no personal feeling against them, and that our strictures referred entirely to their hedges, which I had every reason to believe would prove valueless in Michigan. He then said the company were large advertisers, and would be pleased to use the Farmer if arrangements agreeable to us could be made. I told him that while the matter was being discussed in the paper I preferred not to do any advertising for them. The man who called was apparently a gentleman, and I don't think he would deny this statement. I have never seen one of them since, never had a line of correspondence with the company on any subject, and any representations different from what I have stated above are simply downright lies. In two counties in the State, farmers are said to be organizing to resist enforcement of these contracts—Clinton and Berrien.

While I disclaim all personal hostility to the company, or its individual members, I am thoroughly convinced that the hedges they set out are a costly and worthless substitute for a fence.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT GIBBONS,  
Editor Michigan Farmer.

From the above it would seem that the Michigan Farmer refused to advertise for the hedge company for the same reason that the Tribune declined to serve them—because their so-called hedges are a worthless expense to farmers. The above letter clearly proves that the Michigan Hedge Co.'s representatives, who swooped down on Isabella county, are as devoid of principle and truth as their hedge is of practical use to farmers.—[Northwestern Tribune.]

#### New and Useful Agricultural Implements.

Rapid strides are being made in perfecting agricultural machinery, and new implements of great value are being brought forward. The improved Kemp Manure Spreader is one of the most valuable acquisitions we have seen for some time. This machine saves all the manual labor of spreading, and increases the benefit derived from the manure by thoroughly pulverizing it. The inventor, Mr. Kemp, brought this machine out in Canada in 1878, but the builders did not make it according to his instructions, and it was not as great a success as he had anticipated. He has, however, improved it, and it is now manufactured at Syracuse, N. Y., Mr. K. personally supervising the work. He is anxious to have it manufactured in Canada. The machine can be adjusted to spread any amount per acre, and it does its work well.

The Hoy Potato Digger, manufactured by the International Seed Co., Rochester, N. Y., is another machine of seeming merit, and the manufacturers inform us that it has been in use for four years with the best results. We should say from its appearance it would do good work.

Another new invention is an automatic machine to agitate the milk intended for the cheese factory. It is claimed that where cream is allowed to rise on the milk, a large amount of the butter fat goes into the whey vat. By using the agitator no cream is permitted to rise, as a perforated basin is raised from the bottom to the top of the milk can, and allowed to drop back once every three minutes. This basin is also constructed in such a manner as to lift some of the milk above that in the can, and allow it to run out before it drops back, and in dropping back it conveys a certain amount of air to the bottom, where it is liberated and rises rapidly. This of course thoroughly aerates the milk as well as agitates it. Mr. George Noble, Tweed, Ont., is the inventor and patentee.

It is only manufacturers of or dealers in commercial fertilizers that will underrate the real value of farm manures.

#### Poultry.

##### Christy's Feeder.

The above is one of the most ingenious devices we have seen in poultry appliances. Fig. 1 represents the feeder; Fig. 2 represents it in operation. Its chief value is to keep fowls employed in winter. A cord connects a trap down in the bottom of the feeder with a lath near the floor, which is just high enough to entice "biddy" to jump on it. This opens a trap door, and allows



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

from a teaspoon to a large tablespoonful of grain (regulated at pleasure) to drop to the floor, which should be covered with straw. The birds will scratch until the grain is all picked-up. As soon as they are again idle, they will naturally jump on the lath, and down comes a fresh supply. The feeder is the invention of the Rev. D. M. Christy, of Ithaca, Mich.

##### Cross-Bred Fowls.

For ordinary purposes of the farm, cross-bred fowls are superior to pure-bred ones. By judicious crossing, greater strength and hardiness are secured, with weight, and early laying, or fattening tendencies.—[Maritime Agriculturist.]

Our brother down by the sea is mistaken in this matter. Whatever may be the object of the poultry man, he can find a pure breed adapted to his purpose, and having been bred for generations on that line, will be more prepotent in transmitting those qualities than the cross-bred ones. A fair result may be obtained by the first cross, but in no instance have we known the progeny to be of superior merit to the parent that most nearly filled the bill. Certainly we should expect it to be an improvement on the least useful parent. But even in this case, if the progeny are bred again, the result will be a nondescript flock of chicks, some perhaps of fair merit, but others quite the reverse. Whatever the object may be, eggs, broilers, or adult fowls for market, a pure breed should be selected, the one that most nearly fills the bill. Continue to breed along the desired lines, and not drop them and take up a new variety, because some one says another breed is better. If eggs are the object, use Leghorns or Hamburgs. If broilers are the chief consideration, Plymouth Rocks will give good results, and if both eggs and broilers are desired, by all means use the Wyandottes, in fact, they are very little behind the foregoing varieties as special purpose fowls for the purposes named. (The White and Silver Laced varieties we would recommend.) If large, heavy fowls for winter marketing are required, the Light or Dark Brahas, (Light preferred) will give good results, as will also the various kinds of Cochins or the Colored Dorkings. We are not by any means prepared to assume that there are no others to fill the bill, but we do say no cross-bred fowl yet heard from will fill it nearly as well as the breeds named.





Boar over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, Jos Featherston. Boar, under 6 months—1, 2 and 3, Jos Featherston. Sow, over 2 years—1 and 2, Jos Featherston. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1, Jas Main, Boyne; 2 and 3, Jos Featherston. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, Jos Featherston. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Jos Featherston. Boar and two Sows—1 and 2, Jos Featherston.  
**POLAND CHINA.** Boar, over 2 years—1 and 2, W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1, R Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe; 2, W M & J C Smith. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, W M & J C Smith; 2, J A Gould, Woodstock. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, W M & J C Smith; 3, D DeCourcy, Burnholm. Sow, over 2 years—1, R Dorsey; 2, W M & J C Smith; 3, J A Gould. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1 and 2, R Dorsey; 3, W M & J C Smith. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, W M & J C Smith; 3, J A Gould. Sow, under 6 months—1, D DeCourcy; 2, W M & J C Smith. Boar and 2 Sows—1 R Dorsey; 2, W M & J C Smith.  
**LARGE YORKSHIRES, CHESTER WHITES, OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES, ETC.** Boar, over 2 years—1, and 3, Jos Featherston, Springfield; 2, Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1, Geo Weidrick, Thornhill; 2, E D George, Putnam; 3, Ormsby & Chapman, Woodstock. Boar, over 12 months—1, Jos Featherston; 2, R Dorsey; 3, R Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe. Boar, under 6 months—1, H George & Sons, Crampton; 2, Geo Weidrick; 3, R Dorsey. Sow, over 2 years—1, Jos Featherston; 2, R Dorsey; 3, R Dorsey. Sow, over 1 and under 2 years—1, Geo Weidrick; 2, Jos Featherston; 3, D DeCourcy. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, E D George; 2 and 3, D DeCourcy. Sow, under 6 months—1, Jos Featherston; 2, H George & Sons, Crampton; 3, R Dorsey. Boar and 2 Sows, any age—1, Jos Featherston; 2, R Dorsey.

**NEW PREMIUMS.**

The following is a list of some of our latest premium offers for new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. These goods are all of the very best English quality, quadruple silver-plate, and the handsomest articles that can be bought anywhere. In silverware we offer:

	New paid Subscribers.
1 Barrel Napkin Ring	2
1 Lily very handsome	4
1 pair Shakers, Pepper and Salt	7
1 Cream Jug	5
1 dozen Individual Butter Plates	5
1/2 dozen engraved Table Spoons or Dinner Forks	8
1/2 dozen engraved Dessert Spoons or Forks	7
1/2 dozen Table Knives, best quality, English make	4
1/2 dozen Table Knives, best quality, English make	5
A very handsome Carving Knife, Fork and Steel, luc-horn handles, silver mount and, finest English goods.	8
In fancy articles we offer some very choice goods, suitable for wedding or Xmas presents. I will mention a few particularly good ones:	
1 Ladies' Companion, containing 7 pieces, different sizes; best English make, beautiful, fancy plush case	16
1 Case of Scissors, containing three pairs, different sizes; best steel, with gold-plated handles; all set in a plush bottle-shaped case	12
1 Ladies' Pocket Knife, best make, pearl handle, two blades	4
1 Gents' Pocket Knife, three blades, stag handle, best maker	3
1 Call Bell, extra nice, for the table	4

In addition to these premiums, which are all of the very best quality, we have made arrangements with a publishing house, and are now prepared to offer some wonderful inducements to those who would like to have some of the standard works. It is a good thing to have such books at hand to pick up and browse over when the inclination comes, and thus become acquainted with a higher grade of literature. These fifteen volumes of Dickens are each about 5 x 7 1/2 inches in size, of uniform thickness. The printing is clear and the type of a readable size. They include:

Oliver Twist	Bleak House.
American Notes, Dombey & Son.	Little Dorrit.
Martin Chuzzlewit.	Pickwick Papers.
Our Mutual Friend.	David Copperfield.
Christmas Stories.	Barnaby Rudge.
Tale of Two Cities.	Old Curiosity Shop.
Hard Times.	Great Expectations.
Nicholas Nickleby.	Sketches by Boz.
Reprinted Pieces.	Uncommercial Traveller.
	Mystery of Edwin Drood.

Next to Dickens' works those of Scott rank in importance and popularity:—  
 Waverley.  
 Ivanhoe.  
 Kenilworth.  
 Guy Mannering.  
 Antiquary.  
 Rob Roy.  
 Old Mortality.  
 Bride of Lammermoor.  
 Black Dwarf.  
 Heart of Mid-Lothian.  
 The Monastery.  
 The Abbot.  
 The Pirate.  
 for six new paid subscribers.  
**New paid Subscribers.**  
 Bees and Honey; or Management of an Apiary, for pleasure and profit, by T. G. Newman. 3  
 Elliott's Lawn and Shade Trees. 3  
 Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure. 6  
 Hints on Buttermaking, by T. D. Curtis. 2  
 Practical Poultry Raising, by Fanny Field. 2  
 The balance of this year will be given free to all those who subscribe now. Cash must accompany all lists of names sent. All names sent in must be those of new subscribers. (Three renewals will be counted as equal to one new name.)

**Family Circle.**

**The Golden Rule.**

BY JOHN IMRIE, TORONTO.  
 Speak a kind word when you can—  
 Kind words cost but little,  
 This is far the better plan  
 When human hearts are brittle;  
 Life is all too short for strife—  
 Peace and love are golden,  
 For they serve to lengthen life—  
 So say sages olden!  
 Let us lend a helping hand  
 To a weary brother,  
 Are we not a pilgrim band,  
 Bound to one another?  
 Our reward shall greater be  
 When we get to heaven,  
 If to duty faithfully  
 We have daily striven!  
 Life to us is like a school  
 Where our good behavior  
 Should be as "the golden rule"  
 Taught us by our Saviour:  
 "Do to others as you would  
 That they should do to you;"  
 Then shall you be truly good,  
 And life's regrets be few!

**"NOT AFRAID TO WORK."**

**PART III.**

While Tom Howe's courtship was going on in the cool grove where the apiary was located, Honor and Hetty were waging a furious warfare on the currants and raspberries.

Day after day scores of boxes of the red, black and yellow fruit were sent to the parks and boarding houses which were nearest. Extra care had been taken with the bushes, the season was favorable, and the fruit was the finest in the market. People got in the habit of coming to order them, and Honor resolutely refused to dispose of any save at a good price. Thus every berry was sold ere the nimble fingered girls could transfer them from bush to box.

When Harry delivered the money to Honor, as he had to each of the other girls, she flatly and indignantly refused to accept a dollar of it, and it must be confessed Harry experienced a feeling of relief when he thought what a welcome addition it would make to August payment. He knew he should not be able to raise it all, but consoled himself with the thought that another year would surely see the end.

Since so many city people had recognized the beauty and healthfulness of the location, villas and boarding houses had sprung up as if by magic all around the lake. Every summer they were crowded to their utmost capacity by pleasure seekers. Land had risen greatly in value, and Mrs. Stone had had several opportunities to sell her land.

There were several fine building spots, that were greatly coveted by speculators, but by Hugh Marston's advice (the man who held the mortgage) she refused to sell. This pleased Harry, for his ambition was to finish paying for the farm, and then put a fleet of boats upon the lake for hire. There were a few boats as yet, and they belonged principally to the wealthy families who owned summer residences on the lake shore. So Harry was sure the experiment would pay.

Summer went swiftly by. There was so much to be accomplished that the days always seemed too short. August came, and Harry, who had been merry and light-hearted all summer became moody and silent. Despite the fact that he had been schooling himself for weeks to be another year finishing the payment on the mortgage, now that he knew he must be, he found it hard to bear. The girls all noticed his changed demeanor, and one day attacked Aunt Milly in a body for the reason. After an attempt to put them off, she related the history of her son's heroic struggle with debt, and owned his depression arose from the fact that he had hoped to bring it to an end that fall, but had found it impossible.

"How much will he lack?" asked Hetty breathlessly.

"More than three hundred dollars."

"Is that all?" cried the astonished, yet delighted girl. "I had feared it was a thousand."

A secret meeting was held that night after aunt and cousin had retired. A careful listener would have heard the subdued chink of coin, and the rustle of bank notes as Honor counted their accumulated treasure. That the result was highly satisfactory was demonstrated by Hetty's wild dance about the room, and Harry's energetic, though silent expressions of delight.

A week still remained ere the dreaded day arrived. Julie shipped off her whole supply of honey and chickens, and Mrs. Stone sold her remaining tubs of butter. Hetty and Honor were indefatigable in gathering the great, luscious blackberries which sold even better than their other fruit had done.

Two days yet remained when Hetty heard Harry say, "We will count up to-night, mother."

Darting away, she acquainted the girls with what she had heard, and the result was that Honor put a package into Mrs. Stone's hand just after supper, with a whispered, "Count this in dear auntie."

The rest had disappeared, and Honor quickly joined them on the beach, where Tom Howe had opportunely appeared with his sail boat. It was a

glorious moonlight night. They made the circuit of the lake, listening to the music of the bands at the several parks, and exchanging greeting with others who like themselves had been tempted out by the beauty of the night.

Tom did not care how long they lingered, so he had Julie for a companion. The mutual regard of the two was very apparent to the others, who good-naturedly left them to themselves as much as possible. They rather hoped their aunt and cousin would have retired ere their return, but late as it was, they were awaiting them on the cool porch which overlooked the beautiful, sparkling water.

Jess, of whom I have said little, but who had faithfully performed her allotted tasks the summer through, and Hetty kept up a rattling conversation until lushed by Mrs. Stone.

"I want to talk to you a moment, my dears, ere we separate for the night. I want to express a little of the gratitude."

"Now, auntie, just please stop right there. If there is any gratitude to be expressed, we are the ones who should do it. What we gave you was simply your own." This from Honor.

My dear cousins, interposed Harry's manly voice. "It would nearly all have been eaten up by hiring help if it had not been for you. So virtually it belonged of right to you. You must let us feel grateful, for of course we know you well enough to understand no power on earth could induce you to take back your offering."

"How you must have studied us," said Hetty suavely, but there were tears in her dark eyes, making them look like twin stars in the moonlight, or so Harry thought.

Mrs. Stone kissed each girl tenderly as she bade them "Good night and God bless you," and Harry looked on enviously. I think Hetty understood, for when she bade him good-night, she held up her lips to be kissed.

He gave the caress heartily, and went away full of tender thoughts of the four girls whose coming he had so dreaded, but whose presence seemed now so essential to happiness at "Never Fail."

Harry Stone went to Chicago, and returned in two days with the cancelled note, and a heart as light and joyous as any boy's.

Just about that time it dawned upon the family what Tom Howe's attentions to Julie meant, and she had to endure a great deal of good-natured rallery from her sisters. Harry was full of feigned regret at the prospect of losing his bee-keeper, but she promised to keep an eye upon his apiary, even if she took Tom's to look after for life.

I have not space to narrate all the events of that summer, but the busy hands of our girls were seldom idle. When the last of the crops were gathered, and the final shipment of butter, eggs, and poultry was made, a generous sum was apportioned for her wedding outfit. And upon the dear old Thanksgiving day the wedding took place. Here Julie virtually drops out of my story, for "she lived happily ever after," and in truly happy lives there is little to chronicle which people care to read.

After the wedding and Julie's departure for her new home, Honor arranged for a systematic course of reading and study for herself and the two remaining girls. Hetty resumed the lessons which had been entirely dropped during the summer, and heard morning and night. Honor was fully capable of instructing her, being an excellent player and having a thorough understanding of the art.

A very happy winter ensued, quite as busy in its way as had been the summer. A good deal of spare time was devoted to the manufacture of berry boxes for the next season, thereby saving both time and expense.

But you must not think it was "all work and no play" for many an hour of merry making was interspersed among the busy ones. The lake froze over as smooth as glass, and it was the prettiest sight imaginable, when the three girls donned their furs and skates, and with Harry, went skimming over the glittering ice.

Although all the transient visitors had long since departed, the country was thickly populated, and the lake was a favorite resort among the young folks for skating purposes.

Harry was very proud of his fair cousins upon these occasions, for none of the native maidens possessed the grace and skill of the three who had been taught the art in city upon an artificial floor. They made hosts of friends, and soon were in great demand for parties and merry makings.

Harry had been riotously happy all winter. His mother scarcely knew her erstwhile quiet, studious boy, in the merry, laughing, light-hearted fellow who seemed now always ready for fun and frolic.

But one night he was made the most miserable he had ever been in his life, by finding, upon getting ready for a country party, that each of the girls had an escort already engaged. He had been in such a habit of attending one, two, and sometimes three of them, that he had not thought it necessary to make a formal engagement with either for the occasion in question.

Well he sat about until the last sleigh had dashed up to the door, received its precious freight and jingled away. Then he went to the barn, unharnessed the horses, and put away sleigh and robes. Then strapping on his skates he put off upon the lake to "fight it out."

He skated furiously for miles, until physical exhaustion quieted the tempest raging in heart and head. He knew the evil spirit which possessed him was jealousy, but of whom?

Of Honor, calm, serene and graceful? Or Jess, rosy, pretty and merry-hearted? Or was it Hetty, whose gaunt, youthful form was fast becoming graceful and supple, and from whose dark face and soulful eyes beamed such a dauntless spirit?



**Salutaris Baths.**

When a patient is suffering from fever, and the skin is hot and dry, a salutaris bath is often found to give at least temporary relief. This bath can be given to the patient in the bed, without removing the bedclothes, or his own clothing.

Have the water as hot as it can be borne with salutaris dissolved in it, in the proportion of perhaps one-half pint to a quart of the water.

Put a sponge in this and then squeeze it so dry that there will be no danger of dripping. Soak the face and hands first, and dry them instantly with a soft towel. Then, putting your own hand and arm beneath the bedclothes, hold them up bridge-like to keep the clothes from the sponge, and, at the same time, push back the nightgown or undershirt of the patient, so that with the other hand you can pass the warm, damp sponge over his body.

Take a limited surface each time and dry it quickly, before attempting the next. All this is done beneath the bedclothes so that no air can get in to chill the body. Push up the sleeves so as to bathe the arms in the same way.

It is slow and careful work, but not difficult, and the relief and comfort afforded, even if not permanent, will repay the effort. These baths may be given once a day, or in some cases at morning and at night.

**Taking up Plants for Winter.**

Those who have enjoyed a profusion of flowers through the spring, summer and early autumn, will be sure to have made some provision for the late autumn and winter. The wisest course is to have been preparing little by little; then, with little extra thought, plants are all ready to be brought indoors without a suspicion of a chill to their sensitive nature. But for those who are not thus prepared, much can yet be done to insure a few flowers for the winter and early spring.

Various methods are tried by different people, with results as unlike as the methods. Some people, who fancy themselves very fond of plants and flowers, manage in this way: We will suppose they have had a poorly kept flower garden for the summer, which, in spite of much neglect, has afforded them quite a little pleasure, which they are unwilling to lose. With the first indications of a frost, towels, aprons, newspapers, or any handy articles, are spread over the bed and most valuable part of the flower garden, which, if the wind should come up in the night, will be scattered all about their neighbor's garden as well as their own; but just as well, as wind and frost do not often go "hand in hand," and the flowers escape this time.

The next cold night—say between sundown and dark—they will begin the work of taking up and putting the largest geraniums, heliotropes and petunias, using large pots, but little water and less common sense. After this careful treatment, they will be put on a wheelbarrow, and trundled into a shed, or under a sheltering tree, and when left to the mercy of sun, wind or rain, perfectly unthought of until there is danger of a real freezing night, and then they are hustled into the house, and left in the coldest and draughtiest corner of a long, dreary dining room, there to remain in wretched and shame until winter fairly sets in. By this time they are in such hopeless wretchedness that they are hurried down cellar to wait—well, nobody knows what. This method is a common one, and its results are sure.

**Miss G. and Mr. U. S. of America,  
Or the Wooer and the Wood.**

They stood alone near a leafy wood,  
Two-like in their strength and height,  
And looked they o'er a vast domain,  
One colored mass of fruit and grain,  
And in his eyes so dark and bright,  
There shone a greedy lurid light.



"Ah! could I win this maiden fair,  
What other conquests I might dare,  
And with her all these beauties share!"  
He glanced at the maiden, as she stood,  
Glorious in her promise of womanhood,  
Her cheeks were red as the apple sweet—  
Dimpled and rounded, till they met;  
With throat as white as wild sea foam,  
That is dashed by the waves on the rock alone,  
And the full curved lips, so ripe and rare,  
Were made for carresses, if he but dare.



Was he afraid of that flash of blue?  
Which looked like the sky's sunniest hue,  
O'erhaded by the amber glow of hair,  
That clustered around her temples rare.  
A form majestic—a high-bred maid—  
In autumn-lights she stood arrayed,  
While shewn across the grassy glade,  
In careless grace she had flung her mantle,  
Fur lined with beaver, full and ample.



And bold of purpose he now stood,  
In his great strength, and in the mood  
To woo his suit in words so sweet,  
Or threats, which were to him more meet.  
"Would she be green," and with his tongue  
He would score large, but like her's fair  
His hand were large, but like her's fair  
In pleading words, they fell like rain,  
Which she in wonder heard and thought,  
Was this man's love, or falshood fraught?

And now he paused, ceased his appeal,  
Took her hand, did almost kneel—  
She started back with such a shock,  
"How could he think her such a block."  
His eager eyes before her fell,  
Without a word did she sound his knell.  
"How dare you, prodigal," she cried,  
"For very shame I could have died!  
Think of my mother, all alone,  
Who sits upon the greatest throne,  
And I her child! She trusts me well,  
Could I be base that trust dispel?  
Ah, no!" Her mood now changed,  
A softer light came in her eyes,  
No smile so sweet, if she only tries.  
"But you, oh kinsman of our race,  
You who speak with winning grace,  
Could give us strength, make us a power  
That would shake the world this present hour.  
To make it short, you could be mine?  
I never—never, could be thine!"  
Then flashed his eyes like living fire,  
As folled she him of his heart's desire.  
"Foolish maid," he cried, "I could crush you so!"  
And stamped his feet a sounding blow.  
It harmed her not, but heavy fell,  
On the eagle plumed hat, he loved so well.  
He saw it's doom, and turning fled,  
She saw it too, and her young heart bled.  
—RICH LARK, Bolewain, Man.

**Scrap Baskets.**

Take four long-handled fans. Tie them together so as to form a stand, then tie the sides of the fans together with gay-colored ribbons, to form the basket itself. If desired, a bunch of paper or artificial flowers can be used. Odd bits of lace, last summer's flowers from hat or bonnet, can often be advantageously used to decorate and lighten our rooms, with a little taste and ingenuity.

Another style of scrap basket is pretty. It is made of four pieces of pasteboard, each six inches long, three inches across at bottom, and the next third the distance up ten inches across, the next third distance up eight inches across, and the third distance up nine inches across. The inside of each piece with gay-colored cambric. The outside can be covered with plush, silk or satin, or prettily decorated with bows of cretonne. Where joined at the sides, ribbon or tassels of worsted or chenille are placed. Fit a square piece into the bottom.

**Aprons.**

The materials are one yard of cream scrim, all yards of cheese cloth or Swiss, two and one-half skeins of any desired colored ribbon, and a pair of washing floes, or Scotch linen flannel, the same color as the ribbon.

Make hems at the sides and bottom two inches deep, and run the casing at the top for the ribbon two inches deep. Feather the lower left-hand corners, and in the center of the top, where desired flowers, corner, work a small spray of any color for casing, and run the ribbon through the upper and lower ends. If tie at the sides in full loops, a pretty way to dotted Swiss be used, a pattern as centers use the dots to form the work about them, for daisies, and with some of the daisies wire. When finished it looks as though it were the apron, or sprinkled here and there with alternate rows, cover they can also be worked in French knots, making dots with brown silk, or by making a chain of the petals of split silk, one-half to three-fourths of an inch, passing the needle over the end of each loop to the upper corner of plain center. If desired, stand the ribbon with a spray of wild flowers, and burst stoneware equal parts of heavy blue, and when dry paint them with turpentine colors, using the paint flowers in their natural colors. Paint with the thick, for if thin it is a question or crown paper, goods stretched over a wash tub in a lather of These painted aprons always found on the wrong soap, and must be washed.

Maturation of Silk Worms.

Twenty four thousand of the silk worms, which a quantity of the pupae...

Fashion Notes.

The fashions for the approaching winter are now fully established, and they are both novel and handsome.

Wraps are made up especially of a rich material, such as plush, velveteen...

The new waist designs in early English style might well be regarded as evolutions from the old favorite, the laced blouse.

The new evening gowns indicate a tendency to the lady like lace, muslin, satin, etc.

Among recent walking garments we find a pair of large, square skirt-dress gowns.

It should be difficult to find a variety of dress material that is really unobtrusive.

Black lace work, when done in long, narrow strips...

Dorothy and hats, of whatever style and price suits the wearer, will be the fashion.

The new gowns for little girls are very pretty, and of the same style as those for the young girls.

We thought of what our subscribers would like to see in the Advocate and you know of our intentions.

Fall Care of Balles.

Balls of the gladiolus should be lifted from the ground before the weather becomes cold enough to freeze them...

The little balls which form at the base of the leaves are best to keep until spring and cover in earth.

Cracked Eggs.

The Cracked Eggs are a very common fault with the Cracked Eggs...

1. They are, seven shells, two shells in each shell, seven shells, seven shells...

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37. They are, seven shells, two shells in each shell, seven shells, seven shells...

38. They are, seven shells, two shells in each shell, seven shells, seven shells...

The Wood of the Cross.

The Cross was generally supposed to have been made of four kinds of wood, signifying the four quarters of the globe...

Table Customs of the Ancients.

It was one of the ancient customs to recline at the table, and the banqueting customs, gorgeously expiated, were fitted up with luxuriant couches.

There is another custom of the ancients, and one to which we owe the origin of our menu cards.

A French Woman at Home.

She looks to work the dinner she has bought to her table as carefully with the charcoal, and she looks to it as much as the man who...



**True Happiness.**

The good wife bustled about the house,  
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,  
As broken snatches of happy song  
Strengthened her hand and heart the while.  
The good man sat in the chimney nook,  
His little clay pipe within his lips,  
And all he'd made and all he'd lost,  
Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit  
Nothing has done very well this year;  
Money is bound to be hard to get—  
Everything bound to be very dear;  
How the cattle are going to be fed,  
How we're to keep the boys at school,  
Is a kind of debit and credit sum  
I can't make balance by my rule."

She turned her round from the baking bread,  
And she faced him with a pleasant laugh;  
"Why, husband dear, one would think  
That the good, rich wheat was only chaff,  
And what if the wheat was only chaff,  
As long as we both are well and strong?  
I'm not a woman to worry a bit,  
Somehow or other we get along."

"In some lives some rain must fall,  
Over all lands the storm must beat,  
But when the rain and storm are o'er  
The after sunshine is twice as sweet.  
Through every strait we have found a road,  
In every grief we've found a song;  
We've had to bear and had to wait,  
But somehow or other we get along."

"For thirty years we have loved each other,  
Stood by each other whatever befell,  
Six boys have called us father and mother,  
And all of them living and doing well.  
We owe no man a penny, my dear,  
We are both of us living, well and strong;  
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,  
And think how well we've got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh;  
He kissed his wife with a tender pride.  
He said:—"I'll do as you tell me, love;  
I'll just count up on the other side."  
She left him then with his better thought,  
And lifted her work with a low, sweet song—  
Song that followed me many a year,  
Somehow or other we get along."

**A Musical Memory.**

It is easily understood that a retentive musical memory is of great value to the musician, be he composer or merely a performer. Talented young musicians not frequently possess an astonishing memory. Sonatas, symphonies, and even fugues, which they practice, they can soon play by heart. As they advance in years the power of memory generally becomes weaker. Blind musicians appear to preserve it undiminished for a longer period than others. The blind pianist, Dulon, is said to have known one hundred and twenty flute concertos by heart, which he had numbered, and any of which he could play instantly, on its number being mentioned to him. True, there is musically little gained by burdening the memory with compositions which chiefly consist of complications of passages calculated to display the dexterity and skill of the performer.

The works which a musician ought to be able to recall to his memory are the classical works such as Gluck's "Iphigeni in Tauris," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Beethoven's Symphonies, Handel's "Messiah," Bach's "Passion," etc. There is not a few among the great composers who studied the masterly works of their predecessors so effectually that they knew by heart a considerable number of them from beginning to end, with the instrumentations of every bar.

A correspondent sends us the following:—"Last summer, having several cans with imperfect covers, I used the cotton, differently, however, from the suggestion in the ADVOCATE, as I did not tie it over the top. I simply took a piece large enough to come within the cover and pressed it down on the fruit, so that it came nicely within the cover, which I screwed on as usual. We moved in the fall over 300 miles, and the cans thus secured with cotton came in perfect safety, and the fruit remained in good condition till eaten, while other cans not so covered fermented on the journey."

**Large Trees.**

The Eucalyptus, or Gum tree, near the foot of Mount Wellington, in Tasmania, is stated to be 250 feet high; its diameter is fully thirty feet. This is reputed to be the largest tree in the world, as well as the oldest.

William the Conqueror's oak, in Windsor Park, England, measures at four feet from the ground; thirty-eight feet in girth, and is probably from 1,000 to 1,200 years old.

**A Silver Dollar.**

Alice stood under the great oak tree in the front garden wondering what she would do with the bright new silver dollar which grandpa had just given her. It was hard to decide what she most wanted to buy—there were so many things she thought it might be nice to have. She concluded, however, after some deliberation, that a beautiful flaxen-haired doll she had for a long time coveted would be the best purchase to make.

Minnie Peters, the lame girl, who lived in the mean little cottage opposite Alice's pretty home, came out of the house and seated herself in the sunshine on the narrow doorsteps.

Alice had frequently talked with Minnie, for the latter knew any number of lovely stories, all of which she had invented, too, for the poor cripple had no interesting books of her own, and her pale cheek flushed with pleasure whenever Alice borrowed a volume for her from mamma's library. Mrs. Peters could not afford a single luxury for her invalid daughter. There were five fatherless children in all, and it was as much as the patient, hard-working woman could do to feed and clothe them. I suppose Minnie had never had so much as a quarter to spend in her life.

Alice ran over to her young friend, whom she found looking very disconsolate.

"O Alice," said Minnie, "you don't know how dreadful it is to be no use in the world! My mother has so much to trouble her, and I am the heaviest part of her burden, I think. If I only had the material, I could make such pretty embroidered tidies. I saw some a lady had bought down town, the other day, and I could do them just as well if I had an opportunity to try."

Alice thought a moment.

"How much money would it take, Minnie, to get what you need?"

"Oh, I don't know," answered the lame girl, with the least touch of petulance in her voice; "more than we ever have to spare, I guess. There wouldn't be any chance of selling the things if I had them, so it's no use to talk of them. I can't move around much, you see," and a tear twinkled slowly down her thin cheek.

"Never mind, Minnie dear," said kind hearted Alice; "I have a plan for you which I mean to talk over with mamma. I am sure we can help you in some way."

When she went home a little later her mother said:

"Well, pet, have you found a way to spend your new dollar?"

"Yes, mamma," answered Alice; "I want a piece of blue satin, and some embroidery silk, and some lace."

Mrs. Sinclair looked at her little girl with surprise.

"Are your dolls to have a ball, or what?"

"O, mamma!" the child explained, "poor Minnie! She can do beautiful needle-work, but she has no money, you know, and I should like

to give her the satin, because she will make a lovely tidy, you see, and if you will buy the first one, then she can have enough to get the material for another, and perhaps save something for herself besides."

Mrs. Sinclair approved of the idea, and although she did not say so was delighted to find she had so unselfish a daughter.

That evening Alice placed a small package in Minnie's hands.

"Now you can make the tidy," she said, her blue eyes sparkling with pleasure, "and you are going to make it for mamma's armchair. She selected all the prettiest shades of silk."

Minnie was overjoyed. Her deft fingers completed the dainty article in a few days, and she limped across the street with it to Mrs. Sinclair.

"What is your price for this, Minnie?" asked that lady.

"Do you think a dollar too much, ma'am?" said the lame girl, modestly.

"You silly child!" laughed her patroness, "it isn't half enough. Two and a-half is a reasonable charge for so nice a piece of work."

Minnie felt fairly dazed when she saw the small gold coin lying in the palm of her hand, and Alice waltzed all over the room, she was so glad of her friend's success.

The money was invested in fresh material, and as fast as new tidies were completed Mrs. Sinclair disposed of them among her friends; then Minnie made other pretty things, and gradually acquired quite a little income, and was of great assistance to her mother.

"And to think, mamma," said Alice, "that one silver dollar did it all."

"That and a little self-sacrifice," mamma answered, and she stroked her daughter's curly head.

"Don't call it self-sacrifice, mamma! I never had anything to give me so much happiness."—  
[Rural Press.]

**Biting the Finger-Nails.**

The tendency to bite the finger-nails is caused by irritation of a nervous character about the finger ends—the nails are sick and should be treated accordingly. Trim the nails evenly, leaving them smooth at the edges. If they are too short to be trimmed, leave that till they grow. After washing the hands, brush the ends of the fingers well with a nail-brush, dipping them frequently in clean, cool water, thus getting all foreign matter and ragged edges from above and around the nail. After drying the hands with a soft cloth, rub each nail separately until it is very glossy. Do not allow the skin to grow over and hide the white root of the nail. This treatment allays irritation, and if the child understands you are willing to do it, or if she likes to do it herself, she will after a time come to you instead of biting them; but one complaint about its being "too much trouble" may spoil your efforts altogether. The above treatment, if persevered in, will cure this troublesome habit. After a time the nails will become so pretty in the child's sight that she will suffer some annoyance rather than mar them.

In place of tall celery glasses, formerly in fashion, there are a variety of horizontal shapes on which the celery stalks are laid. Similar shapes are also used for asparagus, while tiny dishes with folding sides are provided for after-dinner coffee spoons.

We particularly desire all who obtain any of the prizes we are giving for obtaining new subscribers to show the goods to all who call at your house. Send in the names as fast as possible.

**Uncle Tom's Department.**

**A Memory.**  
My quaint fancy wanders  
To summers long ago  
And a sweet old-fashioned garden  
Where such flowers used to grow  
As to my childish fancy,  
Seemed something to revere  
And that never could be equalled  
In a garden far or near.  
Close to the garden-entrance  
Stood the lilies white and tall,  
In a wealth of summer beauty  
Shedding fragrance over all.  
Then came the stately hollyhocks  
And the four-o'clocks as well,  
And the brilliant, gaudy coxcomb  
So suggestive of a swell;  
And those common little flowers  
Dressed in pink and white and blue,  
Which were called the bachelor's buttons,  
But why, I never knew.  
There was found the quaint old larkspur  
Of every shade I knew,  
And the golden coreopsis,  
And the morning-glory, too.  
There were rows of scarlet poppies  
Sending out their sleepy smell;  
And anemone as well,  
Then the pansies, Oh, the pansies!  
How they and pleasant memories  
That will ever round me cling,  
Those fragrant, velvet beauties,  
Just fit for fairy bowers!  
The very cream of neatness  
'Mid the sisterhood of flowers,  
My pet of early girlhood  
When all was bright and gay,  
I am true to them as ever,  
Now my hair is turning gray.  
Though, as I gaze upon them  
Through the veil of vanished years,  
Their loveliness is shadowed  
By a mist of unshed tears;  
For I see a care-free maiden  
In the garden that I knew,  
Dreaming dreams so full of gladness  
That they never could come true,  
Bending o'er the flower faces  
In the pretty pansy bed,  
That they knew what she said,  
But my pretty picture's vanished,  
Faded are its dreams and flowers,  
No more shines the golden sunshine  
That only smiles on childhood's hours.  
MARY B. LEE.

**My DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,**  
I have given you so many puzzles this month, that now I shall give you but a very short letter. I find as the year is drawing to a close, the contest for prizes becomes stronger, and I have to judge very carefully. I have never as yet made any difference as to the manner of writing the puzzles and sending the answers, though I must confess it is much easier and pleasanter work to read those whose work is neatly and carefully written. I think we have had some excellent puzzles this year, and I am glad to learn that many are interested in them, who never send a line to us. How many of my boys and girls are working for a Shetland pony, I wonder? I know of several, and they are determined to get there too. It is not so very difficult to get 200 new subscribers—just jump on a horse's back and try for a few days, you will be astonished at your success; and the pieces must find some attractions in the list published last month. I know Minnie May always selects very pretty prizes. Now, let me have good puzzles for December, and I shall promise you a good letter.  
UNCLE TOM.

**A CALCULATING GIRL.**—"Papa," said a sweet girl, "young Mr. Thistle has written me a note in which he asks me to be his wife."  
"Written you a note? Why didn't he come himself!"  
"It would have been pleasanter that way, no doubt, papa, but I suppose he feels a little timid; and besides, papa, think how much more binding the note is."  
Be sure and obtain some of our Valuable Premiums. See particulars on pages 357 and 365. The balance of this year will be given to all new subscribers. Commence canvassing at once.

**Puzzles.**

**1-CHARADE.**  
A puzzle or two I'd like to send  
Before the month is past,  
So down I sit me and try to write,  
I wonder FIRST, SECOND, LAST, and  
Of course SECOND, FIRST, I have no fear  
About that little cause,  
I used to succeed and I'm sure I feel  
As LAST as ever I was.  
Now the answer to this you will quickly guess,  
My TOTAL cousin dear,  
And if I have time I'll write you again,  
Before the end of the year.  
ADA ARMAND.

**2-NEW DROP LETTER.**  
My first is to rise with elastic bound.  
My second is a weight not more than a pound.  
My third if repeated would not be my third.  
My fourth is a number you often have heard.  
My fifth is above, or you'll find it in nation.  
My sixth and my last is an exclamation.  
ADA ARMAND.

**3-ILLUSTRATED REBUS.**  
F V R I  
1000 R  
E e U LY R E D

**4-DOUBLE ACROSTIC.**  
Five Letter Words.  
1-Saltpetre; 2-To think; 3-A quadrilateral figure; 4-A short topic; 5-A nut-bearing shrub; 6-To turn; 7-Languor; 8-A military salute; 9-A memorial.  
My initials and finals is something noted in Canadian history, 1885.  
FAIRBROTHER.

**5-NUMERICAL ENIGMA.**  
Take my 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and I am complete. In an editor's office I'm used, and oft give a treat to those who consider good reading a charm—And whom would read nothing likely to harm.  
My 1, 2, 3, is found on all farms.  
By the farmer 'tis used to guard his flock;  
While in the house the children use it.  
By making good puzzles for Uncle Tom with it.  
My 7, 8, 9, is of all colors—  
Blue or black, or just as you like it.  
Used by the printer and author and writer  
Whenever they put their work on paper.  
HENRY REEVE.

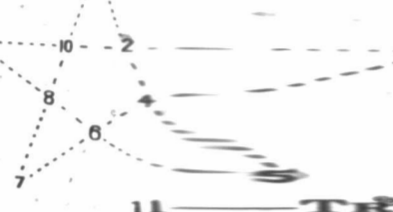
**6-NUMERICAL ENIGMA.**  
My 7, 8, 10, 11, 20, 29, 41, means unemployed.  
My 21, 27, 28, 37, 50, 4, 9, is assuasive.  
My 22, 33, 44, 18, 46, 2, 16, is a kind of plant.  
My 23, 24, 31, 47, 1, 12, is reflection.  
My 42, 43, 45, 52, 29, 40, 26, is sounding.  
My 30, 6, 38, 48, 13, 20, 32, is plain.  
My 49, 17, 51, 34, is unreal.  
My 19, 25, 5, 14, 35, is a forest.  
My whole is a beautiful and true quotation.  
HENRY REEVE.

**7-GEOGRAPHICAL TRIPLE ACROSTIC.**  
An important British colony; a river in the Russian Empire; a group of British islands in Asia; a French town; a Mexican Seaport; a lake in Nova Scotia; an important British possession; a Portuguese town; a town where a great battle was fought in this century; a Massachusetts town; a town in Portugal; a town where Napoleon won a splendid victory; a town in Greece, famous for a naval engagement in this century. The three vertical lines spell an address to which, no doubt, many ADVOCATES go.  
HARRY A. WOODWORTH.

**8-CHARADE.**  
To Fair Brother.  
A letter from me, dear cousin, you ask;  
Much I'd indeed, I'll derive from the task;  
I ever do strive to reply to my friends,  
And if I've been tardy, I'll now make amends.  
My first, for not writing! Blame Andy, my brother;  
He went and got married, and I had another  
Task added to my own—his house to prepare.  
I am LAST, that is good reason I did not get there.  
With a puzzle last month—but now Cousin Eddie,  
My *nom de plume*, how did you guess it already?  
I told you myself! Oh, excuse me, I pray,  
But really you might not have given me away.  
The hour grows late, I guess I'll retire.  
Or perhaps for a time toast my toes by the fire.  
The wedding is over and when threshing is done,  
I'll write you a long letter full up of fun.  
ADA ARMAND.

**9-MOTTO.**  
Ye who puzzle o'er algebra,  
Take this for your motto—  
d.  
HARRY A. WOODWORTH.

**10-FIVE-POINTED STAR.**  
"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
We shall see you out what you are."  
"Puzzles, puzzles, at least, can try,  
Easy as a diamond I."  
Is the little star's reply.  
From 1 to 2, national; 3 to 3, a common occupation here in N. B.; 3 to 4, a girl's name; 5 to 4, a plant; 6 to 5, a sweet substance; 7 to 6, managing; 8 to 7, counting; 9 to 10, exaltation; 9 to 8, something of important part; 1 to 10, separation.  
HARRY A. WOODWORTH.



**11-TRANSPOSITION.**  
An "anagram" as I am told,  
Is one word, sometimes more, transposed,  
And into classes as FIRST, enrolled,  
By puzzlers, as they are composed.  
The first in rank, that comes in view,  
Is the "anagram" itself, sir;  
Made up of words composed by you,  
By which you can the whole infer.  
A "transposition" next you'll find,  
To be a sentence or a word;  
Still, LAST is nothing to unwind  
It, or that will the clue afford.  
Last of all comes the "mutation,"  
Letters all mixed in a jumble;  
I guess, when going to the station,  
The cars to catch, they got a tumble.  
FAIRBROTHER.

**Answers to October Puzzles.**  
1-NOTED. 2-PIN. NOTE. 3-EGG. 4-DIAMOND. 5-TA. Timer. Remit.

**3- If you see your ears,**  
Wouldn't you keep from fears,  
Five things observe with care;  
Of whom you speak,  
To whom you speak,  
And when, and where.  
KEY: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
1 Q Z H P Y G O X E N W E M V D L U C T K R S J A R  
5- F O R G I V E  
A A S  
R E E M N A N T  
T E D R  
H F D O  
E L E U  
R E R R O R B  
E C O V L  
N O R T U R E

**6-Clover.** "Five plant not vice will fill the place."  
**7-If good time.** I went to the Toronto Fair and had a tip-top time. The freeborn, stout farmer from the rural district, the rustic greenhorn, the green young from the gray-haired Granzer, the spry Yankee, and the sharp Mason, all with their pleasant, smart-looking city friend, helped to swell the mass, were rushing to the horse-racing and ball game on ascension—and helped to make the enterprise a mammoth success. The dog show was a credit and a grand display. The poultry building was filled with a lot of grand birds, especially the SILVER and Golden Wyandotte, Black Minorca and a white swan. The horse and cattle show was very good. The horse and cattle show were high up and popular with the British. There was Chester White, Poland China and a remarkable pair of white Yorkshire pigs. The orchard and garden made a grand display. More on this anon.  
From your nephew, HENRY REEVE.  
P.S. The press were well represented, and with a pleasant we saw that William Weld and the ADVOCATE were there.  
8-March. The winds and April showers, bring forth May flowers.

**Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Oct. Puzzles.**  
Ed. A. Fair, Nancy M. Silcox, A. Howkins, A. L. Shaver, Anna K. Fox, I. Irvine Deynt, Geo. Ross, Robert Wilson, A. Russell Boss, Morley T. Boss, Henry Reeve, Elinor Moore, Jessie Morley, Alan Ellison.



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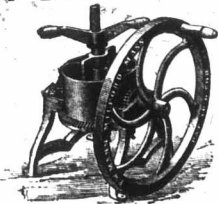
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this Machine to cut Fresh Bones, Meat and Gristle without clog or difficulty, or

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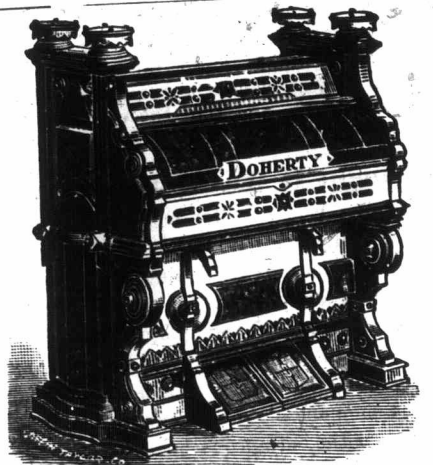
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279-y



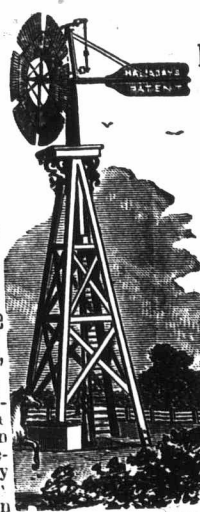
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- C**HAS. CHAPMAN, London, Ont., Book Bindings in all its branches; dealer in Artists' Materials.
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- J**OHAN M. MOORE, P. L. S., Architect, Civil Engineer, Albion Buildings, London, Ont.
- P**ETHICK & McDONALD, 238 Richmond St., Merchant Tailors and Importers of French, English Irish & Scotch Cloths, Tweeds & Gents' Furnishings
- G**RIGG HOUSE, corner York & Richmond Sts., London, Ont., SAMUEL GRIGG, Prop.
- C**ITY HOTEL, London, Ont., cor. Dundas and Talbot Sts. Board \$1 per day. McMARTIN BROS
- W**. STEVELY, 381 Rich. St., manufacturer Dairy Utensils, general Tinsmiths, Stoves, &c.
- W**INLOW BROS., 118 Dundas St., London, Ont. dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
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**VETERINARY SURGEON**  
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**\$1,500.00**  
— WORTH OF —  
**STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, ETC**

**GIVEN AWAY!**  
For Procuring New Subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

- CONDITIONS:**
- 1st. Cash must accompany all lists of names.
- 2nd. In all cases to secure these prizes the names sent in must be new subscribers. Renewals will not count.
- 3rd. Competitors may send in their lists weekly if they so desire. The party who first sends in the full number of names will secure the prize.
- 4th. A Cash Commission will be allowed to all who are not prize winners: From 10 to 20 names, 25cts. each; 20 to 50 names, 35cts. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40cts. each.

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- For 20 new names will give a Leicester Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont.
- For 20 new names we will give a Dorset Horned Ram Lamb, bred by Capt. Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ont.
- For 30 new names we will give a Hampshire Ram Lamb, bred by John Adams, Esq., Port Perry, Ont., or Jno. Dryden, M. P. Brooklin, Ont.
- For 40 new names we will give a Berkshire Sow or Boar 6 months old, bred by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., or by Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont.
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- Eggs from the birds of Wm. Hodgson, Brooklin, Ont. We will give as subscription prizes young animals, either male or female, of any of the following breeds: Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways, Ayrshires, Jerseys, a bull or heifer (of fair quality), purely bred, for 100 new subscribers, accompanied by \$100. We can also supply home-bred or imported stock of any desired breed, age or quality. In all cases we will guarantee satisfaction as to the quality, breeding and value of the animal. We will give very liberal terms to agricultural and other societies, and farmers in new sections, special inducements in sheep and poultry. Write for particulars.

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- For 65 new names a Patent Iron Frame Section Spring Tooth Cultivator, value \$38, manufactured by J. O. Wisner & Son, Brantford.
- For 110 new names we will give a first class wagon, value \$75, manufactured by the Chatham Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.
- For 75 new names we will give one of the celebrated Westward Ho Sulky Plows, value \$40, manufactured by Copp Bros., Hamilton, Ont.
- For 125 new names we will give one of Halliday's Standard Wind Mills, value \$75, manufactured by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, Ont.
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- For 100 new names we will give a large Straw Cutter with Carriers attached, value \$55, manufactured by B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.
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- For 90 new names we will give one of Osborne & Co.'s large Stock Scales, value \$50, capacity 4,000 lbs., manufactured by Osborne & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
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- All stock or goods shipped free on board the cars.

For additional Premiums see page 321.

**STOCK FOR SALE.**  
**FOR SALE.**

Six Shorthorn bulls, aged from 18 to 24 months; also a few Shorthorn cows and heifers.  
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**FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN**  
— OUR ENTIRE HERD OF —  
**AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

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Improved large white Yorkshire Pigs; Irish importation just arrived; specially selected from the celebrated herd of F. Walker-Jones, England, whose herd has won upwards of \$10,000 in prizes in three years. Registered young boars and sows for sale. Apply to **GREEN BROS., Innerkip, Ont.,** or **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.**

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We have a number of imported Shire Colts, two and three years old, including first and second prize-winners at Buffalo and Toronto this year, which we will sell very cheap, as we are short of stable room. We will give special inducements to parties buying before the new year. Also four fillies, all prize winners, at very low figures at d on easy terms.  
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Netherland Romulus, a grandson of Netherland Prince and Albino the Second, heads the herd. Young stock for sale.  
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**GREAT CLEARING SALE OF THE CELEBRATED BREEZE LAWN STOCK FARM HERD OF**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP AND BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

Owing to a change in business, we now offer sale all our prize-winning Shorthorn, Southdowns and Berkshires and their produce at our farm, at Souris (Plum Creek), Man. Sale to commence from this date, and to continue until all our stock are sold. This is a splendid opportunity of securing show stock, as all must be sold. Catalogues now ready, for which apply to **SHARMAN & SHARMAN,**  
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**THE LOWLANDS STUD.**

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Our importations comprise a large number of carefully selected stallions and mares, gets of the not-d sires, Barnley (222), Macgregor (1487), St. Lawrence (3220), Lord Hopton (2965), Sir Hildebrand (4024), and Old Times (579). Visitors always welcome. Catalogues on application.

**DUNDAS & GRANDY,**  
SPRINGVILLE P. O.  
Cavanville Station on the C. P. R. 286-y

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Extensive breeders and importers of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Shropshires. Business established in 1848. We always have on hand and for sale a large number of imported, and home-bred animals. A visit, or correspondence solicited.  
282-y



**H. GEORGE & SONS,**  
CRAMPTON, ONTARIO,  
Importers and Breeders of  
**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE,**  
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stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. 280-f



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Importer and Breeder of  
**Ohio Improved Chester White Swine**  
My herd consists of 19 choice  
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3717 (Free Trade 4350) (Crown  
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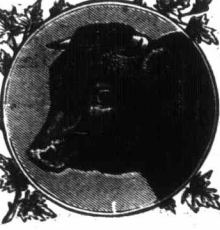


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We have a choice selection  
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Mares always on hand. Having a part-  
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lower than any other  
importers.


Also Pure-bred Shropshires, Imported and Can-  
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Breeder and Importer of First-class  
Clydesdales, Cotswolds

—AND—  
**Scotch Shorthorns.**  
YOUNG and BREED-  
ING STOCK for SALE  
at prices to suit the times.  
A call or correspondence  
solicited. Pickering is my  
station on the G. T. R.,  
and Claremont on C. P. R.  
286-y



**D. ALEXANDER,**  
Brigden, Lambton Co.,  
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My Shorthorn herd now  
consists chiefly of Imp. Lady  
Violet Lustre and seven of  
her daughters, and two  
daughters of Imp. Beauty  
15th, almost all sired by one  
bull, and of one character,  
thick, and fine quality. Can  
furnish a splendid young herd, including an imported  
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**SYLVAN HERD**  
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**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**  
Animals of both sexes for sale.

**R. & S. NICHOLSON,**  
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**HILLHURST HERDS**  
**ABERDEEN, ANGUS, HEREFORD,**

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**A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE.**

Choice Young Bulls and Heifers of the above  
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few fine, young Hereford Bulls, by Cassio, at low  
prices if taken at once.

**M. H. COCHRANE,**  
275-y HILLHURST P. O., Compton Co., Q.

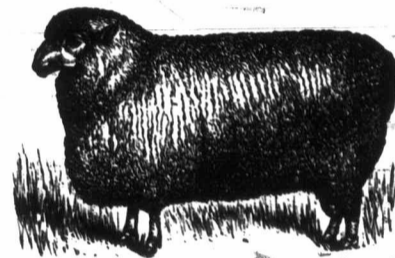
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**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.**

Have at all times a number of both  
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recently issued. Address:

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**COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS**



For many years my flock has been the largest and  
best in Ontario County. A number of sheep and  
cattle always on hand for sale. Come and see me,  
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Mine is one of the largest and most successful  
show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of  
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**THOS. GUY,**  
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**BERKSHIRES**  
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**J. G. SNELL & BRO.**  
EDMONTON P. O.,  
Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.


For forty years we have led all others in these  
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We now have a choice lot of young pigs varying  
in age, from six weeks to six months, all are de-  
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Good stock always for sale. Visitors welcome.  
Write for particulars. 279-y

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FOR SALE.

My Shorthorns are well  
bred, good colors, and  
have been fine milkers for generations. I have over  
100 females and a large number of bulls, from which  
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faction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly  
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BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF  
**CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.**  
Young animals, males and females, imported and  
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welcome. Satisfaction guaranteed as to price and  
quality. 284-y



**JOHN S. ROBSON,**  
Thorndale Stock Farm,  
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Breeder and Importer of Clydesdales  
and Shorthorns.  
Young animals for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
285-y

**PRIZE PERCHERONS**  
FOR SALE.  
One black stallion, two years old; one bay mare,  
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Address **D. E. ADAMS,**  
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WHITBY, ONTARIO.  
We have on  
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sale a superior  
lot of imported  
and home bred  
Clydesdale  
Stallions  
and mares. Sev-  
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were prize win-  
ners at the lead-  
ing shows in  
Scotland and  
Canada. Also a  
few choice Shetlands. Prices to suit the times.  
Address, **JEFFREY BROS., Whitby, Ont.**  
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Breeder & Importer  
of Pure Bred  
**HEREFORD CATTLE**  
Forty first - class  
animals, of various  
ages, for sale.  
An inspection so-  
lited. 287-y



—USE—  
**MYERS' ROYAL SPICE**  
FOR CATTLE.

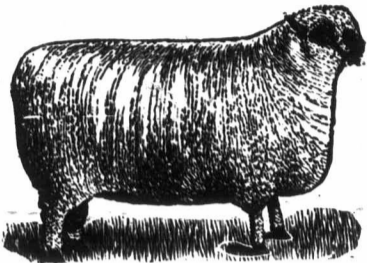
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**LONDON and YORK, ENGLAND**  
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

Sandringham Palace.  
Glad to bear testimony to the good qualities of  
Myers' Cattle Food which has been supplied to the  
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(Signed) EDMUND BECK, Steward.

Apply  
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**IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR**  
Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hun-  
dreds in successful operation. Guaranteed  
to hatch larger percentage of fertile eggs  
at less cost than any other hatcher. Send  
for full particulars. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.





Imported Shropshire Sheep. A lot of in lamb Ewes of extra quality expected to arrive about Dec. 15th; also a number of Imported Ewes that have been served here.

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## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale from Imported Cruickshank Sires, and from Dams of the most approved Scotch breeding.

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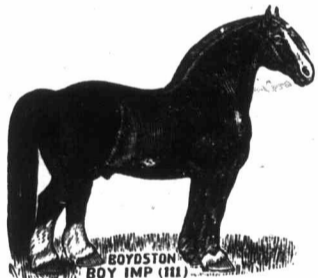
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## FASHIONABLY :- BRED :- CLYDESDALES

WE ALWAYS HAVE ON HAND A LARGE NUMBER OF

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BOYDSTON BOY IMP (III).  
Is at the head of our stud.

Of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialities are good and well-bred horses, and square dealing. Our stables contain Twenty-three Stallions and Fourteen Mares. Our last importation, which arrived home in August, are a particularly good lot. Among them are several famous

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 CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE TERMS.

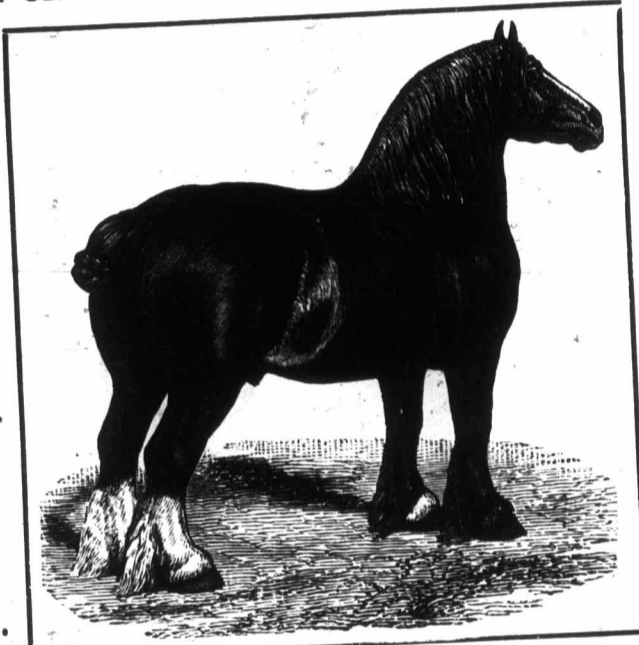
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Comprise a large number of one, two, three  
 and four-year-old

REGISTERED  
**STALLIONS  
 AND MARES**

They are the best lot we ever imported,  
 either for the show ring or the stud,  
 and are got by such famous sires as

Macgregor (1487),  
 Darnley (222),  
 Prince of Wales (673).



ALSO A FEW CHOICE

**SHETLAND  
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**VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.**

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**GRAHAM BROTHERS**  
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Twenty-Five Miles East of Toronto, on the C. P. R.

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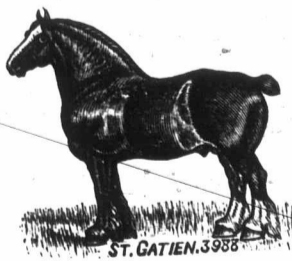
**CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS**

FOR SALE

HIGHEST PRIZE-WINNERS IN THE LEADING SHOWS OF THE WORLD

AND GETS OF FAMOUS SIRES

Such as Lord Erskine, Darnley, Old Times, Mc-  
 Cammon, Garnet Cross, Macgregor, Prince  
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 BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Bowmanville is on the line of the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 294 west of Montreal.



**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**  
 GREENWOOD P. O., ONT.  
 —IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—  
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
 and **CLYDESDALE HORSES**

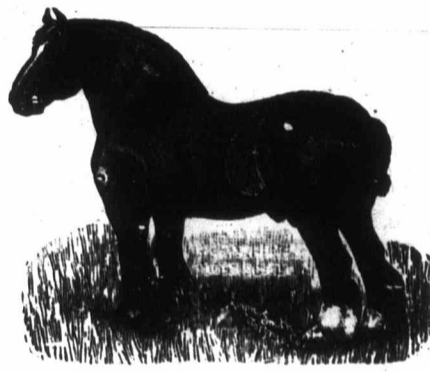
Of the best families and from the foremost breeders in Scotland.

One of the Largest Herds of Scotch Shorthorns  
 IN THE DOMINION.



Importations Made Every Year Since 1874.

More Prize-Winning Animals Sold From the  
 Greenwood Herd Than From Any  
 Other Herd in Canada.

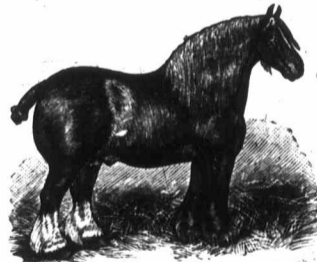


The very best lot of young animals ever bred on the farm are at present in the herd, and for sale at very reasonable prices. The crop of calves of 1889 was unusually large and good—mostly red, with some dark roans. Catalogues and prices on application.

Negotiations are now pending for a partnership with Mr. W. S. Lister, who has a very superior herd of Scotch Shorthorns at Middle Church, Manitoba, near Winnipeg.

Claremont Station, C. P. R., or Pickering Station, G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them.

**Maple Shade Herds and Flocks**



**JOHN DRYDEN,**  
 BROOKLIN, ONT.

—BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF PRIZE WINNING—

**Shropshire Sheep, Cruickshank Shorthorns and Clydesdale Horses.**

The Shropshire flock were winners of Prince of Wales' prize of \$50 in 1887, English Shropshire Association's silver cup in 1888, and first pen prize at Toronto Industrial, 1889. Sheep sold from the flock were winners of every first prize at Ottawa Central, besides the \$50 silver cup for best pen. The breeding flock represents the best blood in England. A few rams left which will be sold at low rates in a lot. In the herd of Shorthorns are representatives of eleven families, lately bred in the noted Scotch herd of Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton. They are deep fleshed, low set, massive animals; good milkers, good thrivers and good breeders. Animals from the herd have won numerous prizes in Eastern Ontario and in the Western States the present year. Nine superior young bulls now ready for delivery. Catalogues on application. A prize-winning imported Clydesdale mare, never beaten in the show ring, and a three-year-old imported Clydesdale horse, of good weight and strength, for sale.

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

Tisdale's Brantford Iron Stable Fittings. We lose no job we can figure upon. Catalogue sent free. The B. G. Tisdale Co., Brantford, Canada. Advt.

Messrs. Sharman & Sharman, of Souris (Plum Creek), Manitoba, are about dissolving partnership, and their entire herds and flocks will be offered for sale.

Mr. Reburn, of St. Anne de Bellevue, writes thus:—"I find that the ADVOCATE goes to every part of the Dominion, as, in answer to my advertisement, I got letters from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Of the \$100 prize money given by the American Shropshire Association, Mr. John Campbell, Jr., of Woodville, won \$80. His wethers and wether lambs are probably the finest ever shown in Canada.

Messrs. Callcut & Sons, of Tryone, Ont., have a flock of about forty Shropshire breeding ewes, of their own importation, which have been very prolific this year, having raised about sixty lambs, all of which may now be seen on their farm. Mr. Callcut is one of Ontario's oldest and most reliable breeders.

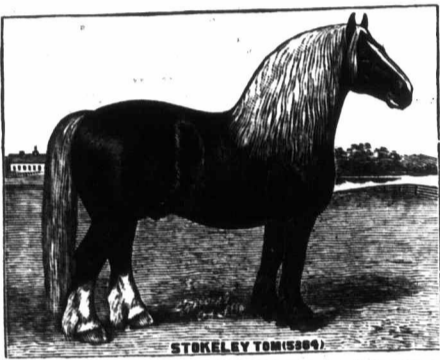
A private letter from Mansell, auctioneer, Shrewsbury, England, contains the following:—We have had a capital sale season. Graham's rams averaged £27, one making 170 gs., and one 200 gs. Evans, of Uffington, averaged £29 11s. 4d., one making 180 gs. Farmer's lot averaged £21, one making 145 gs. Andrew E. Mansell's first fourteen sold averaged £33 15s. The Royal prize-winning ram letting for £82, and a second yearling for 75 gs. The five-year-old ram Attractor, for 45 gs. My father, Thomas Mansell, had a grand sale, 383 sheep and lambs, making £3940, an average all around of £10 5s. 9d. each. His 50 rams averaged £36 6s. and 84 ram lambs, £7 17s.

James H. Esdon, of Bainsville, Ont., informs us that Prince Royal, of Quebec, No. 646, has made a splendid season, and is well liked by most farmers. He is one of those low set, blocky horses, with great life and spirit, with an extra fine head and crest for a Clyde; will drive twenty-five miles and play at his journey's end. Prince Royal, of Quebec, has been shown four times by his present owner, and holds a special and three first prizes; and like his noted sire, Prince Royal, 543 and 242, has proved himself a grand stock-getter. Our mares have all done well, especially the imported filly Ena, which easily took first this fall. Our mares and colts have all taken prizes this fall without any preparation other than plenty of grass. I find breeding stock of this class do far better, and there is far less risk in just keeping them in good growing condition.

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock, American Berkshire Record:—Prince Royal, 22175—D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., to John Ball, Girard, Ill.; Sergeant Major, 20437—S. McGinnis, Corydon, Ky., to L. W. Cooper, Smith's Mills, Ky.; Queen Annie 22166—E. V. Miller & Co., Morley, Iowa, to Peter Dek, Southland, Iowa.; Bill Neil 22149—H. D. Nichol, Nashville, Tennessee, to J. S. Knox, Whalen, Ky.; Henretta 22196, and Golden Rod 22197—H. D. Nichol, to Lee P. Ellison, Cayer, Ky.; Baron Cricklade II. 22097, and Cricklade's Pride 22098—J. M. Coleyrove, Cory, Pa., to E. O. Cross, Brokenstraw, N. Y.; British Prince 21993—R. Thatcher & Son., Flemington, N. Y., to S. S. Fabian, Ottsville, Pa.; Gipsy 21971 and Sunflower 21972—Abe Kirtley, Sharpville, Ind., to S. Summer, jr., Windfall, Ind.; Fulton 22066—John H. Boice, Rushville, Ill., to Lewis R. Emry, Canton, Ill.; Omega 22064, and Duplex 22065—John H. Boice, to Elias Fletcher, Yates City, Ill.; Leona 21696—Samuel C. Roush, Warren, Ind., to W. D. Brown, Flora, Ind.; Prince George 22171—J. W. German, Wymore, Neb., to Louie Thorn, German town, Neb.; Duke of Rock Creek 22170, and Pride of Rock Creek 22172—J. W. German, to A. C. Gas kill, Basset, Neb.; Grover IV 22220—Alex. A. Arnold, Galesville, Wis., to F. A. & W. O. Helmet, Bloomington, Minn.; Haw Hill Hood VIII. 222201—Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to S. F. Moulton, Glenwood, Iowa. PHIL. M. SPRINGER, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

Messrs. Graham Bros., of Claremont, write us:—We have been very successful, in the show rings this fall, winning largely wherever we have shown. The following is a partial list of the prizes won:—Macneilage (2962) won first prize at Markham Agricultural Society's show, and first at Stouffville Society's Show, those being the only occasions on which he has been exhibited since imported. MacClaskie (6896) won, this fall, first prize and sweepstakes at Uxbridge Agricultural Society's Show, and at Port Perry Central Exhibition, he won first in his class, and silver medal as best Imported Clydesdale, and gold medal, as best Imported, or Canadian Bred Clydesdale exhibited, and he, along with three mares, won a silver medal as best group owned by one exhibitor. Chairman (6593) won second prize at Uxbridge, being only beaten by MacClaskie. "Confidence" (6629) won first prize at Stouffville, first at Markham, and first at Goodwood, those being the only occasions on which he has been exhibited. "Hornbram," Vol. XII., won first prize at Stouffville, and first at Uxbridge, the only occasions on which he has been shown. "Arbitrator," Vol. XII., won first prize at Markham, the only occasion on which he has been shown. "Nellie," Vol. XI., won first prize at Uxbridge, first at Stouffville, and first at Port Perry Central Exhibition. Lady Malcolm Vol. XII., won first at Stouffville, first at Markham, first at Uxbridge, first at Goodwood, Royal Princess, Vol. XII., won second prize at Stouffville, second at Markham, and second at Uxbridge, the only times being shown.

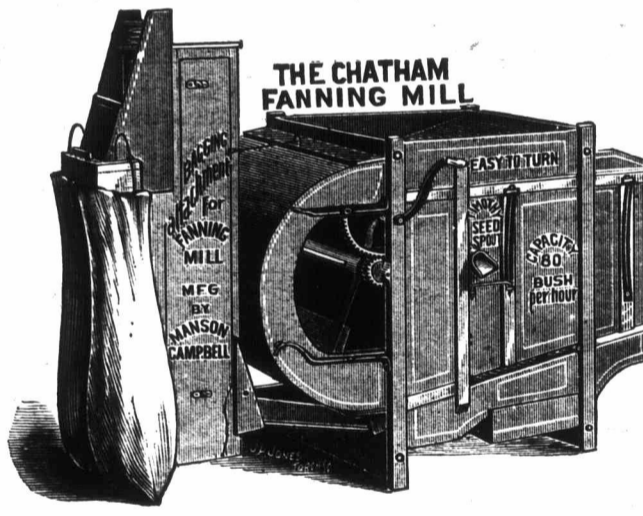
**SCIENTIFIC GRINDING**  
**GRINDS EAR CORN MILL**  
 with or without Shucks on  
 and all small Grains, in fact everything which can possibly be utilized for feed.  
**SAFETY BOTTOM** and other Practical Devices to prevent breakage should iron accidentally get into Mill.  
**CRINDING PLATES** reversible, self-sharpening, double the capacity of all others. Sold on trial. All Mills fully guaranteed. Simplest, lightest running, strongest, fastest grinding. Send for circulars.  
**THE FOOS MANUF'G. CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.**

**BLAIR BROS., Aurora, Ill.,**  
 —IMPORTERS OF—  
**CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH SHIRE,**  
**and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES.**  
**NEW IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.**

The animals now on hand are of large size, good colors; low, wide and blocky; with good heavy bone, good feet, and the best of action. We have winners at many of the greatest shows of England. We offer first-class animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogue on application. Stables in town.  
 Mention this paper. 287-f

**—THE—**  
**CHATHAM FANNING MILL.**



Farmers desiring the best fanning mill manufactured, should order the Chatham Mill, which has all the latest improvements. My sales last season were 2,500. This speaks for its popularity. The Bagging Attachment has been greatly improved, and put in front of the mill, thus saving considerable room. It works very easily, will bag any kind of seed, from beans to timothy. One man less is required by using my bagging attachment. If my mills are not kept by any agent in your locality, send for descriptive circular and prices, and have a mill shipped direct.

**MANSON CAMPBELL,**  
 287-a CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

**THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS**

**THE DUPLEX FEED MILL**  
 A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH TO THE FARMER.

**IT IS THE BEST MILL IN THE WORLD. WHY? BECAUSE:**

- 1st—It is provided with a Double Set of Grinders or Burrs.
- 2nd—It is the only Mill in the World that grinds on both sides of the Revolving Burr at the same time.
- 3rd—It will grind any kind of grain, or corn and cob, equally well.
- 4th—It will produce meal of any desired quality—coarse, medium, or fine.
- 5th—It has a grinding surface just double that of any other mill of equal size, and can therefore do twice as much work.

The Duplex has proved a success in the past, and is far ahead of all competitors at the present time. Send for Descriptive Catalogue to—

**THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS, TORONTO, ONT.**

STEAM & HORSE-POWER THRESHING OUTFITS, "VICTOR" CLOVER HULLER, SAW MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, BOILERS  
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**Permanent Canvassers Wanted in Every County**  
 To whom paying wages will be given. Write for particulars.

**GRAPE VINES**  
 Largest Stock in America.  
 and all old and new varieties. Extra Quality. Warranted true. Lowest rates. Introducers of the new Black Grape.  
**EATON, T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.**

Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free. Send list for prices.



LONDON, ONT.

The attendance at the Forest City Business College during September was 20 per cent. in advance of the corresponding month of last year. By close attention to business we hope to increase the yearly attendance 25 per cent. Reader, will you assist us? We have an A 1 course, at least, so say scores of business houses who employ our students.

Catalogue free. 286-

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

*Hamilton Business College*

AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE,

OPPOSITE GORE PARK, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

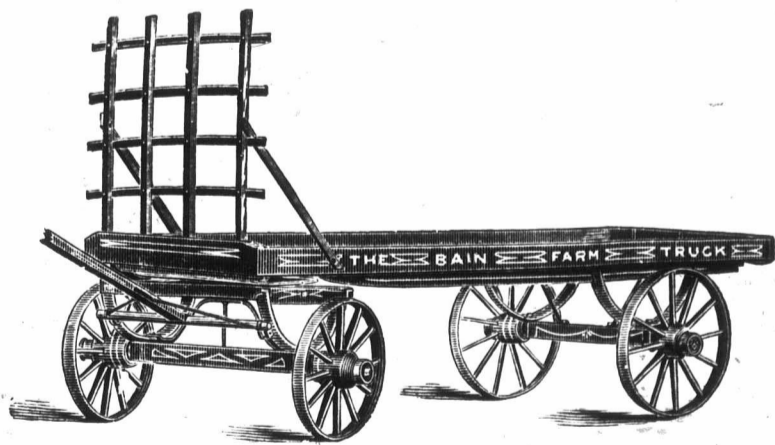
New Building, excellent Library, Reading Room, and Gymnasium. Teachers of BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. Eight graduates of other commercial schools entered last year. For 40-page announcement address 284-d  
**SPENCER & McCULLOUGH, Principals.**

THE CELEBRATED FODDER AND ENSILAGE  
**ROSS CUTTERS**  
 AND CARRIERS,  
 TREAD POWERS AND SWEEP POWERS.

THE FINEST AND LARGEST LINE of Fodder Cutting Machinery and Horse-Powers in THE WORLD.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue  
**E. W. ROSS & CO.,** Manufacturers, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.  
 or Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, Ont. Wm. A. Ross, Manager, 30 St. Paul St., Quebec, P. Q.

**BAIN WAGON CO.'S FARM TRUCK.**



THIS cut represents the most convenient Wagon ever put on a farm, because it is suitable for all kinds of work, and always ready, no changes being necessary.

THIS WAGON was invented and first introduced in Michigan, U. S., and is now very extensively used by leading farmers in the United States.

AND EVERY WAGON made and sold by us in Canada is giving entire satisfaction. For further particulars and prices.

287-f

Address **BAIN WAGON CO., Woodstock, Ont.**

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ont., and Mr. Wm. Smith, M. P. P., Columbus, Ont., recently shipped together a car load of thoroughbred cattle and sheep, by the C. P. R., to a large stock farm in the Northwest Territory.

Mr. Fox, Manager for the Eureka Poultry Co., of Port Huron, Mich., was in London on the 23rd of October, purchasing stock from Messrs. Wm. McNeill, Bogue, and McCormick. Quality was made the chief consideration in the selection.

Mr. Arthur Johnston is negotiating for a partnership with Mr. W. S. Lister, of Middle Church, Manitoba, which, if completed, will give his customers in the Northwest the advantages of a local branch of the Greenwood Herd, which certainly will be a great benefit to the province.

A card from Mr. John Dunkin, of Brucefield, informs us that he has just returned from England with a choice flock of Shropshires selected from the flocks of Mr. Butters; also a young Clydesdale stallion, Glenelg of Kippendarie, sired by Knight Errant. He was bought from Col. Sterling.

Mr. E. D. George, of Putnam, Ont., sends us a list of forty-two sales made of his pedigreed Chester White pigs. The territory covered is very large, extending almost the entire length and breadth of the Dominion. He reports demand good and prospects most flattering. Space forbids us enumerating them individually.

John Snell's Sons, Edmonon, Ont., report an active and increasing demand for Berkshire pigs and Cotswold sheep. In the last month they have made shipments to Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the following states: New York, Kentucky, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Oregon, and Texas, besides many shipments to all parts of Ontario. They express their entire satisfaction with the results obtained from advertising in the ADVOCATE, and as proof of their satisfaction, have increased their patronage.

Mr. F. W. Stone, of Moreton Lodge, Guelph, Ont., has made the following recent sales:—To Mr. H. J. Tiffin, Montreal, for shipment to Florida, Hereford Bull, one year old Grandee 26th No. 25272, American Hereford Record, also ten Southdowns (one ram and nine ewes); to Mr. C. Peterson, Prince Albert, N. W. T., Shorthorn bull, Baron Knightley 9th=11980—, and heifers Baroness J. 10th=16778— and Magdalen 15th=16774—, Dom. S. H. H. Book; to Miss Reid, Township of Egremont, yearling Hereford Bull Santa Claus 2998 A. H. R.; to Mr. Thos. McCree, of Guelph, a Southdown ram.

Since they received their importation of improved large white Yorkshire pigs in July last, Messrs. Green Bros., of "The Glen," Innerkip, have sold the following:—A boar to Mr. H. Jervis, Woodstock; a sow to Mr. Gomer Green, Innerkip; a sow to Mr. J. Frizelle, East Oxford; a boar and a sow to Mr. G. Thomson, Bright; a boar to Mr. D. Cowling, Innerkip; a boar to Mr. G. Palmer, Goldstone; a boar and sow to Mr. C. Walker, Beaconsfield; a boar and a sow to Mr. A. McGill, Hillsburg; two sows to Mr. J. Hodgson, Horning's Mills; a boar to Mr. T. Kneal, Vandecar; a boar to Mr. D. Burt, St. George; a boar to Mr. J. Willson, Oakville; a boar and a sow to Mr. J. Jull, Mount Vernon; a sow to Mr. A. Pollard, Burford; a sow to Mr. W. Lewis, Burford; a sow to Mr. J. Cowling, Innerkip.

H. George & Sons, Crampton P. O., Ont., report the sale of their fine Suffolk sow Beauty a few days before the Provincial Fair, to R. Dorsey, Summerville P. O., Ont.; price \$60. This sow took first at the Provincial Fair as sow under two years and diploma for best Suffolk sow any age, beating several imported ones. At the Industrial Fair she took first in her class, and was one of three that took the herd prize. They also report the sale of their young Chester White boar Seldom Seen to Geo. Gill, Russeldale P. O., Ont. This pig took first prize at the Provincial Fair in a class of fourteen, and first prize at the Industrial Fair in a class of fifteen. He is sired by their noted stock boar Royal, No. 1223, that also took first place at the Provincial Fair. Their large Chester sow Snow Ball, since the Industrial Fair, farrowed twenty living pigs. This makes fifty-two pigs this sow has farrowed inside one year. They report a steady and increasing demand for their Ohio Improved Chester Whites.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., writes:—I would have you know how proud and happy I am to have won the elegant silver tea-service that you so generously offered as a prize in the milk test. I assure you I value it more than all the prizes I have won this fall put together. You will see how much that means, when I tell you, that at the London and Toronto Exhibitions alone we won over 30 prizes in money, two diplomas, three silver medals, and one bronze medal. Almost all our prizes were firsts, and included three herd prizes, first at one place, and first and second at another. But your prize is the best of all, not only on account of its intrinsic beauty, but because it was opened to competition from every breed. One of my three cows was the famous Miss Satanela, that lately made me 3 lbs. 6 oz. of butter a week on her second calf, and on ordinary feed. The tea service was much admired on the exhibition grounds at Toronto, and by all those who have seen it since. To-morrow it goes up to our leading jeweller, to be placed on exhibition, as it well deserves. I think every exhibitor owes you a vote of thanks, for your splendid donation to the good cause. I, for one, do thank you heartily, and I hope some day you will make us a visit, so as to see, and to share, the delicious juicy cream in the silver jug. After a prolonged absence, I only got home last night; but I cannot let one day pass without writing to thank you.

## STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. Wm. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, reports the sale of ten imported Shropshires to Samuel Millson, of Glanworth. He has also made several sales of Dorking fowls and White Holland turkeys.

Mr. D. E. Adams, of Oxford Centre, showed some very fine Percheron horses at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, and although competing with importing animals of greater age, won a fair share of prizes. His mare Empress took first at the Provincial. His black two-year-old stallion Monarch, which won first at the Provincial this year, is of good size and fine quality. He also took first on his yearling mare Beatrice. See his advt. in another column.

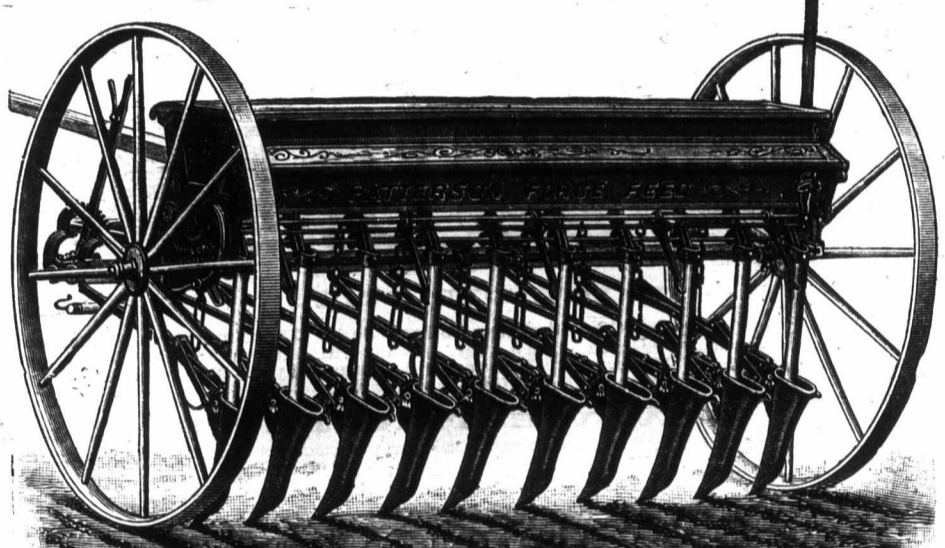
Mr. Samuel Staples, Ida, writes us:—The offspring of my Clydesdale stallions, Cheviot and Lord Sudley, have done exceedingly well in the show rings in this district this fall. Lord Sudley's colts were winners at Port Hope, Lindsay, Peterborough, Bethany, Centreville, Omence and Millbrook, taking first and second as yearlings, and first and second as foals of 1889, at Peterborough, and first and second as colts of 1889 at Bethany, over a strong class of competitors. Cheviot's record is even brighter, though not quite so far-reaching; his colts were prominent among the winners at Keene, where they were first as yearling colts, and first as mare and foal, at Peterborough first as two-year-olds, and at Bethany first and second as two-year-olds, and first and second as colts of 1889, at East Durham County Fair, at Millbrook, he was represented by seventeen of his colts, which won sixteen prizes, including the prize for the five best two-year-olds from any draught horse.

The fourth volume of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book is now in the binder's hands. It contains the pedigrees of 2,221 bulls and 2,736 cows. It is well printed on fine paper, and makes a substantial book, being handsomely bound, as are all the volumes issued by Mr. Wade. Every breeder of Shorthorns should buy a copy of each of these books. We cannot understand the careless apathy of the Canadian farmers in not more loyally supporting the various record associations. Mr. Wade is a careful editor and compiler of these works without which our various pure breeds would soon be in chaos, as far as their pedigrees are concerned; but despite these facts, Canadian farmers frequently do not take interest enough to buy the volumes when issued. The history of Shorthorn cattle imported into the Dominion from England and the United States is continued in the work now issued and carried to the end of 1874. Copies of the Clydesdale, Shire Horse and Draught Horse stud books, also the Devon, Ayrshire, Hereford, Polled Angus and Devon herd books, as well as Berkshire, Suffolk and Yorkshire records may be obtained at a trifling cost by writing Mr. H. Wade, corner of Yonge and Queen streets, Toronto.

Since our last issue we had the pleasure of looking through three of Canada's great Clydesdale establishments, viz.: Those owned by Messrs. Sorby, Guelph; Graham, Claremont, and Beith, Bowmanville. In the first stable the grand horse Bold Boy, recently imported, is the centre figure, well supported by some fine young horses and mares. Illustrations of three of them and a pretty thorough review of this lot will be given next month. Messrs. Graham Brothers have a lot of wonderfully good horses; they are all but one either bays or browns, several of them have little or no white and none of them too much. They are certainly a good lot. Foremost among them is the noted horse Macmillan, age and MacLaskie (6990), also two superb yearlings, and a number of two-year-olds. An illustration and a full review of them will appear in our March number. Messrs. R. Beith & Co.'s horses, as a whole, are the best they have ever imported, a big powerful lot possessing much quality. This stable also will be fully reviewed in an early issue. Each of these firms are issuing catalogues which everyone who intends purchasing Clydesdales should procure. They can be had by applying. See their advertisements in other columns, also that of Messrs. Arthur Johnston, John Dryden, M. P. P., Robert Mackie and Frank R. Shore & Bros.

Frank R. Shore & Bros., White Oak, report the following sales:—To J. Faulkes, Shoal Lake, Man., the young bull Lord Percival, by Vermillion, and brood mare Kate, by Netherby; also the following bulls sired by Vermillion (5087), to A. Allison, Frome P. O., Sweet-Meat, dam Lena Languish, by Prince of Northumberland (4691); to George W. Keyes, St. Catharines, Ont., Scottish Baron, dam Scottish Rose 3rd, by Prince of Northumberland; to C. Trebilcock, The Grove P. O., Patriot, dam Scottish Rose 2nd, by 3rd Earl of Darlington; to Herbert Henderson, Port Talbot, Harcourt, dam Mary Booth, by Statesman; to John Andrews, St. Thomas, a nice yearling that took second at the late Southern Counties Fair. They sold their whole crop of Shropshire lambs to C. O. Fox, Oregon, Wis., and they are expecting an importation of extra good Shropshire ewes, already in lamb, which should arrive about the middle of December, to replenish the flock that has been reduced by the numerous sales made during this season. They have a very even lot of young bulls for sale, which they claim to be ahead of former years. Amongst the recent births the show cow, Ruby Hill, dropped a fine bull calf the week before the Provincial, which prevented his dam making her appearance at that exhibition. Sales have been brisk and enquiries frequent, and they expect an increased demand for young bulls in consequence of the advance in shipping and stock cattle, the latter having had the greatest run for export ever known about London since the trade began.

## The Patterson Steel Frame Grain Drill



It can be instantly regulated to run at any desired depth without stopping the team. It does sow all kinds of grain thoroughly, evenly and at a uniform depth in all kinds of soil. It has a positive force feed, which does not clog or crack the grain. It commences to sow the instant the horses move. It has a refined channel steel frame, our new patented hoe and cultivator connection, and many other new and valuable improvements. We guarantee it better, more accurate and more complete than "The Best."

OUR PLOWS, GANG PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS & CUTTING BOXES

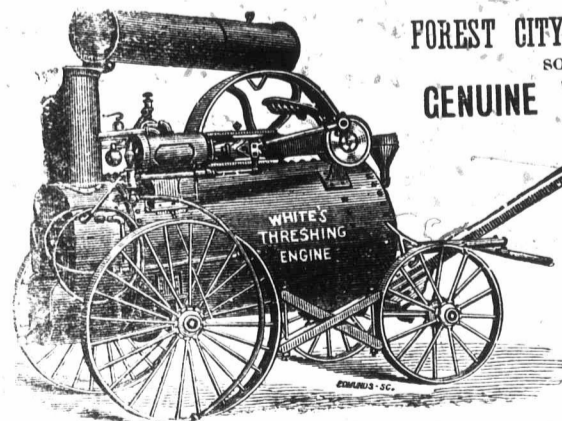
ARE ALL FIRST-CLASS AND THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

If we have no agent near you, write to us for any implement you want.

THE PATTERSON & BRO. CO.,  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

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**JOHNSON'S**  
PUREST COLORS  
TRADE MARK  
**PAINTS**



"THE FITTEST SURVIVES."  
FOREST CITY MACHINE WORKS, LONDON, ONT  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
GENUINE WHITE THRESHING ENGINE,

Special 20-horse power Portable Saw Mill Engine, (same pattern and style), Light and Heavy Traction Engine, and is licensed by all Insurance Co's, and has proved itself to be the most durable. The Engine for the Northwest is made to burn either coal, wood or straw. A thorough warranty given with all Machines and Engines. Call and examine our Machinery, or correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere.  
**NEW IRON SEPARATOR.**  
GEO. WHITE, Proprietor and Manager.  
H. B. WHITE, Head Traveller.  
HUB. J. WHITE, Sec.-Treas.  
A. W. WHITE, Asst. Manager.  
F. J. WHITE, Asst.-Sec.

267-1f