

48.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXIX

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

No. 363.



A FAMOUS ENGLISH SHORTHORN DAIRY COW, DOWAGER III.
 THE PROPERTY OF MR. CHARLES A. PRATT, RUSHFORD, EVESHAM, ENGLAND.

EDITORIAL.

To Our Agents.

The large annual exhibitions, fall fairs and agricultural shows generally will soon be taking place, and promise to be as well, if not more largely attended than ever. In the past, many of our agents have been most successful at these gatherings, and we would again remind them to be prepared for the opportunity. Let us know what fairs you wish to attend, so that we can assign them to you, and have you supplied with the necessary outfit. We will supply the FARMER'S ADVOCATE from now till December 31st, 1894, for 35 cents. We prefer our present subscribers, their sons, or those heretofore acting, to undertake the work of securing subscribers. We are prepared to offer liberal inducements. Please write us at once for terms and sample copies.

In England a Royal Commission has been several years investigating the subject of bovine tuberculosis, but their report has not yet made its appearance.

Sixty delegates from various parts of England waited upon Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, asking for more stringent regulations in the effort to stamp out swine fever. He promised them a new Order.

The Russian Government proposes to hold an International Exposition of Fruit Culture and Products at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of His Majesty the Czar, beginning September 22nd, and closing November 12th, 1894.

The total attendance at the late Royal Show, Cambridge, for the six days was 111,658, the largest turnout being 63,981, on Thursday. The gate money amounted to £8,306 7s. A loss was expected, but according to our latest advices, a substantial profit was counted on. The previous show at Chester netted a profit of £3,000.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a very thoughtful communication from Mr. J. C. Snell, upon an important subject, viz., the purpose and management of fall shows—a topic dealt with by Mr. R. E. King, in the ADVOCATE for June 15th. In vigorous terms Mr. King charged that our agricultural shows are a failure as "educators" and do not supply the needs of the times. He contended that it was not enough to show the results of the labor of the grain grower, or breeder: the fair should teach how the results were attained. To what extent is it practicable to embrace in the functions of a fair the work of a farmers' institute? Substantially, that is the reform for which Mr. King asks. Our columns are still open for the discussion of this timely subject.

That the abnormal growth of city populations, at the expense of the country, contains an element of peril to the State and individual life was painfully illustrated by the recent great strike in Chicago. Not to mention the perils of bloodshed, accident, conflagrations, etc., the paralysis of the railway service of a city may in a few hours cut short the food supply and means of subsistence of millions of people. The centralization of the monopolistic dressed meat trade at one or two points resulted in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the States depending for their daily supply of meat on Chicago, and with the railways all tied up, the supply was unexpectedly and suddenly cut off. There is greater safety to the State in a large population devoted to some form of husbandry.

The conditions under which farming can be made to pay have altered, but too many have not readjusted their methods to the new order of things, consequently their returns have grown less, but habits of living, etc., have become more expensive. Hence the mortgage remains a burden, and instead of being paid off, is renewed, probably at a heavy rate of interest. Tremendous efforts are being made in the direction of securing legislation that will insure the farmer fair play, but let not the other side be neglected. As the Ohio Farmer very aptly put it recently, one thing can be done, and that is "to meet the reduction of income by a corresponding reduction of outgo, and this must apply to cost of production as well as habit of living. When the 'good time coming' gets here we can again take up our discarded luxuries and expensive methods."

Our Illustration.

Our front page illustration (reproduced from the London (England) Live Stock Journal) represents Dowager III., a Shorthorn dairy cow. She was bred by and is the property of Mr. C. A. Pratt, Rushford, Evesham, England; calved February, 1887. She was winner of the first prize at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Warwick, in 1892, and at Chester, in 1893, as best Shorthorn dairy cow by actual test. She has also taken many prizes at other exhibitions. Her last year's performance at the "Royal" was 44 lbs. 9 ozs. of milk in one day, from which 1 lb. 10 ozs. of butter was made. This is the type of cow the Canadian farmer is in need of at the present day, and if care is given to breeding and training, there is no reason why we should not see many herds of them throughout the country. Almost every Shorthorn herd has some excellent milkers, and if these are developed and given the attention which strictly dairy breeds have received, what may we not expect as a result? Heretofore the ideal in the mind of breeders, as a rule, has been the show ring or beef types. Few Shorthorn breeders have given the dairy qualities of their herds the attention due them, yet we occasionally find a cow of that breed comparing favorably with even the best of special purpose dairy cattle. It certainly becomes every Shorthorn breeder to give due attention to this matter. As experienced a breeder and as conservative an authority as Wm. Warfield puts this subject as follows, in his standard work on "Cattle Breeding":—

"Now, it is a matter of common observation that a special shape of the whole beast is typical of the two kinds of cattle. The beef type is the blocky, square-framed animal; the milk type, on the other hand, is wedge-shaped, with the base to the rear, and tends to angularity. In these types are to be seen well-marked types of correlation. But it does not follow—and here was the fallacy of the old theory that because an animal bred for milk alone would gradually assume one type, and one bred for beef alone, another—that the two qualities could not be compositely produced in a single animal; least of all, that the organs of nutrition were appositely correlated with the organs of beef and milk production, which was the thesis sought to be maintained. On the contrary, it is obvious that both milk and beef production are co-ordinate functions of the animal body, and that while one may be abnormally developed at the expense of the other, the natural state is one of balance."

To our mind, the conclusion of the whole matter seems to be this: That every man, according to his conditions, must decide for himself whether his herd shall be special purpose dairy cattle, special purpose beef cattle, or the much abused general purpose cattle in which, as Warfield put it, the milk and beef producing functions are in a "state of balance."

Judging Fruit by Points.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture has established a scale of points for judging vegetables. Pamphlet forms, containing cuts and scale of points for two or three of the finest varieties of all the different vegetables, are being issued for the use of the Incorporated Agricultural Societies. This is one advance needed by all agricultural societies, as very often men are appointed to judge at shows who differ very widely in their ideal of a perfect specimen, and by having an authorized scale of points to guide them, much less unjust decision will often be given. As an example of their plan, we give scale of points given for "Beauty of Hebron" potatoes and tomatoes:—

Size—Should be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide for perfection—30 points.

Form—Should be according to engraving, as given in pamphlet—30 points.

Smoothness—Free from deep pits, warts or excrescences—30 points.

Quality—Fresh appearance, freedom from coarseness and bright color—10 points.

Total—100 points.

The following is the scale of points for tomatoes:—

Form—Should be according to engraving—40 points.

Color—Should be bright red or purplish pink, according to variety—30 points.

Size—Should be not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter—15 points.

Quality—Firmness, ripeness and freedom from green spots or cracks—15 points.

Total—100 points.

Another Turn of the Screw.

The British embargo against foreign live cattle being pretty firmly established, another agitation is now under way. A deputation has been before Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, urging the Government to assume the function of detecting and prosecuting cases of selling foreign dressed meat as of home production; but the herculean nature of the task evidently staggers the Minister. The country is doubtless being flooded with foreign dressed beef. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has repeatedly pointed out that shutting off live beef would be playing into the hands of the dressed meat magnates. The free trade beef eater of Britain is, however, not specially concerned about the source of his meat supply, but he wants it good, and, of course, cheap. Neither does he care where his wheat comes from. It is all one to him—whether grown by the paupers of India, the Russian serfs, the people of the Argentine, or the loyal colonists of Canada. It is just about the same with regard to his meat. However, it is not the consumer who is now worrying about "foreign meat," but the British beef cattle producer. This new agitation is, therefore, a very natural sequel to the scheduling order. A demand is now being made for a repeal of the fourth paragraph of the Fifth Schedule of the Act of 1878, which directed that when the Board of Agriculture was satisfied, "with respect to any foreign country, that the laws thereof relating to the importation and exportation of animals, and to the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and the general sanitary condition of animals therein, are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals, then, from time to time, the Board of Agriculture, by general or special order, shall allow animals brought from that country to be landed without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine." To abrogate this clause means the unmistakable and permanent shutting out of Canadian cattle, except for slaughter or quarantine.

Our Scottish letter, which appears in another column, brings the intelligence for the breeders and feeders of Canada that the English experts have discovered three more "lungs" affected with pleuro-pneumonia, in their late special investigation of Canadian cattle landed there. It is also alleged that the animals out of which these affected lungs were taken came from "Woodstock, Ont." Had they hunted Canada over, they probably could not have secured their "cases" from a more unlikely quarter than the County of Oxford. Were it not for the seriousness of the slander, it would doubtless amuse the breeders and feeders of that great agricultural county. But it does seem most extraordinary that one never hears, until our beeves reach Britain, of such an alarmingly contagious and deadly malady as pleuro-pneumonia, in Oxford or elsewhere in this country, nor in the course of shipment, no matter how many or how closely the animals are associated. And, then, strange to say, two of these wonderful cases turn up at Liverpool and one at Glasgow; but all the rest miraculously escape contagion! Dr. McClure, V. S., whose energetic protest appears elsewhere in the ADVOCATE, may well express surprise that, notwithstanding over ten years' intimate acquaintance with the herds of that district, this greatly dreaded pneumonia contagiosa had eluded his observation, escaping to England "unbeknownst" to everybody. The Doctor also deals with other aspects of this subject in a manner that will cause his communication to be read with a great deal of interest, notably the rational explanation he gives of the "discoveries" alleged to have been made by the British experts in their diagnosis.

Wheat As a Stock Food.

In view of the continued low price of wheat, large quantities of it will doubtless be fed during the coming fall and winter. The note which appears in our "Questions and Answers" department indicates this, and should bring out a good many practical replies from our readers, on the value of wheat as a food for horses, cattle, hogs, etc.; preparation and methods of feeding, quantities that may with safety be used, and any precautions that should be observed in its use. The lessons learned in actual experience will be most helpful in writing upon this important feeder's topic.

"To the young man or woman, fairly well educated, who will add some technical knowledge of our special schools of agriculture to their requirements, there is no more promising field of enterprise than farming; but to insure that satisfaction in its prosecution which makes any occupation enjoyable, business spirit must be put into it, and toil must be sweetened by an appreciation of the attributes which make rural life attractive."—Chas. W. Garfield, in American Cheesemaker.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

JOHN WELD, Manager. F. W. HODSON, Editor.

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month.
2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s. or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. Discontinuance—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given.
5. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible.
7. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.
9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.
10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.
11. We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above.
13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.
14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
15. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

CONTENTS.

- EDITORIAL:—
297—Illustration. 298—To Our Agents; Our Illustration; Judging Fruit by Points; Another Turn of the Screw; Wheat As a Stock Food. 299—Midland Central Fair; Postal Regulations; Ensilage and Tuberculosis.
- STOCK:—
299—The Fall Show. 300—No "Pleuro" Here—A Vigorous Protest; Our Scottish Letter; Chatty Stock Letter from the States.
- FARM:—
301—Fall Wheat; Reports from Ontario Fall Wheat Growers; Preparing Ground for Wheat Seeding; Plant Lice on Wheat; The Oldest Agricultural Society on the Continent. 302—The Industrial Fair; Central Canada Exhibition; For Breachy Cattle; Constructing Floors.
- DAIRY:—
302—Judging Dairy Products; A Lazy Dairyman's Resort.
- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:—
303—Miscellaneous.
- VETERINARY:—
303—Dentition and Dental Diseases of Farm Animals.
- POULTRY:—
304—"Turks" in Midsummer; Plans for a Poultry House; Continuous Showing and Its Effects Upon the Birds.
- FAMILY CIRCLE:—305.
QUIET HOUR:—306.
MINNIE MAY:—306.
UNCLE TOM:—307.
NOTICES:—307, 311.
STOCK GOSSIP:—313, 314, 315.
ADVERTISEMENTS:—307 to 316.

Midland Central Fair.

The Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Midland Central Fair will be held on the Crystal Palace grounds, Kingston, Sept. 17th to 21st, and, there being no fair at Montreal this season, it must certainly tend to swell the entries for Kingston, coming, as the Midland Central does, right after Toronto, and just before Ottawa. The inducements contained in the prize list are ample, and should attract a large exhibit in all classes, especially live stock. The poultry department is complete, prizes being offered for all breeds of fowls. The latest varieties of apples, vegetables, etc., have been added to the list. "One change we have noticed in particular, and that is the withholding of prizes for male animals in the General Purpose horse class. The efficient manager of last year, Mr. A. Shaw, having retired, Ald. C. H. Martin was called upon to fill the vacancy, and we have every reason to believe that he will make a capable fair manager. Secretary J. P. Oram will be found at his old post. The President of the Association is the newly-elected "Patron" member for Frontenac, Jos. L. Haycock, M. P. P.

Postal Regulations.

Among the measures of general interest adopted at the past session of the Dominion House of Commons was one emanating from the Postal Department, amending the Post Office Act by repealing section 93 and substituting the following therefor: "93 Every one who encloses a letter or letters, or any writing intended to serve the purpose of a letter or post-card, in a parcel posted for the parcel post, or in a packet of samples or patterns posted to pass at the rate of postage applicable to samples and patterns, or encloses a letter or post-card, or any writing to serve the purpose of a letter or post-card, or encloses any other thing, in a newspaper posted to pass as a newspaper at the rate of postage applicable to newspapers (except in the case of the accounts and receipts of newspaper publishers, and of the printed circulars inviting subscriptions and the printed envelopes addressed to such publishers, which will be permitted to pass folded or enclosed within the newspaper sent by them to their subscribers), or encloses a letter or any writing intended to serve the purpose of a letter or post-card, in any mail matter sent by post, not being a letter, shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars, and not less than ten dollars in each case."

The exception made in respect to the accounts receipts and subscription circulars of newspaper publishers will be very generally appreciated, as it obviates a great deal of needless work, and is a matter of convenience not only to the subscribers of these publications, but to the Post Office service as well. Very few would imagine the amount of trouble and mistakes saved simply by allowing the sending of printed envelopes to subscribers addressed to the publishers of newspapers. The department is to be commended for incorporating this feature in the Act.

Persons would do well to note the strict regulations regarding enclosing any letter or writing intended to serve the purpose of a letter, however short, in newspapers or parcels. Unthinkingly, or in ignorance of the law, some may incur the penalty of a heavy fine for such offences, hence our reason for calling attention to this matter.

We trust the time is not far distant when the department will see its way clear to bring the letter postage down to a two cent rate, as the increasing volume of correspondence encouraged thereby would doubtless soon more than recoup the department for any falling off in revenue that might be apprehended.

Ensilage and Tuberculosis.

Some daily newspaper writers and others, who ought to know better, and could, if they devoted a little rational attention to the subject, have been indulging in a lot of excited and reckless talk regarding tuberculosis in cattle, and its causes. In learned and sweeping terms we have heard it connected directly with the use of ensilage as a food. It will be remembered that, when an Agricultural Experiment Station director in the Western States, Prof. J. W. Sanborn earned a reputation as an original worker, and he was nothing if not outspoken in expressing his views. For the West, at least, he favored dry corn fodder and the "capacious loft," as against ensilage and the silo. We now notice, by the Mirror and Farmer, that he is equally frank in dealing with those who have been ascribing consumption to the silo. He says:

"We draw radical conclusions on insufficient data. Possessed with a new idea, society makes it the consuming theme until it is worn out or tossed aside, as a child does its plaything, or until a new notion usurps the field occupied by the departing guest. It certainly is not shown that tuberculosis—a contagious disease—has its origin for a single individual in the silo or that the silo is the inducing cause. It is not even shown that tuberculosis is on the increase in the bovine family. The presumption is that there is less of it, as consumption is on the decrease in the human family, while it is probable that milk is consumed in larger quantities than ever before. The matter of tuberculosis is practically a new discovery, and the fact that the human family may take it from cows is a just cause of alarm and of agitation. It is a cause of regret that some of our stock papers try to throw discredit upon the matter, especially those that are patronized by the breeders of pure bred stock. It is useless and hardly honest to try to disguise the fact that cattle that are confined in the barns, made warm, and therefore tight, excluding the air in sufficient quantity, are in conditions most favorable for the spread from animal to animal of this dread disease. What we should do is to find the facts, and then we can, in the interest of good animals and their owners, too, create conditions that are favorable to them. *Deceiving ourselves is not the best preparation for inauguration of the right remedial methods.*"

The Canadian cattle sales held at Glasgow, July 3rd, shows a marked decrease as compared with last year's sale of the corresponding week, the number being 782 head, being 652 less than last year's corresponding sale. The cattle offered were of good quality. Bullocks sold at from £12 15s. to £20; heifers, £12 15s. to £18, dead weight. No. 1 bullocks, 49s. to 50s. per cwt. (112 lbs.); 2nd grade, 45s. 6d. to 46s. 8d. per cwt.

STOCK.

The Fall Show.

BY J. C. SNELL.

The article in a recent number of the ADVOCATE, by R. E. King, on the above subject, presents food for serious thought, and calls attention to a very interesting theme. There is, no doubt, good reason for his complaint that our agricultural shows fail to give the practical education which they should do as a return for the public money expended upon them. All thoughtful people deplore the tendency in these times to make the agricultural fair a mere holiday occasion, in which special attractions of a light and frivolous nature distract the attention of the people from the useful and the practical.

We confess we are not without hope that this will in time, to a great extent, work its own cure; that the people will gradually be brought to see the mistake they have fallen into, and will seek for better things; but in order to bring about such change without loss of valuable time, thoughtful minds should be at work seeking to devise the best means of remedying the evil as soon as possible.

The time was, in this country, when the people patronized a purely agricultural show in sufficient numbers to make the gate receipts pay expenses. The old Provincial Exhibitions brought representative farmers from all sections of the Province, and the agricultural productions displayed received the undivided attention of all classes of people attending the fair. The Royal and other leading agricultural exhibitions in England are yet largely attended by the people who go to see a purely agricultural show, and there influential people manifest a real interest in the success of the fair. This is seen in the fact that amongst the exhibitors at the Royal Show this year, in the live stock classes, were the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Lord Roseberry, the Premier. But even in England very little has been done in connection with these exhibitions in the direction which Mr. King indicates—that is, in making known the methods by which superior animals, grains or articles are produced. The nearest approach to this idea that we have known has been accomplished by the managers of the American Fat Stock Show, at Chicago—who are the Illinois State Board of Agriculture—where full information has been required from exhibitors, where animals have been carefully weighed, both before and after slaughter, and statistics have been compiled, showing results, such as gain per day from birth to slaughter, with cost of production, which has served to give a tolerably correct idea of the gain or loss in the transaction.

The practicability of Mr. King's idea has therefore been demonstrated. The difficulties in the way of expanding it and bringing it into more general use are many and somewhat serious, but should not be regarded as insurmountable. The Minister of Agriculture for Ontario has shown a ready willingness to encourage anything and everything calculated to educate the farmers of the Province along the lines of improved methods, as evidenced by the liberal grants given to Agricultural, Stock-breeding and Dairy Associations, as well as by the institution of the Travelling Dairy and the encouragement given to Farmers' Institutes; and we have no doubt that he would gladly assist in carrying out any well-planned scheme to make the agricultural shows more practical and more useful.

Suggestions are now in order, and the man who will propose a plan to meet the needs of the times may prove himself a public benefactor.

It is easier to complain than to propose a remedy, and Mr. King does not say how he would go about the work of reform. One thing is certain, the work must, in order to be successful, be undertaken by earnest, practical men, and the most important thing will be the selection of properly qualified men to manage the scheme.

Whether any of the existing organizations may safely be entrusted with such a work is a question to be considered. Government assistance would, undoubtedly, be necessary to the success of the scheme, as it could not reasonably be expected to be self-sustaining. In that case, the Government would be held, to some extent, responsible for the outlay. The Board of Agriculture would seem to be the proper authority to conduct a Provincial Exhibition, as the State Boards of Agriculture do in the neighboring country. The difficulty seems to be in the plan of election of the members of the Board of Agriculture in Ontario, which renders possible the election of men who are not advanced farmers, nor representatives of the most progressive elements of our agricultural population.

This is a matter which we think should claim the serious consideration of the Minister of Agriculture. A good system of election or appointment of a properly qualified Board, and the selection of an energetic, thorough-going secretary, who should be the general manager of the enterprises of the Board, are the first essentials to success in such a reform; and these we believe can be found, and their services secured, to the lasting benefit of our country. In the meantime, this is one of the most important subjects which can claim the consideration of the agricultural press, of Farmers' Institutes, of Patron Lodges, and of individual farmers who have the best interests of agriculture at heart. Let the discussion go on, and let all who can give expression to such suggestions as they think will bring about the desired result, for in the "multitude of counsellors there is wisdom."

No "Pleuro" Here—A Vigorous Protest.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I am surprised to find that in the recent special examination of cattle shipped from Ontario to the Old Country, especially those purchased from the district around Woodstock, where I have practised for over ten years, that the veterinary experts who examined this shipment pronounced three cattle affected with *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*. Now, while I have every respect for the opinion of gentlemen appointed by the Home Government for the inspection and prevention of cattle being shipped into the motherland suffering from this terrible malady, yet, from my knowledge of nearly every herd in this district, for several years past, and knowing intimately Mr. McCulloch, who shipped these cattle (and who had been shipping similar cattle from these same breeders previous to my residence here), I am thoroughly convinced that the parties who made this inspection have made a serious blunder in their diagnosis of the disease. Over a year ago, when this craze first started, I was instructed by Prof. McEachern, Dominion Inspector, Montreal, to make an examination of the herds from which Mr. McCulloch had then made shipment, and I found every herd healthy, strong and in fine condition. Nevertheless, these inspectors find animals suffering from *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*, although only separated a few days. When men are looking for trouble, it is not long before they are satisfied they have found it. While I do not doubt but that the lungs and pleura of the animals examined showed a very serious and inflammatory condition, yet when the circumstances of their transit are enquired into, no man of ordinary intelligence would expect to find anything different. Mr. McCulloch, shipper, is a shrewd, careful, conscientious buyer, and I am satisfied, as far as he is concerned, no animal is purchased by him for shipment unless it is in the very pink of condition and perfectly healthy. Now, I will give my solution of the whole trouble. The animals shipped from this section, as far as I have observed, are certainly prime cattle. They are carefully fed, groomed and well looked after by the stablemen, in large, roomy, well-aired and comfortable stone stables. More pride is taken in having the bovines clean, slick, healthy and comfortable than the equine species, because these canny Oxford Scotchmen can see a cent a pound more in beefsteak by doing this for their cattle than they can command for horseflesh just now. When a shipment is made these animals are driven for a considerable distance to the railway centres, and being unused to such exertion, they become heated and exhausted considerably, and are then driven at once into an open box-car, and packed as tight as it is possible to put them, to go by rail to Montreal. Thus, with the crowding, jamming and uncomfortable surroundings, to which they have heretofore been unaccustomed, several of the animals, no doubt, contract a mild form of pneumonia. In this critical condition they are placed on board the vessel and subjected to all the discomforts of an ocean voyage. What wonder is it they find the lungs and pleura of the animals slaughtered soon after landing in a very serious condition. Nevertheless, there is not a particle of *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa* affecting these same animals, I care not who examines them.

These inspectors have got to find something to keep the importance of this inspection before the eyes of the members of the Home Government, in order that their positions may become secure, even though we have no disease here. To show that my explanation of this trouble is correct, I shall give the following coincidence: About four years ago, Col. Collier, of the 21st Hussars, England, shipped the thoroughbred stallion Leontes, of which I am at present the owner, accompanied by 28 brood mares, to my stables in Woodstock. Now, several of these mares were affected with a heavy discharge from their nostrils, due to contracting cold while being shipped, which caused many to refrain from purchasing them. Had these mares been slaughtered then, and an examination made of their lungs, they would certainly have been found in a terrible condition. Mr. John Smith, farmer, near Beachville, purchased a pair of these mares, and they continued to discharge freely for nearly one year before fully recovering, and while in this condition they remained thin, and did not thrive well. Since that discharge ceased they have become fat, healthy, and one of the finest pair of mares in the locality. Had these Old Country Inspectors examined these mares, they would have at once shouted, "Another case of *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*!" Now, this is the experience of nearly every importer of horses, and if horses are affected in this way, surely it is not too much to expect to find the same trouble affecting cattle, which are subjected to more hardships during shipment than horses. Again, the cattle shipped from this district were purchased from four men, who grazed them together on the same farm during the summer months, and afterwards fed them in the same stable during the winter months. Now, although coming in such close contact during all this time, only three animals are found affected with this terrible contagious disease, all the rest being reported healthy. Such is the report of these inspectors! Such logic is too silly to be considered seriously, and I am surprised at Englishmen permitting such an hallucination to enter their minds. If these inspectors would come to Canada and observe the maturing and shipment of a herd, I am satisfied they would arrive at the same conclusion as I have, that not a particle of this disease, *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*, exists in the district around Woodstock.

Now, before closing, I think all will agree with me that, as a precautionary measure for our own protection, a very close and careful examination of each animal should be made by a competent veterinary in Montreal, appointed for this special purpose by the Dominion Government, and no ailing animal should be permitted to leave this port.

The apple industry of Canada was nearly ruined one year ago by shippers allowing rubbish and culls to be packed with those of the highest grade. The result was it ruined several, financially, engaged in the apple trade, and nearly spoiled the reputation of Canada for growing first-class keeping fruit. Let a young country like Canada ship only prime articles in cattle, apples, cheese, horses, etc., and soon all this *pleuro-pneumonia* clap-trap will be a thing of the past. W. P. McCLORE, V. S. Woodstock, Ont., July 20th.

Our Scottish Letter.

It is so long since I addressed the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that many of them may be disposed to think that "Scotland Yet" has ceased from troubling. There was a time when matters in this country were full of interest for the citizens of the West, when Canadians formed a large proportion of our visitors, and at all our shows and fairs they were present in numbers. Now, however, a change has come over our spirits, and the Canadian is conspicuous by his absence. He was a fine fellow when we knew him; a buyer of Short-horns, Shropshires and Clydesdales; keen for a good Ayrshire too, on occasion; but now all is changed. He does not want to buy; he very much wants to sell. Horses, mutton and beef, dead or alive (the mutton or beef only), he can supply in lots to suit purchasers, if we would only allow him. Well, we like him. He is our brother and companion. The same throne rules over him, and there is a solid magnanimity about him which seems to indicate future eminence amongst the nations. Canada we regard as in many ways the brightest jewel in the British crown. She has her problems to solve—some of them stern enough—but there is a something which says that she will solve them. Down Quebec way there may be trouble; up in Manitoba all may not be well, yet the Anglo-Saxon race is still coming, and the ark of the Covenant is with her. Now there may be troubles, but some day these will pass away, and if she would, even now, not ask us to accept it that there is no cattle disease within her wide domain, we could believe that all will be well. However, this need not disturb us. There will be no Canadian stores for the British market this summer, and maybe our poor breeders at home will get a chance to handle a few sovereigns.

The examination by experts of all cattle from Canada slaughtered at the ports of landing has, with us, come to an end. The Glasgow staff went home to London during the past week, and the corps of commissioners was disbanded. Three diseased lungs, we believe, have been found during the period of probation; two at Liverpool and one at Glasgow. The official report is not yet published, but it is said to be the opinion of experts that if the disease in these cases was not contagious *pleuro-pneumonia*, then contagious *pleuro-pneumonia* does not exist. The cattle, it is further alleged, came from the neighborhood of Woodstock, in Ontario. The official report on these cases should be interesting reading. No doubt the experts will differ; they always do. A celebrated judge of the Court of Session said that there were three grades of liars—the pure specimen; the d—specimen, and the professional witness, the expert. We agree with him. There are certain members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, in this country, who never by any possibility agree on a single subject. They are certain to differ. If the one says two and two are four, the other says that there is a shade of doubt as to whether the points in dispute are two and two. If the one says a horse is lame, the other says he is sound; if the one alleges that inoculation is an ascertained cure for *pleuro-pneumonia*, the other vows that inoculation is a demonstrated failure. Altogether, he is a wise man who places no dependence on the statements of either of the parties. The judgment of a sober-minded member of the profession is best worth attending to. If the veterinary advisers of the Board of Agriculture in this country do not know *pleuro-pneumonia*, no one else does. They may make a mistake, being fallible, but they know their business, and where they err no one need be sure.

Up to the middle of summer, until the 20th June, we had most unseasonable weather. Frost in May and extreme cold in the early weeks of June, so that neither fires in parlors nor winter underclothing on the individual could be discarded, were experiences one does not care to have repeated too frequently. Now, however, a change has come over the atmosphere, and magnificent summer heat and glowing skies are being enjoyed. Last year our English friends had cause to grumble at the miserable character of the season. The drought burned up everything. This year they can crow. We have just returned from the Royal Show at Cambridge, and a rare good time the farmers down there seem to be having. They are reaping magnificent hay crops, and ingathering it as they seldom have done. Generally hay in England is harvested much greener than in Scotland. With us the crop would not keep if it were put up as is done in England. The effect of the slight heating which takes place in the large stacks made in England is merely to sweeten the

fodder. If it were so to heat with us, the hay would be rotten. Very often the uncertainty of the climate in Scotland causes the hay to be whitened and bleached before it can be stored in the stacks, and the whole effect is to take the greater portion of the sustenance out of the crop. The English system makes the hay much more palatable to the animals, and the effect cannot but be highly beneficial to stock.

Shows have been the order of the day since last we wrote. Every day and more we have had a show. The Royal was the last big one; it closes to-day. Perhaps we have seen a better show of Scottish stock at the great English Show; indeed, we are confident that we have; but yet the display at the great show of the English Society is always of the first order. This year, meeting in Cambridge, the breeds of East Anglia were most in evidence. There were Suffolk horses, Red-Polled cattle, and the Black-faced Hornless Short-wooled Suffolk sheep in abundance. Those are most interesting breeds, but neither occupies a first place in its department. The horses are great pullers; can shift a dead weight with the best; but somehow, except locally, they have never become fashionable. Red-Polled cattle are a fine breed—a medium between the Galloway and the Aberdeen-Angus—and in their creation and evolution there can be no doubt that the Galloway has played an important part. They are a good, fresh, milking breed, and, perhaps, of all the Polled breeds, the Red-Norfolk is the only one which deserves to be called a dairy cow. Suffolk sheep are a queer breed, showing some affinity to the Down breeds, but having quite as distinctive characteristics as the cattle and horses of the East of England. Norfolk Hackneys were also strongly in evidence, and altogether the show of 1894 was a most interesting event. SCOTLAND YET.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

Prices for live stock and hog products are somewhat lower than a year ago. At present best heaves are worth about \$4.90, or 40c per 100 lbs. lower than a year ago. Best heavy hogs, \$5.20, against \$6.00 a year ago; best light hogs \$5.15, against \$6.20 a year ago. Lambs selling around \$4.50 for the best, or over \$1.00 lower than in 1893. Wheat sold at the lowest prices on record this week: July, 52c, or 15c. lower than a year ago. Lard, for September delivery, closed \$3.25 lower than a year ago, at \$6.82, and September short ribs, \$6.52, or \$1.90 lower than a year ago.

The quality of hogs this week was the poorest of the year, there being a much larger proportion of grassy stock and comparatively few desirable heavy corn-fed lots. The supply of good light bacon grades was somewhat smaller than the demand, which was active, owing to the improved shipping and export demand for meats. It looks as though good light will command a greater premium over heavy inside of the next few weeks.

No Western range cattle have arrived yet this season, but several trains are expected soon. The season is about a week later than last year. From reports the range cattle are in splendid condition this year; better, in fact, than they have been for several years past. Good rains have produced a luxuriant growth of grass, and ranchmen seem well pleased at the outlook. Prices, however, may not be as high as some anticipated.

Chicago's receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep were very materially affected by the labor troubles, which were so bad here earlier in the month. Estimating the remaining portion of the month, the total for July, 1894, will reach only 145,000 cattle, 325,000 hogs and 130,000 sheep, or a total of 600,000 head, against 1,015,000 head for July, 1893. Compared with a year ago, cattle decreased 121,000; hogs decreased 194,000, and sheep 100,000. The worst of the strike is over; in fact, no further trouble is expected in connection with live stock receipts.

The quality of Texas cattle received here the past week was the poorest in a long time for this season of the year, and prices have ruled very low, whole train loads of 750 to 900 lb. steers selling as low as \$1.50 @ \$2.00; while the best 1,100 to 1,200 lb. steers are worth around \$3.75.

The horse market of late has been on the mend, smaller receipts and a better general demand causing a stronger feeling without any quotable advance in prices. Good to fine drivers lately sold at \$120 @ \$157, with a choice driving team at \$360. Smooth, sound, 1,300 lb. chunks sold at \$100 @ \$120, while plain, common workers continue sold at \$45 @ \$65.

Blanching Early Celery.

"American Gardening" advocates hilling up only in case of single rows, and even then blanching might be accomplished by simply setting boards (about 10 inches wide, and of any length), slightly slanting, up against the row from both sides. In good growing weather, plants can be bleached fit for use in from ten days to two weeks' time. When blanched, the celery is gradually taken up for use or sale, and the boards moved to other parts of the row or the other rows not treated in this way. The claim that it requires contact with earth to "remove acid properties" of the celery is not well founded. Brittleness and nutty flavor are acquired by quick growth in a favorable, moist and cool atmosphere.

FARM.

Fall Wheat.

PLOTS AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, GUELPH.

"Advancement" is the watchword in the experimental work at Guelph. The work that has been so ably conducted at that station by Mr. Zavitz for a number of years is continually growing in magnitude and completeness. The system of testing the various kinds of fall and spring grains, grasses, roots, fodders of all kinds, etc., grown under all practicable conditions, is so complete on the Farm that no farmer of Ontario can afford to ignore the conclusions arrived at from year to year. And when every farmer is given an opportunity of receiving a number of the most productive varieties to test on his own farm, surely there is a wealth of information to be gained by co-operating with the Station in this experimental work. From year to year more farmers are finding out the value of this opportunity and sending for packages of the sorts they wish to test. Usually from six to eight of the best varieties of whatever line of experiments they wish to conduct are sent. Among these will be included, in fall wheats for instance, Long-strawed and Short-strawed varieties, Bearded and Bald, White and Red chaffed and White and Red grain, thus enabling farmers on all sorts of land, and in all localities, to find two or three sorts specially suited to their peculiar conditions of soil, lay of land and climate. At the end of the year a report is expected to be sent to the Station by each experimenter, which, when summed up with the other reports and the results at the Station, a very conclusive knowledge of the value of the most promising varieties is arrived at.

At the time of our visit the fall grains were the only sufficiently matured plots to enable an observer to decide as to their relative values. The ranges of fall wheats are situated in a tolerably favorable location, being high and dry, and sloping eastward. As is generally the case, this year, throughout the western part of the Province, no rust was to be seen, and not more than two or three of the most weakly varieties showed any signs of winter killing. In the twenty or twenty-five sorts that have done best for two, three or four years, very little distinction could be made as to which would lead this year, because they all looked able to yield about 100 per cent. of a crop. There can be seen, however, a decided difference in strength of straw. It may be said that the pink-strawed varieties, as Golden Drop, Golden Cross, Hybrid Mediterranean, Lancaster, Red Lion, etc., show a general weakness of straw, some of them being lodged so badly that plump filling can hardly be expected in the centre of the plots. Some of the yellow strawed sorts, too, are badly broken, among which we may mention Rodgers, Manchester, Egyptian and Early Red Clawson. Among the best kinds standing well, at the same time very much tillered, are the Surprise, Bonnell, Standard, Seneca, New Monarch, Americah Bronze, Jones' Winter Fife, Canadian Velvet Chaff, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Valley, Scott and White Leader. Many of these wheats have been described pretty fully on previous occasions, and therefore need very little description here. The sorts that have yielded best for four years are: Surprise, Early Red Clawson, Golden Drop, Golden Cross or Volunteer. And so far as weight of crop is concerned, we would not expect this year's report to vary much, except the filling be slightly defective in the varieties most lodged. Surprise is almost certain to retain its position as No. 1 wheat. It stands well and is well tillered and well filled from top of head to bottom. Early Red Clawson shows a slight weakness of straw when grown on rich land, but while it is somewhat down on the plot, the straw is not broken but very little. Golden Drop and Golden Cross are both quite badly lodged, owing to excessive tillering and length of straw. In all probability these two pink-strawed varieties will have to take a lower place in the list for weighed bushels per acre.

Fall oats and barley have been sown for several years, but until this year there has been nothing but failure to report. This year's barley plot bore about half a crop of splendid grain; the heads are rather short, but very compact. The fall oats did not survive the winter.

Various methods of growing wheat are being tested, such as drilling at different distances, different quantities sown per acre, sowing spring barley along with the wheat to act as a mulch, sowing choice selected seed and inferior seed. Each of these methods will be carefully reported on after the actual results are known.

In the vicinity of London there is, perhaps, as much or more good fall wheat grown as in any part of the Province. New varieties are liberally sown from year to year. Notwithstanding the hardships the crop has had to contend with, a splendid crop has just been harvested. Had this been a rusty year there would have been a different tale told concerning the crop, as germination did not take place last autumn in many localities for four or five weeks after sowing, which caused the crop to be somewhat later than usual, and in some cases thinner on the ground. The continued wet spell in May and June also had an adverse effect, and, last of all, the very dry, hot weather just at the ripening season hurried maturity to the extent of shrinking the grain a little.

LOCAL REPORTS.

On the farm of Mr. Robt. McEwen, Manchester, is a splendid crop, there being seventeen acres

standing well and bright; also, two new varieties, namely: Rural New-Yorker and Genesee Giant. Of the former Mr. McEwen has about four acres of good crop; it has four or five inches more straw than Manchester, and a longer, more open head. The grain is large and comes among the red wheats. Genesee Giant, a fairly well-known new variety, also promises well. It is one of Mr. Jones' new sorts, which has become popular wherever grown. It has a very compact, bearded head, bearing an average of about thirty grains. The straw is of medium length, being a little longer than that of Manchester.

Mr. O'Brien has seventeen acres of a new sort, known as Amber Mediterranean. It has a medium-sized bearded head and good length of straw; although a little thin on much of the field, we look for about twenty-five bushels per acre. Canadian Velvet Chaff, too, will yield a good sample on this farm, but is rather thin to make a heavy record per acre.

Mr. R. Gibson has 28 acres of a very superior crop of White Leader. For such a large field it looks as though the day for fall wheat growing is not, as some suppose, about at an end. The field at the time of our visit was like a waving golden sea. Only a very few patches were lodged. We would estimate the crop at thirty bushels per acre. Alongside the Leader stood ten acres of American Bronze, looking very well indeed, but will no doubt yield something less per acre than the White Leader.

On the farm of Mr. Stephen Weld we saw about three acres each of Golden Cross or Volunteer, and American Bronze. Both pieces were very heavy, being somewhat lodged in patches. There seems to be very little choice between these two sorts in point of yield.

Mr. Joseph Weld grew three very good varieties this year, viz.: American Bronze, Manchester and Red Clawson. Of the two latter sorts, little can be said between them for weight of crop, but the twelve acres of American Bronze is really a beautiful crop. Although this variety is counted among the strong-strawed sorts, in many parts of the field the crop was too heavy to stand. We would not be surprised to hear of the crop approaching forty bushels per acre.

In some parts of Middlesex County excellent fields have been grown of Jones' Square Head, or, as it is sometimes called, "Harvest Queen."

Reports from Ontario Fall Wheat Growers.

Middlesex, N. E. R. NICHOLSON, Sylran:—The American Bronze is the general favorite around here, as it stands up well, has good long straw, and is a good yielder. The Manchester has also good many friends in this vicinity. It is a fairly good yielder. No new varieties have been tried, to my knowledge, in this neighborhood this year.

Oxford, N. E. H. BOLLETT, Cassel:—Nearly all varieties have stood the winter equally well this season. Most of the fields suffered some during the cold, wet weather in May, but on the whole a fair yield will be produced. The varieties most grown in this section are: Early Red Clawson, Surprise, Golden Cross, Velvet Chaff, Democrat and Walker's Reliable, and from the appearance in the field, stand in the order named. I have a splendid piece in the field, and it stands up well and has large, plump heads, which should yield well. I have a new variety, known as the Minnesota Reliable. I think it a very hardy wheat, and would recommend it for trial in sections where the softer varieties are not doing so well.

Bruce, E. R. THOS. A. CHISHOLM, Dundas:—I take pleasure in being able to report a good crop of fall wheat in this vicinity. The kinds chiefly grown are the bald and bearded varieties of Velvet Chaff. There are also some good fields of Michigan Amber, and a promising field of Mediterranean, which has red chaff resembling Clawson.

Huron, S. R. A. P. KETCHEN, Bruce:—The crop outlook in this vicinity is, on the whole, encouraging. The varieties of fall wheat giving most promise are the Manchester and the Democrat, with the former a little in the lead on good, well-prepared soil, but on soil of poorer quality the Democrat seems to do the best. Early Red Clawson and Canadian Velvet Chaff have done well in some cases, but failed in others. The results with Surprise and Harvest Queen have been too variable to crowd out the older and better tested sorts.

Wentworth, N. E. JAMES McCORMACK, Rockton:—Of the well-known sorts, Red Clawson, Manchester, Golden Cross and Democrat have done about equally well this year. Harvest Queen was well spoken of when first introduced, but has depreciated in farmers' opinion of late. I have a sort called the Remsay, which was imported from New York State a few years ago, and which promises well. Most of wheat is rusted to a slight extent, because of the cold, wet spell in May and June, followed by extreme drouth and heat.

Ontario, S. R. JOHN BARTLETT, Oshawa:—The crop appears to be good in this vicinity, although somewhat affected with leaf rust. With me, Jones' Winter Fife is the best wheat, as it has been for two years. Early Red Clawson is next in order. Golden Cross is also good, but does not yield so well as the above mentioned varieties. The Canadian Velvet Chaff does not do well with me, being soft in the straw. On strong, clay soil, American Bronze appears to lead other varieties in yield of grain. The old Clawson is largely sown here and seems to stand the winter well. Genesee Giant is highly spoken of by my neighbor; he thinks it is the coming wheat.

Northumberland, E. R. WM. STILLMAN, Campbellford:—The American Bronze and Surprise are the best varieties in this vicinity. Jones' Winter Fife and Red Clawson are also grown quite successfully, but the two former varieties are stiffer in the straw and better in head. Wheat was badly winter-killed, but all that survives promises well.

Peterborough, E. R. F. BRIDGALL, Birdsall:—The Surprise is most sown in this immediate vicinity and looks well. The straw is of good length, and the heads long and well filled. I believe the Surprise to be the best variety grown in East Peterborough. Velvet Chaff is not nearly so good, although quite a bit is sown. Fall wheat acreage is not as large as usual, owing to the very low price of that product. More space is being devoted to coarse grains and fodders, as farmers are going into dairying and simply growing wheat as an adjunct.

Dundas. ANNIE KYLE, North Winchester:—Very little winter wheat is grown in this vicinity, owing to severe winter frosts. Clawson is the only sort grown, and it looks remarkably well. Spring crops never looked better than they do this year.

Northumberland, E. R.

JOHN B. STONE, Norham:—All varieties of fall wheat have ripened without rust, and the quality is first-class. The Surprise is a favorite, and the old Clawson continues to do well. Velvet Chaff is a safe wheat to sow on high and dry land, but should not be sown on low, undrained soil. According to my tests of new varieties, I can recommend Genesee Giant and Dawson's Golden Chaff to growers in this vicinity.

Preparing Ground for Wheat Seeding.

The present state of the wheat market is having its effect in very materially lessening the wheat acreage; at the same time, where fall wheat can be grown successfully, many farmers are going to continue to sow a field or two each year. No doubt much of the crop will be fed this year, but the markets may improve before the harvest of '95 is taken off, and we are always glad of the abundant crop of straw that accompanies a crop of fall wheat. If the price be low, that is an additional reason why the greatest possible care should be taken to secure a large yield by sowing the best varieties and pursuing the best methods of cultivation.

Mr. M. T. Cole gives his experience in the Michigan Farmer, from which we glean a few points:— "There is a wide range of opinion in regard to the preparation of the seed bed. If wheat or oat stubble is to be ploughed, the sooner it is done the better, as pulverized land is more retentive of moisture than unploughed stubble land. A rain that will prepare it for seeding may not be sufficient to wet down more than two inches before ploughing. In many sections ploughing is a difficult matter during the later summer months, and many farmers are finding out that surface cultivation can be made to answer well in such cases, while in mellow soils, surface stirring answers well every time. Why should we plough the land, then spend tedious days for both man and team in packing and tramping to get a solid foundation for the wheat roots? Nearly all agree that a very fine seed bed is required on the surface, but doubt arises as to the most desirable condition further down. Last year a very heavy clay field, which had grown oats, was manured, and disk harrowed three times over, and a portion of the field was "ploughed at," but the ground was too hard to make a job of it. On part of the field no farmyard manure was spread, but 200 lbs. of superphosphate were sown, and the remainder of the field received 125 lbs. along with the farmyard manure. The crop was cut on July 7th, and promised a yield of about 20 bushels per acre, which would have been much more except for the heavy spring rains. The part that was neither ploughed nor manured with farmyard manure was much the better. The varieties of wheat were Early Red Clawson and Winter Fife. When ground is quite dry below the surface at time of seeding, it should be sown very shallow. A light rain will bring up wheat sown near the surface that will only spoil the seed if down three or four inches. If the ground is moist below and dry on top, the wheat should be drilled down into the moisture. If the soil is in suitable condition, sow not deeper than two inches if possible. If ground is quite dry, it should be rolled immediately after sowing, but if moist enough to bring up the wheat, rolling is not necessary, except where very lumpy or uneven.

Plant Lice on Wheat.

In many fall wheat fields, this and last year, have been noticed, about the time the heads were filling, numerous plant lice (*Aphides*). Some heads have been literally filled with them, naturally causing considerable anxiety among wheat growers; but when the crop has ripened, little injury has apparently been done the grain. Prof. Pantan says of them that there is little to be feared, as they have many insect foes, among which is the Lady Bird (*Coccinelle*), whose eggs can frequently be found on the heads most affected with lice.

The Oldest Agricultural Society on the Continent.

The 104th annual report of the Kings County (N. S.) Agricultural Society has just been issued. It contains a large amount of valuable matter of general interest to all. This Society has for years followed the practice of furnishing its members, at trifling expense, good blood for improving their live stock:

"The Society owns or controls a number of good, useful animals; as soon as one proves unsatisfactory, he is removed and succeeded by another even better, and in some cases, of another breed, which often proves an advantage to members. Our Society has provided its members with one Jersey and four Shorthorn bulls; one Shropshire ram, and four Berkshire, Chester and Yorkshire boars; ten sires in all. There are but a small percentage of the members who keep sheep (so this accounts for our Society supporting only one ram), and some of these prefer to keep a pure-bred for themselves. One member has a fine Shropshire ram, and another a Border Leicester. The latter are gaining a footing in the Province through the Government importation of 1874, and the Cheviots imported at the same time are proving satisfactory. The Berkshire pigs used to be the favorites here, but the Yorkshire cross has given our farmers a good, lengthy hog, prolific sows, and, it might be added, plenty of squeal. We can now use a dash of Chester blood to give bone and frame."

The chairman of this notable old Society, Mr. A. G. Goodacre, lives at Grand-Pré, the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

The Industrial Fair.

As far as can be judged a month ahead of the opening day, the Toronto Industrial Fair continues to grow in popularity, and this year will present greater attractions and draw a larger crowd than ever. The people have faith in the Industrial because so far its promises have always been equalled by the performance. Those who are attracted by the announcements are always certain to find everything as it has been represented to them.

This year the preparations are much further advanced than is usually the case at this season. Work has been actively carried on at the grounds to get all in readiness. The space in the neighborhood of the new stables and cattle sheds put up last year has been graded, and the whole of the portion of the grounds devoted to live stock placed in good condition. The management of the Fair claim credit for providing the best and most improved accommodation for cattle, horses, and other stock of any fair on the continent. This is an important inducement to owners of fine stock to exhibit it at the Industrial. The attention which has been given to providing adequate and suitable accommodation for the stock has doubtless done much to add to the popularity of the Fair with farmers and stock raisers.

There is no point in the management of an exhibition of more consequence than securing judges of the right class, men having an expert knowledge of the subject, and at the same time of sufficient reputation and prominence to prevent the suspicion of favoritism or bias. Infinite trouble has been taken to preserve the reputation which the Industrial enjoys for the fairness of its awards, and, as can readily be imagined, it is a task of no light magnitude to obtain for the position of judges men who are qualified in all respects, and at the same time willing to undertake the responsibilities of the post. Last week the committees on horses, cattle, pigs and sheep, and fruit, made the appointments in these departments. The selections made are such, in point of both capacity and integrity, as will be a guarantee to exhibitors of the intelligence and fairness of their decisions. The horse committee also arranged the programme for the running and trotting contests.

In order to stimulate competition and obtain large fields of horses in connection with the leading events, the amounts offered as purses have been augmented.

The alteration recently noted, by which the dairy and agricultural product classes of exhibits will be on view throughout the Fair, meets with general approval. Those who intend competing in these departments should bear in mind that the change entails the necessity of forwarding their exhibits so as to reach the Fair by the 5th of September. In the live stock and dairy departments, the entries must positively be made by the 11th August, while for grain, field roots and horticultural exhibits, the 18th of August is the last day.

The cheap excursions organized from all points on the railways will make it possible for the people to visit the Fair in spite of the prevalence of hard times. The very economy which most people necessarily exercise naturally induces them to spend their money where they will get the greatest return for a small outlay.

Central Canada Exhibition.

The Central Canada Exhibition will be held at Ottawa, from Sept. 21st to 29th, this being the seventh year of its existence. The management are to be congratulated upon increasing the amount of prizemoney and the number of valuable gold medals offered. We notice that the Dairy Department is made a special feature, the prizes therein being increased from \$250 to \$600, and a special building provided for Dairy purposes; a new class is added for "Quebec Jerseys" or "Canadian Cattle"—a small class, but if the exhibit this year will justify it the Association will give a full class next year. A new class is added for Tamworth swine. Prizes are increased for mares with foal; the poultry prizes are increased; the Ladies' Department will have many special improvements, glass show cases being provided for fancy work exhibits. A special roadway is being made to the machinery buildings, the latter being largely increased and improved. Mr. E. McMahon, Ottawa, is the secretary.

For Breachy Cattle.

We have very little sympathy for farmers who have not provided for dried-up pastures; but now they are caught in a trap, they will, in all probability, have a few breachy cows struggling for an existence. However, our good nature will not allow us to withhold any good thing even from those improvident ones. The Practical Dairyman and Dairy Stock Journal recommends a plan which ought to be effectual:—

Procure an ordinary five-ring leather halter and surcingle, and put them on the offender. Then get a stick five feet long and of a size not easily broken, bore a hole in one end and another from two and a half to three feet from it. Fix the end to the surcingle and fasten the other to the leading ring of the halter with a string, long enough to keep the stick about level when the cow has her head up. It will project about two feet in front of her, and effectually keep her from getting over fences, and at the same time be of no hindrance in feeding and drinking.

Constructing Floors.

Soon after harvest, and before the press of later work comes on, is an excellent time to look carefully over and put in repair poultry houses, hog pens, stables for horses, cattle, etc. If put off till later, another winter may be on, and the work still undone. In many instances the great lack seems to be a proper floor. This is particularly true of hog pens and cattle stables. As has frequently been shown in the ADVOCATE, these floors should be down on the solid ground.

In saving every particle of manure, in durability, ease with which it may be cleaned, and economy, the cement concrete floor has given cattlemen and others the best of satisfaction.

In the last issue of the ADVOCATE, we laid before our readers some valuable information as to the building of walls, gathered from the long experience of Mr. Isaac Usher, of Thorold, Ont. Since then we have had the opportunity of seeing a large floor being laid under Mr. Usher's direction. In the first place, a substantial bottom was secured—in this case it was gravelly. On the mixing platform, five parts of good, clean, sharp, coarse gravel were mixed, thoroughly dry, with one part of Queenston cement. Water was next added, the mixing going on thoroughly all the while, until it reached the consistency of a good, stiff mortar. (It must not be "sloppy.") About one and a-half inches of this was then laid down and well rammed with a smooth ram about six inches square. Another inch and a-half was laid on this and also firmly rammed down. The floor was then finished with a coat, one inch thick, composed of from one and a-half to two parts sand to one of cement. A plasterer's trowel was used in working the surface into a good, smooth condition. A strip about three feet wide (just so the man with the trowel could reach handily over it) was laid right across the building at a time. A smooth scantling was set on each to keep the outside square.

A good many make the mistake of using too much water in laying cement floors, though in very hot, dry weather, a little more is usually necessary. When finished, the floor in question presented a splendid appearance. For hogs and cattle, Mr. Usher says he would make no difference; but in the case of horses, sharp-shod, where stone flags can be obtained, it is an advantage to lay the centre of the stall with flagstones, bedding them in the cement concrete. Mr. Usher states that a first-class cement floor for stock can be put down at a cost of four or five cents per square foot; and, properly laid, it is there for a lifetime. It is essential that the work be done early enough in the season so that the floor will be thoroughly "set" before frosty weather begins.

DAIRY.

Judging Dairy Products.

BY J. W. WHEATON, SECRETARY D. A. W. O.

The fall exhibitions will soon be on hand, at which our cheese and buttermakers will be competing for the prizes given for dairy products. Already the prize lists are distributed and the manner of judging placed before intending exhibitors. It is not possible, therefore, to make any radical changes in the methods of awarding prizes this year, but it may be profitable to draw attention to one or two new methods of judging, which have been adopted elsewhere.

The New York State Fair, to be held at Syracuse in September, has adopted a new plan of awarding prizes for dairy products. It is something after the manner of granting awards at the World's Fair. Both butter and cheese are judged by points. All that score more than 94 points will be given prizes, and no exhibit of cheese or butter will be awarded a prize unless it scores above 94 points. The scale of points is the same as that used at Chicago. The number of points scored by each exhibit above 94 shall be added together, and the whole amount of money set apart for prizes in the class shall be divided by this sum, which will determine the unit value of each point. Then, by multiplying this unit of value by the number of points above 94 scored by each exhibit, it will show the amount of the prize to which the exhibitor will be entitled.

This method seems to have many advantages over the old methods of awarding prizes for dairy produce. It fixes a standard to which all exhibits have to come before receiving a prize. It enables all exhibitors whose goods are worthy of a prize to get one, no matter how many exhibits there are. It does not do away with the stimulus to keen competition, as the exhibit scoring the largest number of points over 94 will secure the largest prize.

Hoard's Dairyman recommends another change, and advocates that in judging butter or cheese by a scale of points the percentage system be adopted throughout. That is, instead of assigning an arbitrary number of points—as, for example, in cheese, of 45 for flavor, 30 for texture, 15 for color and 10 for finish—have each sub-division scored on a scale of 100 for perfect. Then, for example, if there were three judges acting, a score card might be marked as follows:

	Judge No. 1.	Judge No. 2.	Judge No. 3.	Average.
Flavor.....	90	95	90	91.6
Texture or body..	95	90	85	90
Color.....	95	95	100	96.6
Finish.....	100	100	95	98.3
Average.....	95	95	92.5	94.1

On this scale of 100 points, it is claimed that no one will be able to discriminate and detect a difference that does not amount to at least 5 points.

Although it is too late to make any radical changes in the method of awarding prizes at our leading exhibitions this year, yet something might be added to the present methods which would be beneficial to exhibitors and to the promoters of the dairy industry. Could not score cards be used in judging, and be given or sent to each exhibitor, containing the number of points given by the judges for each sub-division, and showing the total number of points which his exhibit has scored? This would be beneficial in showing each one wherein and to what extent his cheese or butter was lacking in quality, and what were the good features it possessed. Every exhibitor would then feel that he was being fairly dealt with, and would know the reason why his cheese or butter secured the prize or why it did not. If this were done it would induce many dairymen to send exhibits, not so much for the sake of getting a prize, but for the purpose of finding out the exact merits and defects of their style of manufacturing. It would afford more system and more method in judging and be a great help to the judges in making their awards. Printed score cards of this kind will in all probability be used in judging dairy products at the Western Fair this fall, and be sent to each exhibitor at the close of the Exhibition. Other leading exhibitions would profit by doing the same thing, and be the means of rendering valuable assistance to the dairy trade.

Every cheese and buttermaker who contemplates exhibiting this fall should endeavor to have his goods as fine in quality and as neatly finished as possible. Our dairy products, and especially cheese, have a very high reputation in point of quality. The dairy goods sent to our fall fairs are always considered to be a fair sample of the goods made throughout the country. Therefore, every effort should be put forth to have them as fine in quality as possible, so that visitors to our leading exhibitions may be thoroughly impressed, not only with the importance of our dairy industry as regards the quantity, but with the quality as well.

No exhibitor should depend upon chance to get a prize, but should provide himself with the best quality of milk to be had, and then, by adopting the very best methods of manufacture, and by putting his skill and intelligence into the thing, endeavor to turn out such a product as will be a credit to himself. Then, if he does not stand on the top at the competition, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been beaten by someone who has had a little better quality of raw material, and has shown a little more skill and knowledge of his business.

A Lazy Dairyman's Resort.

In looking through the files of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently, we observed the following, which we deem of sufficient importance to reproduce from the Dairy Department of our issue of October, 1891:—

"MILK PRESERVATIVES."

"In a small pamphlet, entitled 'Instructions to the Patrons of Creameries' Association of Ontario, the use of a substance called 'Preservaline' is recommended where Saturday night's milk is to be held over till Monday morning. Many other suggestions in this circular are excellent, but this we cannot endorse for several reasons. In the first place, the use of these so-called 'preservalines' is not necessary, and is apt to prove a lazy man's resort to cover up the consequences of filth or carelessness in handling the milk after it comes from the cows. Many of the largest patrons of our cheese factories and creameries are able to keep milk pure and sweet from Saturday night till Monday morning by means of thorough aeration, cooling and proper care subsequently, and others can do the same. Once a dairy farmer gets the idea that by pouring a quantity of 'Preservaline' into his can of milk it can be kept from souring or developing taint, then good-bye to that scrupulous and rational care that all milk should receive, if choice and wholesome butter and cheese is to be produced. Those who have at heart the interests of dairying in this country should oppose anything and everything tending to carelessness or uncleanness. In the last place, 'Preservaline' has been found, on analysis by competent chemists, to contain large quantities of boracic acid, which is quite injurious to health—in fact, so much so that its use has been condemned by eminent authorities, and forbidden in various European countries. Unscrupulous milkmen in cities and towns, during hot weather, have been detected resorting to such antiseptics as boracic acid, utterly regardless of the well-being of infants and invalids, of whose food milk constitutes such an important part. Such compounds should be rigidly banished from the farm dairy."

Similar advice has been given by the ADVOCATE upon other occasions in past years, nor is it amiss to repeat it during the present hot season. In fact, there appears to be special reason for doing so, as there has been renewed activity on the part of the "Preservaline" people of late in pushing their preparations. It is not long since we rejected a good-sized advertisement from one of these concerns, for the reason that we believed it would ultimately

prove detrimental to the interests of our readers. We have sacrificed hundreds of dollars' worth of advertising in the past, because we had good reason to believe that what was attempted to be advertised in our columns did not deserve commendation; and in the end, what would injure our readers would indirectly prove detrimental to ourselves.

We are pleased to note that some of our dairy, live stock and agricultural contemporaries in the United States are now doing commendable work in following up this subject and condemning the use of these alleged "preservatives," which, though not new, have a faculty of renewing their youth from time to time. Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, is also to be commended for dealing out some vigorous and sensible advice on this subject.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

MILKING MACHINES.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Taylor Village, N.B.:—"Will you please inform me, through your valuable paper, if there are any good milking machines made. If so, where and for what price can they be obtained?"

[Up to the present date no sufficiently reliable milking machines to authorize our recommendation have come before our notice. There are milking machines manufactured, but of their practical value we know nothing. Sometimes a cow with one tough teat can be milked with a milk syphon or milking tube, but even the use of these is discouraged by veterinarians. A valuable breeding cow, that is tough to milk, can be made useful in suckling a couple of calves; or, if this is not practicable, she had better be fitted up for the butcher.]

WHEAT AS A FOOD FOR STOCK.

ARTHUR SPENCER, Brooklyn, Ont.:—"Would some of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, who have had experience in feeding wheat, kindly give what they consider the most successful methods of feeding it to horses, milking cows and hogs?"

[We invite correspondence in reply to the foregoing query. Practical letters on this subject will be helpful to many of our readers.]

PRODUCING COCKERELS OR PULLETS AT WILL.

J. B. T., Taunton, Ont.:—"Would you kindly inform me, through your Questions and Answers column of the ADVOCATE, whether there is any reliable method of producing pullets or cockerels at will, by the selection of eggs?"

[The selection of eggs is guided by the fact that eggs producing pullets are almost invariably smooth and shorter in proportion than such as produce cockerels, which latter in nine cases out of ten are distinguished by a wringled appearance at the small end of the shell. Repeated experiment has satisfied me as to the correctness of this rule.]

REV. J. H. HARRIS, Brooklyn, Ont.]

REMEDY FOR GRASSHOPPERS.

D. T. J.:—"Would you kindly inform me, through the medium of your paper, whether land plaster would have any effect in checking the ravages of grasshoppers on turnips?"

[Land plaster alone would have little or no effect on grasshoppers. One pound of Paris green, mixed with fifty of plaster and dusted over the turnips, would have the desired effect. It would be well to have it done when there is dew on the leaves, as the powder will then stick better. The most convenient way of applying this powder is to make a bag of cheese-cloth, or some other light material which will let the powder through easily, and put about two pounds of powder in the bag, leaving enough slack at the top to allow it to be shaken freely.]

JAMES FLETCHER, Entomologist, Ottawa.]

COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA.

DUNCAN MCKENZIE, St. George:—"I enclose a twig for identification and nature. When can it be transplanted?"

[This plant belongs to the order *Myricaceae*—an ornamental, hardy, deciduous shrub, requiring peat earth and a shady situation; propagated by layers, which should be put down in autumn. Flowers are in whitish catkins, which come out in April; leaves are simply alternate, having tooth-like edges; grows from 3 ft. to 4 ft. high. The shrub is commonly known as Sweet Fern, although it is not a fern at all. It has a place, in scientific classification, near the birches, and it is a close relation of the bay berry or wax myrtle, and the sweet gale. A fluid extract of the plant is used for diarrhoea.]

JOHN DEARNESS, I. P. S., London.]

Telegraphic advices from Winnipeg state that twenty-one head of cattle on the Brandon (Man.) Experimental Farm, originally stocked with pure-breds from the Central Farm at Ottawa, have been slaughtered, owing to the existence of tuberculosis.

VETERINARY.

Dentition and Dental Diseases of Farm Animals.

BY DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., TORONTO.

(Continued from page 284.)

PART IV.—THE AGE OF THE PIG.

The pig's mouth is very large, the fossives extending backward, the upper lip blends with the snout, forming the nasal disk, sometimes called the button, from the two holes or nostrils; the under jaw is short and pointed; and it is one of the few existing animals which retain the typical number and variety of teeth, forty-four in number, consisting of 12 incisors, 4 canines and 28 molars, 12 pre-molars and 16 true molars. The 6 incisors differ from each other in a remarkable degree; the two central and two lateral in the upper jaw resemble the horse, by having a date cavity or infundibulum, while the corners closely resemble those of the dog, having a fleur-de-lis shape; they are isolated and small in proportion to the other four. The incisors in the lower jaw are long, nearly straight, project forward, somewhat resembling the teeth of the rodent or incisors of the hare; the lower corners are isolated, but smaller than those of the upper. The canine teeth, temporary and permanent, are well developed, especially in the male, having the character of true tusks. They are generally mis-called tusks; the lower are the largest and curve outward, forward, upwards and backwards; the upper tusks pass outwards and downwards; are three-sided, destitute of enamel on the posterior surface, and by reason of this wear obliquely to a point.

The molars vary in shape, gradually increasing in size from the first to the last, which is large and strong; they resemble more the teeth of the human subject, being mixed between herbivorous and carnivorous. The first on each side are permanent; the next three are temporary, and the remaining three permanent.

Although there are some few exceptions to the rule of the development of the teeth of farm animals, the exceptions are always in favor of the exhibitor, but of all animals none are so free from dental irregularities as the pig, and the evidence of age, which a skilled observer may obtain from a careful examination, may be accepted as free from any suspicion of error; but we have met with many who think that they know all that can be taught on this subject and then be in error.

We saw a pig entered at the last Toronto Exhibition as being only one year old, with four central permanent incisors well up and laterals just developing. He did not win a prize, so that it was of no consequence.

The teeth of the pig as indicative of the age: He is born with eight teeth, four corner incisors and four tusks well developed, as may be seen in figure 24.



Fig. 24.

They have very much the appearance of small tusks, are situated at the side of the mouth so as not to injure the nipple of the sow when suckling. (See figure 24).

The tongue of the young pig is fringed along its border, and, as in the act of sucking the organ it is doubled along the middle, these fringes overlap and grasp the nipple so hard that when the sow rises the young pig will be often seen hanging to the teats. This arrangement probably protects the teats of the sow against injury from the pointed teeth of the young. At one month the temporary second and third molars are well developed, whilst the central incisors and first molars are being cut. At two months signs may be seen of the lateral incisors, when they should be weaned from the dam. At three months the temporary teeth are fully developed, although not quite level. The corner

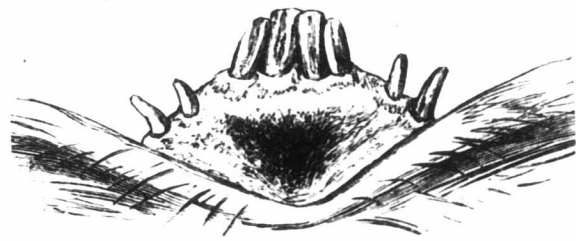


Fig. 25. Three months.

teeth and tusks are further removed than at birth, owing to the growth of jaw. At five months there are signs of cutting the pre-molars, as well as the fourth, which is remarkably regular in its appearance. At nine months the corner permanent incisors are well up and the tusks may be through the gums. If these are well up, quite free, and the animal described as only nine months old, look again, and disqualify if the molars are cut, for at ten months old the fifth molar is cut. (See Fig. 26).

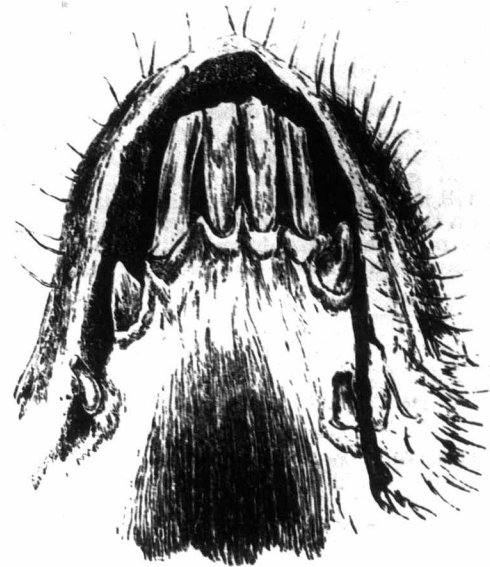


Fig. 26.—Nine months.

At one year old the central incisors are said to be cut by many breeders, but we have often found the temporary teeth in position, and always carefully look for the anterior temporary molar.

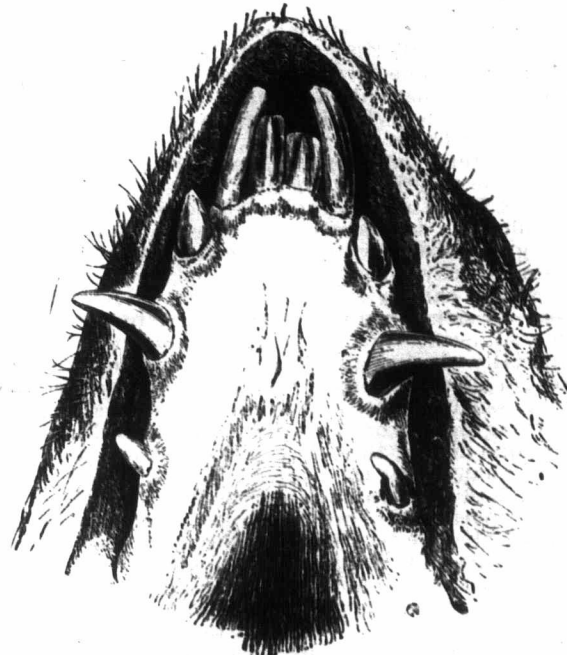


Fig. 27.

Central permanent incisors and tusks of pig at 1 year.

At one year and three months the first, second and third molars are up, but their sharp points have not become worn; these teeth offer confirmatory evidence in all cases of doubt, where the incisors are too fully developed for the recorded age.

At eighteen months the sixth molar is cut, the lateral temporary incisors are being changed for permanent, although they frequently remain until the animal is one year and six months old.

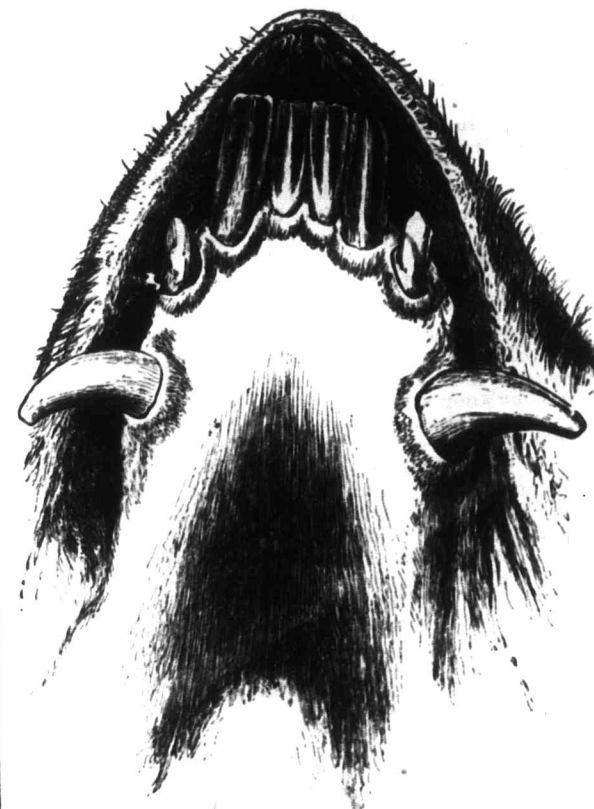


Fig. 28.—One year and eight months.

Animals are entered at shows from twelve to eighteen months; it is therefore necessary to note the condition of the central incisors, anterior molars,

as well as the lateral incisors and sixth molar. At two years the lateral incisors are quite level with the centrals and are worn at their edges; the sixth molar stands quite free from contact with the angle of the jaw; indication of wear may be observed on the upper surface of the other molars, and the dentition may be said to be completed. After this time the age of the female can only be judged by the wear and general appearances. In the boar the tusks will not have attained their greatest size.

It is a remarkable fact that sows more frequently produce monsters of deformity than any other of our domestic animals, especially of the head and teeth.

POULTRY.

"Turks" in Midsummer.

BY E. JOHNSTON.

By this time, the woman who is raising turkeys for revenue should begin to feel that her burden is growing lighter. The young birds should be old enough, if hatched early, to look out for themselves in bright weather, and, under the marshalship of the mother turk, may be found far afield, gleaning the stubble and growing rapidly on the scattered grain and insects they pick up. A flock of turkeys is the best grasshopper destroyer that can be imagined—beats the Western "hopper gatherer" out of sight. The turkey is worth its board on any farm, simply on account of its insatiable appetite for insects.

They seem to require less water than common hens; at least, they seek it less frequently, but when they come up at night for the few handfuls of grain that constitute a perhaps unnecessary supper, yet are worth giving in order to establish the habit of coming home every night, see to it that there is fresh water convenient. Now wheat is so cheap it may be substituted for corn for the night's feed.

Sick turkeys of any kind are a nuisance. They are troublesome to handle, and have a bad habit of dying in spite of you. So the best way is to keep them healthy. Pure water, suitable food, ample range and care in wet weather help to banish sickness. A sick turkey is about equal to a dead one. They sometimes get the gapes when quite young, especially during a period of cold, damp weather. Most authorities consider gapes a disease contracted from association with common fowls thus affected. By foraging on the same ground and drinking from the same dishes, the turks pick up the eggs of the worm that causes the disease. Both classes of fowls thrive best apart, so it is worth some trouble to keep them separate. If they get gapes, the only cure is to remove the worm. Some poultrymen get so they can do this quite deftly with a loop of horse-hair put down the throat, but the novice generally kills a few in "getting the hang of it." A little Persian insect powder blown into the throat causes sneezing, which dislodges the worm, it being paralyzed by the powder. I have not been troubled with gapes in my flock but once. At the first appearance (I may say I visit the broods a dozen times a day, especially to see that they are all right), the two gaping ones were quarantined, and in half an hour the whole family were moved, "bag and baggage," to an entirely fresh location. The sick ones getting no better, I experimented with the horse-hair loop I had seen recommended. It is a conundrum whether the treatment or the gapes killed them; anyhow, they died.

If roup appears, separate the sick birds, and put the well ones in a new location also. See that the new quarters are dry and warm. Roup is a good deal like a bad cold; and it can be treated better than gapes. I have never been quite able to make up my mind whether the disease is contagious or not. That a number of birds are taken with it at once does not prove it contagious, for the conditions which gave one bird a cold would naturally affect others, and unless the cause were removed they would keep coming down with it.

There are a good many remedies advised; some of them, I think, as dangerous as the disease. Prevention is safety. In wet weather keep your chicks dry, and be sure the roof of the coop doesn't leak, and that there are no cracks to let the wind whistle through. Confinement is so bad for them that advantage should be taken of every bit of sunshine to let them out. Give them a little meat sprinkled with cayenne, and put a few drops of carbolic acid in the drinking water.

Cholera is the most dreaded of all poultry diseases. It is most frequently due to improper and unwholesome food. At the first symptoms of diarrhoea, give them a few drops of spiced syrup of rhubarb and a little powdered chalk in milk. Then change the food entirely, restricting the supply at first. Never give turks raw cornmeal; corn bread, baked, is good for them. To make it just right for the little fellows, crumb it, moisten it with water or sweet milk, squeeze it dry as possible, and it is ready for them. As a preventive of disease, a few drops of Douglas' mixture in a little milk may be fed them every week.

No matter what disease breaks out, isolate the sick birds and remove the well ones to a new location.

Then whitewash coops and scald the drinking and food dishes. If the run cannot be dug over, sprinkle it plentifully with fresh lime.

You see, you must make up your mind that "eternal vigilance is the price of young turkeys."

Plans for a Poultry House.

BY A. G. GILBERT, POULTRY MANAGER, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

The farmer with one breed, or his ordinary barnyard fowls, will have little difficulty or expense in arranging a house so that while it gives some

made to the barn, and should be to the south. A slide admits the fowls from A to B. On the floor of this scratching-house (B) is 2½ feet of dry sand, fine gravel, fine coal cinders, ashes, lime and grit in the shape of ground oyster shells, broken mortar or plaster, pieces of old crockery broken up, and any other substances calculated to make the conditions as like those of the outside run, of the open season, as possible. The floor should be of boards or earth, but it must be kept perfectly dry. A narrow trough, 2 or 2½ inches wide, should be attached to the wall, from which soft feed can be properly fed. The object of this scratching-house is to keep layers busy all day and as much as possible out of the house, A, where they are only wanted to go to roost in and to lay. A fair-sized window or windows should be in the south wall, so as to admit as much sunlight as possible.

The houses can be made as large or small as the number of hens require, always allowing four square feet for each hen, at least, in the scratching-room, and 8 to 10 inches roosting room for hens of medium and small size.

- A—1. Platform.
2. Support for roosts, with notch.
3. Entrance to nests under platform.
4. Slide door to scratching-house.
B—1. Window facing south.
2. String with cabbage attached.
3. Space for straw, sand, gravel, etc., and to be let down below.

Diagram No. 2 shows ground plan of end of the barn, with the roosting and laying-room and scratching-room attached.

1 is the platform and roosts, with the nest boxes underneath. This platform need not run all the length of the room. Indeed, the room might be made smaller and warmer at night by making the platform into smaller lengths and running them crossways, or from north or south.

2 are the slides to allow access to the scratching-room. In a smaller house, one or two might do.

3 and 4 are doors opening into the apartments. 5 is a side door to get in and out of the room for scratching, to clean up, etc. If this door can be done without, so much the better, as every opening admits cold.

The back of the platform should have a hinged lid, from which the eggs can be taken from the nests.

Mr. B. Brown, Frankville, asks whether a hen house should have a loft. We would recommend quite as much loft room as is shown in Diagram 1, 3, and more would do no harm, as in such a case the building will be much less susceptible to sudden variations of temperature.

Continuous Showing and Its Effects Upon the Birds.

In the first place, birds that are intended for continuous exhibition should be kept for the time from the breeding-pen. Their comfort and health should

be watched over with the keenest attention. Extra stimulating food will be required, and a little artificial treatment necessary. As the illness of poultry, especially show birds, generally commences suddenly, it will be well to be prepared with the necessary remedies from the commencement. Tonics, diarrhoea and roup medicines are essential, and sulphate of iron for their drinking water—which should be given at least twice weekly—must not be forgotten. Exhibitors should never go to a show without crushed shells and grit, as many show societies, although professing to carefully feed and attend to the birds, often neglect this essential item.

Green food, such as lettuce or cabbage, the former preferred, should be given when the show lasts over one day. These can invariably be procured in the neighborhood where the show is held, and should not be forgotten. Only a small supply of hard grain should be given, as the birds being kept in close confinement their digestive organs are not so strong as when at liberty.

Another matter of importance is to prevent the birds catching cold, either on the journey to or from, or when in the show; therefore, well-lined, secure hampers should be provided for them to travel in, and when at the show the exhibitor should notice the position of the pen his bird is placed in, and should it be near an open door or other draughty place, he should at once take steps to have it shaded by a piece of canvas or something of the kind, as many a good bird has been lost through catching cold in this way.

In spite of these precautions birds will occasionally show symptoms of the effects of over-showing, become dull and listless, and gradually lose bloom and brightness both in face and plumage. In such cases the bird should be immediately taken from the show pen for a spell or holiday, and specially fed for a while as follows:—Give soaked bread and milk, squeezing out the milk as much as possible from the crumbs, with which mix a raw egg, breaking up the shell and all, and adding a little ginger and sugar, with a sprinkling of maze meal.—Australasian.

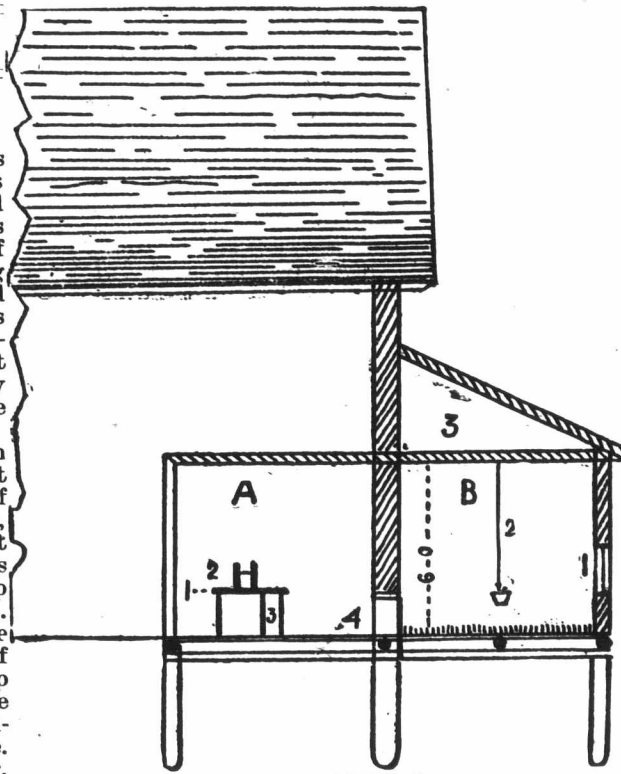


DIAGRAM NO. 1.

warmth to the layers at night, which is very desirable, it will also afford room to range, scratch and dust in during the day, and so prevent the vicious practices of feather and egg-eating.

Plan No. 1 represents a house and addition that can be added to the end or side of a barn, facing south. A small portion of "A," of the end of the barn, is partitioned off for the roosting and laying-room. The ceiling is made low, under which is a platform and roost, so placed as to economize the animal heat of the fowls during cold nights, and keep them as comfortable as possible during that

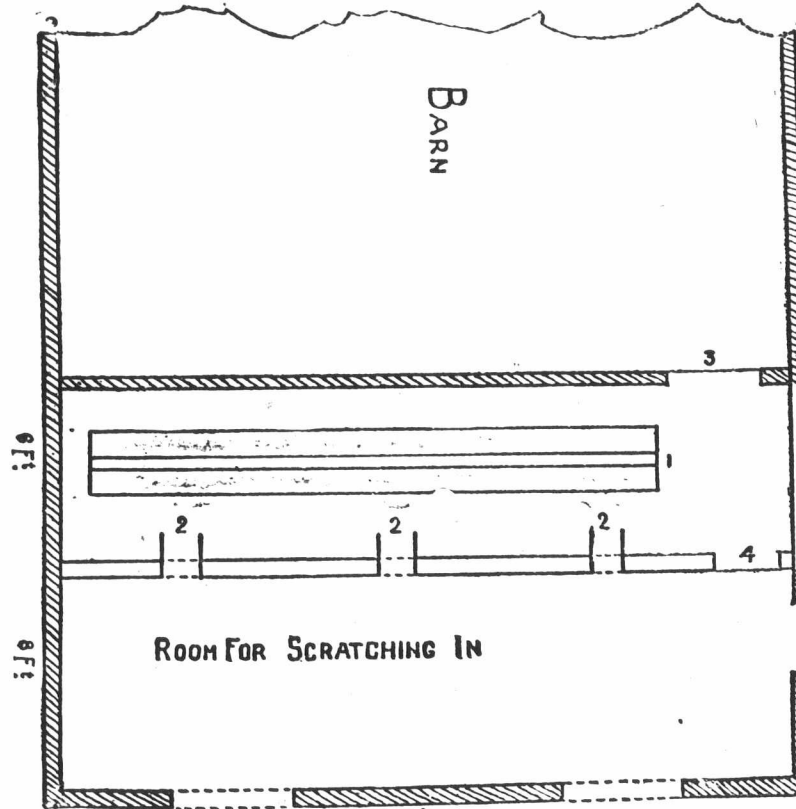


DIAGRAM NO. 2.

period. The roost should be a 2x4 inch scantling, broad side down, and placed 10 or 12 inches over a platform, which should be 2½ feet wide and 18 inches from the ground. Under this platform the nests should be arranged, so that by boarding the front of the platform the nests will be kept dark, the object of which is to offer no inducements to the hens to stay in or about them after the egg is laid, and to keep the other hens from seeing the eggs. After keeping themselves comparatively warm by scratching busily all day, the layers require some warmth during the night, and in most poultry houses that is the very time they are the coldest.

"B." This is an addition that can be cheaply

THE QUIET HOUR.

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace,
Whose mind is stayed on Thee,
Because in Thee he trusteth."
The staid in purpose—
The purpose propped by leaning on Jehovah:
For him Thou wilt keep peace—peace,
For in Thee he is trusting."

"The Dove in the Heart, or the Perfect Peace of God."

"Perfect Peace!" What is this supreme gift? Joy expresses less fully the perfect state of God, for joy is fitful, impulsive, and often transient. It is like the play of waves that rise and fall, advance and recede, while *peace* reminds us of those lower depths which are never disturbed—the "cushion of the sea," thousands of fathoms down, which rests in eternal quiet upon the ocean bed.

Let us hear what St. Paul says of it: "Be careful for nothing, but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God, and the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus." Here God's own peace is represented as a divine sentry, or camp of soldiers, guarding the soul as a garrison. The *whole man* is surrounded by this heavenly host, which is van-guard and rear-guard, on the right and on the left—"heart and mind;" that is, the whole nature kept within this holy garrison that keep off the foes of our peace.

Who has not known the heart and mind devoid of peace? The peace of the *mind* is found in *fixed convictions*. There can be no peace where there is unsettled belief. We have all seen a bit of paper, or a feather, borne on the wings of the wind, tossed to and fro, up and down, resting a moment on the ground, only to be caught up and whirled hither and thither, having not enough weight to settle anywhere, and having nothing with which to hold its place even when it finds a resting spot. And so is the man who has no settled belief, who is doubtful, uncertain, caught by every caprice of men, every new notion and strange doctrine, and tossed to and fro by the unresting wind of changing doctrine.—(Eph. IV., 14.) The peace of God, first of all, keeps the mind of the true believer by guarding his faith. He may not know much, but he knows whom he has believed, and is "persuaded that He is able to keep what he has committed to Him against that day." He has learned to believe something, and to believe intelligently, firmly, immovably. His mind is at rest, anchored to the truth as it is in Jesus.

This is an age when doubt is not only common but fashionable, when to question is regarded as one mark of an inquiring mind, and faith is to many only another name for credulity. Science deals largely in conjecture, and some would have us believe nothing as certain, except that there is nothing certain to be believed. Agnosticism sets up its altars in the modern Athens, with the inscription: "God cannot be known." The "first families" in the intellectual world have chosen as their device a shield bearing simply an interrogation point.

There can be no peace where the mind is not at rest in some fixed belief. If no certainties are to be found in faith, no peace is possible. *But certainly is within our reach*. There are thousands of simple-minded believers, who, amid all the doubts and questionings of the philosophers, are not perplexed or disturbed by even uncertainty. They have found Christ in prophecy, in history, but best of all, in the heart where He has come to dwell. The Holy Spirit has been their teacher, and they have learned by experience what none of the princes of this world ever knew, what the natural man does not perceive, and the carnal mind cannot and will not receive.

There is a seen and an unseen world. With the one our senses make us acquainted, with the other we cannot have any communication through these channels. But the soul has its senses, and they are far more delicate and subtle than those of the body. By them we are enabled to "look at" things unseen and eternal, to "hear" what the still small voice of

God speaks, to "taste" and see that the Lord is good, and to "handle and see" that it is Jesus Himself. Never was there a day when men were more unsettled in religious opinion, and when even professed preachers and teachers of truth seemed more busy trying to undermine the foundations of all certainty in faith. Our only hope is in such a *close walk with God as shall keep us in touch with Him*. The mind must be so "stayed" on God that we shall feel the Divine support on which we lean hard, and by which we are held up. We must "enter into the closet," and on the wires of prayer send up our messages to the throne of God, and get back the answers that prove the circuit to be complete. We must "search the Scriptures," and find their testimony to Christ; we must "do His will," so that we shall "know the doctrine"; we must so "love" Him and keep His words, that God shall come to us and make His abode with us. Then we shall find that peace of God which keeps the *mind* of the believer. Our faith, rooted in the truth, will hold us fast when winds of doctrine blow.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Bits of Wisdom.

A young girl once heard a bit of wisdom from the lips of a very aged woman—a woman who had rounded the full term of ninety years, and with eyes still bright and clear, looked out upon the inrolling waters of eternity. The girl was impressed by the



A DIFFICULT TASK.

emphasis with which the venerable dame said to her: "Bessie, never insist on having the last word." The determination to have the final word leads to more quarrels and more bitterness of feeling at home than almost anything else in domestic life. The fact is, that one may so control her tongue and her eyes that she may allow her opponent the pleasure of this coveted concluding thrust, and yet placidly retain her own opinion, and in the homely colloquial parlance of the up-country, where one finds strong-willed people living together in great peace, with the most pronounced diversity of characteristics, "do as she's a mind to."

A Judge of Music.

A concert was given at a German Court in honor of some foreign prince. At its close, the illustrious guest asked for a repetition of the first item on the programme. The first piece was accordingly played over again, but the visitor failed to recognise it as the one he had liked best. Suddenly the musicians fell to tuning their instruments, during which process all the company stopped their ears, with the exception of the foreign monarch, who exclaimed, in a rapture of delight: "That is my favorite piece!"

A barrister came into court one day with his wig all awry, which caused a general titter amongst his brother lawyers and the bench: on which he turned to Curran, and said: "Do you see anything ridiculous in my wig?" Curran drily answered: "No: nothing but your head!"

A Difficult Task.

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY A. MORADEI.
(ETCHED BY P. TEYSSONNIERES.)

By a common instinct persons who excel in any work or accomplishment are prone to make light of those who are awkward in the same. A sort of professional pride pervades the whole range of arts, fine and common, and the professionals always have a superior feeling towards the untrained laity. Life itself is a great art, and success therein is a strong temptation to arrogance and superciliousness. But this all-embracing art is divided into numberless tributary arts: every industry, or trade, or regular employment becomes an art. Thus, housekeeping is an art, as new beginners often find out at serious cost. Sewing, also, is an art, and an essential feature of this art is needle-threading: if the latter is not itself an art, most assuredly there is considerable art in it. Now, the great majority of the gentle sex have training enough in this delicate task to be more or less skilled in it; but men for the most part are, for want of practice, sufficiently awkward to excite the derision of the feminine expert.

The good-natured man in our picture has rashly allowed himself to be drawn into the service of threading a needle for one of this pair of mischievous girls; or, perhaps, he recklessly accepted their challenge to essay the task. In any case, we behold him in the midst of the trying ordeal. The girls give him such encouragement as may be derived from tantalizing comments and mocking applause at his painstaking failures. But he keeps his temper, and is apparently resolved to succeed at all hazards. He is now drawing a most careful, though rather long-ranged, sight upon the needle's eye, and seems to feel hopeful that this time he may hit it. Meanwhile, the time lost by the sewers is well compensated by the fun they are having at the expense of their awkward friend.

Signor Moradei has given us a thoroughly characteristic scene. The good-natured rillery on the countenances of the girls, and the serio-comic look of the man, are rendered with rare truth and spirit.

A Boy's Essay on Tobacco.

Tobacco grows something like cabbage, but I never saw none cooked. I have heard men say that cigars that was given them election days for nothing was mostly cabbageleaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the door and fool little boys by offering them a bunch of cigars which is glued into the Injun's hands, and is made of wood also. I tried to smoke a cigar once, and I felt like Epsom salt. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat, and were frightened. My sister Nancy is a girl. I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not. There is a young man named Leroy, who comes to see her. I guess she likes Leroy. He was standing on the steps one night, and he had a cigar in his mouth, and he said he didn't know as she would like it, and she said: "Leroy, the perfume is agreeable." But when my big brother lighted his pipe, Nancy said: "Get out of this house, you horrid creature; the smell of tobacco makes me sick." Snuff is Injun meal made out of tobacco. I took a little snuff once, and then I sneezed.

The Quiet Toiler.

'Tis not he who parades
His deeds before the world,
Holding aloft their worth,
Whose memory lives imperiled
In the hearts of a people when
The years have died away,
But rather the man who toils
On quietly day by day.

'Tis he who, at his task—
Be it high or be it lowly—
Strives, with never a thought
Of self and praise, but wholly
Lost in the love of Duty,
Who deems no man his debtor,
And quietly toils each day
To make the world ever better.

—GEORGE NEWELL LOVEJOY.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

"The round moon comes from the distant seas, With a silvery softness in her light, And the dusky trunks of the forest trees Glean pillars of marble, tall and white.

"The hill crouches down 'neath the sky's cool calm, With its tawny mane of ripened wheat, Like a lion under a towering palm, After its chase in the desert heat."

How beautifully descriptive of "harvest moonshine" is the above quotation! And what a pleasure to be able to see, not the mere word-picture, but the more charming reality! Who can adequately describe the beauty of your country homes, surrounded now by the golden harvest? And yet how few of those so blest realize the greatness of the blessings they enjoy; how many long for the advantages of city life, while totally ignoring those of their own!

It is very pleasant to drive along where the "tawny mane of ripened wheat" is, by the almost magical touch of the self-binder, being converted into golden sheaves. The roomy old barns, the children's rainy-day play-grounds, are fast filling with the fruits of the summer's labor, and ere long the busy hum of the thresher, that all boys like so well to hear, will replace the sound of reaper and binder.

What wonderful advancement has been made in the last half century! Many of you have heard your parents tell of the time when all the harvest was cut by cradle and sickle, and then bound by hand; while now you may sit at ease and drive around, and lo! all is done at once. But they had plenty of fun in those days, for "bees" were fashionable, and these usually terminated with a dance. The husking bees were perhaps the favorites, and the "husking frolic" at night even more so.

June is called by the poets "Queen of the year," but, to her, Nature does not offer all her homage; many of her fairest flowers and much of her wealth of harvest are laid on August's altar. In the nooks formed by the homely old rail fence, flourish the gaudy plumes of the golden-rod; while the lavender of the wild phlox, and here and there a late daisy or buttercup, enhances the beauty of the scene.

The mention of golden-rod reminds me of a little legend pertaining thereto, and also the fact that one of my nieces requests me to give the legend of the rose. There are, I believe, different ones, but I know only that of the moss rose, and that I have much pleasure in giving you:

The angel of the flowers one day Beneath a rose tree sleeping lay; That spirit to whose charge is given To bathe young flowers in dew of heaven.

Awaking from his light repose, The angel whispered to the rose: "For the sweet shade thou'lt give to me, Ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee."

The rose replied, with heightening glow: "On me another grace bestow." The angel paused in silent thought, "What grace was there that flower had not?"

'Twas but a moment—o'er the rose A veil of moss he lightly throws, And clothed in nature's simplest weed, What other flower can this exceed?

This is the legend of the golden rod: Once upon a time the fairies had a ball, and when Queen Titania was dancing, her cavalier awkwardly stepped on her robe of gold, and tore therefrom a piece, which fluttered down to earth, and there became transformed into a beautiful flower, which was thenceforward called "Titania's golden-rod." I shall also give you the story of the Haw tree:

A gnarly old Haw tree, ugly and dark, Stood in the midst of a grand old park; He longed for beauty and grace each day, His heart was heavy, he tried to pray. At last a fairy—the pretty dear— Sat down in his arms so crooked and queer, She fell asleep in his twisted lap.

And took a long and delicious nap. When she thanked him, as was her duty, He begged of her the gift of beauty; So she tapped his branches left and right, And covered them thick with blossoms white. The Haw was happy as he could be, That he, at last, was a lovely tree. The children told me this pretty thing About the gift of the fairy spring. And I've told it to you that you may know What covers the Haw with wreaths of snow.

I am pleased to know that the legends in a former issue gave you so much pleasure, and I hope you will like these equally well. If any of you know any other rose legends, Uncle Tom will be glad to hear them.

The word competition has met with a warm reception, if we may judge by the number of letters piled on Uncle Tom's desk. It has not been an easy task to choose the winning one, and many who have sent good lists, but not the best, will be disappointed, as it has been a great trouble to prepare them. But those who have failed to win the prize have really gained something, as they will have learned the use of many words of which before they were ignorant.

I am delighted to see so lively an interest being taken in this competition. Perhaps later on we may think of some other instructive pastime, for, that we may not only amuse, but also improve our readers, is the wish of

UNCLE TOM.

A Coster's Version of "The Merchant of Venice."

During the run of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Lyceum, a coster, who had witnessed the production, was explaining the plot to a less fortunate confreere.

"D'yer see?" said he, "it's like this 'ere. There's a cove what's fell in love, but 'e don't like to go courtin' without bein' togged up a bit; so 'e goes to a pal and asks 'im to lend 'im a trifle. His pal says 'e ain't got no 'ready,' but is willin' to go bail for 'im."

"So they go to an old joker in the City, an' 'e lends 'em some oof. Then they says: 'What int'rest?' and he says, 'Garn away! You're all right. If yer don't pay me at all I shan't summons yer; only, if yer don't, I'll have a pound off yer chest!' 'e says, like as if he's jokin'. Then they laughs, 'cause they've got some stuff a comin' over what's bound to turn up in time for the market, as they thinks."

"But it don't turn up, an' the old fakir comes down on 'em, an' won't settle it without the pound of flesh."

"Well, this girl what was agoin' to marry the bloke, w'en she 'ears as 'e's in trouble, makes it up with the solicitor for the defence, takes his place, gets 'er 'air cut, an' appears in the trial at the Law Courts, 'cause she's got something up her sleeve."

"Then the jury gives a verdict of guilty, an' the judge says the prosecutor is a outsider."

"Up jumps the gal, an' says: 'Ain't yer goin' to give 'im a chance?'"

"An' the old fraud says: 'No, I 'ate 'im!' "Then she says: 'Very well, go on with yer performance. But,' says she, 'this yer case don't say nothin' about the danger of the entertainment. Now, if you draw one drop o' blood we shall come on yer for damages, an' sell yer up!'"

"Well, Bill, w'en she says that, you never see Irvin' look so took down in all your life."

Do not flatter yourself that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into a relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become.—Wendell Holmes.

One reason why we go to a banquet, when we get an invitation, is best stated in the story of a temperance lecturer who was caught by a disciple, after he retired, taking a hot whiskey-punch. Said his shocked follower:—"I thought you were a total abstinence!" "So I am," said the lecturer, "but not a bigoted one."

Mother's Room.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

The core of the house, the dearest place, the one that we all love best, Holding it close in our heart of hearts, for its comfort and rest. Is never a place where strangers come, nor yet where friends are met, Is never the stately drawing-room, where our treasured things are set.

Oh, dearer far, as the time recedes in a dream of colors dim, Breathing across our stormy woods like the echo of a hymn. Forever our own, and only ours, and pure as a rose in bloom, Is the centre and soul of the old home nest, the mother's darling room.

We flew to its arms when we rushed from school, with a thousand things to tell; Our mother was always waiting there, had the day gone ill or well.

No other pillow was quite so cool, under an aching head, As soft to our fevered childish cheek, as the pillow on mother's bed, Sitting so safely at her feet, when the dewy dusk drew nigh, We watched for the angels to light the lamps in the solemn evening sky.

Tiny hands folded, there we knelt to hush the nightly prayer, Learning to cast on the Loving One early our load of care. Whatever the world has brought us since, yet pure as a rose in bloom Is the thought we keep of the core of the home, the mother's darling room.

Puzzles.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

1—TRANSPOSITION.

He once was respected and loved by all, But now he's despised by great and small; And ONE drink was solely the cause of his fall.

He once went to church and sang in the choir, But now SECOND alone is his desire, And he never looks up to anything higher.

He once had a wife and home of his own, But now on the street he THREE alone, And her resting place is marked by a stone.

Oh! What a terrible curse is drink; If people only would stop and think, But they draw the FOUR till they cannot wink, And rush on to their own destruction.

CHARLES S. EDWARDS.

2—ENIGMA.

The beginning of man, his ambitions and all nature—what is it? ADA ARMAND.

3—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



4—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

- I am a word of eight letters. "3678" Not imaginary. "574" A small animal. "4716" Mild. "23" A preposition. "34" A word expressing denial. "84" To permit. "4" Near by. "754" Cunning. "674" To take food. My whole is a Canadian city. IRENE M. CRAIG.

5—ANAGRAM.

A little boy one day did try A rabbit house to build, In this he did succeed, Although he was unskilled.

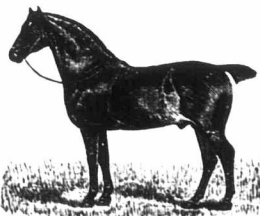
So when he'd made it snug and tight, And lined it well within, He tried and tried, but all in vain, To drive his DEAR PETS IN.

GEO. W. BLYTH.

Answers to July 1st Puzzles.

- 1—The letter A. 2—Scales. 3—Cast-a-net. 4—Pig-tail.

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



The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II, 12835, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. Hackney, Firework-No. 392, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, ROSSEAU, Muskoka.

DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS. For sale, young cows and heifers. Fair Maid of Hullet, which produced 3,520 pounds milk and 150 pounds butter in the 90 days' test at Chicago, is a specimen of what this herd can do. W.M. GRANGER & SON, Lonsboro, Ont.



SHORTHORNS.

I have FOR SALE TWO Shorthorn heifers and two bull calves of fine breeding, fine colors, fine form and carriage, in fine condition, at fine cut prices. Also one or two cows. D. ALEXANDER, BRIDGEMAN, Lambton Co., Ont.

WESTRUTHER PARK

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

JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

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



LINDEN STOCK FARM.

At the head of my herd is the Kinnellar bull imp. Royal George, while my cows and heifers are principally of the Wimple and Rosedale, also of Kinnellar breeding. Young bulls are now offered.

JOHN GILLSON, London, Ont.

JOHN RACEY, JR., BREEDER OF:—

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock for sale. 17-1-y-om LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.

AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns and Leicesters OUR SPECIALTIES.

Choice Young Stock of Both Sexes for Sale. E. GAUNT & SONS, St. HELENS, ONT.

WANTED. A STOCK AND DAIRY FARM in Muskoka or Barry Sound. Write with particulars to C. COUBEAUX, Duck Lake, N.W.T.

NOTICES.

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

The American Berkshire Association, for the purpose of encouraging breeders generally to exhibit their herds at the county, district and State fairs of 1894, offers a gold medal to the owner of the herd of Berkshires that makes the best show record during the current year. Write Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., for conditions.

THE RIPPER FEED AND ENSILAGE CUTTER, as manufactured by Thom's Implement Works, Watford, is becoming a very popular machine with farmers and stock raisers. It is entirely different in principle to any other machine on the market, as it not only cuts the corn, but splits it in the same operation, reducing the corn fodder to a soft, pulpy mass, thus avoiding the sharp edges so hurtful to the mouths of the stock. This machine has been thoroughly tested. Over 100 machines are at work in Ontario. It is made in ten different sizes, and will be exhibited at Toronto and London Fairs, and stockmen should, without fail, see this machine. The manufacturers will be pleased to furnish further information on application.

ADVERTISE

— IN THE —

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

BINDER TWINE!

The Universal Verdict of the Farming Community
is in Favor of

STERLING,

RED CAP and

BLUE RIBBON

And Farmers Can Secure These Brands at the
Following Prices :

STERLING,	-	-	6½c.
RED CAP,	-	-	7c.
BLUE RIBBON,	-	-	8c.
● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●			

Address All Communications To

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE CO.

(LIMITED),

MONTREAL.

Cash Must Accompany the Order.

NO SPECIFICATION RECEIVED AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN 100 POUNDS.

IF YOU WANT a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on grade cows, or a heifer to start a herd with, or some Improved Yorkshire pigs from imported sow Lady Lindsay (422), write C. G. DAVIS, Woodland's Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O. 13-y-om

MEADOW-LAWN SHORTHORNS.

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

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

We now have FOR SALE Four Superior Shorthorn Bulls of different ages, sired by such noted bulls as imported Baron Lenton and imported Reporter and Cavalier, also some extra good Cows and Heifers.

J. & A. SOMMERVILLE, 3-1-y-om ELDER'S MILLS, Ont.

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

TWO SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Good ones; prize-winning ancestry; low prices. Come and see them.

H. & W. D. SMITH, Hay, Ont. Exeter, G. T. R., one-half mile. 13-1-y-om

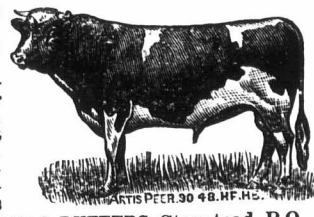
SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES

Choice young stock of all the above breeds always on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices.

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

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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



Holstein Bull For Sale.

To avoid in-breeding I must sell my stock bull, Netherland Romulus. This is one of the best Holstein bulls in Canada. He won second premium at the Industrial Exhibition this year in the strongest class ever shown there. War-ranted right every way, perfectly quiet, and as good as when he was a two-year-old. Price very low. R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster P. O., Ont. 13-1-y-om

LARGE IMP. YORKSHIRE PIGS AND HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction, or ask no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. FLETCHER BROS., Oxford Mills P. O., Ont. Kemptville Station, C. P. R. 5-1-y-om



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

If you want the choicest of the breed, then write or visit Maple Grove. Only the very best are kept and bred here. No culls sold from my herd, they go to the butcher. Choice young things from the great Colanthus Abbe-kerk now for sale at living prices. Also some extra fine Berkshire pigs. Address:

H. BOLLERT, 3-1-y-om CASSEL, ONT.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

The fine yearling bull Netherland Consul, a son of the silver medal bull Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, and the great cow Polianthus imp., that gave 1316 lbs. milk in a year at two years old, now for sale. He should go to head a herd. G. W. CLEMENS, ST. GEORGE, ONT. 12-y-om

FOR HERFORDS

WRITE TO

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

GUERNSEYS AND LARGE YORKSHIRES.

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

W. H. & C. H. McNISH, 15-d-o LYN, ONT.

JERSEYS FOR SALE

At the head of the herd is the grand young St. Lambert bull, Nabob, son of Nell's John Bull. Stock of both sexes and different ages, and of choice breeding, now on hand.

JONATHAN CARPENTER, 13-1-y-om WINONA, ONT.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

SOLD AGAIN! Three of the four Guernsey bulls advertised by us are sold and delivered. We still have one more, the 3rd prize calf at the World's Fair, now fourteen months old—a dandy. Lowest price, \$200.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical LARGE YORKSHIRES in AMERICA, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome COLLIE BITCHES, seven months old, \$10 each. Address, J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager. 9-y-om

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

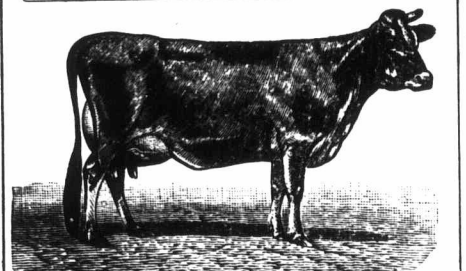


Having decided to reduce our herd, we offer for sale a few very choice animals of different ages. This will give those who intend to exhibit at the fall fairs an excellent opportunity to strengthen their herds and secure fresh blood without the risk and expense of importing. This herd has taken first prize wherever shown, also gold and silver medals, and the "Farmer's Advocate" Cup for the best three dairy cows of any breed. The original herd of twelve was selected for us by one of the best judges of Ayrshires in Scotland, Mr. John Caldwell, of Bogside, Dundonald, whose judgment we find sustained by the gentlemen appointed by the Ontario Government to select stock for the recent World's Fair at Chicago, one of whom makes the following report of this herd:—"They are, without doubt, the best show herd of Ayrshires I ever saw owned and exhibited by one man." DAVID MORTON & SONS, Proprietors, HAMILTON, ONT. 15-h-om

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world, 8,000 lbs. milk and 65 lbs. butter in her 18th year; also stock from "Signal of Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 6 ozs. butter in one week on second calf. Also stock from the greatest living prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 263 lbs. butter a week and 57 lbs. milk a day. Splendid bulls, six months old and registered, \$100 each.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Brookville, Ont., Can. Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brookville, Ontario, Canada. 8-y-om



A. McCALLUM & SON,

Sprucehill Farm, Danville, Que.

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES and BERKSHIRE PIGS.

13-1-f-om

WOODROFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.

Ayrshire Cattle. A choice lot of young Bulls and Heifers of the highest milking strain on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont. 19-1-y-om



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

J. YULL & SONS,

Meadowside Farm, Ontario

Our herd is composed of seventy-five head, Leonard Meadowside 1422, first prize at World's Fair, heads the herd. Cows of the deepest milking strain, having won several medals at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome met at train. Give us a call. 7-y-om

THE GLEN STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES. A few good Ayrshire bull calves and heifers, Berkshire boars and sows. For particulars write Whiteside Bros., INNERKIP, ONT. 7-y-om

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Bred from imported and the famous Campbellstock. Eight shearling rams, and lambs of both sexes for sale. Come or write to ISAAC JOHNSTON, Ravenna, Ont. 15-c-om

FOR SALE.

35 RESERVED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS

Of finest type and superior breeding, averaging 170 lbs. each on July 1st. Will be sold in one lot, at HARD TIMES PRICES. Also a few Selected Lambs of Both Sexes, and a limited number of Choice Yearling Ewes. These may be seen at Maple Shade Farm. Call or address: HON. JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT. 3-1-y-om

BOULDER GRANGE FLOCK

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE.

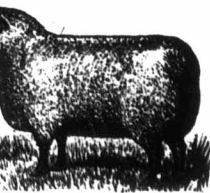
Imported and home-bred stock of the finest quality and most fashionable breeding, with prices to suit the times. Inspection invited.

C. W. GURNEY, 7-1-om Paris, Ont.



SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

My whole flock of 60 head of Imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs. T. H. MCDRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om



FOR SALE.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS (Registered)

AND: SHORTHORN BULLS (Registered)

Also a few females. Apply to C. HARLESTON IRVING, "Bonshaw Farm," NEWMARKET, P.O. Box 288 9-1-y-om

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES

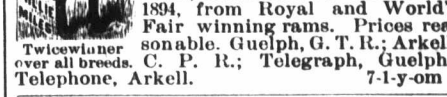
And their lambs for sale by car lots; also a very choice Shorthorn Bull calf, ten months old. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P.O., Ont. 7 miles south of London. 7-1-f-om



HENRY ARKELL,

Arkell P. O., Ont.

Importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, winner of nine prizes out of ten entries at World's Fair. Fifty rams and ewes for sale, both imported and Canadian-bred; 100 ram and ewe lambs for 1894, from Royal and World's Fair winning rams. Prices reasonable. Guelph, G. T. R.; Arkell, Telephone, Arkell. 7-1-y-om



Imported OXFORD AND SUFFOLK SHEEP

CONSISTING OF 120 EWES & RAMS

Selected with great care to combine size, quality and pedigree.



FROM THE BEST ENGLISH FLOCKS

PRICES REASONABLE. Write and come and see my flock.

W. B. COCKBURN,

Greenhouse Farm, Aberfoyle, Ontario. 3-1-om

PETER ARKELL, Teeswater, Breeder & Imp. of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 22-y-om

Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS

The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Bailes, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a specialty. R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT. London Station. 5-y-om

Imported Cotswold Ewes

In lamb to an English royal winner that has proved himself a great stock sire. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from imported stock, which will make good show sheep, for sale at hard times prices. W. M. THOMPSON, MT. PLEASANT, Uxbridge Station, G. T. R. 13-1-y-om

COTSWOLDS


I HAVE FOR SALE Shearling Rams, - - - Shearling Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs - FROM IMPORTED STOCK. ALL REGISTERED. T. HARDY SHORE, 9-1-f-om Glanworth, Ont.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,

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




T. W. HECTOR,
 Importer and Breeder of Dorset Horn Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada.
 P. O.: Springfield on-the-Credit.
 Stations: Springfield and Cooksville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R.
 5-1-y-om




To Stockmen & Breeders.
LITTLE'S
PATENT: FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.
 Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.
 The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:
"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.
 BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.
 DEAR SIR, - I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.
 JOHN DRYDEN.
 Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to
ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.
 Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

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



T. TEASDALE, CONCORD, ONT., breeder of high class Berkshires. Some fine pigs October litters, both sexes, for sale. Also fine lot young pigs farrowed in March. Come and see my stock, or write for prices and description. 6-y-om




Large Improved YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
 A few choice sows in farrow, last June, July and October pigs, also a few boars fit for service at once, also a choice lot of spring pigs. Many of the above pigs are bred from imp. stock. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices reasonable. Apply to
WM. GOODGER & SON,
 11-y-o Woodstock, Ont. Box 160


YORKSHIRE PIGS
 Of the best type and breeding. Fat and skin for sale at all seasons.
J. M. HURLEY & SON
 Belleville, Ont. Box 442. 17-y-om




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



IMPROVED: LARGE: YORKSHIRES
 Over one hundred and fifty pigs on hand, of different ages, of the most suitable type. Every pig guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. A large quantity of "Dawson's Golden Chaff" Seed Wheat, pure and clean. This wheat is one of the best varieties to yield of any variety grown. **J. E. BRETHOUR,** Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om



C. J. GILROY & SON
 Glen Buell, - Ont.,
 BREEDERS OF
 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE
 ALSO:
 Large English Berkshires & Imp. Yorkshire Swine
 Bred from imported stock. Personal inspection solicited. 7-y-o



FOR SALE.
 A very choice litter of BERKSHIRES, true marks and model pigs; sire and dam from imp. stock on both sides. Price very moderate.
R. F. WILSON & SON,
 11-y-om - Springfield Farm, Walkerton, Ont.

W. C. EDWARDS AND CO'Y
 IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



PINE GROVE STOCK FARM,
 Rockland, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

The imported Cruickshank bull Grandeur is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.
ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

BLMBURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM
 CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.
HENRY SMITH, Manager.

Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm
 NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.



Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.
 Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires. 7-1-y

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities.
 My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere
 Terms reasonable.
 19-1-y-om

I have on hand the best young **CLYDESDALE** Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord

SHROPSHIRE.

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



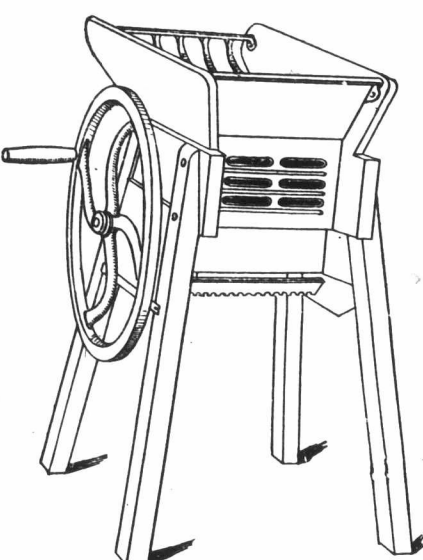
SHORTHORNS!

CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS
 by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls
NORTHERN LIGHT
 -AND-
VICE CONSUL



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

STOCK RAISERS!



WE MANUFACTURE A FULL LINE OF
Root Pulpers & Slicers

(Single or Combined, and for Hand or Power.)

--- SEND FOR DESCRIPTION. ---
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
 St. Marys, - Ontario.
 Mention FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE FARMER'S COMPANY

EVERY FARMER HIS OWN MANUFACTURER.
THE MERCER M'F'G. CO. (LTD.)
 UNITE THEIR INTERESTS WITH THEIR CUSTOMERS.

The problem solved how to secure cheap machinery. Every farmer co-operating with and taking stock in the Company secures his machinery at wholesale prices. No farmer can afford to miss this opportunity to secure his machinery and supplies at right prices and protect himself from designing combines.
 The Mercer Manufacturing Company (Limited) is a chartered Company (under the Dominion Act granted January, 1894), and shareholders are only liable for the amount for which they subscribe. Shares are only \$10.00 each, and more than this amount is saved in one implement. Hundreds have already become shareholders, and every farmer studying his own interests will not delay in connecting himself with this Company.
LIST OF MACHINES MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE MERCER MFG. CO. (LTD.):
 Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Hay Forks, Cultivators, Seeders, Drills, Rollers; Walking, Sulky and Gang-Plows; Harrows, Disc Harrows, Spade Harrows, Cutting Boxes (three sizes), Root Cutters and Pulpers, Grain Crushers, Small Horse-Powers, Wagons, Democarts, Buggies, Carts, Sleighs, Cutters, Etc., Etc. In fact every implement required on the farm.
ALL MACHINES GUARANTEED.
 Pay no attention to agents of other companies, as we sell direct to the farmer, and our method of doing business has only to be looked into to be appreciated by any intelligent farmer. Write for particulars to
THE MERCER MANUF'G. CO. (LTD.)
 Branch Offices and Warerooms, Head Office,
 LONDON AND BRANTFORD. ALLISTON.
 Foreign Agencies - London, England; Padston, England; Glasgow, Scotland; Kelso, Scotland; Ballarat, Australia; Dunedin, New Zealand; Cape Town, South Africa. 10 o

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



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




ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

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



lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand.
 8-y-om


S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.,
 Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs
 A choice lot of young pigs just fit to ship. Pairs supplied, not akin, sired by my three grand Stock Boars, "High Clear Prince," "King Lee" and "Champion Duke." Also a few choice sows of Oct. litters. Write for prices
 8-y-om



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

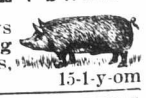


BERKSHIRES
 Of the best strains not connected, from a number of grand sows and three different boars. Fifty-eight prizes won last season. All ages for sale, including sows in farrow.
 3-1-y-om **WM. McALLISTER, Varna, Ont.**



W. H. ODELL, - BELMONT, ONT.

-BREEDER OF:-
REGISTERED: TAMWORTH: SWINE.
 50 Pigs, also some yearling sows to farrow soon, and one yearling boar, for sale. Registered Pigs, 8 weeks old, \$10 each.
 15-1-y-om



FINE, YOUNG TAMWORTH PIGS
FOR SALE.
 ADDRESS
 15-1-y-om **E. B. KOLB, Berlin, Ont.**



WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13th to 22nd, 1894.

Canada's Favorite Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibition.

ESTABLISHED 1868. INCORPORATED 1887.

Make your Entries Early. Space and Stabling allotted on Receipt of Entries. Entries close as follows:—All Live Stock Classes, including Poultry, Sept. 13th. The Speeding Contests, Sept. 6th. In all other Departments, Sept. 6th. Bicycle Races (which take place Saturday, Sept. 15th), Sept. 13th. A large number of Special Attractions are being arranged for.

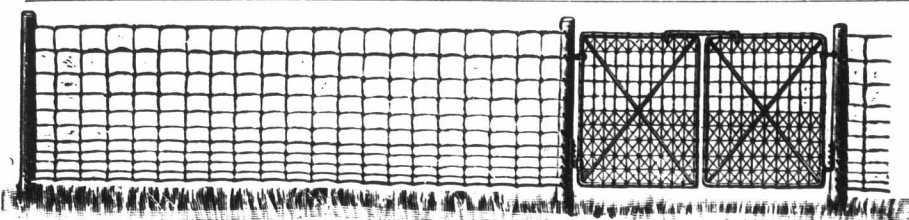
SPECIAL RAILWAY AND EXPRESS RATES FROM ALL POINTS.

FOR PRIZE LISTS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

CAPT. A. W. PORTE, President.

14-0

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.



NOTICE.

We cannot do business without agents. We must have them. We have lots of them now, but want more. There are still many places where a man of push and energy can do a profitable business in our fencing. Only men wanted who can command some ready means, and who can devote their entire time, or the greater share of it, to the work. We would like to correspond with such persons with a view of trying the fence business. We have no "rights" or territory for sale. A man dealing in our fence, and giving it the proper attention, will soon work into a business that is valuable and will grow more so from year to year. If you are the kind of man described above, let us hear from you at once, so that if satisfactory arrangements can be made you can get the benefit of this fall's business.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONTARIO (Ltd.), WALKERVILLE, ONT.

15-om

Ontario Agricultural College

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 2nd OCTOBER.

Full courses of lectures, with practical instruction, in

Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Geology, Botany,

and other subjects required by young men intending to be farmers.

For circular giving full information as to cost, terms of admission, etc., apply to

JAMES MILLS, M.A.,

Guelph, July, 1894.

14-e-o.

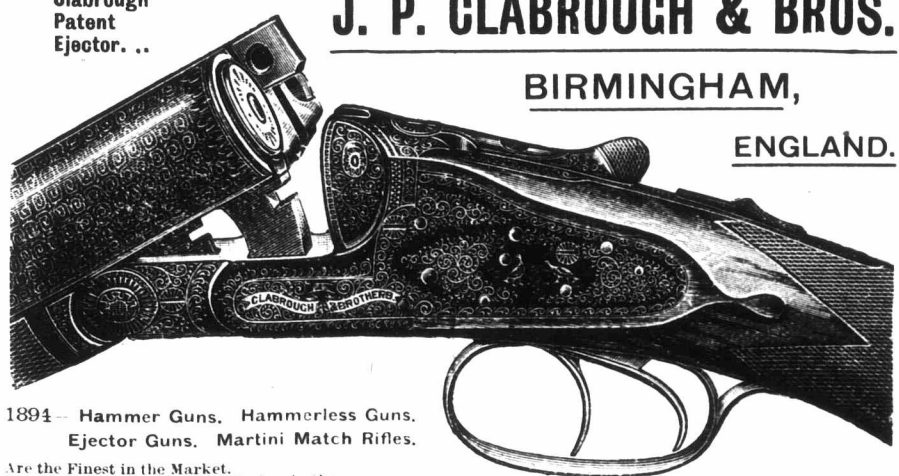
PRESIDENT.

Clabrough Patent Ejector...

J. P. CLABROUGH & BROS.

BIRMINGHAM,

ENGLAND.



1894—Hammer Guns, Hammerless Guns, Ejector Guns, Martini Match Rifles.

Are the Finest in the Market. May be had from all leading dealers in the Dominion.

FARMER'S BINDER TWINE

Prices on Binder Twine for the harvest of '94—7 and 8 cents, cash; carloads, special price; freight prepaid on latter. Order forms and notes in any quantity can be had on application to President Joseph Stratford, Brantford, Ont. Terms will be same as last season, payable October 1, 1894. The duty of farmers and Patrons to this Company is very plain. If you want the principle established of buying direct, thereby saving about one or more cents a pound through middlemen or agents, unite with your neighbors, if only for a few hundred pounds of twine, and send your order straight to the Farmer's Company. You will by this means assist in establishing what you have been struggling so long for. PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER. Get your orders in early. Remember, goods on way—freight trains are longer in reaching their destination than you figure on.

We Guarantee every pound of Twine we make.

19-f-o

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS

Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock, both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not akin for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited.

15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.

PINE GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

I have a few pairs of good fall pigs, unrelated, yet for sale. Send for Catalogue just out, for description of Spring Litters.

CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tapperville, Ont. 17-1-y-om

O. I. CHESTER WHITES AND BERKSHIRES.

I have on hand a lot of Feb. sow pigs of both breeds, that fill the bill for exhibitions, and will soon have young pigs old enough for shipping. Nothing but a first-class pig is ever shipped from my yard. If wanting a good pig or pigs, it will pay you to write to—

JAS. H. SHAW, Simcoe, Ont. 11-f-om

ONTARIO'S CENTRAL HERD OF CHESTER WHITES AND DUROC-JERSEYS.

We have recently added to our herd an importation of the finest specimens of Chester Whites and Duroc-Jerseys ever brought to Canada, including pigs from the herds of Messrs. Todd, Branch, Whinery and Bennet. Some of these are brothers and sisters, while others are sired by last year's Chicago winners. WM. BUTLER & SON, Dereham Centre, Ont. 13-y om

Registered Improved Chester White Swine & Dorset Horned Sheep are my specialties. Cleveland (imp.) No. 320, whose sire won sweepstakes at the World's Columbian Exposition, heads the herd. Young stock ready to ship, and guaranteed as described. Write for particulars, etc., to R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont., Middlesex Co. 19-1-y-om

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

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 15-1-y-om

GREAT SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Our herd won more first prizes and sweepstakes than all others combined, including Toronto, Montreal, London. Thirty imported and home-bred sows for the spring trade. Orders booked for spring pigs in pairs or trios not akin. Stock for exhibition a specialty. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Write for particulars. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Middlesex County, Ont. 7-y-om

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburg and B. P. Rocks. I have some good yearling birds for sale very cheap, if sold at once, also chicks in sept. or Oct. very cheap. Prices on application. All letters cheerfully answered. Address—

J. E. McCOMBS, Ridgeville, Ontario. 31-y-0

Geo. Bennett, Charing Cross, Ont., breeder of Chester White Swine, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes, White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Piled and Indian and B. H. Game Fowl, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Pea-fowls for sale; price of eggs, \$1.00 per 11. 7-1-y-om

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

I have several White, Silver and Golden Wyandotte, and B. P. Rock hens for sale, at \$1.00 each. They are good ones for such a low price. I have several early-hatched chicks, hat will be winners at the coming exhibitions, for sale.

Canadian Agent for Webster & Hannum Bone Cutters.

For full particulars, write to

JNO. J. LENTON, Park Farm, OSKAWA. 19-y-om

MUNGER'S AMERICAN STRAIN.

Best New Game Fowls, Light and Dark Game Fowls, Game Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns. 25 Years Experience in Mating and Breeding. 40 Grand Breeding Pairs for 1894.

Fools and Eggs For Sale at all Times. Pairs, Trios and Breeding Pairs Mated for Best Results. Write for Catalogue. Price, 25c. Postage by Parcel Post Free. The "Munger's" 25c. Per Pair. Address F. M. MUNGER, DeKalb, Illinois

PLYMOUTH : ROCK : CHICKS.

... TRIOS AT \$4. ...

A fine cockerel and two choice pullets for only \$4, if ordered during August, for delivery Sept. 1st. A good opportunity to start with good stock. Can ship any distance. Will please or send your money back. Splendid bargains in choice yearling hens. If you want prize-winners for the fall shows, we would like to tell you about our stock. Write. Catalogues free.

C. W. ECKARDT, Hazelton Fruit and Poultry Farm, RIDGEVILLE, ONT. 3-y-om

2000 lbs.

Of Goose and Chicken FEATHERS

WANTED AT ONCE.

We pay as high as 50c. a lb. for prime live Geese; 25c. for Duck. We also buy Chicken and Turkey Feathers. Write us what you have. First come, first served. It means money to you, for we pay cash.

Alaska Feather & Down Co., L'd.,

10 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, Montreal. 7-1-om

DOWSWELL WASHERS.

Ask your hardware for the DOWSWELL WASHER. Best Washing Machine in the Market. 10,000 IN USE.

Or write to manufacturer for catalogue and prices. We also manufacture

Churns, Wringers, Mangles and other household specialties, and want good agents in every county.

12-2-y-o. DOWSWELL BROS., Hamilton, Ontario.

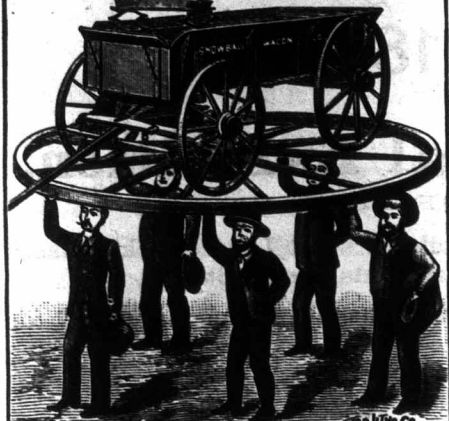
PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES.

First-class. Write for Catalogue. N. C. PETERSON & SONS, Sarnia, Ont. 15-c-om

SEND for Catalogue of CHAMPION EVAPORATOR. THE G. H. GRIMM Co., Montreal. 7-1-0

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!

THE SNOWBALL WAGON
STANDS TO DAY



HEAD & SHOULDERS OVER ALL OTHERS
SNOWBALL WAGON CO. ST. GEORGE ONT.

The accompanying cut shows where the SNOWBALL WAGON stands in the estimation of the public. It has stood the test for fifty years and to-day 1,000 of our customers advise their friends to buy the SNOWBALL. We are very busy at present, and would advise any one wanting a SNOWBALL to order early and give us time to look carefully after the work.

Remember We Only State Facts. Other firms may give you fairy tales. We never do. You run no risk in buying a SNOWBALL WAGON. We know farmers who have run a SNOWBALL WAGON for forty-five years, and still in fair shape. Always address

SNOWBALL WAGON CO.,
ST. GEORGE, ONT.

10-g-o

For Fall Planting.
FRUIT TREES, NEW KINDS AND OLD; ORNAMENTAL ROSES, ETC., ETC.



Clean and handsome. None better. They will please you. Be your own agent and save nearly one-half cost. Compare our prices and stock before placing your order; you will come again.

A. C. HULL & SON, Central Nurseries,
St. Catharines, Ont.

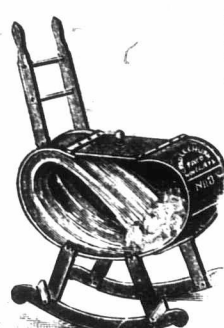
2-y-o

Bee-Keepers, Look Here!

If you send your name and address to us plainly written on a post card, we will mail you one of our illustrated price lists of Bee-Keepers Supplies and Household Conveniences. Honey and Beeswax taken in exchange for supplies.

2-2-y-o **MYERS BROS.,** Stratford, Ont.

CRADLE CHURN



It is a Labor Saver. Is Always in Order. The Easiest to Operate. The Easiest to Operate. Allows a Free Circulation of Air while Churning.

CHURNS WITH HALF THE LABOR REQUIRED BY ANY REVOLVING CHURN.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL LEADING DEALERS.

The above cut shows the action of the cream when in operation.

Address: CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Toronto, or to the WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., Ayr, Ont. 13-y-om

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST-SUPPER

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE. Made simply with boiling water and milk; sold only in packets by grocers, labelled thus: **JAMES EPPS & CO. (Ltd.),** Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. 6-2-f-o

The High Speed Family Knitter



Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homespun or factory yarn. The most practical family knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong. Durable. Simple. Rapid. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ontario.

17-y-om

EXCELLING ALL OTHERS

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR

TORONTO,
September 3rd to 15th, 1894

THE GREAT LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION OF THE DOMINION.
VAST IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

The largest list of prizes ever offered in Canada for every kind of farm product.

No Agriculturist should miss attending this great Fair, and bringing his family with him. Worth travelling many miles to see. New inventions and special attractions.

INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT COMBINED.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th.

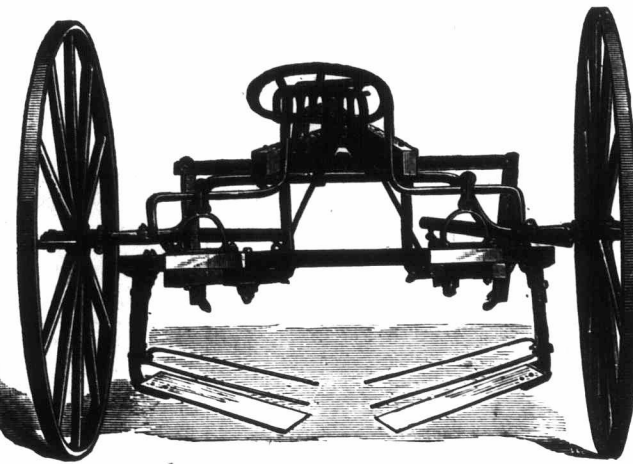
For prize lists, entry forms, and all information, drop a post card to

JOHN J. WITHROW, H. J. HILL,
President. Manager, Toronto.

13-d-o

NEW AMERICAN WITH BEAN HARVESTER ATTACHMENT.

The Bean Harvester is an attachment which is easily put on to the New American Harrow and Cultivator after removing the sections. It pulls two rows of beans at once, leaving them in a perfect windrow, and harvesting from 12 to 18 acres in a day. This machine is indispensable to bean growers, and is highly recommended by all who have seen it. As a harrow its work is perfect; the teeth have reversible points and can be locked down or allowed to float. As a cultivator the New American has no equal; it cultivates perfectly all crops planted in rows, and with the Extension Arms two rows of beans can be cultivated at once. We sell the New American either as a cultivator or bean harvester. If you have one of the machines you can obtain the attachments for making the other at a small expense.



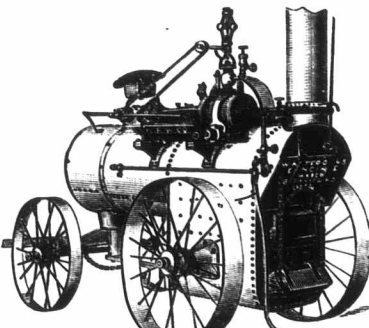
Knives can be Locked in any Desired Position.

AMERICAN HARROW CO.,
Detroit, Michigan, or Windsor, Ontario.

10-m-o

CHAMPION ENGINES

Over 1700 Sold.



With their perfect Water Spark Arrester, simplicity and ease of management, thoroughly reliable construction, are still the

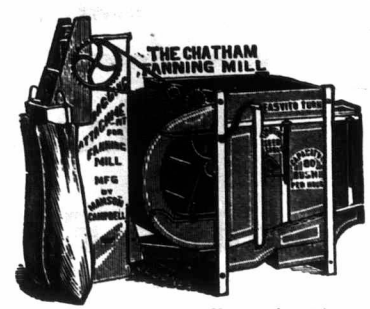
Favorite with Farmer and Thresher.

We build two styles of Horizontal Boilers—"Return Tubular" (same as cut) and the Economic, the latest and best portable boiler built. Consult your own interest.

A few Second-hand and Rebuilt Plain and Traction Engines in stock; will be sold or exchanged on favorable terms. Prices reduced to suit the times. Write us before buying.

WATEROUS, Brantford, Canada.
ADVERTISE in the ADVOCATE.

HOW TO MAKE DOLLARS OUT OF WIND!



It will Save Many Dollars in Time and Trouble if you buy a **CHATHAM FANNING MILL** With Bagging Attachment.

It Cleans Alsike Clover to Perfection; also Marrofat and Black Eye Peas.

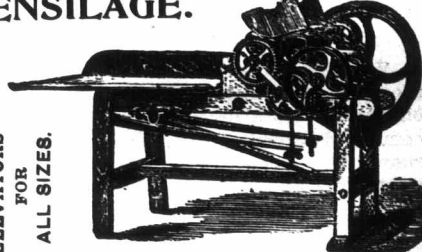
1,000 Mills Sold, 1884
1,330 Mills Sold, 1885
2,000 Mills Sold, 1886
2,300 Mills Sold, 1887
2,500 Mills Sold, 1888
3,600 Mills Sold, 1889
4,000 Mills Sold, 1890
4,600 Mills Sold, 1891
5,000 Mills Sold, 1892
6,000 Mills Sold, 1893

More than have been sold by all the factories in Canada put together and doubled.

I manufacture and solicit orders for Perforated Zinc; all sizes of holes for Threshing Machine and Clover Mill Riddle. Also Wire Cloth for all purposes.

Send for circular.
MANSON CAMPBELL, CHATHAM, ONT.
For Sale by all MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Agents in Manitoba and N. W. T. 11-1-g

ENSILAGE.



If you keep a horse or a cow it will pay you to examine our smallest feed cutter; or, if you have a large stock, it will pay you to examine our large sizes. Largest size can cut 10 tons per hour. Send for catalogue.

M. MOODY & SONS, Terbonne, Que. 13-o

FREEMAN'S GRAIN AND GRASS

FERTILIZER

\$25.00 PER TON, CASH.

This is a complete manure of excellent quality. MAKES MORE WHEAT AT LESS COST Than any other Fertilizer. Orders must be placed not later than Aug. 20, 1894, to insure prompt delivery.

The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Hamilton. 15-y-o

THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE-POWERS

(One, Two and Three-Horse.)



OLDS' PATENT

The best Tread Horse-Powers and Threshing Machines made. Take the lead wherever introduced. Also Drag and Circular Saws and Ensilage Cutters. Agents wanted. **JOHN LARNMOUTH & Co.,** Manufacturers, Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, P. Q.; E. G. Prior & Co., Agents, Victoria, B. C.; A. L. Gruggen, Agent, Moosomin, N. W. T. 10-j-o



12-y-om



100 Rods **BUCHANAN FENCE CO.** SMITHVILLE, O. \$35 8-L-om

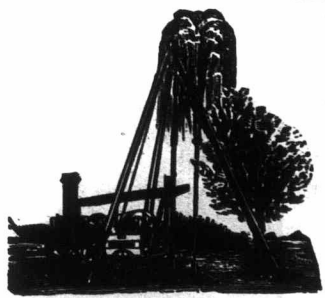
BRANTFORD



STEEL WIND-MILLS With Internal Gear.

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

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



WM. SHARP, Practical Well Driller, 184 Hamburg Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

WE MANUFACTURE THE GEM STEEL WINDMILLS, Steel Towers,

AND THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY STANDARD PUMPING and GEARED WINDMILLS

Guaranteed to be the Best Made. Also Pumps, Tanks, Feed Mills, Haying Tools, Saw Tables, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue.



Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co. 367 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT. Mention Farmer's Advocate. 10 y-om

FOR SALE—TWO DELAVAL SEPARATORS

These machines are practically as good as new, they will skim eight hundred pounds of milk per hour EACH, and do it clean; one of them will do the milk for a creamery of 150 to 200 cows. Price low. For further particulars, address—JOHN SPRAGUE & SON, 9-11-om Ameliasburg, P. E. County, Ont.

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT PACKAGES AND BASKETS.



APPLY TO OAKVILLE BASKET CO., Oakville, Ont. 11-10

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

Advertisement for Maud's Condition Powder for sheep, hogs, horses, and cattle. Price 25c and 35c per package. Davis & Lawrence Co. (Ltd.), Montreal.

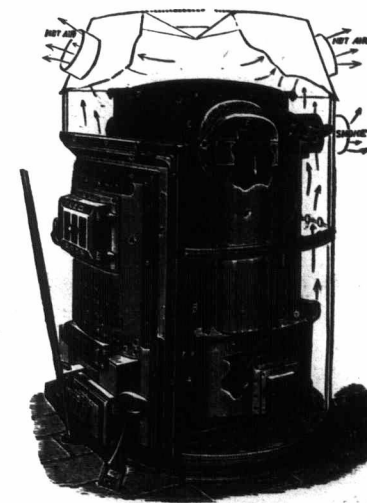
BARGAINS IN BICYCLES.



English Bicycles, built for Canadian roads. Only 15 left. Must be sold at once. Procure one before they are all sold.

The Bowman Hardware & Sporting Goods Co., Ltd. HAMILTON, ONT. Send for gun catalogue—free. 15-

McCLARY'S FAMOUS FURNACES



We can supply as good a Coal or Wood Furnace as are made in America.

We have many years' experience and hundreds of testimonials from all parts of Canada.

If you intend putting in a Furnace, see ours before deciding. It will pay you.

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

MICA ROOFING

Use Mica Roofing on all your buildings. It is cheaper than shingles. Water Proof and Fire Proof.



Use Mica Paint To Repair Leaky Roofs. Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long.

RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES. Is put up in rolls of 100 square feet each, 36 feet long by 3 feet wide, and cost 25c. per square foot, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man will lay ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Mica Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly. HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO., 17-1-y-om Office—101 Rebecca Street, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Some 31 Herefords were exported from England to South America last year.

The Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association held a general meeting in the Royal Show Yard, at Cambridge. Mr. J. Bowen Jones (President of the Society) presided, and among those present were Messrs. P. A. Muntz, M.P., J. Beach, J. Farmer, D. Buttar, P. L. Mills, P. Evans, R. Thomas, A. E. Mansell (Secretary), J. Darling, etc. The meeting regretted that the export sales for the last year had fallen off to some extent, but they looked forward to a future demand as soon as financial matters were placed upon a sounder basis in North and South America.

The National Sheep Breeders' Association of England met on June 27th in the members' tent, Royal show ground, Cambridge. Among the subjects brought up for discussion were the advisability of sending a delegation to wait on the Minister of Agriculture, along with a number of members of the Highland Society, concerning the fraudulent sale of foreign meat. Also that a committee be appointed to draw up a statement showing how unnecessary are the present 90 days' quarantine imposed upon sheep exported to the Australian colonies.

The English Shorthorn Society held their annual meeting in the show yard at Cambridge, on June 26th, with the president, Philip P. Mills, in the chair. A report of the council showed the membership to have decreased since last meeting, because of death and resignation of members. The society now consists of 553 life, and 628 annual members, making a total of 1,181 members on the register. The council strongly urge upon breeders the importance of entering their cattle in the herd book, as it is practically the best advertisement of the herd, and is particularly useful to the many foreign and colonial breeders to whom the herd book is forwarded.

The Ingersoll Packing Co., of Ingersoll, Ont., have offered a prize of \$25 for the best pair of pigs at the next Provincial Fat Stock Show, Guelph (grades or pure breeds eligible), under nine months' old, suitable for the export trade. The following rules are to govern in making the awards:—Weights, from 100 to 230 lbs. carried in the fore end as possible without injury to the constitution, long body, ribs deep and well sprung. The back should be smooth and even, with fine handling, indicating lean meat. Flanks full, and hams well fleshed down to hocks. Objections:—Head coarse, with heavy jaw; wide, full crest; broad and soft back, indicating excess of fatness. Body short, and under or over weights given, viz.: One hundred and sixty to two hundred and twenty pounds.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., has recently sold to Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, the two high-class Jersey cows, Gipsy of Spruce Grove and Rose of Willow Lodge. These cows were giving 40 lbs. each per day of milk, which tested 6.02 per cent. butterfat, and are model dairy cows. Mr. Snell has added to his herd the fine young cow Massena's Bessie, bred by Mrs. Jones, a daughter of Massena's Son, and Bessie of Malone, who was in the 1st prize herd at Toronto Exhibition. This cow made 11 lbs. butter in 7 days at 21 months old, and was estimated as good for 21 lbs. at 4 years old. Massena's Bessie has given Mr. Snell a fine heifer calf, by Massena's Hero, by Massena's Son, out of Sybil. Mr. Snell reports a steady demand for Jerseys, and he has yet a few nice heifers in calf for sale.

C. J. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont., writes: "Holsteins at Maple Glen Stock Farm are coming forward in fine shape. One of our two-year-olds, Gilly Flower, dropped us a very fine heifer calf, and is proving herself to be a worthy young animal. Gilly Flower has given us 1,312 lbs. of milk in 30 days, which tested 4.7-10 with Babcock tester (official test), which means about 62 lbs. of butter in given time, or a trifle over 2 lbs. per day. Her dam, Ione J., has given us 61 lbs. a day as a four-year-old, and her milk tested 4.4-10. Babcock tester (official test). We have recently sold our yearling bull, Sterling Prince, to Mr. Thos. Percival, of Plum Hollow, Ont. Sterling Prince was a promising yearling, weighing when 16 months old, 1,250 lbs. He had for dam Ione J. and was half brother to above heifer. With such individual merit, he ought to make a grand stock bull. Our Berkshires and Yorkshires are also doing well, as some of our youngsters have been gaining 3 lbs. a day. Although feed is high, with such gains as this pork can be produced to show a neat profit, even with a market as low as at present. We still have a few grand young animals left of both breeds, suitable for exhibition purposes. We have a few sows due to farrow about 1st September. Pigs from these litters will be suitable to grow for exhibition, as under 1 year old. Orders are being booked for same. We have recently bought a few head of Dorset Horned sheep, which are bred direct from imported ewes and bucks.

Messrs. David Morton & Sons, of Hamilton, Ont., have decided to reduce their celebrated herd of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle. This will afford breeders an excellent opportunity to procure fresh blood of the right sort. Up to the present they have refrained from pricing any of their females. The herd at present exceeds fifty head, and it is doubtful if a better lot is to be found in Canada. The imported bull, Monarch, at the head of the herd has proved himself a sire of superior merit. Seldom can be seen such a fine lot of youngsters together. Donald, sired by Monarch, dam Red Rose, is eighteen months old, and one of the 'most promising bulls we have seen for a long time. He will doubtless be heard from in the show ring, and is fit to head any herd. Space will not permit mentioning many individuals, but we cannot refrain from noticing a few. Maggie Brown, a three-year-old, for example, shows excellent points and carries an exceptionally fine udder. She would prove a very hard one to beat in any show ring. A few days ago she dropped a fine bull calf. Sprightly 3rd is another good one, sired by Royal Chief. In April last she dropped a most promising bull calf. The Sprightly family have all given the Messrs. Morton the very best of satisfaction, as have also the Blue Bell, Beauty, Red Rose, Jess and the noted Maggie Brown strains. Any of our readers requiring Ayrshires would certainly do well to see this herd. In fact, it would be a great mistake not to do so.

Land for Everybody.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND. CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. GOOD SOIL! PURE WATER!! AMPLE FUEL!!!

The construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer.

Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,

LAND OFFICE, 381 Main St., WINNIPEG. 17-1-y-om

Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company.

NOTICES.

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

FERTILIZERS.—While in Messrs. W. A. Freeman & Co.'s office, at Hamilton, a few days ago, we were handed a letter just opened from Mr. R. R. Gage, in which he said:—"To-day's sales amounted to 37 sacks—15 sacks pure bone, 19 sacks bone and potash, and 3 sacks pure growth. I find the goods have given the best of satisfaction." The above sales are in the Niagara Peninsula.

"Have a little oil always ready," is the saying of the leading Toronto oil firm, who make the Peerless Machine Oil. We called in their office last week, and, judging from the many office improvements since our last visit, we should infer that the Peerless Oil was booming. We are informed that this brand of oil has grown in favor so much with the farmers of Ontario that it has taxed the capacity of their oil works to keep up with their orders. There is merit in the goods. The oil is made so that it will not run thin in summer, nor too thick in winter. It's a great lubricator, and a general purpose oil. We would call attention to their wheel advertisement in this issue. That little wheel is built to run all the others that can be hitched on, if Peerless Oil is used.

TRAPPING THE HORN-FLY.

In response to our request, Mr. H. G. Guthrie of Paris Station, Ont., has submitted for our inspection the statements of a large number of farmers who have used the Horn-Fly Trap, and we are pleased to find that under actual test it is proving all that it was represented to be. Practically, these letters all express complete satisfaction, so that we need not give more than a couple of them:—

R. H. Guthrie, Esq., Paris, Ont. DEAR SIR,—Having had one of your fly traps on trial, I find I can keep my herd clear of the Horn-Fly with very little trouble. After putting my cows through a few times, they go through of their own accord. I would not be without the trap for five times the cost of it. Having tried all kinds of ointments and emulsions, found them of no use. I think your invention a good one; I can recommend it to anyone whose cattle are tormented with the Horn-Fly.—W. J. RIDD, Guelph, Ont.

TO THE PUBLIC.—As I draw milk to the South Dumfries cheese factory, I found that Mr. Guthrie's cows failed the least in their milk of any on my route. I came to the conclusion that using his fly trap was the cause of it. I saw his cows every morning; they were almost free from flies. I got a trap and put my cows through it, and, after a few days' trial, am well pleased with the results. Would recommend it to all farmers. After two or three trials the cattle think it fine fun to go through.—O. S. PRYER, Glen Morris, Mr. Guthrie is disposing of a large number of county rights.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have received from James Cheeseman, of Southborough, Mass., a very complete report, in pamphlet form, of the Columbian Dairy Cattle Tests. The details are tabulated and very complete. For dairymen and others it is a cheap and handy little work of reference to that great milking trial.

The annual reports of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations have been received. The book contains a host of splendid papers by practical and experienced men on all phases of the sheep and swine industry. This Association has gone forward rapidly, and is having a grand effect in strengthening and defining these two important industries in our country. The papers which the report contains show that the members are taking an active interest in the work.—Mr. F. W. Hodson, London, Ont., is the Secretary of each, and is to be congratulated on getting out such an admirable volume.

STOCK GOSSIP.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Mr. W. H. Odell, of Belmont, Ont., who is now offering pedigreed Tamworth pigs for sale. Mr. Odell will be found strictly honorable in his dealings. Note his announcement.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., has recently made good sales of Berkshires, which have been ordered to fit up show herds in Kentucky, Tennessee and Michigan, as well as a number to the Provinces in the East and Manitoba. Mr. Snell expects a new importation out from England about August first.

In our notes of the Springhill herd of Short-horns, in our last issue, owned by Messrs. R. Rivers & Son, the P. O. address, viz., Water- ton, Ont., was omitted. In this issue they make a change of address, and offer young Berkshires at very moderate prices, and judging by the sire and dam which we saw a short time ago, they ought to be good ones.

The last meeting of the British National Pig Breeders' Association was held in the Show Ground of the Royal Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, June 26th. A noticeable feature in the last year's registration is the increase in Tamworths and Middle Whites, the former numbering 163 this year, as against 110 last year, and the latter 81, against 35. Large Whites have fallen off slightly and Little Yorks somewhat increased.

The English Southdown Sheep Club met at the R. A. S. Show at Cambridge, on June 26th. The club, which consists of Southdown breeders who could not see their way clear to join the association for the breeders of those sheep, numbers 53 members. About the first item of important new business was the appointment of six club members to meet with an equal number of association members, to discuss amalgamation, which was carried into effect. The question of tattooing or marking sheep with the association die was thoroughly gone into. It was decided that all rams must be registered, but the recording of ewes was not compulsory, but should a member wish to tattoo his ewes, he must hire his own trade mark and number from the society, and that it should be his sole property so long as he remained a member and paid his annual subscription, and that he alone be responsible for recording and record of his flock.

RUN DOWN WITH DYSPEPSIA



STOMACH Liver AND HEART

AFFECTED. Almost in Despair But Finally CURED By Taking

AYER'S PILLS

"For fifteen years, I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible suffering of dyspepsia as Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

AYER'S PILLS

Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

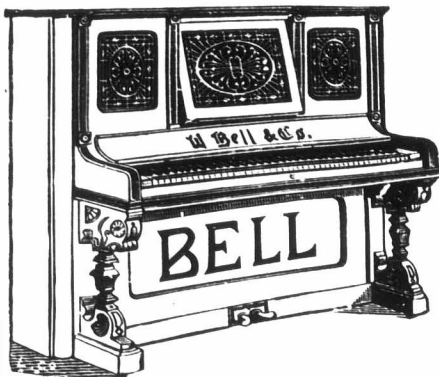


VIOLINS GUITARS ACCORDEONS

FLUTES, FIFES, PICCOLOS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

We send them everywhere. We guarantee prices lower than any local dealer can give—(Violins from \$1.00 each up). We ship them with privilege of examination before paying for them. Send your name and address on a postal card, and we will send you our wholesale price list of Musical Instruments. Address

THE SUPPLY CO., NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

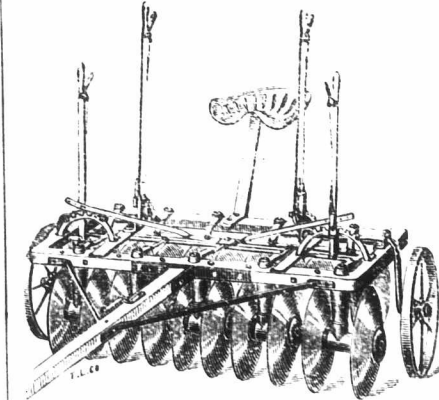


PIANOS, REED ORGANS & CHURCH PIPE ORGANS: THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.

Send for Catalogue.

BELL ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Guelph, Ont. 17-15-0

PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE DISC HARROW Patented Oct. 17, 1893.



Manufactured at Beamsville Agricultural Implement, Engine and Boiler Works. Write for Prices, Circulars, etc., to H. TALLMAN, Bro Beamsville

GEORGE WHITE & SONS

Admitted to be the Best Threshing Engine Made in Canada.

Threshing Engines

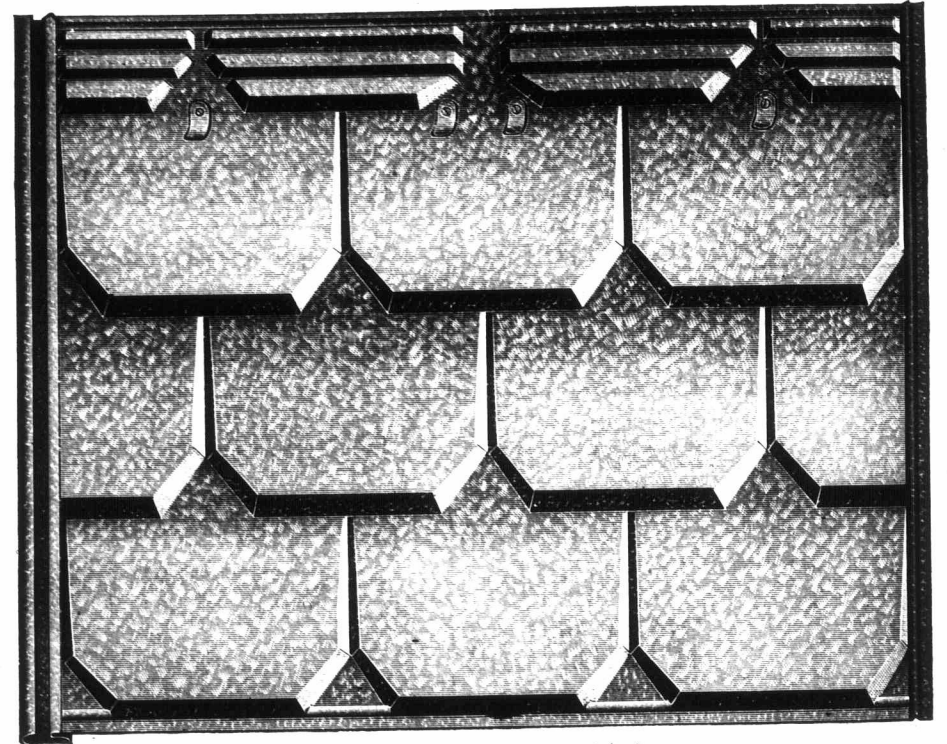
Every Engine Tested by an Expert before allowed to Leave the Shop.



The Most Durable Engine in the Market. Guaranteed to give Satisfaction. Suitable for Threshing, Creameries, Factories and Brick Yards.

GEORGE WHITE & SONS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

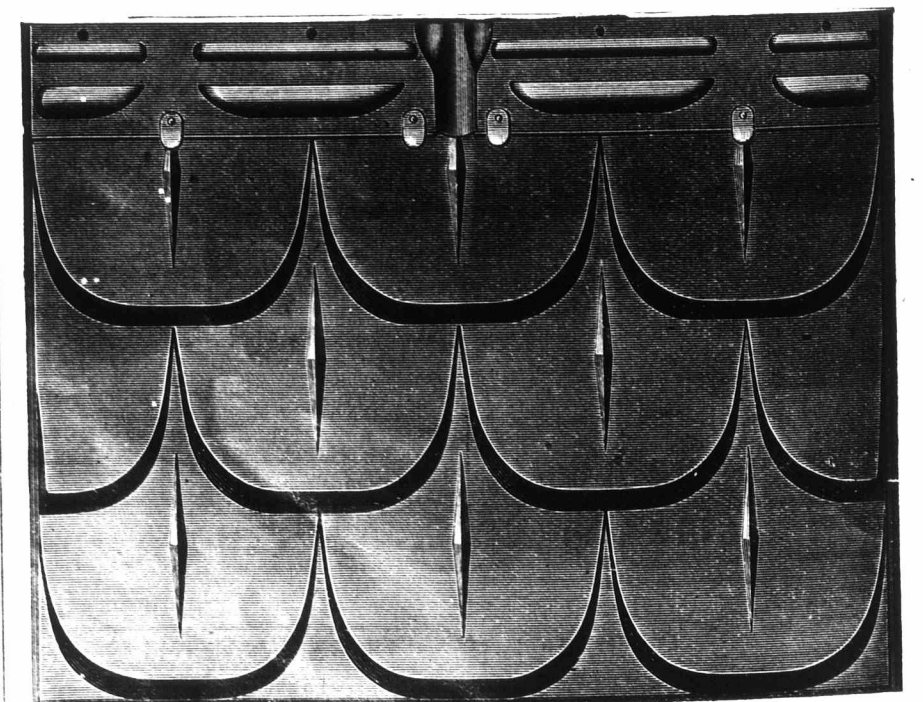
"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES



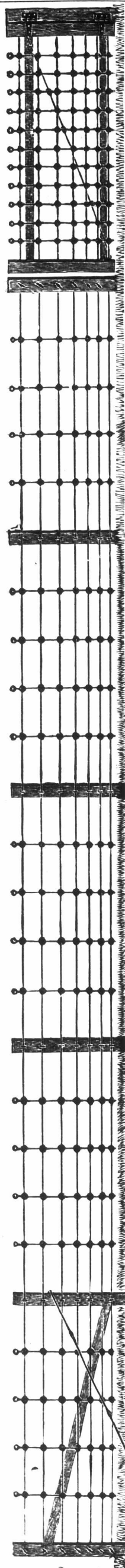
GALVANIZED OR PAINTED. THE SHINGLE OTHERS TRY TO IMITATE. HAS NO EQUAL. CAN BE LAID BY ANYONE. FULLY GUARANTEED. FIRE-PROOF, DURABLE, ORNAMENTAL AND CHEAP.

Sole Manufacturers METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY (Ltd.), Cut out and send us this advt. and we will quote you special prices. 10-y-o 82, 84, 86, 88 and 90 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

THE - PEDLAR - PATENT - STEEL - SHINGLE WILL LAST A LIFETIME.



FIRE PROOF, LIGHTNING PROOF, WATER PROOF. Nearly as Cheap as Wooden Shingle. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Reliable Agents wanted in every vicinity. ADDRESS THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO., OSHAWA, ONT. 1-y-o



THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

The accompanying cut represents five panels of fence and gate of the LOCKED-WIRE FENCE which is now built with improved corrugated hardened steel stay and Bessemer steel clamp, a combination which is proof against the most unruly stock or designing men. The crimp in the wire, in combination with steel clamp, when locked acts as a spring, adjusting the fence to heat or cold.

—PERFECTLY—
Safe, Stronger, Better AND CHEAPER

than any other fence, and without doubt the best fence on the American continent.

All persons having wire fences erected in the past, should use the stays and steel clamps of the Locked Wire Fence Co. on them. The crimp consumes all the slack, makes the fence tight, and adds over 100 per cent. to its value, at a very small cost.

We desire to inform the farmers and public generally that we are prepared to supply the material or erect this fence throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Recollect, we are the only firm that is furnishing the genuine material in the form of the corrugated hardened steel stay and Bessemer steel clamp.

THE BEST FENCE

MADE FOR **Farms and Railroads.**

Agents

Wanted

In every

Township.

Send for circulars and particulars.

Address

—THE—

LOCKED-WIRE

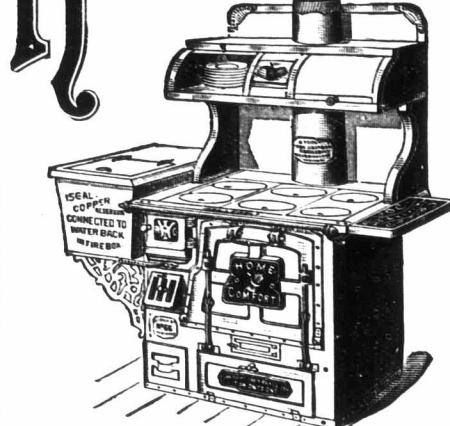
FENCE CO.,

INGERSOLL, ONT.

THE HIGHEST AWARDS

Were received at **WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,** BY THE **WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,** ON

HOME COMFORT



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

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

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

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

MADE ONLY BY **WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces. OFFICE, SALESROOM AND FACTORY, 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

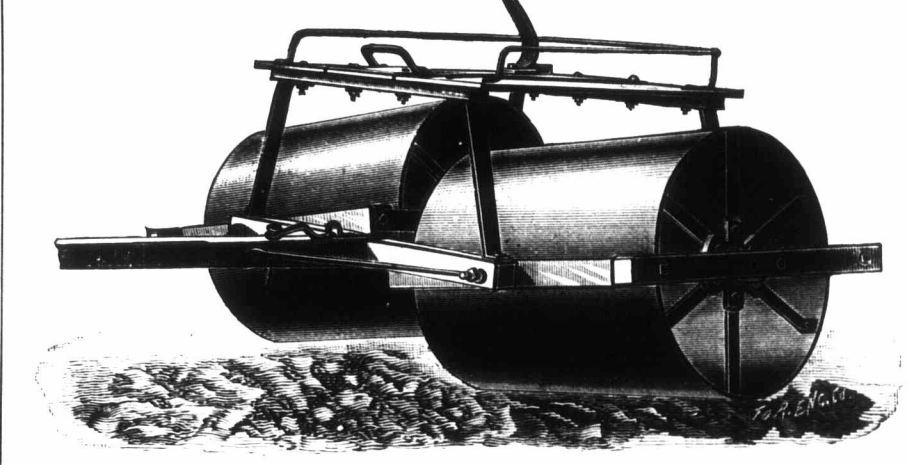
We have received the following goods and have them in our warehouses at the following prices, at which they cannot be secured again. Our stock is very limited. Cash has to accompany all orders for these goods. We guarantee them first-class goods in every respect. So don't delay your order if you want any of them.

- A good, large Bell, suitable for school, worth \$16, we will send you for \$12
- A Thomas Organ, Woodstock, worth \$110 dollars, for 50
- A Karn Organ, Woodstock, worth \$150 " " " " 75
- A Mercer Grain Binder, complete, for 85
- A 14-inch Ensilage Cutter, with 10 feet of carriers, for 50
- A Large Ensilage Cutter, without carriers 45
- A Trenton Fanning Mill, No. 1, only 12

We want you to distinctly understand these are a job lot bought for much less than manufacturers' prices, and will be sold to the first buyer.

THE GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO. (Ltd.)
126 King Street East, TORONTO.

The DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER (Patented)
A Steel Roller, the drums of which oscillate on pivots and adapt themselves to the unevenness of the ground.



The bearings are the only wearing parts, and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost. It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily oiled between the drums.

If your local agent does not supply you, write direct to **T. T. COLEMAN,** SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH, ONT. Mention this paper. 2.0m

Use:- Queenston:- Cement

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

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

ISAAC USHER & SON, THOROLD, ONT.

Dr. Warnock's ULCERKURE FOR SORES.

Send for large sample and Dr. Warnock's Treatment of Wounds, to A. E. WELDON & CO., Calgary, Alb.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The great Clydesdale stallion MacClaskie (8996), at the head of the Radnor Park breeding establishment, the property of Mr. L. B. Goodrich, State Centre, Iowa, died recently, after a few hours' illness from congestion. A portrait and description of this famous prize-winning stallion appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in March, 1893, at which time he was the property of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., by whom he was imported. At the spring stallion show in Toronto that year he won 1st place in a ring of eighteen aged horses, and was also awarded sweepstakes for best horse of any age. He had been a Royal winner as a yearling at Nottingham. He was a horse of beautiful finish, great substance and quality, possessing splendid underpinning and a grand, lofty carriage. He was bred by Lords A. & L. Cecil, Orchardmans; foaled April 28, 1887; being sired by Macgregor, out of Kelpie, by Young Lord Lyon. Mr. Goodrich states that he has left him a grand lot of progeny, some of which will maintain the honor and perpetuate the characteristics of their illustrious sire.

Mr. R. Robertson, Compton, Que., manager of the Compton Model Farm, writes us concerning their Ayrshires. He says they have made numerous good sales and are receiving numerous enquiries. They have some very good young bulls on hand. Two by Tom Brown, one out of Derby of Bogside, a noted show ring milk cow winner in Scotland, and other good ones equally well bred. Mr. Robertson writes that he considers their present stock of young bulls the best lot he has ever seen together. Nancy, the dam of Tom Brown, is due to calve about now, also Jessie of Burmside, 1st prize three-year-old winner at Chicago, winning 3 firsts there in herds. She has only been beaten once in her life. Milking cows have been doing extra well this summer, and they have more good cows coming in this fall than ever before. Mr. Robertson is also managing a herd of grade Ayrshires, which are doing very well. Their farm of 150 acres has a creamery on it where the cream of the herds is manufactured. The average daily yield per cow for some time has been about 40 lbs. of milk.

At the recent Royal Show, Cambridge, of the total number of entries of sheep, viz. 588 pens, representing 16 different breeds, there were 427 pens contributed by the principal varieties as follows:—Shropshires, 120 pens; Southdowns, 109 pens; Suffolks, 71 pens; Hampshire Down, 52 pens; Oxford Down, 38 pens; Lincolns, 37 pens. Total, 427. "From the secretary of the Suffolk Sheep Society," it will be seen that the hardy character of the Suffolks, and their grand mutton qualities, are rapidly bringing them to the front. Those breeders who are enterprising enough to import early will find them a mine of wealth. The statistics recently published by the Suffolk Sheep Society confirm the extraordinary fecundity of this breed. The returns received from flocks representing a total of upwards of 85,000 ewes show that during the past eight years the average number of lambs reared to June 1st has been 122.00 per 100 ewes. The returns for the year 1891 show 133.60 lambs per 100 ewes, which is the highest record since 1889, when the percentage was 134.50."

SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS IN SESSION.

The American Southdown Breeders' Association met in annual session at Springfield, Ill., July 13th, 1894. The Secretary's report indicates that the conditions that have been and are yet depressing the sheep industry have affected the Southdown as well as other breeds, but the outlook for the Southdown breeder is considered better than for breeders of other sheep, because Southdowns produce the best selling wool; are the best mutton producers; bear flocking in large numbers and require less care than any other mutton or middle-wool breed; are hardy and thrive on less feed, and are therefore the best of any sheep for arid and grainless regions; are good mothers and more prolific than other breeds; are early maturers, comparing in weight at six to ten months old with the larger breeds, and because in every particular they are the best, the natural cross for fine wool-growing breeders to use in bringing their flocks into the earliest and best mutton condition. The following officers were re-elected: President, J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; Secretary, John C. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill. Members of Board of Directors: T. W. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; and G. J. Hagerty, Hanover, Ohio. The rules of entry were changed in accordance with the following resolution: Resolved, That on and after July 1st, 1895, the fees for recording each animal that is over two years old shall be to members \$2.00, and to non members \$1.00, and the Secretary shall at once notify the patrons of the Record of this change in the rules. Eighteen new members were added to the roll during the past year. Cash special premiums offered by the American Southdown Breeders' Association at the World's Columbian Exposition have been paid to the following Ontario breeders: John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, \$100; T. C. Douglas, Galt, \$25; D. J. Jackson, Abingdon, \$30, and John Rutherford, Roseville, \$30. John Jackson & Sons' premium was more than double the amounts won by any two American breeders combined. Special premiums (the first four volumes of the American Southdown Record offered at State and Provincial Fairs in 1893) were awarded, among others, to Robert Shaw & Sons, Cranford Station, Ont.; H. Teller & Sons, Paris, and John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon. For fairs in 1894 the Association offers as special premiums the first three volumes of the Southdown Flock of England donated by the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association of England for the sweepstakes Southdown ram and sweepstakes Southdown ewe at the State Fairs of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and at the Provincial (Montreal, Industrial Toronto) and the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association (Windsor, Ontario) fairs, also at all State and Provincial fairs. The first four volumes of the American Southdown Record for two best recorded lambs—a ram and a ewe—exhibited by the breeder.

DON'T INSURE YOUR LIFE

UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN ONE OF THE
Unconditional : Policies
— OF THE —
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE.

Every policy issued by this progressive Canadian Company is non-forfeitable after the first year from any cause whatever, and is without conditions as to habits of life or manner of death. Containing some of the most desirable features in life insurance, and issued at the lowest rates on unconditional policy in the Manufacturers' Life, is Canada's best policy.

Manufacturers' Life
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Pres. 13-1-y-om

CANADA SHIPPING COMPANY.

BEAVER LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.

SAILING  WEEKLY

BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
From Montreal every Wednesday at daybreak.
From Liverpool every Saturday.
These Steamers have First-class Accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL:
SALOON, \$40, \$50 and \$60; Round Trip, \$80, \$90 and \$110, according to accommodation. The \$40 Single and \$80 Return per Lake Nepigon and Lake Winnipeg only. SECOND CABIN, \$30; Return, \$65. STEERAGE, \$24.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.
The attention of Importers of Horses and Live Stock generally is directed to the fact that these steamers have the highest record for the successful carriage of the same, and a trial shipment is solicited.
For freight or passage, apply to
R. W. ROBERTS, H. E. MURRAY,
Manager, 21 Water St., General Manager,
8-1-om Liverpool, Montreal.

ALLAN LINES
THREE DISTINCT SERVICES FROM MONTREAL WEEKLY.

Mail Service to Liverpool, via Quebec, Rimouski and Derry, or via Portland & Halifax in Winter.

DIRECT SERVICE MONTREAL TO GLASGOW
Direct Service Montreal to London.

These steamers are of most recent construction; are of the highest class, and their record for the safe carriage of cattle is unexcelled. Special attention paid to the best methods of stowing and carrying cheese, apples and other farm produce. For schedule of sailings, rates of passage or other information, apply to
18-y-om H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.
Wholesale General Merchants,
100 GREY NUN ST., MONTREAL

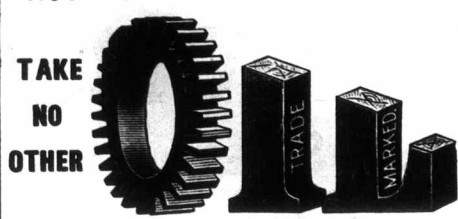
IMPORTERS OF
Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Chimney Tops,
Vent Linings, Flue Covers, Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay, Portland Cement, Roman
Cement, Canada Cement, Water
Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris,
Borax, China Clay, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL
SOFA, - CHAIR - AND - BED - SPRINGS
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

WM. CURRIE. 7-y-o F. P. CURRIE.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

FARMERS! "USE SOMETHING GOOD" ROGERS' PEERLESS MACHINE



It's made specially for your use. Saves wear; Machines run easy. (12 GOLD MEDALS.)
Hardware and General Stores all sell it. Best General Purpose Oil known. Ask for PEERLESS OIL. 14-f-o

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN LANDS.

500 FARMS FOR SALE (areas to suit investors), all choice selected lands near SASKATOON, in that fine district known as "The Temperance Colony," equal to anything on the continent for grain growing or mixed farming. The homesteads are mostly taken up by a superior class of settlers. Every farm is within easy distance of a C.P.R. station. Some of these farms have frontages on the Saskatchewan River. Torrens Titles. No restrictions of any kind. Prices moderate; now is the time to buy. Apply to
C. POWELL, Manager,
6 Victoria St., Toronto,
Or to OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
21-y-om WINNIPEG, MAN.

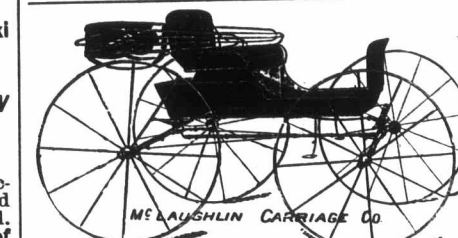
ALMA
The leading Canadian College for Young Women.
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.
Graduating Courses in Literature, Music, Fine Art, Commercial Science and Education. The efficiency of Canadian Colleges is conceded by all. 20 professors and teachers. 300 students from all parts of America. Health and home. LOW RATES. Only 3 hours from Detroit. 60 pp. Illustrated Brochure.
President AUSTIN, A. B.



HARNESS

We have just got out our new Catalogue of harness and everything required by a farmer in this line. It will pay you to send for one and examine it closely. We will guarantee to save you money and give you a No. 1 article, or no sale. ALL HAND SEWED. Deal with us and save middleman's profit. Send for Catalogue.

Farmers' Harness Supply Co.,
104 Front St. East,
TORONTO. 7-y-o ONT.



THE McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO.,
Oshawa, Ont.,
Manufacturers of every description of fine Carriages, Democarts, Carts and Cutters, suitable for farmers and others.
"One Grade of work only, and that the Best."
Write for Catalogues and prices.
7-l-o

BOYS FOR FARM HELP

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will be carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars, as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed, may be obtained on application to MR. ALFRED B. OWEN, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto. 4-y-o

GODERICH ORGAN
High grade, fine tone. Send for Catalogue. Made at Goderich, Ontario. 1-y-om

THE NEW Chatham and Chautauqua Giant Wagon

With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable Arms.

THE BEST MADE ON EARTH. So said the Judges on Vehicles at the
WORLD'S FAIR,
Who awarded us a

GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
Over the heads of numerous old and extensive builders in the United States and Canada. The axles are unbreakable, because

Van Allen's Patent Giant Arms
Throw all the load directly on the arms, and the arms are also unbreakable, because they are the best refined
MALLEABLE IRON,

Warranted as strong, more durable and lighter running than Steel Skins. These Giant Arms completely revolutionize the building of wagons. Our 3-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is

WARRANTED STRONGER,
Though less in price, than any ordinary 3 1/2 to 3 3/4-inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 2 1/2-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is warranted stronger than any ordinary 3-inch cast iron arm wagon, and less in price.

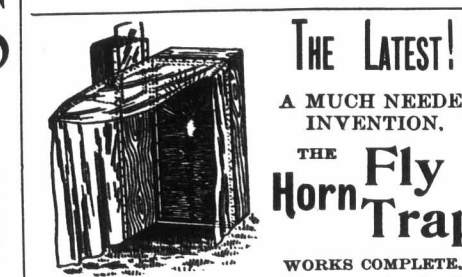
THE DEMAND for these wagons is so great that though we are turning out 12 per day, we are taxed to the utmost to supply it. Send in your orders early.

TERMS AND PRICES LIBERAL.
CHATHAM MANFG. CO. (LTD.)
CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

USE RAMSAY'S VARNISHES.

RAMSAY'S . . . VARNISHES.
— IN —
HANDY CANS.

THE LATEST!
A MUCH NEEDED INVENTION.
THE **Fly Horn Trap**
WORKS COMPLETE.



Guaranteed to remove and secure nine-tenths of the flies on a herd of cattle at a single stroke, 15 minutes for 20 cows. Township and County rights for sale.

H. GUTHRIE,
PATENTEE,
Paris Station P.O., Ont.
23-y-om

FARMERS & SETTLERS, ATTENTION!

British Columbia offers at the present time the best field for farmers and settlers in any part of Canada. Beautiful Climate, Productive Soil, Ready Markets, Good Prices, No Drought, No Frosts, Sure Crops. We have on our books over 10,000 acres of the best farming lands in the Province at very low prices, and on easy terms of payments, in blocks to suit purchasers, and situated in the best localities. Several islands within easy reach of Vancouver, well adapted for sheep and cattle. Settlers settled on Government lands. Call on or address,
MACKINNON, DeBECK & CO.,
LAND, TIMBER AND MINERAL AGENTS,
11 Hastings St., 9-y-om VANCOUVER, B. C.
400—Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400
(Four Hundred Acres in Extent.)
Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken. I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township. 13-1f-om E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.



WINNIPEG DISTRICT FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

A few good Farms, improved and unimproved, from 7 to 20 miles from the city. Easy Terms. Prices to suit the times.

Now is your time to secure a good Farm near the best market in the Province.

Farmers are realizing that mixed farming is the only farming that will pay. Buy land where you can sell all you can produce for cash. Apply to
G. J. MAULSON,
195 Lombard St., WINNIPEG, MAN.
13-f-om

TRADE MARK.



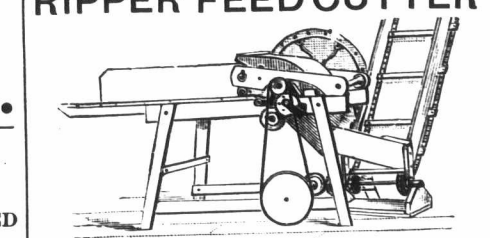
The Belt with the above trade mark is the only successful one made. Used all over the world. Ten years in the market. Not any experiment. Real manufacturer in NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., CANADA; SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., U.S.A., and DURSLEY, ENGLAND. For Catalogue, etc., apply to
10-y-om **ANTHON CHRISTENSEN & CO.**

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1889. Head Office, TORONTO. Issues the most attractive policies in existence. Foremost in features conducive to success. Largest surplus security for policyholders.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.
E. F. CLARKE,
5-1-f-o MANAGING-DIRECTOR

FARMERS AND STOCK FEEDERS! RIPPER FEED CUTTER



Your special attention is called to the merits of the
RIPPER FEED CUTTER
One prominent stock man has said in his testimonial that for cutting corn stalks the Ripper is the only machine worthy of barn room. Rips and tears corn stalks into a soft, spongy feed, making it easily masticated, and thus avoiding the sharp edges so hurtful to the mouths of stock. Just the machine for filling silos. Send for testimonials. Also manufacturer and patentee of the Famous Walford Riding Plows.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS,
Established 1875. 13-1-f-o WATFORD, ONT.

LIVE STOCK AUCTION SALES

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

HAY, STRAW & CORN EXPORTERS

Consignments received by JAMES SERGEANT, 189 and 191 Derby Road, Liverpool. My stores have been established 30 years, and are situated close to the Langton & Alexandra Docks, Liverpool. References—Bank of Liverpool. 12-f-o

EVERY PRACTICAL FARMER should read the Planet WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT THE BRANTFORD BAIN



Because it will pay you to buy it. It is finely finished, well-proportioned, light-running, durable, superior quality. There are thousands of farmers who are well pleased with their BRANTFORD BAIN WAGON. Write us for prices, or call on our agents. **BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.,** Brantford. 7-a-om