

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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FOUNDED 1866

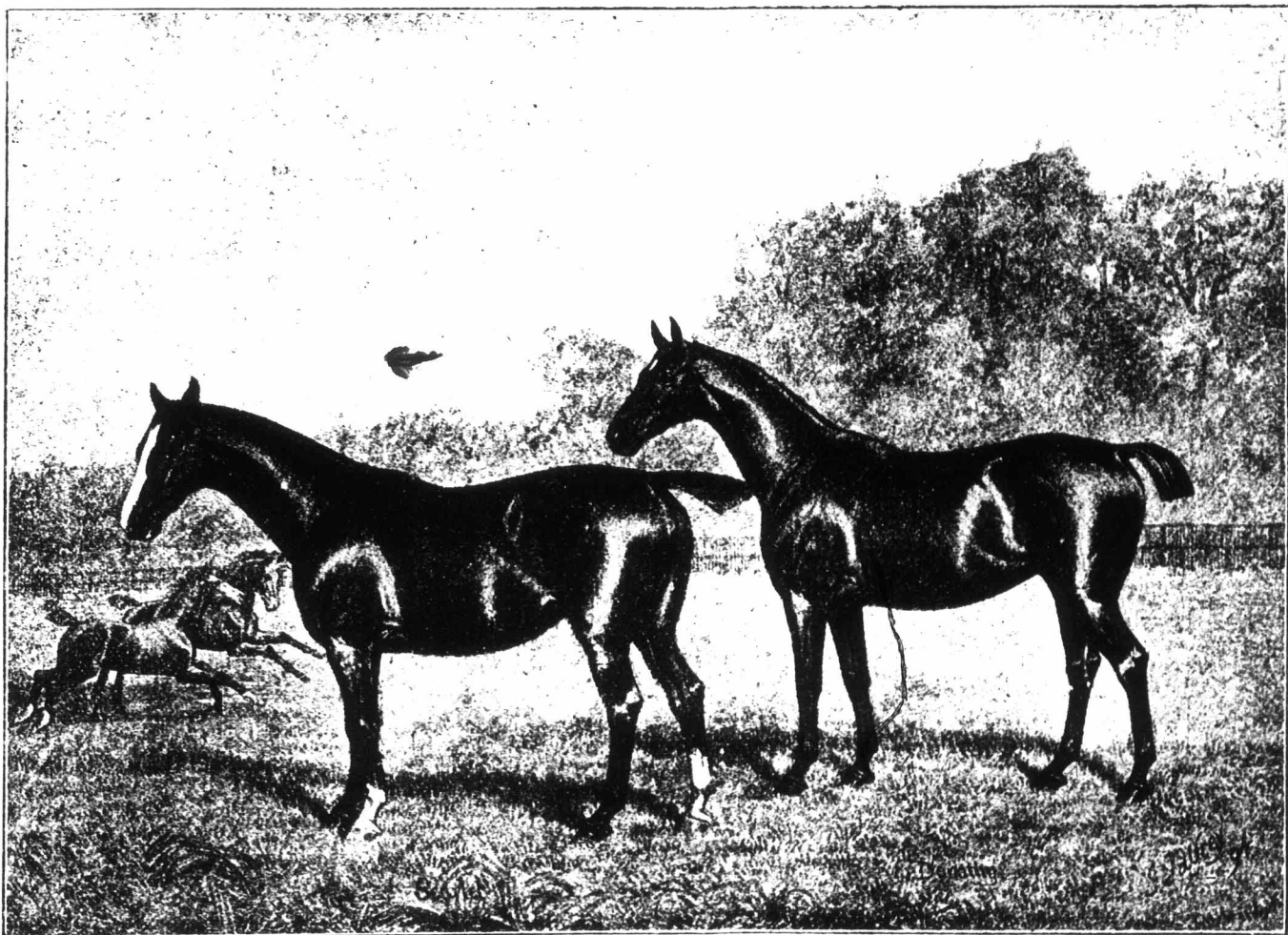
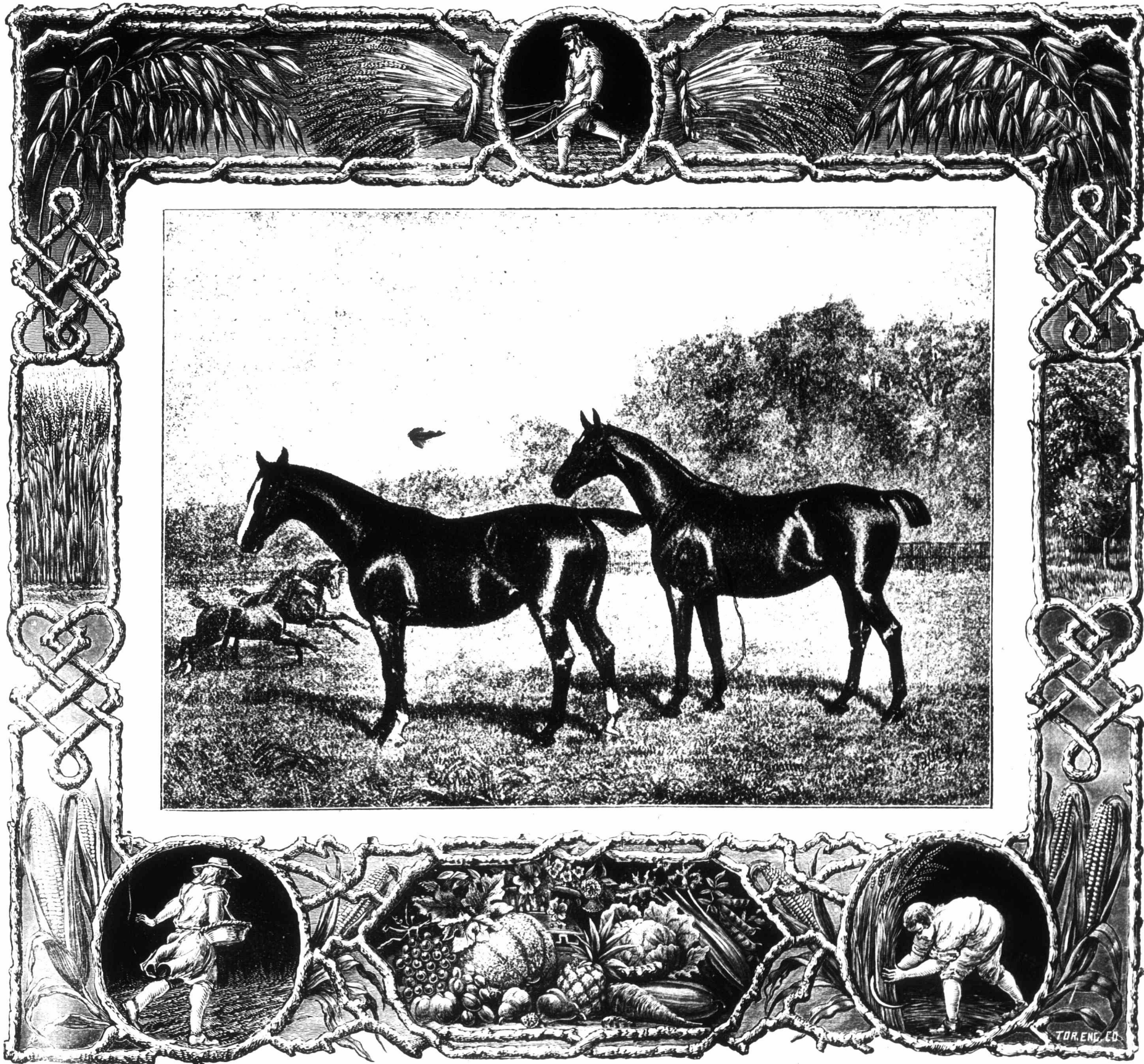
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SCARLET AND DOROTHY, TWO TYPICAL PRIZE-WINNING HUNTER BROOD MARES,  
THE PROPERTY OF SIR GILBERT GREENALL, BART., WARRINGTON, ENG.



## EDITORIAL.

## Our Frontispiece—Breeding Hunters.

The production of high-class saddle or hunter horses is conceded to be one of the profitable lines of horse breeding. Following the fashion of Great Britain of late years, there has been in Canada and the United States a distinct demand for riding-horses, coming largely at first from the numerous Hunt Clubs which have sprung into existence, the membership of which is not by any means confined to the sterner sex, indicating the growth of a form of outdoor recreation which has much to commend it, and which, we take it, has played an important part in sustaining the stamina of the well-to-do classes of Britain; and though in some respects a good deal of what we have seen in America may be but an imitation of the much-beloved and time-honored Old Country sport, it possesses the old merit still. However much the craze for bicycling may prevail, it must ever seem in the eyes of our "fine old English gentleman" a species of modern degeneracy.

Since 1888, England has had a Hunters' Improvement Society, premiums being offered for stallions, on condition of their being placed at the disposal of farmers at moderate fees. The Royal Agricultural Society and the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding continued the premium system on a larger scale, and Her Majesty authorized that the money formerly given as Queen's Plates on the turf should go to the direct encouragement of horse breeding, a principle that might well serve as an example in this country. Very beneficial results have accrued from the system above referred to in England. To begin with, the best material at the disposal of many farmer there were clean-legged, cart mares of the light type, and though a considerable change has been wrought out in that respect, still the subject of hunter brood mares is one of very great importance in England, and is well worth our consideration on this side the Atlantic. Vinton & Co.'s popular live stock annual contains an interesting compendium on this topic, from which we gather a few of the more important points expressed by British authorities:—

"Major H. F. Hunt would avoid cart blood as much as possible, a speedy pace being a *sine qua non* in the hunter of the day, along with quality and staying power for long distances. Hunter brood mares cannot have too much quality (*i. e.*, breeding), provided sufficient strength and bone go with it. The difficulty in securing blood hunters is to get the big weights. He does not favor Hackney blood in a hunter, because of their trotting action, though he had seen some grand hunters from Cleveland mares and Thoroughbred sires. His idea is a long mare, not exceeding 16 hands high, with not less than two crosses of Thoroughbred blood in her, possessing sloping shoulders, strong back and loins, deep back ribs, head neatly set on, perfectly sound, especially in wind, and with as much strength and bone as possible. The gift of jumping is transmitted from parent to progeny, hence he would breed from horses that have distinguished themselves on the hunting-field or between the flags."

"Capt. W. H. Fyfe would also discard the cart mares and select those capable of carrying 14 to 15 stone to hounds, and having the greatest number of Thoroughbred crosses. She should be up to weight herself, though sometimes a little low, well-bred mare may prove a better brood mare than the other sorts."

"Sir Richard D. Green Prince thinks the chief number of successes among hunter brood mares come from young, untried mares of sound constitution, roomy, with good limbs, deep of body, good in shoulder and clean about the neck and head, with temper to match. Such are good mothers and rear strong foals, generally larger than them, selves. He is not an advocate of big mares, in the sense of length of limb or height at the wither, for breeding hunters. The little, low mare often excels her larger sister, if she has the requisites specified. Blood you must have to a certain extent on both sides, untainted by Hackney or Leicestershire; and if crossed with the Arab (and a good cross, too), it should be on the dam's side for choice, because, for one of many reasons, you are not so likely to lose in the size of your horse or in its bone. I know of many Thoroughbred mares of sufficient calibre to breed hunters, but which fail to breed race-horses, and their produce could certainly be well utilized for cavalry purposes."

"Mr. Albert Brassey, M. F. H., favored the half-bred mare that has been hunted and known to be a good stayer."

"Mr. R. J. Mann preferred a short-legged, blood mare, and had no liking for cart mares or one or two crosses from cart mares, Cleveland Bays or harness animals, as they are apt to 'throw back' to the dam. He is for the stout little Thoroughbred mare."

"Mr. J. B. Cookson says the best mare has at least two crosses of blood, free from hereditary unsoundness, and of good-sized bone. The produce of mares with, perhaps, not the best fore-hands,

when mated with Thoroughbred sires with lengthy neck and shoulders, as a rule follow the horse in that respect, and this he considers the most important point in hunter conformation. The half-bred mare has usually plenty of power behind, which will make up for any deficiency in that respect in the sire. She should not be less than 15 hands 3 inches high, and not over eight years old, when she begins her matron duties. He had never had success with light mares."

In order to bring before the eye of our readers what these authorities had in mind as they wrote, we reproduce from the publication above referred to, a portrait of two fine representative hunter brood mares: Scarlet, by Lambton, and Dorothy 319, by Fabius; first prize winners respectively in the heavy and light weight hunter brood mare classes at the Royal Show, Cambridge, last year. They were the property of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., Walton Hall, Warrington, and in the engraving are supplemented by a pair of magnificent foals by Riddigore. Of the two, Scarlet (the white-faced mare) possesses the greater substance, being a typical weight carrier, "long and low," unusually short from knees and hocks to ground, with a very powerful back and quarters; possessing withal activity in a pre-eminent degree. Dorothy, though not showing such great weight-carrying power, is, nevertheless, a mare capable of standing a great deal of rough riding, having clean legs, and a clean, breezy-looking head and neck. In height they stand sixteen hands. In the Royal prize list a heavy weight is supposed to carry fifteen stone and upward, and the light weight between twelve and fifteen stone.

## Frauds in the Sale of Fruit.

Among the Acts passed at the late session of the Ontario Legislature, was one for "The Prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Fruit." As originally introduced by Hon. Mr. Dryden, the Minister of Agriculture, every person packing fruit for sale in bulk was required to mark or brand the package "No. 1," or "No. 2," or "ungraded," with the name and P. O. address (including Province) of the packer (except when "ungraded") and the name of the variety. The character of the fruit required to be up to standard for the two grades was defined in the proposed Act, and a penalty of fine and costs was affixed for omitting to mark the packages as directed; but there was no provision for any system of inspection. That there was need for some stringent provision was evident to any one who observed the way in which a great many apples for export were packed last fall. Our readers will remember as the season went on the Old Country demand became quite brisk, and the Ontario crop being short, shippers were anxious for export stock, and the gangs of packers they sent into the orchards of the fruit growers were apparently more desirous to fill barrels than to secure high grade quality. The result was, as the writer knows from personal observation, in some cases, that all sorts and conditions of fruit were dumped in the barrels, apples being packed which we have no hesitation in saying should never have been permitted to leave Canada. From a dealer's standpoint, it was exceedingly short-sighted, and could not be otherwise than damaging to the reputation of Canadian apples, and ultimately injurious to the fruit grower.

However, as the Bill proceeded through the House, a great deal of opposition developed, through the lobby and otherwise, and before the third reading was reached, it was shorn of its provisions for grading and branding, and, it strikes us, is left in a condition to be of very little practical value in remedying the evil which we have pointed out.

However, it provides for a fine of not less than \$1, nor more than \$5, upon every person who, with intent to defraud, alters, obliterates, or defaces any packer's marks upon an article; counterfeits such marks, changes the fruit in a marked package, uses for fruit-packing a package formerly used by any other packer, or makes false marks as to weight, measure, grade, etc., of any fruit. The man who deceives his customers by putting the large or fine fruit (whether of large or small varieties) on the top of the package, so as to conceal defects or quality, would now do well to beware, as he is subject to a similar penalty to that specified above.

Persons receiving fruit in bulk for sale on commission shall, when requested in writing by the consigner, furnish, within one week after receiving the notice, or after disposing of the fruit (as may be requested), a written, detailed statement in regard to the sale or disposal of the same, giving the price or prices received therefor, and the names and addresses of the purchasers. It is also provided that a prosecution under this Act is no bar to other proceedings for the recovery of damages brought by any person injured or defrauded by the sale of fruit in violation of the provisions of this Act.

There are a few things which every farmer should keep a careful eye over: mortgages, debts, weeds, parasites in the shape of unprofitable stock, and all kinds of destructive insects and fungi.

## Fall Shows and the New Agriculture and Arts Act.

In our issue for April 1st we indicated the substance of the Bill passed by the Ontario Legislature, consolidating and amending the old Agriculture and Arts Association Act. We might say that the new Bill will be printed in pamphlet form, for distribution by the Government, ere long, for the benefit of those interested.

As some of our readers are aware, the old Act prohibited horse-racing at district and township shows, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days. This was a dead letter, horse-racing, with its betting accompaniments, being systematically winked at all over the Province, and the effect, we are bound to say, was demoralizing upon these exhibitions.

The term "agricultural," as applied to some of our exhibitions, is coming to be very largely a misnomer, but if we have been reading the signs of the times aright, there is a growing sentiment of disapproval, among our foremost agriculturists, of the side-show and racing element. As the Provincial Minister of Agriculture introduced his new Bill, it contained the old provision, and hopes were entertained that a proper public sentiment would yet be awakened upon the subject. However, a decided and successful onset was made upon the Bill in the Legislature, and the old prohibitory clause against horse-racing was amended by the insertion of the following clause (with the old penalty attached):—"Other than trials of speed, under the control and regulations of the officers of the Society," which, it strikes us, is a rather elastic phrase, that in practice may mean almost anything in the shape of horse-racing, from the innocent-looking "farmers' trot" down to the most fully-fledged event of the modern turf, as heretofore.

We must commend the Legislature on tightening up the regulations regarding side-shows, acrobatic performances, etc., and gambling. The former may be entirely prevented, but gambling is now absolutely prohibited by the following clause:—

"The officers of any such association or society shall prevent all kinds of gambling and all games of chance at the place of holding the exhibition or fair, or within three hundred yards thereof, and any association or society permitting the same shall forfeit all claim to any Legislative grant during the year next ensuing."

We commend this clause to the attention of our readers, and trust it will be strictly enforced during the coming show season.

## Agriculture and Arts Association.

At a meeting of the Agriculture and Arts Association, in Toronto, during the late horse show, the committee appointed to open tenders as to sale of property on the corner of Queen and Yonge streets, reported that the day before the tenders were to be opened a letter was received from the Attorney-General's office, stating that the sale must be stopped, so the tenders were returned unopened.

The Secretary was instructed to collect from Mr. P. Jamieson the balance of rent up to March 3rd, and as the Government has taken possession of the property on which he claims compensation, he must look to them now for consideration.

A letter was read from W. W. Ballantyne, President of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, asking that the second volume of the Ayrshire Herd Book (lost in the fire) be re-printed, as so few of them were in circulation. The Herd Book Committee reported favorably on this, and tenders will be called for.

As announced in the May 1st ADVOCATE, it was decided to hold an Eastern Ontario dairy show in Gananoque during the fall, \$2,000 being appropriated for the purpose.

A resolution of thanks to the Minister of Militia, and local officers, was passed for the use of the new Armories during the horse show.

In the ADVOCATE for April 15th a number of considerations were presented, indicating how short-sighted is the Canadian policy still persisted in—though we have often protested against it—of selling potash, in the form of ashes, to the farmers and gardeners of the United States. In some form or other, either we or our children must restore this potash to the soil, and with the rapid development of fruit growing in Ontario and other provinces this becomes all the more imperative. One of the great needs of our orchards is potash, but still the "ash peddler" goes his rounds, trading the housewife a few bars of cheap, yellow soap for bushels and bushels of ashes—a species of short-sighted barter that has no redeeming feature. During the year ending June 30, 1894, Canada exported \$57,651 worth of potash and pearl ashes, and \$52,110 worth of unleached ashes, or a total of \$109,764, representing a vast quantity in bulk. It is not to be wondered at that our neighbor, the Rural New Yorker, should exclaim: "Why in the world Canada permits this wholesale drain is something that baffles the wisest!"

For making "rolled oats," the millers prefer a long, plump, thin-hulled oat, white in the grain.



**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE**

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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**The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Meeting.**

As intimated in the April 1st ADVOCATE, a joint meeting of the members of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations will be held in the City Hall, London, beginning at one p.m., Thursday, May 23, which will enable those attending to avail themselves of single railroad fares. An outline of the subjects to be taken up appeared in our last issue. We understand that the members of the joint committees to compose the Provincial Fat Stock Club will meet in Guelph the following day.

"Now, young man, if you have been buying hay for your stock, decide never to be caught so again. It is much better to have a few tons for sale in the spring, when hay is high, than to buy. Did you ever hear of any one growing poor by raising an extra quantity of fodder?"—Hollister Sage.

**STOCK.**

**Our Scottish Letter.**

Some weeks have elapsed since we last found leisure to write for the ADVOCATE, and in the interval a great variety of important events have taken place. Horse shows and sales, cattle sales, discussions on numerous phases of farm thought, the lambing season—not to mention the thinning of the agricultural ranks by death—all these, and many more items, would occupy attention were this designed as an exhaustive review of the situation. Such, however, would not be of much interest to readers in Canada, and the work on hand will be confined to more narrow limits.

Clydesdale movements naturally take precedence in point of time. The Scottish Stallion Show, at Glasgow, was chiefly noteworthy on account of the success of the progeny of Mr. W. Taylor's champion horse, Sir Everard 5353. The two premiums for the Glasgow district were won by his sons, Sir Morell Mackenzie 9416 and Royal Exchange 10000, and this is quite an unprecedented event. Sir Everard himself was bred by Mrs. Lamont, Killellan, Toward, Argyllshire. He was purchased by Mr. Taylor, when about sixteen months old, for £65. When two years old he won numerous prizes, and was greatly fancied by many breeders. In the three following years, 1888, 1889, and 1890, he was awarded the Glasgow district premium at the stallion show, but in the first year Mr. Taylor preferred not to travel his horse in Glasgow, and forfeited the premium and sent him down to the Kenwick district of Kirkcudbright. While there, he became sire of Sir Morell Mackenzie, which was bred by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, and in Glasgow, in the following year, he became sire of The Summit 9442, winner of the Glasgow premium, and unbeaten as a three-year-old in 1893, and Baron's Pride 9122, the champion of the H. & A.'s Show, at Aberdeen, in 1894. In 1891, Sir Everard travelled in Kintyre, and there became sire of Royal Exchange 10000, whose success was foreshadowed a year ago, when he gained the championship at Maryhill. This record of Sir Everard as a breeding horse is somewhat unique, and the success of his sons as premium stallions is a strong point in his favor.

The first of the great general shows of the season are now over, and while both at Castle Douglas and Kilmarnock not very much that is new has been learned, yet proof has been furnished of the confined merit of the Clydesdale breed of horses. Some splendid geldings are being exhibited, and a good market is opening up for this class of animals. Clydesdale breeders who adhere to the lines now marked out are likely soon to reap a benefit which will be more enduring than that of the foreign demand, valuable as that has been. At Castle Douglas the produce of old "Macgregor" and his descendants was much in evidence. Galloway is the Macgregor territory, if anywhere, and the first brood mare there, Mina of Earnock, is a daughter of the old horse, and a right valuable one at that. The Champion mare at the show was Mr. Thomas Smith's Belle of Fashion, from Blaen Point, Chester. This mare is a fine animal, but at Kilmarnock she had to give place to the "Flashwood" mare, "Lillie Langtry," owned by Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, Polmont. The Champion colt at Castle Douglas was the Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's Bridegroom 9886, a grand colt by Knight o' Lothian 4489, out of a well-bred mare by Macgregor. At Kilmarnock he too had to give place to another horse, "Knight o' Corval," bred by Mrs. Lamont, and got by Mr. Riddell's Gallant Prince, out of one of the same race of mares as Sir Everard. Two horses of the "Macgregor" tribe are breeding well, in Galloway. These are his sons: The Macmeekan 9690, whose own brother The MacEachran, was first at the H. & A. S. last year, and his grandson, Duke of Rothesay 9191, owned by Mr. James A. Wallace, Claycrop, Kirkinner. The Macmeekan won the group prize for yearlings at Castle Douglas, and Duke of Rothesay was sire of several of the best youngsters exhibited. The champion horse at Kilmarnock was the famous Prince Alexander 8889, owned by Mr. William Renwick, Meadowfield, Corstonphine, and he also won in a special group competition for the best sire shown with five of his progeny. These five were Mr. Wm. Park's Prince of Brunstane 9977, a very thick, typical Clydesdale, which won first prize in the three-year-old class; Princess Alexandra and Kate Park, which were first and second in the same class for fillies; a choice two-year-old filly, owned by Mr. William Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, which was second in her class, and Mr. John M. Hannah's veering colt, Captain Alexander, which was second in his class. These were five fine animals, and we doubt whether any other living sire, except, perhaps, Macgregor or Sir Everard, could bring forward their equal. Prince Alexander is a much younger horse than these others, and three out of the five thus exhibited were got by him when two years old. The first prize yearling colt at Kilmarnock was got by Macgregor, as were also the second and third prize veering fillies, and the first filly in the Derby. Mr. Montgomery's horse had no difficulty in adding one more to his numerous victories at this show for the best group of five yearlings got by any sire. His son, the two-year-old colt Montrave Mac 9658, has lately been sold by Mr. Gilmour, of Montrave, to Mr. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, for £1,000, a very high figure, as prices are at present. The dam of the

colt is the champion mare Montrave Mand, by Prince of Wales 673, out of Moss Rose 6203; so that the breeding of Montrave Mac is something quite unprecedented. The 1,000-gs. yearling of the Montrave sale, Queen of the Roses 12302, owned by Mr. Pilkington, was first in the brood mare class at Kilmarnock, and won the championship as the best female Clydesdale exhibited. She had a filly foal by "Macgregor" last year, and is again heavy with foal to the same sire. The best two-year-old filly at Kilmarnock was owned by Mr. Matthew Marshall, and got by Lord Lothian 5998, a horse which breeds wonderfully well in Cumberland. The first yearling filly both at Castle Douglas and Kilmarnock was bred and owned by Mr. William Hood, Chapelton of Borgue, and was got by Prince Romeo 8144, a successful breeding horse. This is a specially good filly, and she is not likely to be easily beaten this year. Before dismissing Clydesdale topics, reference should be made to the Earnock sale, at which the fine mare, Lady Louise, a daughter of Prince of Wales 673, was sold to Mr. George Alston for 540 gs. Robina, another good mare in the stud, was sold to Mr. Gilmour for 165 gs., and twelve brood mares, made the substantial average of £117 15s. 5d. each.

In the cattle world we have had important sales of Shorthorns and West Highlanders in Cumberland and Oban. The ancient Highland breed continues to make headway in Scotland, and it is a great advantage to many small farmers and others that so many wealthy noblemen fancy them for their parks and demesnes. The sale at Oban was characterized by much buoyancy of tone, and good prices were realized. When we say good prices, we do not, of course, mean the fancy figures paid in the flash days of the Shorthorn boom, but prices which are profitable to the breeder—enable him to pay his rent, and make a living. The Highlander can never become extinct so long as men inhabit the Western wilds of Scotland. No other cattle could live there, and a grand future is before the breed, if only the idea of fancy breeding is not permitted to obliterate all else. Shorthorns have been selling well alike at Birmingham, where the annual bull sale took place in March, and at the Edengrove and Newbie sale, in the beginning of April. These were somewhat notable events in their way. Mr. Graham is one who makes a strong point of dairy properties in his cattle, and the Edengrove Shorthorns have been largely built up from the foundation of those grand cattle which made the Cumberland and Westmoreland fells and dales famous. The character of the Newbie Shorthorns does not call for eulogy to Canadians. It was from the herd of his uncle, Mr. James Beattie, at Newbie, and other two herds in Annandale—those of Mr. Marshall, Howes, and Mr. Sim, Reidkirk,—that the late Simon Beattie secured those grand cattle which laid the foundation of the Bow Park and other herds. We have never seen a better lot of Shorthorns than those sold by Mr. Thornton from Mr. Beattie's Fewbie herd. Eleven cows made the respectable average of £30 15s. 8d., and Mr. Graham's 29 cows and heifers averaged £24 2s. apiece. There was something very pleasing in the character of the choice animals sold by Mr. Beattie. He has bred them for over 50 years, and such cattle never grow stale. At the Lydiates sale, in the West of England, 33 Shorthorn cows and heifers made an average of £31 5s. 6d. apiece, and nine bulls, £34 8s. 5d. Galloways have also had a good turn recently. What Oban is to the West Highlanders, Perth to the Aberdeen-Angus and Scottish Shorthorns, Birmingham to the English Shorthorns, Castle Douglas is to the famous black polled cattle of the Borders. This year's bull sale has been better than some of those which went before it, in several respects, and the good bulls exhibited and sold were very good. The best bull shown was Nonpareil of Castlemilk 6163, whose breeder was Sir Robert Jardine, Bart. He was sold for £35 to Mr. W. Parkin-Moore, of Whitehall, a Cumberland gentleman who is showing himself an enthusiastic patron of the ancient Galloway. We are now in the thick of the summer shows, and it is not very easy to write about much else. When next we write, something will be said about the Ayrshire. SCOTLAND YET.

**Is the Trotting Limit Reached?**

"I do not believe the trotter or the pacer is at his limit yet by a good deal," said Budd Doble lately. "The two-minute mark may not be reached this year or next, but I expect to see it reached. I cannot say what horse will reach it. I might guess, but conjecture is not valuable. As between the pacers, John R. Gentry and Robert J., if I were to become a partisan, I should stand by the little gelding. Gentry is a well-gaited, game horse, but, although differently, none the less well-gaited, Robert J. seems to have the speed without the effort. As to trotters, Alix is the most probable record-breaker. Nancy Hanks was seven years old when she trotted in 2:04; Alix was six when she trotted in 2:03. Alix is seven this year, and she is in excellent shape so far as I have heard. It does seem to me that she ought not to be at the limit of her speed."

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, answered in the negative when asked if the Government would be prepared to impose a small import duty on butter and cheese which was assisted by a bounty from the exporting country.



**The Breeding and Management of Swine.**

BY J. C. SNELL.

Circumstances of late years have brought the subject of swine breeding and feeding in Canada into special prominence and importance. The need of some other means of disposing of our grain, besides placing it on the market in competition with that more cheaply-raised in other countries, and especially in our own north-western provinces, has been one factor in bringing about this change. Another has been the opening in our own country of large establishments for curing and packing pork, and which are in operation the year round, providing a more uniform market at all seasons of the year.

Formerly, hogs were only fattened, in any considerable numbers, at one season of the year, and the market for hogs or for pork was regarded as lasting for only about three months, commencing in November, and frequently the result was a glutted market at that season, and buyers naturally took advantage of that fact and combined to keep down the price. Under such circumstances, only a limited number of hogs could be handled by any average farmer, since they all had to be fattened at the same time; but now, with a more uniform market all the year, and often a higher price in summer than in winter, a farmer can make his arrangements to turn off a few fat pigs at any season of the year, and may thus handle three, four or more different lots in the year, and thus have a little money coming in all the year round.

The improved markets for dairy produce, partly owing to the growth of our cities and towns, and partly to an increasing export trade, has been the means of turning the attention of a large proportion of our farmers to dairying, and the feeding of hogs is found to work in profitably with dairying, the skim milk being one of the very best adjuncts to successful pig raising. With these features prevailing, during the past few years the hog has proved to be one of the best, if not the very best, paying animals on the farm, and pork feeding one of the most profitable departments of the farmer's business.

The demand for Canadian pork in the English market is practically unlimited, and our pork has a good reputation there, and commands a higher price than American pork; so much so that dealers have been accused of using the Canadian brand to sell American pork by.

Canadian farmers do not produce a tithe of the pork they are capable of producing. In 1892 the number of hogs in Ontario was 906,974, an average of less than five to each 100 acres of assessed farm lands. We export but a small proportion of the hog products imported by Great Britain. The United States supply sixty-three times as much of hog products to the English market as we do, while their population is only thirteen times as great as ours, so that we are not getting anything like our share of a trade that is open and free to us, and which we are in a fair position to avail ourselves of. The question is, How are we to secure an increased export? It can only be done by keeping more breeding sows and increasing our output in these lines.

In treating the subject of breeding swine, I suppose the first thing to consider is the selection of a breed, and this is, with most people, a difficult question to decide. It is also a delicate subject for an interested person to discuss in a meeting of this character. I am not aware that the question, "Which is the best breed?" has been settled by any authority, and possibly it never will be settled to the satisfaction of every one. Even in Great Britain, the home of most of the breeds, it has not been settled, and men there, as here, honestly differ in their opinions on the subject.

Every man should, if possible, be persuaded in his own mind which is the best breed for him—for his circumstances and surroundings, and for his market; and having so decided, should bend his energies to the development and improvement of the breed of his choice to the greatest perfection possible, by breeding to a fixed type or ideal, and making only such changes in the type as the demands of the times and the markets require. I contend that it is not necessary for a breeder to give up the breed he has been handling when a change in the style is demanded by the market. Rather let him, by judicious selection of animals within the breed he has, seek to get nearer to the desired type, and by good judgment and skill, he can in a few years make the desired change without giving up his breed, and without crossing with other breeds. This will prove a better test of a man's judgment than to drop the work of perhaps a lifetime at the call of fickle fashion, or a prevailing fad, and to rush after someone's untried and untested theory.

While the farmer and breeder should give due attention to what are likely to be permanent features in the market, he will do well to be cautious about making changes in his methods at the suggestion of interested parties—changes which are perhaps only in the interests of those who handle his produce after he has disposed of it; for what is for their interest is not always for his.

The farmer's first lookout should be for number one, and in this country, as in most countries, the farmer is *number one*: the pity is that so many of them fail to realize the fact.

The first thing for the farmer to consider, since he is the producer, is the cost of production; and unless some extra price, equal to the increased cost, is assured him for a product that is costing him

more to produce, he will wisely reject the proposition, no matter how loudly or persistently the manufacturer may advocate it. The pork-packer may advocate a breed of hogs which the farmer finds from experience are like the daughters of the Horse-leech, crying, "Give, give," and are never satisfied. If he finds the breed does not make a fair return for the food consumed, he has no use for it. If the miller advocated a variety of wheat which the farmer finds from experience yields less than a fair average crop, he has no use for it. And new varieties have been advertised and trumpeted as yielding enormous crops, which upon trial have proved a miserable failure.

We would not be understood as discouraging experiments, for we all know that some of the most valuable discoveries in agriculture and stock raising have resulted from experimenting; but the general farmer will do well to experiment first on a small scale, and more cautiously, if he would avoid loss and disaster. We have now several experiment stations supported by public funds, and it may be well to leave the greater part of this business to them until we are satisfied they have proved some things that may safely be adopted.

If I were asked for advice as to the best course for the general farmer to follow in improving his stock of hogs, or any other class of stock, I would feel safe in advising him to improve the stock he has now by the use of only pure-bred males of a high standard of merit, and weeding out and feeding for the shambles all of the produce which does not come nearly up to the desired standard. This course will involve no great expense, for pure-bred sires can now be bought at very moderate prices, and will certainly pay for themselves in the increased value of their offspring; and when they have served their term in the herd, may be sold for a fair percentage on the original cost, and in some cases for all they cost.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**Chatty Stock Letter from the States.**

(FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.)

Extreme top prices now, compared with two weeks and one and two years ago:—

	Present prices.	Two weeks ago.	1894.	1893.
<b>CATTLE.</b>				
1500 lbs. up.....	\$ 6 25	\$ 6 15	\$ 4 65	\$ 6 35
1350 @ 1500.....	6 25	6 10	4 55	6 00
1200 @ 1350.....	5 90	5 90	4 50	5 50
1050 @ 1200.....	5 80	5 75	4 25	5 25
900 @ 1050.....	5 50	5 65	4 15	5 00
Stillers.....	5 75	4 70	3 90	4 70
Feeders.....	4 75	4 70	3 90	4 70
Fat cows.....	4 80	5 10	3 80	5 00
Canners.....	2 60	2 50	2 50	3 00
Bulls.....	4 25	5 00	3 75	4 50
Calves.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 75
Texas steers.....	5 25	4 80	4 10	4 90
Texas C. & B.....	3 35	4 50	2 50	3 85
<b>HOGS.</b>				
Heavy.....	4 70	5 10	5 40	7 80
Light.....	4 80	5 20	5 40	7 90
Pigs.....	4 60	5 00	5 35	7 80
Pigs.....	4 40	4 75	5 25	7 65
<b>SHEEP.</b>				
Natives.....	4 75	5 05	4 65	.....
Western.....	4 40	4 85	4 65	.....
Texas.....	3 25	3 85	4 00	.....
Mexican.....	4 35	4 65	4 25	.....
Lambs.....	5 75	5 85	5 20	.....
July Corn.....	50¢	47¢	39¢	44¢
Wheat.....	62¢	61¢	58¢	80¢
Pork.....	11 95	12 47½	12 37½	20 65
Lard.....	6 65	7 00	7 07½	10 95

Combined receipts of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, for the first four months of this year were about 1,520,000, against 1,855,000 a year ago, 1,892,000 two years ago, and 1,738,000 three years ago. Combined receipts of hogs at the four markets the first four months of 1895 were about 4,616,000, against 4,341,000 a year ago, 3,080,300 two years ago, and 5,198,000 the corresponding four months of 1891.

Stock raisers and feeders so far this year have had little cause for complaint. Even in the dullest of the dull times, they fared rather better than people in other lines of work. All kinds of live stock is bound to be good property to raise and mature from now on for quite a while, is the opinion of a good many stock-yard men.

A feature of the revival in the cattle industry of especial interest, and but little noticed, is an improved demand for pure-bred bulls to go on Western ranches. Joseph LaRocco, Montpelier, Id., was at the Kansas City yards with a car of pure-bred Shorthorn bulls, purchased in Saline county, Mo., which he will put on his ranch. J. D. Duckworth, of Cass county, Mo., was also here with twenty-eight pure-bred Hereford bulls, which he is shipping to Amarillo, Tex., to be placed on Sam Lazara's ranch.

J. H. Catlin, of Augusta, Hancock county, Ill., a shipper who has been shipping stock to Chicago since 1856, sends in a bill of sale of a car of hogs, marked November 30, 1885, at the Michigan Southern yards. John Gridley & Co. sold the stock as follows: Fifty-four hogs, 13,140 pounds, at \$8.10, making \$1,128.98 gross. The items of expense were: Freight, \$71; yardage, \$4.32; three bushels corn, \$3.00; U. S. tax, \$1.12; commission, \$6.00; net proceeds, \$1,013.52.

Some Oregon cattle sold as follows: 169 steers, 1,203 pounds, \$4.65; 19 steers, 1,221 pounds, \$4.65, with a carload of tail-ends at \$3.10 to \$3.00.

E. M. Gibson obtained \$1.50 for 127 head of 1,195-pound hay-fed Idaho steers, with 23 tailings at \$3.40.

Among the fancy cattle sales were two loads of A. Moffitt & Son's, the well-known Hereford breeders, of Mechanicsville, Iowa. They averaged 1,175 pounds, and sold for \$6.15.

J. G. Imboden, of Decatur, Ill., was here with fifteen head of prime Hereford cattle, which sold to

Eastman at \$6.25. They were fed by Sam Weaver, of Forsythe, Ill.

Receipts of Texas cattle only 4,300 short for the year so far as compared with last year, and 9,000 short of 1893.

The prospects are that Montana will have more cattle than expected, and that the summer and fall crop of grass-fed beefs from that State will be about as large as last year, when 240,000 cattle were marketed.

Hogs received at Chicago the first four months of 1895, compared with last year, exhibit a decrease of 14 pounds, averaging about 223 pounds. Average weight of hogs last month, 226 pounds, the heaviest of the year, four pounds heavier than last March, exactly the same as April, 1894, and one pound heavier than April, 1893. April, 1891, the average was only 204 pounds.

The hog market is top-heavy. The spring receipts have been large, and packers are probably over-estimating the summer crop.

Albert Dufour, of Paris, who for some time has been in this country buying horses for French traders, said: "There is quite a good demand for good drivers at present, and a good many of such horses are being shipped. I have exported 1,600 horses in the past six months. A horse does not last long in Paris, for Frenchmen are hard drivers, and the pavements are hard. After a horse is worn out he can easily be sold for 'beef' purposes."

At a recent sale of Cobs, Hackneys, and Coachers, here, teams sold at \$400 to \$1,250. The offerings catalogued drew a large crowd of buyers, local horsemen outbidding the domestic and foreign dealers, and securing the choicest consignments. P. D. Armour, jr., captured the finest team for \$1,250, and Freddie, 2,211, was knocked down to H. Arms, Chicago, for \$900, the top prices of the sale.

April receipts of sheep, 280,341, the largest since last November, and 37,562 larger than April, 1894, being the largest April receipts on record.

Some Western sheep are coming from Oregon, and a good many Mexican from Colorado. Texans are beginning to show up rather too freely for the good of the market.

The sheep market is remarkably strong, considering the liberal receipts being crowded forward. The foreign demand is the key to the situation. Good sheep are scarce on the other side, and exporters are making plenty of money.

**Horse Breeding from a Farmer's Standpoint.**

BY "CLAUGHBANE."

(Continued from page 152.)

We now come to the draft horse, and the first question we must ask ourselves is: Can we raise a draft horse fit for export? To some this may seem a ridiculous question, but, nevertheless, it is doubtful if we can. The Americans have in the past taken a lot of light draft horses from us, but as that market is practically closed, there is not likely to be any great demand for that class of horse; and while in England there is a market for draft horses, at highly remunerative figures, they there want a larger horse than up to the present has been raised in Canada. I do not say that horses large enough for the Old Country market have not been raised, but they have been comparatively few—not enough of them to amount to anything; and as I have already said, it is questionable whether horses large enough can be raised in sufficient numbers to create a regular trade in Canadian draft horses.

There are probably three reasons why our draft colts do not reach the required size. One is that, as a rule, our mares are rather under-sized, and it requires a large mare as well as a large sire to produce a really large colt. Another reason is that our colts are not generally pushed from birth to maturity, as they are in the Old Country, where the greatest care is taken that there shall not be the slightest check in their growth; nor is their food as nutritious as that used in feeding colts in England. These two difficulties may, however, be overcome, but our climate is possibly another trouble, and it is one which cannot be managed. I say possibly, for we do not know, if we bred and fed as they do in the Old Country, whether our colts would not grow to be quite as large as they do in that more temperate climate. This remains to be proved, but for the present we know that we are not producing mares heavy enough to supply the demand for such animals as are employed in the English city street work.

I have said that our mares were on the small side for producing large colts, and we cannot expect it to be otherwise, as the greater number of so-called draft mares that are kept on farms have been bred from comparatively light horses, graded up by the use of heavy sires, and have one or more crosses of draft blood in them. They are fine farm animals, the draft sires used in breeding them having generally been chosen rather for quality than size.

Here in Manitoba the farmer thinks he has a good-sized beast when it tips the scale at 1,500 pounds, and so he has for farm work; but if we would raise geldings for the Old Country cities, we should aim at nothing less than 1,700 pounds; and to do this with any surety of success, the mares used should not be less than that weight. Although there are among mares, as among females of other domestic animals, those who individually produce progeny of exceptional size, while they themselves are comparatively on the small side, it will, therefore, sometimes be found that a 1,500-



ound mare, if mated right, will produce an exceedingly heavy colt; but, as a rule, if we would raise a big colt, the mare must be a big, roomy mare, and a good milker. There are several breeds of draft horses, and from among them a sire must be chosen, and it may be well to look at them separately, and review their different characteristics, avoiding prejudice as much as possible.

The Clydesdale is the most popular draft horse in Canada. And while he has many good qualities which tend to make him so, it is probable that the large Scotch element which exists in this country has much to do with it, for there is no doubt about it, Scotchmen like things which are Scotch, and not least among these they like Scotch horses. This breed has been bred most carefully for many years, great attention having been given to the quality of their bone, and their feet and legs generally, and in these points they certainly excel. Their weak point in conformation is the middle, flat ribs, large backs and weak loins being common among them. Of course there are specimens that have splendid middles, but a deficiency in the middle is characteristic of the breed. They are, however, grand animals, and their splendid feet and legs make up for a multitude of defects. To the use of them as sires is due the very superior class of light draft or agricultural horses which are found in Canada. As a sire for breeding heavy draft colts, he may be serviceable, but many of the Clydesdale breeders say that in breeding so much for quality they have lost size, and though this is denied by others, I think it may be taken as a fact, for we know that great size and great quality combined are rare in any animal, and in breeding for one we almost invariably lose in the other. It is also significant that in the heavy work in the English cities there are comparatively few horses of Clyde breeding, and it is for this reason the Clyde breeders say they have made a mistake, they having lost this market owing to their horses being on the small side to suit the demand.

In the Shire we have a horse of very much the same type; so much so that many cannot tell them apart, but a little observation will show certain characteristics in which, in most cases, they differ. The Shire is the cart-horse which originated in the Midland Counties of England, and has now been carefully bred for a long period, in which size has been one of the principal objects in view. As compared with the Clyde, he has not the same quality of feet and legs, but we almost invariably find him with a good middle, well-sprung ribs, a short back, and strong, muscular loins. The Shire is the largest breed of horse that we have, and for that reason, if we would export draft horses to England, he is the sire we must use in producing them. By far the largest percentage of English dray horses are of Shire breeding; in fact, there are few of other kinds, and this alone tells us the breed our sires should be if we would raise horses for that market. It will no doubt be claimed by some that without good feet and legs a horse is no good for the city pavement, and therefore the Clyde is the best sire to use, but I would remind you we should not breed for feet or legs, but for the market.

#### East Buffalo Stock Letter.

The cattle trade, generally speaking, is (May 8th) in a little better shape than it was two weeks ago. The demand for dressed beef is improving, and, taking it all around, we may have a little improvement in prices. The bulk of the offerings here this week are not the very best kinds. Good, dry-fed cattle are scarce, and the few we have been getting are selling readily, if not at very high figures. The light mediums, which have heretofore been selling the best, sold dull and draggy and fully twenty-five lower than the week previous. Cow and heifer stuff, though, has been selling strong for some time. Milk cows and springers were \$2.00 to \$3.00 per head lower, and veal calves steady. Stockers and feeders, for good kinds, showed no change in prices. Bulls, oxen and rough stuff, if not good quality, sold slow; yet good stuff of any description is in much better demand than it has been. The outlook, generally speaking, is more encouraging.

Hogs have ruled slow and trade has been draggy for the past week, with good mediums and heavies \$4.75 to \$4.80, and Yorkers and light stuff, \$4.65 to \$4.70. The bulk of the offerings have been from Illinois, and are generally good quality; in fact, there is no complaint on this line. The only trouble the packers have seems to be heavy stocks of provisions in the cellars, light demand for it, and two many hogs.

Sheep and lambs have been acting in the same way, namely: Light supplies and higher markets; increased receipts and lower markets. There is no change to this rule, and it has been working so for the past six months. Clipped lambs sold up as high as \$5.65 a week ago, and are now down to \$5.25—all due to liberal marketing both here, in New York, and Jersey City. The markets in the East are not in the best of shape, which, with heavy supplies at some Western points, are causes of the decline here. Sheep have been selling rather slow, and the demand for them is very irregular, export grades particularly being in no demand at all till the 7th and 8th, when there was some inquiry. The few that were here sold fairly well, some 120 selling for \$4.50; common and cull stuff going very low. There has been as yet no evidence that the supply in the country is exhausted.

ERICK BROS.

Immense quantities of Australian poultry find their way to the British market.

#### Sheep Washing.

BY JAS. BOWMAN, WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

The question, Does it pay best to wash or not to wash? is now frequently heard among farmers. The farmers we mean are those who look to the wool crop from the standpoint of getting all they can from it, with no regard to preparing sheep for show, etc. To such, from our experience, I would say *Yes*. To enlighten ourselves in this matter we selected two high grade Shropshire ewes, which would be called medium-wooled sheep; they were about as near equals in fleece, size, condition, age, etc., as they can be got; we washed one and left the other unwashed. The washed one clipped five and a half pounds, the unwashed one, seven pounds. Dropping one-third on the unwashed fleece, which is the rule buyers generally follow, leaves a balance in favor of washing, of about five-sixths of a pound, or about seventeen cents when wool is worth twenty cents per pound; this will pay quite well for the washing operation. The writer is of the opinion that the profit of washing would be greater in long-wooled sheep, but, in the case of very fine-wooled sheep, such as Merinos, thinks there would be more money in leaving them unwashed; and with South-downs it might just come out about even, as there is so much more yolk in their wool. I would be pleased to hear from some of the fine wool breeders, and also from the coarse wool breeders, as this is a subject worth discussion. Let us find out the best plan and stick to it. Perhaps our obliging Experimentalist at the O. A. C. could give us some valuable information on this point. I may say for Mr. Zivitz, that I believe he is intensely interested in carrying out thoroughly every detail of any experiment that he takes in hand; and it is our privilege, as farmers, to suggest to him experiments that we would like to see tried. One thing I can assure all enquirers is that he will use you courteously, and do the best he can in your case. In case of an expensive sheep in high condition, would say that it does not pay to run the risk of washing; have known of a ram of this kind dying in washer's hands.

*The Washing.*—How to manage when a stream is not convenient, as we do not believe in driving a long distance on a hot day over dusty roads: It is much better to have a good-sized trough, filled with water, and let it stand until it has become partly warm. Eight or ten sheep can be washed in this way without changing the water, and it will be found that after two or three are washed that the operation is greatly aided by the yolk that has come out of the fleeces already washed, as water will feel quite soapy. When each sheep has been thoroughly washed in first water, there should be rinsing water on hand to pour over them while they are in a standing position, and the wool well-squeezed out until the water runs off the wool clear, when they will be finished. There is a great deal less risk from washing in this way, as sheep are cooler than when driven a distance to wash. In cases where a stream is convenient, it is a good plan to have the washing place so arranged that water will not flow away too quickly, as the yolk, when mixed with water, aids the operation greatly. It must also be provided with a clear place to rinse.

*After Washing.*—A clean pasture should be provided for sheep until clipping is done, which should be in from a week to ten days, to allow the yolk to get back into the wool, as it not only improves its texture, but adds to weight of same, which is a very important consideration in these times of keen competition and low prices.

*Clipping.*—There are many ways of clipping, and in cases where a large flock is kept, it is a matter of considerable importance to have contrivances to make the work as simple and comfortable as possible on both shepherd and sheep. I would suggest a contrivance for setting the sheep on, with holes for each of its legs to go through, made so as not to chafe the sheep. First set sheep on end and clip neck and all belly, arms and thighs, then set into the frame before mentioned, and it will be quite a comfortable operation for both parties. In cases where no frame is at hand, leave sheep on end as it was in doing neck and front, and clip right around back. If done carefully and not in too large a clip to each round, it will leave quite a nice job. Either of these methods keeps the sheep reasonably comfortable and prevents much struggling.

*Doing up Fleece.*—In first place, take off all dirty wool and any cotted portions, because, if buyer does this for you he will perhaps not use so much economy as you might, then spread the fleece on a clean place, the part that was next the sheep down; turn in the edges until it is about eighteen inches wide (or less in a small fleece), then start to roll at tail, and keep the roll tidy and compact; when neck is reached twist the neck-piece into a rope to tie around the bundle, and fasten the end securely. If well done it will stand a good deal of handling without coming undone, and if well washed and kept clean from burs, chaff, etc., will present quite a tempting appearance to a buyer, which means money every time. Nothing pays better than a *real good finish*, in almost every marketable product.

*Marketing.*—Many farmers have fine and coarse wool, and in taking to market it is better to keep each grade separate, so that you will get proper price for quality.

#### The Wool Crop.

BY "FLOCKMASTER."

By the time the May 15th ADVOCATE reaches its readers, most of the high-class, pure-bred flocks, especially all yearlings and rams, will have been deprived of their fleeces. The owners of such flocks understand their work well enough, and are usually careful enough about it, to require no further instruction, but to many of the less particular sheep farmers a word may not be out of place. In the rush of seeding, planting, etc., the poor sheep is too often allowed to go out upon the new grass without being docked, and before a week many of them are carrying a disgusting load, which only a very strong-stomached lamb will approach to take nourishment. This is one of several neglects in connection with the care of wool.

*Washing.*—When there is a running stream within a mile or two, a few of the neighbors club together to hold a sheep washing, which is usually done in a rough, careless style, and the wet flocks are driven home along a dusty road, arriving there in little cleaner condition than they left it; but the sheep have been "washed," which insures a better price per pound for the wool than if they had not passed through this trying ordeal. Now, is sheep-washing an advantage? Yes; if properly done, in a suitable place. There is no more suitable place than in a running stream, which can be dammed about waist-deep, so that the sheep cannot touch the bottom with their feet. The flock should be penned in a yard beside the water, and one man should remain among them to hand the sheep to the washer. There is no need of throwing them in over head, and pulling them about as though they had no feelings. The sheep is one of the most timid of animals, and can be seriously injured by rough, careless handling in water. In washing, the wool should be taken in handfuls and squeezed, and moved until the water leaves every part of the fleece clean. The animal should then be taken to an easy landing-slope, and helped out upon the green grass, where it will drip dry enough to walk home comfortably. In this walk care should be taken to keep them on the side, walking quietly, out of the dust. They should be kept in a clean grass field up to shearing time, which should not be done until from a week to ten days following, so that the yolk will have time to rise anew to make the shears run nicely, and also give the wool a better feel, and a trifle more honest weight.

If there is no convenient means of washing the sheep, the wool can be taken off in creditable condition by removing all burs, chaff, tag locks, etc., before commencing to clip. Because a certain dockage is made for unwashed wool, there is no excuse for allowing filthy locks to remain in the fleece. If a buyer is reasonable he will pay more for clean, unwashed wool than for filthy stuff; at least this has been my experience.

*Shearing.*—Sheep should always be brought in from the pasture and housed on clean straw the night before they are to be clipped. There is then much less danger of hurting them, and they will not be in danger of being rained upon, which will hinder the shearing until they have become dry. A very suitable place to shear is a clean, airy barn-floor or the like. Some shearers use a platform about two or more feet high, so that the back of the shearer has not to be bent so much in clipping. Whether on a floor or platform, it is well to make a cushion to rest the sheep upon, by tacking an old piece of carpet or sacking over a layer of straw or hay; this will tend to keep the sheep quieter, and give the shearer more comfort. Occasionally one sees a man shearing without fastening the legs of the animal operated upon. Unless sheep shorn in this free condition are exceptionally quiet, the fleece usually has to be gathered up from different parts of the surroundings, and the shearer loses his temper many times in a day. It is a much better plan to strap the fore and hind feet of the under side of the sheep together; that is, while the right side is being shorn, the left legs should be tied, and *vice versa*.

*Tying Fleeces.*—When the fleece is off it must be tied up in some fashion, and the neater this is done the less room it will take in storing, hauling, or shipping to market, and the better will it suit the eye of a dealer. I have found it quite satisfactory to spread the fleece inside down on a clean floor, then gather all the ribs and place them upon it; next, turn in the sides and ends, laying them flat until the fleece has the form of a strip from twenty to twenty-four inches wide, and almost as long as when first laid down. Now, commence at the tail end and roll up until the whole fleece is in the form of a light, compact bundle. If preferred, a wool rope can be twisted out from the fleece to wind round and bind it together, or, as binder-cord is so cheap, it may be used, putting it around endwise and sidewise, as a parcel of sugar is tied up.

*Marketing.*—In almost every town and village there is some one who buys wool, paying so much for washed, and so much for unwashed, but too often regardless of quality or condition. The careful wool grower does well to avoid that individual, and look round for some one who can appreciate superior wool well put up, and who will be willing to pay a little more for what suits his fancy than for inferior or ragged fleeces. It is well to sell direct to a manufacturer, or to a reputable dealer, who appreciates the merits of a shipment, and will pay for it according to its value.

As soon as shearing is over, take or send him a fair, average sample of your wool in a letter, mentioning the breed, and you will soon receive his quotation in return.



### Range Stock in Southern Alberta.

The past winter has been exceptionally favorable for all kinds of stock on the ranges; spring coming in gradually and exempt, for the greater part, from the occasional cold, sleety "Nor-wester" which is sometimes experienced in April. With the breeding stock in good condition, calves are coming well forward, strong and hearty, and from all appearance the calf crop will be larger this year, in most cases, than previously. Taking things all around, the present prospect is encouraging. The price of beef has had an upward tendency this last few weeks, and the indications are that present prices, if not improved, will sustain themselves long enough to give the rancher the benefit of the rise on grass-fed range steers. Grass is a good fortnight earlier than last season, which, taken in conjunction with the fact that steers have come through the winter in good condition, means an earlier and a more lengthened-out market—a condition of things more favorable to the shipper than when all the saleable cattle are forced on the market inside a month or six weeks to swamp it and lower prices. The general supposition is that the number of beef steers fit for export will be lighter this year. Late in the spring of '92 the country experienced one of the worst storms known for that season of the year, which proved especially hard on cows and calves, and accounts for this slight shrinkage; for another reason, five and six-year-old steers that have been allowed to run, as lacking in quality or condition, have been well drawn this last year or two and disposed of for what they would bring. Cow beef is getting more plentiful, but on account of the distance to market and the poor returns for that class of animal, unless they are comparatively young and have quality and condition, it does not pay to ship. It remains to be seen, why there would not be a financial inducement for some one with the necessary capital to start a canning establishment at some shipping point contiguous to Manitoba and Northwest Territories, for the class of cattle just referred to are bound to accumulate. Instead of fostering some sickly "infant" industry down East, let the Dominion Government come forward and grant a substantial bonus to start something of the kind out West, for the benefits accruing from such would be of no small magnitude. Raising beef is, and will be, one of the principal mainstays of this Western country, and the industry deserves encouragement on every hand. Nor is the question or cry for improvement undeserving of attention. Last year, with nothing but the 49th parallel between us, American steers with age, quality and condition similar to ours, were making close on \$10 more to the "breeder" than stock on this side; and moreover, being sold, at least some of them, in an English market on equal terms. There is something radically wrong somewhere. The Montana Stockman reports three-year-old steers selling as high as \$60 this spring, and good ones hard to get at that. Hay-fed steers in Calgary have been selling as low as three cents, live weight, by the carload, which would give us an average at three years old of \$40 at the most. Of course, local consumption and demand has to be taken into consideration in the last comparison of prices quoted, and the subject is brought forward as simply an item of interest; but, with reference to the export trade, there should certainly be no discrimination in prices on account of an imaginary line.

There is little or nothing doing in the horse trade; a few having got so discouraged as to give up breeding altogether. There has been a limited amount of local trade done with the Northern country this spring, and two or three shipments were made last fall to the seaboard, but returns are not very encouraging, for the present at least. Still, those that lay claim to being "level-headed," and *they own the best*, are going to stay with it, and trust in Providence for a rise in horseflesh. With reference to horse-flesh, there are numerous equine specimens running at large on the prairies, the value of which would not pay the cost of a five-hours' ride by rail, not to mention an *Eastern market*. They are of no earthly use, and only monopolize the grass that would raise and feed an export steer. Why should not the Government beef for Indian supplies be drawn from such a source, or have it figure on our own butcher bills, as far as that goes? On the Continent the idea seems to be getting prevalent amongst a certain class that a good horse-steak is better than a similar cut from an old cow. C. M.

### Sheep Industry in Manitoba.

BY WM. WALLACE, NIVERVILLE, MAN.

The past winter, with its exceptional freedom from stormy weather, has been a favorable one for sheep stock. There have been few days on which they have not been able to spend a great part of their time at the straw-stack—a double advantage in economizing feed, and conducting to health and hardihood. No greater mistake can be made than to coop up sheep in a close stable, so that the wool is always damp and steaming, under the mistaken idea that they must be kept warm. A large, airy shed, cool, but free from draughts, with liberty to go out and in at their pleasure, is what they require.

Sheep have come through the winter in good health and condition. As a rule, after the long spell of cold weather and dry feeding, ewes as they approach lambing time have no superfluous flesh, but if they are in moderate flesh and vigorous condition the flockmaster is well satisfied.

Opinion and practice vary as to the time lambs

should come. Among the Mennonites, many of whom have considerable flocks, they have them coming as early as February, but we question the wisdom of this course. It is well-nigh impossible, without a supply of roots, to keep the milk on the ewes, and the lamb fat on the lambs from that period until grass is available. No doubt a few picked lambs for the Easter market may be had at a considerable expenditure for bran, oats, etc., but for a large flock it will be found most advantageous to have them coming during the latter part of April. In a fine, early season, such as the present spring, those that came about the middle of April are doing very well and have never had a check, as the ewes have had a full bite of grass since that time.

If the ewes are to lamb some time before there is grass, they should be allowed oats or bran, or a mixture of these, for a fortnight before they lamb, and thereafter until they get a full bite of grass. After that there is no need for any extra feeding, as there is nothing like the early grass for inducing a flow of milk, and if the weather is at all mild the lambs will rapidly fatten.

It should be the object of the flockmaster to have his lambs fattened either for the early market, or for sale in the fall, as that plan will pay him better than carrying them over winter. He should, therefore, study to have some fall feed for them when the prairie grasses get hard and dry. As has been frequently pointed out in the *ADVOCATE*, nothing is better for this purpose than a few acres of rape, sown upon the summer-fallow, which, along with a run over the stubbles, will keep them gaining in weight and condition until it freezes up, when they should be sold or slaughtered.

The slump in prices of mutton last fall was a great discouragement to sheep growers, although it had been anticipated by many of them. It is quite patent that Manitoba—to say nothing of the Northwest Territories—could raise 100 sheep for every one that is required for local consumption, and unless a satisfactory export market can be found, it is hopeless to expect any great increase of this industry—an industry for which the soil and the climate, and the natural productions of the Province, are so admirably adapted.

In the English markets foreign sheep sell higher, relatively, than frozen mutton; i. e., there is less difference between the prices of home and foreign sheep than there is between home and frozen mutton. The bulk of the foreign supply is frozen—from Australia, New Zealand, and the Argentine Republic. When Manitoba exports it will be on hoof. The States and Eastern Canada send thousands every week to the English markets. For many months the price of sheep has been high in England, leaving a wide margin for freight and expenses from here.

I venture to say that if the Hudson's Bay route were established, sheep would soon be exported in immense numbers from Manitoba. But we are afraid that subject may be *tabooed*, as we observe some of the Winnipeg papers either condemn the scheme, or "damn it with faint praise." Pity that a matter of such supreme importance to the people of this Province should be made the shuttlecock of party politics!

Meantime we advise flockmasters to hold by their sheep, and to raise them to as high a standard of excellence as possible, believing that the day will soon come when a market will be found, and that then only the best will be taken for export.

### Canadian Hackney Horse Society.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society was held in Toronto on Saturday, May 4th; Mr. Robert Davies, President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers for 1895: President, Robt. Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; 1st Vice-President, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau; 2nd Vice-President, Geo. H. Hastings, Deer Park; 3rd Vice-President, A. G. Ramsay, Hamilton.

Vice-Presidents for other provinces: Quebec—Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst; Nova Scotia J. B. McKay, Stellarton; New Brunswick—Hon. D. McLelland, St. John; P. E. Island—C. C. Gardiner, Charlottetown; N. W. T.—W. Bell Irving, Cochrane, Alta.; Manitoba—J. Rutherford, V. S. Brandon; British Columbia—S. F. Tolme, Victoria.

Directors—Robt. Davies, Toronto; Robt. Miller, Brougham; R. Graham, Claremont; N. Awrey, M. P. P., Hamilton; R. Bond, Toronto; A. E. Major, Whitevale, and Geo. Pepper, Toronto.

Auditors—G. W. Hastings and Geo. Pepper.

The Secretary, H. Wade, was appointed delegate to the Industrial Exhibition.

Mr. H. N. Crossley was appointed Inspector for the Muskoka and Parry Sound District. Mr. Wilson was appointed Inspector for Paris and vicinity.

It was decided to recommend the appointment of R. Gibson, Delaware, and Robt. Miller, Brougham, as judges for Hackneys at the coming Industrial Exhibition.

It was also resolved that additional representation for this Society be asked for at the next annual meeting of the Industrial Exhibition, as only four delegates from horse associations are now on the committee.

In Great Britain, during the thirteen weeks ending March 30th, 1,914 animals died of swine fever, and 9,584 were slaughtered as diseased or as having been exposed to infection.

## FARM.

### Turnip Growing.

While we have devoted much of our space to corn growing and the silo, it would be a grave oversight to neglect the very important turnip crop. If a Scotchman or an Englishman were asked what he considered the most important crop on the farm, we would be surprised if he did not say turnips. They are in Britain the principal fallow crops, occupying the first place in nearly every rotation. In some parts of this continent corn growing has not yet been a great success, but turnips do exceedingly well. They are best suited for moist, loamy soils, but white turnips do fairly well on much lighter land.

There is a difference of opinion even among old and experienced growers, as to whether it is better to manure the land in fall or spring in order to get the best crop. If one has a tight manure yard, so that it does not get the water from the eaves nor have a fall from it, and therefore a drainage, there may be advantages in keeping the winter's manure over the summer, as then it becomes well-rotted and in perfect condition for application, and being ploughed down in the autumn, the work has not to be done in the busy spring.

When manure is put on in the spring, there certainly can be no loss by drainage or volatilization; and if ploughed down say by the 20th of May, it becomes well incorporated with the soil with one more ploughing and cultivating, followed by the harrow and roller.

As to the proper time to sow, we have seen in Eastern Canada grand crops result from sowing on July 1st, but from two to three weeks earlier we consider a better time. We know of some very successful growers who calculate to have their ground ready for the seed by June 15th, and sow as soon after that as other circumstances permit. Even earlier than that would be preferable, except for the turnip fly or beetle, which is generally past the worst by the middle of June.

There are three methods of sowing, i. e., broadcasting, drilling on the flat, and drilling on the ridge. Broadcasting is very little done, and is only suitable for a piece of new, rough land, in which there are no weed seeds. In a case of that sort, it is well to mix the seed along with dry earth, or ashes, which will aid in securing a thin and even enough seeding.

Drilling on the flat, too, has become out of date in the older provinces of Canada, as the flat rows are not so easily cultivated, and there is a tendency for the roots to obtain too firm a grip of the soil to be conveniently harvested.

The ridge system is very suitable for all practical purposes in turnip growing. The width between the drills is usually about twenty-seven inches, but it varies from twenty-four to thirty inches, according to the richness of the soil. The ground must be in a fine state for ridging up. The usual amount of seed is about two and a-half pounds per acre. Owing to the plants being grown afterwards at wide intervals, only a few ounces are really needed to seed an acre; but, when a larger amount is sown, there are more to pick from when singling or thinning, and the crop is not so readily destroyed by the turnip fly.

The subsequent cultivation of turnips is very important. Just after the plants can be seen from end to end of the rows, the cultivator should be run shallowly between the rows, to stir the surface and kill all weeds that have made a start, except on the top of the ridge. It should not, however, be run any nearer than within two and a-half or three inches of the row of plants. When the permanent leaf has made a good start, the cultivator should again be run through a trifle wider than last time. Then the hoeing or singling may commence. Most of the plants are hoed out, only the best being left at intervals of from ten to twelve inches. There are one or two machines used in England for this purpose, but the operation is nearly always performed by manual labor. From a week to ten days after they are thinned, they should again be cultivated and hoed. From this time forward they can hardly be cultivated too often until the plants almost entirely cover the ground.

The question of varieties was fully discussed in our issue for March 15th. Swedes are the favorite; some like Greystones for fall feeding.

### Rape for Fall Feed.

In our March 15th issue, among the replies from farmers as to whether certain crops were grown in their vicinity, and with what success, it would be noticed that rape, wherever grown, answered an excellent purpose. We would refer our readers to that issue, instead of repeating what was then said. If we are to have rape next autumn, now is the time to prepare for it. Rape growing resembles turnip growing so closely, that what the article elsewhere in this issue on that subject contains need not be repeated. The points which differ are: The drills need not be further apart than two feet, and they should not be put up so high, or else there is danger of sheep becoming cast between them in the fall, and the plants must not be thinned or singled, but side hoeing and cultivating are quite as important as with turnips.

Besides sowing in drills, from three to five pounds may be sown broadcast on good, strong, well-prepared land, and when about a foot high, turn the stock on, and then later feed it off again; or sow in the same way about the end of June, and



when full grown, about two months after, feed it off. It may also be sown to good purpose on summer-fallow, to be fed off, or a great advantage can be gained by sowing it on land from which an early grain crop has been taken, if the land contains sufficient moisture. In this way the land is kept growing something, which, if eaten off where it grew, the land will be the gainer as well as the stock, and ultimately the farmer.

As to the variety, Dwarf Essex seems to be most in favor. Be sure and give rape a trial this year, according to one or more of the methods outlined, and you will reap many times the value of your subscription by this one bit of advice, barring drought or accident.

**Agricultural Education.**

[An address delivered before the Ontario Central Farmers' Institute by John Dearness, I. P. S.]

On two occasions able papers on the teaching of agriculture in the schools have been delivered at Provincial conventions in Ontario, one by Mr. J. E. Bryant, M. A., before the Educational Association of Ontario, in 1890, and the other by Mr. C. C. James, M. A., before the Trustees' convention in 1892. Both dealt with the exceeding importance of agriculture as a pursuit in this country, viewed from the value of our agricultural products, the amount of capital invested in agriculture and the number of persons engaged in it. It is unnecessary here to magnify the importance of agriculture, so we proceed at once to the consideration of what the school system may do to promote its interests.

Mr. Bryant pointed to France as a country where scientific agriculture has had for thirty years a place in the course of study in the schools, and concurrently the average wheat yield per acre has greatly increased. He tells us that thirty years ago, 22 bushels to the acre was considered a good average; now 33 is considered but fair; from 40 to 50 is expected, and that even as high as 80 bushels per acre have been obtained.

Mr. James quotes a writer in the "Contemporary Review," the Rev. W. Tuckwell, who attempts to show the relation of cause and effect between the school-garden and Agricultural College of France, and the fact that 75% of its population is rural as against 33% in England. Doubtless many other causes contribute strongly to these results, so many and so strong that if England had done everything and France nothing towards the teaching of scientific agriculture, the latter country would still have a far larger percentage of rural population and a much smaller one of emigration. Yet it is significant that Mr. Tuckwell and others accord so much credit to the school-garden and Agricultural College for making the French peasantry prosperous and contented.

But it may be taken for granted that it is unnecessary, before the Central Farmers' Institute, to enter into a series of arguments to show that our schools can do much and should do all in their power to advance the status of agriculture. Is the subject taught now? If so, how efficiently? In attempting to answer the question, permit me to review briefly the history of the subject, for it has a history that dates back to 1871, and one of which I find that prior to the placing of the subject on the curriculum for the High School entrance examinations in 1888, many well-informed farmers are quite ignorant.

**HISTORY OF "AGRICULTURE" IN THE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.**

The 13th section of the School Act of 1871 made it obligatory that certain scientific subjects should be taught in the Public schools, and in defending the "new studies," the late Dr. Ryerson said, through the official "Journal of Education," that "these subjects are such, and are prescribed to such an extent only, as is absolutely necessary for the advancement of the country in agriculture, the mechanical arts and manufactures. . . . and when the cheap and excellent text-books prescribed are examined in connection with the subjects specified, it will be found that nothing has been introduced which is impracticable or for mere show, but everything for practical use and that which admits of easy accomplishment." The text-books referred to included Dr. Ryerson's First Lessons in Agriculture, which contained the course in chemistry, botany and agriculture for the Public schools and for the junior forms of the High School. Further, he made provision for a special certificate for the teaching of agriculture in the Public schools. A course of instruction was laid down and an examination established, and first and second-class teachers, who passed the special examination and taught the subjects, were led to expect their schools would receive an extra Government grant, an expectation I have reason to remember, for it prompted me to qualify for and pass the said special examination. An inflexible course of study was prescribed, and whether the teachers had studied agriculture and natural science or not, they were directed to use the "First Lessons of Agriculture" in the highest three classes.

Beginning with 1871, the annual Provincial reports showed that there were put in the study of agriculture, according to the lines laid down in Ryerson's First Lessons:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Pupils. 1871: 5,723 pupils; 1872: 11,773; 1873: 22,617; 1874: 15,945.

An Elective Council of Public Instruction was called into existence by the School Act of 1871, and although the same Act directed the Council

to provide for the teaching of natural history, agricultural chemistry, mechanics and agriculture, yet it must have taken cognizance of the adverse criticism of the text-book, and possibly, too, of the facts that many teachers were not trained to teach these subjects and but few schools equipped for teaching them in a practical manner, for the rigidity of the course of study was relaxed and the teachers practiced a limited discretion in following it. Accordingly, we find the number reported in chemistry and agriculture in 1875, 1,980 pupils. The year 1876 saw the control of the Education Department pass into the hands of a responsible Minister. A revised course of study was published in 1877, providing for the optional teaching of experimental chemistry, with applications to agriculture in the highest class in the Public schools. Succeeding annual statements reported the number in chemistry and agriculture, in:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Pupils. 1877: 3,965 pupils; 1878: 1,902; 1879: 1,665; 1880: 1,574; 1881: 849.

In the last named year the present Minister of Education took office, and in the first School Manual issued under his authority—the School Act and Regulations of 1885—we find the following direction:—

Agriculture.—In rural schools the subject of agriculture should occupy a prominent place, such points being considered as the nature of the soil, how plants grow and what they feed upon, how farms are beautified and cultivated, the value of shade trees, what trees to plant and when to plant them, the relation of agriculture to other pursuits, the effects of climate upon the pursuits of the people. Poetical selections on rural pursuits and talks on botany and natural history should form part of the instruction every Friday afternoon. [In the new series of Readers, prepared under his direction, there were lessons on the leaf, the flower, the fruit, and the seed in both the 2nd and 3rd; two on Canadian trees in the latter, and a capital one on agriculture, in the 4th.]

In the subsequent reports the number of pupils reported as studying agriculture were:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Pupils. 1886: 1,558; 1887: 1,602.

In the School Manual of 1887 the above direction is repeated, prefaced with the statement that the authorized text-book on this subject (Agriculture, by Messrs Mills & Shaw) should be introduced into every rural school.

In July, 1888, the subject occupied an optional place as an alternative with hygiene on the H. S. entrance examination; then we find the number:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Pupils. 1888: 2,064; 1889: 2,549; 1890: 4,393.

In 1891, candidates were permitted to take both agriculture and hygiene as optional and bonus subjects at the entrance examinations; then there were reported as studying agriculture:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Pupils. 1891: 15,787; 1892: 13,401.

In 1893, both subjects ceased, in the interest of thoroughness, to be bonus subjects, the candidates taking them being required to make, as in grammar, arithmetic, etc., at least one-third of the possible marks. The statistics are not yet published, but judging from what I know of a few counties, I expect to find for 1893 a greatly decreased number studying agriculture, and for 1894, when it was not on the High School entrance curriculum, the number will probably fall back to two or three thousand. Just think of these tens of thousands of children studying agriculture, evidently not for the benefit it would some time be to them on their farms, but to get into the High School or to have the name of passing the examination therefor.

This review, of nearly a quarter century's teaching of agriculture in the schools, show two high-water marks: once about 1873, when the Chief Superintendent said to the teachers, You should and you must teach this subject in the three highest classes from the text-books, "First Lessons in Agriculture;" and again when the present Minister said, You should, and if you do along the lines of the first seven chapters of this new text-book, your pupils will be rewarded by a bonus at the H. S. entrance examinations. The "should" has been in the regulations ever since 1871. When the compulsion was relieved by the more flexible course of study of the Elective Council, and again when the stimulation of a bonus at the High School entrance examination was withdrawn, the sequels show that a sentiment had not grown up which made trustees insist on the continuance of instruction in agriculture in their respective schools. The authorities have tried both compulsion and persuasion by turn with admonition all along, and yet in the face of these facts, I have heard people blame the "system" or the Education Department for its absence from the schools. Indeed, so far as the Regulations are concerned, there is to-day the same obligation to teach agriculture as to teach reading, writing, or arithmetic. Perhaps, not any one here is more anxious than I to see the principles of scientific agriculture taught in the schools, and yet I do not regret to see the attempts made to teach it by rote from text-books, with written examinations, fail. Arithmetic, grammar and literature may be taught in such a way—in fact, usually are so taught—as to discipline the intellectual faculties and prepare the learner, to some extent, to grapple with the complex problems that confront the farmer.

Some of you may not agree with me, but I have no doubt that a rational course in parsing, analysis, fractions, mensuration, etc., will, up to the age of fourteen years, better prepare a boy for success on the farm than the rote learning of any or all of the text-books I have yet seen on agriculture.

It may be useful here to examine what other countries have done in respect to teaching agriculture in their public schools. The opportunities afforded by the great educational exhibit at the World's Fair rendered it easy to get much literature on the subject. Suffice it to say that of European countries, so far as I know, France has done most, and to the reports of her methods and results I'll ask your attention for a moment.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

**Crops for Summer Feeding.**

Dairymen, in many parts of this continent, have had sufficient experience to teach them that pasture alone is a poor and unreliable prop to lean upon for summer feeding. This is especially true in connection with the fact that the falling off of milk is not the only drawback to a shortage in feed. With many cows the tendency to milk production is so great that they will draw on the substance of their own bodies to produce milk, unless the food is ample to meet all the demands of the animal. This, however, can only last for a short time without more or less diminution in the milk and injury to the animal. If cows are once allowed to fall off in their milk product, it is almost impossible to bring them back to their former capacity, even though the feed may be greatly increased.

Among the first and best soiling crops of the season are the different clovers. After these will come oats, peas, and tares, which will have been sown before this time. Next in order comes corn, which it is now in order to plant. Hungarian grass and millet, too, come in with good effect to feed early in August, if sown the first week in June. These can be had at a time when most other green feeds are not available. Most of our successful dairymen are finding out that corn is the best green fodder for late summer and early fall feeding. It is well not to confine the crop to one variety, nor even to one time of sowing. Aim to secure a succession of fairly well matured crops for feeding, because, though bulky and heavy, the green, watery, immature stalks do not contain the feeding value necessary to make milk, or maintain the cow in good condition. If more fodder is produced than can be consumed by the cows or other stock (because young cattle frequently require extra feeding in the fall, if they are to go into winter quarters in proper condition) it can be preserved in the silo, or as dry fodder. Before next spring it will be most acceptable, taking the place of hay that may be sold.

**Corn for the Silo and Corn for the Crib.**

SIR,—In response to your inquiry regarding the corn you saw growing here last year, it is called the Butler Co. Dent, and for my soil and location I find nothing better. For the silo, it grows just as much forage in proportion to corn as is profitable; and for the crib, more bushels of shelled corn to bushels of ears than any corn I have yet grown. And I want to make a point just here. I am repeatedly asked the best corn to grow for the silo. My reply is, "The corn that does best in your neighborhood"—that which produces the most bushels of sound corn to the acre. And the proper time to cut is when the corn is in fit state to shock.

The mystery regarding ensilage is being gradually made plainer. At the present stage it seems evident that the big, soft Southern corn is doomed in this location, and for the future I shall make no distinction between crib corn and the silo. And so satisfied am I as to the Butler, that I shall experiment no more (Eureka, it might well be named). It is as early as Longfellow; that is, it will be ready to shock earlier, will outyield it in ears, and produce one-third more shelled corn from same amount of ears.

**DAIRY.**

"While Canada has been steadily at work improving the quality of its cheese and building up a foreign market by producing a first-class article, cheesemakers in this country have been studying how to make cheese from skim-milk, to which lard or cottonseed oil have been added. Until we make honest cheese we must be prepared for a gradual decrease in our export trade, and the sooner we settle down on this basis the better it will be for all concerned."—[Creamery Gazette, Ames, Iowa.]

The directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association this year continue the grant of \$100 toward the Western Fair dairy department prize list, and recommend a \$50 grant to the Industrial Exhibition. The annual convention will be held at Woodstock, on January 6, 7 and 8 next. The matter of holding joint dairy and farmers' institute meetings, proposed by Mr. Hodson, Supt. of Institutes, was referred to the Executive to deal with.

The Ohio Dairy Commissioner has found a swindler in that State who is making bogus milk. He mixes bicarbonate of soda, nitrate glycerine, salt and sugar with milk and water, and makes an emulsion closely resembling milk. This formula is also sold at \$5, so that dishonest milkmen may swindle their customers.



### The Disposal of Whey.

SIR,—In your last number Mr. A. J. Meldrum, Dundas County, takes issue with Instructor Millar regarding the proper disposal of whey at cheese factories. The sour whey question has been discussed in all its bearings at our dairymen's conventions, and in your valuable paper in former issues, and the consensus of opinion of all those who have made an unbiased study of the subject, is that whey should be disposed of by some other means than returning it in the milk-cans to the patrons. It is, therefore, a matter of some surprise to read the old stock argument advanced by our friend in opposition to the practice adopted by our best factories.

He speaks of keeping the whey sweet by having an elevated tank, and scalding it. The elevated whey tank is indeed something that every cheese factory should have, being a decided improvement upon the low, underground tank. It is almost impossible, however, even with these favorable conditions, to prevent the whey from souring. If a factory would go to the trouble and expense of connecting a steam pipe with the whey tank, and heat the whey up to the boiling point every day, there might be a possibility of keeping the whey pure during the cooler weather. But it is the usual plan to elevate the whey by means of an "ejector." The best that is claimed for this method is that it will heat the whey to about 140° Fahr., and experience teaches that the much larger number of ejectors will not raise the temperature to much more than 110°. Everyone who has made a study of germ life, and especially of those "micro-organisms" which cause the souring of milk or whey, knows that they will thrive best at a temperature of from 95° to 100°; consequently, if the whey is only heated to about 115° or 120°, it will quickly cool to a point at which the germ life will begin to grow very quickly, and cause the whey to become sour. Even if a high enough temperature were reached in the process of elevation to kill the germ life, before the whey could be taken home to the patrons it would have cooled sufficiently to allow the germ life, which is in the atmosphere, and more especially around whey tanks, to develop again. Therefore, of necessity, if the whey is taken home to the patrons in the milk cans, it will be sour and contain bad flavors that will not only injure the can, but be communicated to the milk if the cans are not thoroughly scalded and cleansed as soon as the milk wagon has returned from the factory.

Mr. Meldrum takes strong exception to Mr. Millar's remark that all whey should be fed at the factory, and states that the surroundings of a great many factories are foul enough already, without having swine stalled and fed there. He must surely have reference to the condition of the factories in his own district. It is a noticeable fact that, in Western Ontario at least, the best-equipped factories, both as regards buildings and furnishings, and the factories where there is the least foul smell around, and where the finest-flavored cheese are made, are invariably those where the sour whey is not returned to the patrons in the milk-cans. Feeding whey at the factory does not mean that it is necessary to have the hog-yard around the building, or to have the hogs coming to the door "squealing for a drink." The very fact that the whey can be elevated to a considerable distance above ground, makes it quite feasible to have the hog yard half a mile from the factory, if need be, and to carry the whey any distance to be fed. If this plan is adopted, there will be no risk run from having the milk contaminated by the sour whey flavor so injurious to the quality of the cheese.

What our friend says in reference to factories being in an unfit condition for a cheesemaker to turn out A1 cheese, is well taken. It is undoubtedly true that a great many of the factories in Ontario are not in a suitable condition for making first-class cheese, and too much cannot be done towards inducing factorymen to put up better buildings, and to put in better equipment. There seems to be, however, a decided improvement in Western Ontario in regard to better buildings. A number of factories have changed hands this spring, and have been refitted, while many new buildings have been erected. Whatever may be the failings of instructors in other districts, I think that both factorymen and patrons will bear me out in the statement that the instructors, and those who supervise dairying in the Western part of the Province, never miss an opportunity of pointing out to factorymen the necessity of good buildings and equipment.

J. W. WHEATON,

Secretary Western Dairymen's Association.

### Frozen Milk Trade.

According to a statement published in the Berlingske Tidende, on Jan. 28th last, a company at Copenhagen, Denmark, has completed arrangements for the regular export of frozen milk to England. The necessary freezing plant has been erected at a cost of £2,500, and a contract has been made with the proprietors of a large dairy at Skanderburg for the delivery of 110,000 lbs. of milk weekly.

The Argentine Republic is still the most spirited importer of Lincolns from Great Britain. One of our Old Country exchanges reports Hampshire rams going to Spain, Dorset rams and ewes to Australia, Border Leicesters and Cotswolds to Argentina, with Southdowns to follow.

### Some Suggestive Observations on the British Market.

The British consumer is willing to pay a good price for fine cheese or butter. In March of the present year, when the public cable was at fifty-one shillings, the writer saw a lot of Scotch dairy June cheese sold for over sixty shillings, or about two cents per pound more than the average price, and they had not been kept in cold-storage, either. They certainly were a very fancy lot; yet, the fact that such prices were obtainable, even in a dull market ought to make us more vigilant in all departments of our dairy work, if we wish to excel.

Never has competition for first place in the dairy markets of the world been so keen as at present. English merchants have told us that we have no chance to succeed in the butter trade against Australia, but the sales of some recent shipments from Canada has modified this assertion, as it was found that even our winter-made creamery sold for as high a figure as full-grass from Australia. Denmark is probably our keenest competitor for supremacy in the butter markets of Britain, and most of their herds are stabled for ten months of the year, so that with the likelihood of refrigerator space on a weekly service of steamers from Montreal, there is no reason why we should not in a few years be able to secure a fair share of the British trade for our butter.

New Zealand is developing the cheese industry at a marvellous rate, and, with their Government doing all possible to have their goods placed in the British market in good condition, they will soon push us close for honors. The Old Country producers realize that we are encroaching on their grounds, and that in a marked degree the demand for their goods is diminishing. As a result, they are using every energy to retain the supremacy which they have so long held for finest goods. Will they be successful, or is it not possible for us to supplant them?

When buying cheese on this side, there is not enough discrimination made in price for quality. The maker who can produce fancy goods does not receive enough encouragement for his work, and when he sees neighboring factories, whose goods are inferior, selling for as high a price as his own, we need not be surprised to hear of even our best men sometimes becoming careless in their work. A case in point: two lots of cheese were shipped from one of our best cheese sections, one lot costing an eighth of a cent per pound more than the other, still the lot costing the least money on this side, sold for five shillings per hundred weight (or over one cent per pound) more in England. What an outcry there would have been had the difference in price been made here! And, yet, why should not the maker and the factory have had the benefit of that extra price? Makers who can turn out fancy goods will have to be paid more money for wages, as well as for their cheese, so that there will be some encouragement for men of ability to go in for and remain in the business.

It was pleasing to learn from some of the largest importers of Western cheese, that our efforts to please them had borne fruit: cheese from Western Ontario now have the record of holding out in weight better than any received in the British market. We may not be able to compute the value of this to us in dollars and cents, but the factorymen will certainly receive a benefit from it by more orders being sent to this district, and, consequently, keener competition for the goods.

Most of us in the dairy business know how to do better, but few of us have energy enough to escape from the routine of custom and habit. As Hoard used to say, we know how a great deal better than we do. We have a good trade established now with England in cheese, but let us not rest satisfied with that; others are anxious to gain the prestige which we have secured, and it will require the united energy of every one engaged in the dairy business to retain even the position we at present hold. Let us resolve that any knowledge we may have that will help either anyone else or ourselves, in the dairy business, will be put into practice. As a result, we will not only have performed our duty, but added to our bank account as well.

London, Ont.

ROBT. ROBERTSON.

### A Dairy Superintendent for Manitoba.

We have pleasure in announcing the appointment to the position of Dairy Superintendent of Manitoba, Mr. C. C. Macdonald. No doubt many will remember Mr. Macdonald, as two years ago he spent several months inspecting the cheese and butter factories of the Province and Territories. At that time he was connected with the Dominion Dairy Commissioner's staff, on which he served several years, and is highly recommended by Prof. Robertson. During the past year Mr. Macdonald has been engaged buying cheese and butter for one of the large Montreal firms, and so is conversant with the requirements of the export trade. His thorough knowledge of the French language will be an additional recommendation to him, as some of the leading dairy sections of the Province are in the French settlements. With so competent a man in charge, the dairy interests of the Province should make rapid strides, and we have no doubt Manitoba cheese and butter will soon rank on a par with her world-renowned No. 1 hard wheat.

### Whey Butter—A Trial at Guelph.

BY PROF. H. H. DEAN, O. A. C., GUELPH.

Considerable notice has been given recently in the press to the subject of extracting butter from whey. The Dairy Department of the Guelph Station made an experiment on May 6th and 7th, with the following results:—780 pounds of whey were run through a No. 2 Alexandra separator directly after "dipping." The time required for separating was 25 minutes for the first, and 10 for the second run. The first cream had to be run through again in order to concentrate it. The per cent. of fat in the whey was 0.2. The separating temperature was 91° to 92° Fahr. The first skim-milk whey tested a "trace" of fat with the Babcock, and the first whey cream 2.0 per cent. fat. The second run of skim-milk whey contained no fat, and the second cream, 20.1 per cent. The 780 pounds of whey produced 6 pounds of cream, which was cooled and churned the following day, at a temperature of 59° Fahr., in 12 minutes. The butter made was 14 pounds. It lacked aroma, and was somewhat soft in grain and texture. It would pass for good "dairy" butter. A lower churning temperature would have improved the quality. The quality was much better than the quality of the cream would lead us to expect, as the latter was oily, and a little of it had to be thrown away, as it would not go through the strainer into the churn. A peculiarity was the appearance of the skim-milk whey, which resembled skim-milk so much that I thought when the whey first appeared at the skim-milk spout that the bowl had not been properly cleaned; it had such a milky, frothy appearance, due to the admixture of air. To see how much it "frothed" on coming from the separator, we weighed a can of the original whey, which balanced at 95 pounds. A can of the separated whey weighed 54 pounds—a difference of 41 pounds. At the present price of butter, my judgment is that it would not pay for the expense of extracting. Should butter become scarce and dear it may pay to cream and churn the whey. Then the man who invents a machine to knock the butter-fat out of whey as fast as it is dipped from a vat, may count himself a millionaire, and a benefactor of the age. In the meantime it will pay cheesemakers to retain all the fat possible in the cheese, as it is worth more in cheese than in a whey tank, or fed to a hog.

### GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

#### Transplanting Trees.

Young trees can be safely set out as late as May 24th; in fact, we know of farmers who yearly devote "Queen's Birthday" for that purpose, until several of them now have as many planted as they desire. There are a few general precautions necessary in setting out trees. The earth should be thoroughly worked in and tramped down about the roots, which should not be crowded or doubled up in the hole. After a tree is set, the ground around it should be thoroughly soaked, and a good, deep mulch of straw manure applied to retain the moisture and keep weeds and grass from growing. Pruning the newly-planted trees is as important as any of the other duties. While a tree is growing in its natural state, it has plenty of roots to pump up sap to sustain all the branches, but there are always more or less fibrous roots—the essential feeders—torn off, the effect of which is evident. Now, unless something like a corresponding amount of top is removed, there will be an overtax on the roots, and the tree either becomes a stunted thing or dies. This explains why trees die after getting in leaf, and in fact sometimes after actual growth has started. Just how much pruning a transplanted tree requires depends a good deal on the variety. A maple, poplar, birch, or elm, will do with comparatively little pruning, although maples especially are the better of a good deal, so that they will grow thick, bushy tops, not too far from the ground. Oak, beach, chestnut, walnut, or ash, require severe cutting for the sake of vitality. Of course, the amount of roots a tree has must also be taken into consideration. If it is well furnished with roots and fibres, it will require less pruning than if it has but a few stout roots devoid of fibres. If there is little else left than a few thick roots, that tree had better be used for firewood. In a general way it may be said that hardwood trees require severe pruning, while those of a soft sappy wood need but little.

For suggestions as to the pruning of young orchard trees, we would refer our readers to the articles by A. C. Attwood in January 1st, and by Ellis F. Augustine, in April 15th issues of the ADVOCATE.

When one has tomato or cabbage plants to set out, there is no better time than in the evening following a shower. Should the ground be dry, the holes should be made with a pointed stick or dibble, and filled two or three times with water, allowing it to soak away before setting the plant. If this is done in the evening, and the ground firmly pressed about the plant, there is not much danger of injury by wilting. It is not a good plan to commence surface watering, unless there is every convenience for continuing it, as it only tends to develop roots near the surface, which must have water in order to live. Shallow surface cultivation is the great counteractive for drouth.



**Important to Orchardists.**

Among the new experiments conducted at the Ontario Experimental Farm, is one by Prof. Panton, who inserts in his annual report the following:—"The McGill Bros., of London, Ont., sent some of their tree protectors during the summer of 1894, and desired us to try their success in trapping codling moth. These funnel-shaped protectors are fastened around the trunk of the tree, a few feet from the ground. On the under side and in the upper part a piece of tow is placed for the purpose of affording the larva a hiding place. I placed the 'protectors,' representing the sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, upon twenty-five trees, and obtained the following results:—On six trees, with size 1 protector, 290 insects were captured; size 2, 260 were captured on eight trees; size 3, 63 were caught on seven trees; and on size 4 (the smallest) 14 were taken from four trees, making a total of 641 codling moths on twenty-five trees, an average of 25 worms per tree."

Prof. Craig, in his late bulletin on spraying to destroy codling moth, says:—"In Eastern Canada there is only one brood of this insect, which can be destroyed by spraying with Paris green, once or twice, immediately after the flowers have fallen. West of Toronto there are two broods, the latter of which is by far the most destructive. In this region, banding the trees in autumn with strips of burlap, wisps of hay, or one of the many contrivances known as 'tree protectors' will be found necessary. The caterpillars resort to these shelters when ready to spin their cocoons, and may be easily destroyed at any time before the following spring, when the moths emerge."

When we put the testimonies of these professors side by side, surely we have something important to every apple grower, at least in Western Ontario; but why does Prof. Craig draw a line at Toronto? The codling moth is becoming a more destructive pest to our apple industry year by year, which demands the putting into practice of every practicable means of destroying this trouble. The protector that Prof. Panton speaks of, is said to be especially valuable in capturing the cankerworms, plum curculio, and climbing cutworms, and coupled with spraying, should enable the fruit grower to wage successful war against these ever-increasing pests.

**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.]

**Veterinary.**

**INDURATION OF MAMMARY GLANDS.**

SAMUEL W. BISHOP, Sinaluta, Assa.:—"I have a cow eight years old that last fall got an over-feed of wheat. The skin on the udder turned dark purple, and after a while peeled off. The milk became caked in the bag. I bathed and greased it, and milked out all the thick milk I could, the milk continuing thick for a long time. I tried to dry her, off but the bag kept filling up; had to be emptied every few days all winter. She calved about two weeks ago, and before calving made a very large udder, and it got so hard I could get nothing out of it. I rubbed it with spirits of turpentine, bathed it with hot water, put on bran poultices, and poulticed it twice with cow-dung. All I have accomplished is to reduce the size of the bag and get out a very little thick milk. I have pushed a small feather up the teats three or four inches; allowed the calf to suck every day till it got tired of sucking, as it got no milk. I am now bathing it once a day with hot water, and rubbing with lard and coal oil, mixed. There is a large, hard lump high up in the back part of udder. Can you prescribe anything that will cure her, so she will give milk this season?"

[I think that your description of the case will warrant me in stating that evidently such structural changes have taken place in the udder as will seriously and permanently interfere with the secretion of milk. Try the following treatment: Tincture of iodine, six ounces; tincture of opium, two ounces; soap liniment, four ounces. Mix and apply with smart friction twice a day. Give internally one and a-half drams of iodide of potassium, morning and evening, in gruel or mash, for ten days. Use a proper milking tube to draw the milk or fluid from the teats twice daily.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V.S., Winnipeg.]

**CARIES OF JAW-BONE—PRESCRIPTION FOR LICE.**

D. W. GRIMMET, Elm Valley, Man.:—"I have a large mare, six years old, with a hard swelling underneath on the left side of the lower jaw, right under the left row of teeth. It is about the size of two hen's-eggs, is hard, and has been running matter all winter in a very limited quantity. The mare's teeth seem to be all right; she feels well and stands the work well. Please advise. 2. Please give prescription for killing lice on horses."

1. The bone is diseased and the part will have to be opened and all the diseased portions removed before it will heal. If possible, employ a veterinary surgeon. 2. Stavesacre seed, four ounces; soft soap, six ounces; water, one gallon. Boil down to half a gallon, add carbolic acid, two ounces. Enough for three colts. Rub well into the lousy parts. W. A. DUNBAR, V.S.]

**SCIRRHUS CORD.**

SUBSCRIBER:—"I have a two-year old colt which was castrated a year ago. Since then there is a growth about half the size of a goose-egg. Would you advise to have it removed, and would it hurt the sale of him?"

[Tumors sometimes form on the spermatic cord as the result of castration. They are often due to rough usage or dragging on the cremaster muscle during the struggles of the animal. If in castration the ends of the cord are bruised or left too long, so as to become fixed by the closing of the external opening, tumors will form on the end and grow to an immense size, from the persistent irritation. They give rise to a peculiar, stiff, straddling gait when walking, and a constant discharge from the parts. Very often the pus becomes lodged and pyæmia sets in, causing death of the animal. We certainly advise you to put the animal under the care of a qualified veterinary surgeon and have the tumor removed by an operation.]

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

**FATALITY AMONG YOUNG PIGS.**

The past winter being long and exceptionally cold in many parts of Ontario, a great deal of stock, brood sows included, were confined more than usual. Towards the close of the season a number of reports reached us of fatalities among litters of young pigs. One reader reports that they began first to turn red or purple around the ears, and panting very hard, would die in about a week. The lungs were found slightly inflamed, the liver large and dark. The sow had been fed on middlings, with salt and ashes, and had a warm bed of straw.

Mr. John Pike, Locust Hill, reports carrying through the long winter about 200 hogs, only losing two or three, but says the winter was a very hard one on pigs that were not kept clean, warm and dry. The floor of the stable where his Yorkshires sleep is raised from four to six inches higher than the rest, and being cased in, the bedding is dry and warm, and the pigs never get chilled.

Mr. John Bell, of Amber, reports no trouble in his locality, where there is scarcely anything but Tamworths and Tamworth grades. "And you know," adds Mr. Bell, "they are not susceptible to disease. As the quarantine herdsman said at the World's Fair time, 'they would not take cholera.'"

H. George & Sons, Crampton, also report having good luck with their young pigs this spring. Any deaths among young pigs in their locality seem to have been caused through neglect or cold weather. Some losses were reported in the very early litters, pigs not being able to run out or get at the soil.

Mr. S. Coxworth, Whitby, states that he has never lost so few as this season, nor has he heard of any trouble in his locality. In former years he has observed them act as described by our correspondents, especially as to the panting and labored breathing. Having examined them closely after death, he found, in every case, the intestines inflamed and sore. He had every reason to believe the trouble arose from feeding the sows too much concentrated food, and lack of exercise. It scarcely ever occurs after the sows have a run to grass.

Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, reports fall pigs wintering well, but some heavy losses among the young litters. Many brood sows did not get sufficient exercise and were fed only corn, so that the young pigs came into the world very weak, and receiving insufficient milk, or none at all, soon perished. One morning the farmer comes out and finds the sides of the youngsters working like a miniature pair of bellows, and one after another they die from the fatal hug of—"thumps!" The Capt. has no faith in nostrums. For pigs badly affected with thumps or rheumatism the only remedy he would recommend is the axe. Preventive measures are the best—such as exercise for the sows and feeding them more roots, ensilage, and bran, as well as some corn.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, reports that probably 75 per cent. of the February and March litters in his locality died, but heard of none lately. Some appeared to be very weak, as though farrowed before their time, and would die in two or three days, others suddenly going off at three and five weeks old. He attributed the trouble to strong food and lack of exercise. Weaning the young pigs had been found a successful remedy.

[Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, would recommend small doses of spirits of turpentine, about a teaspoonful to four little pigs once daily.]

**ANOTHER AILMENT.**

S. A.:—"I have a litter of ten young pigs. When one week old several of them seemed to have a difficulty in breathing, and, finally, in a week or so the affected ones all died. This same sow's pigs last fall seemed similarly effected. All lost flesh, and when fifteen to eighteen days old took the scours and all died within five days. We have lost four litters in this way. The sows were in good condition. Their food when pregnant was roots, bran, and milk; in summer, grass, bran, and milk; when nursing, skim-milk, ground oats, and shorts. What is the trouble? What the likely cause? Is there any remedy? They have comfortable sleeping quarters."

(2) "We had a calf born lately. It has a thickness about the throttle. Three years ago we had quite a number born the same way; one or two were so badly affected that they could not swallow, and only lived twelve hours. What is likely the trouble, cause, etc.?"

[1] Winter breeding of pigs has been very hazardous, on account of the great mortality arising from errors in feeding—a disease similar in character to white scour in calves—due entirely to indigestion. The treatment recommended some weeks ago has been entirely successful. Carefully feed the sow on weak gruel, made of sweet skim-milk, with a little oatmeal, shorts, and flax-seed meal. Feed warm until the end of two weeks. She should have all she will eat up clean of sloppy food. Over-feeding, or feeding on coarse food, will cause the death of the young pigs by scouring. There should be a supply of salt, sulphur, and wood ashes where the sow can always get at them. A half-pint of lime-water added to each feed will entirely prevent this disease.

(2) The malignant tumors (swelling of the thyroid gland, or bronchocele) in the cow are mostly hereditary, and their favorite seat seems to be the lower jaw and around the neck. They are described as bronchocele goitre, and treatment is of very little service. See that the bull is perfectly healthy, if not, change him. We have also a disease named "Actinomycosis" where the growth has an irregular surface, but does not usually attack stock until two years old. DR. WM. MOLE.]

**Miscellaneous.**

**ABNORMAL GROWTH.**

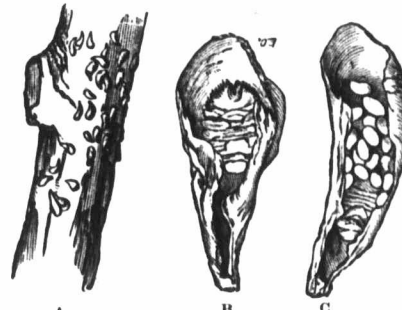
W. H. P. SMITH, Kent Co., N. B.:—"I am sending you two heads of timothy which I found in my garden last summer. You will notice they have the appearance of having sprouted from nearly all the seeds. The seeming sprouts are in many cases more than half an inch long. Can you tell the cause of it growing thus?"

[It is believed by botanists that all parts of a flower primarily came from leaves. This instance seems to be a reversion of the pistil back to its original state. We have like instances in our double flowers, by the pistils and stamens becoming petals. There is no other reason for this abnormal condition than for many other freaks in nature.]

**OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LICE**

L. K. JOHNSTON, Wellington Co.:—"There is something coming on and killing the trees of our young orchard. I am sending you a piece of bark, covered with the pest, for your identification and remedy."

[We find that the bark sent us is almost covered with oyster-shell bark-lice (*Mytilaspis pomonum*), represented by the accompanying illustration. A represents a twig infested with the lice. B represents a scale much magnified and inverted, showing the insect, under side. By the middle of August the female louse has become little else than a bag of eggs, and the process of depositing these begins, the body of the parent shrinking day by day, until finally, when this work is completed, it becomes a mere atom at the narrow end of the scale. At this time the scale inverted has the appearance shown at C. The scales are about one-sixth of an inch long, and the insect, when hatched, can, with difficulty, be seen with the naked eye. Remedy.—The most effective remedy is to scrape off the loose bark in winter or early spring, and rub on a solution made by adding one part of crude carbolic acid to seven parts of a solution of soft soap, one quart; or hard soap, one-quarter pound; in two quarts boiling water. As soon as the young lice are hatched and begin to move, which is usually between the 1st and 15th June, according to location and season, the trees should be sprayed with kerosene emulsion. It will require careful watching to see the movements of the lice when they come out. It is important to spray at just the right time, as the little insects are in motion only a few days when they insert their little beaks, after which a case like a miniature oyster-shell forms over them, which protects them from the spray. As a precautionary measure, every young tree should be carefully examined before, or soon after, planting, and cleansed if necessary.]



Winter cabbage can be successfully and cheaply grown if sown along with carrots or mangels before May 20th. They will be less likely to be troubled by insects when standing singly here and there in the field than if in a solid row or patch. The cultivation necessary for the roots suits the cabbages famously. If the carrot patch is already sown, the cabbage seeds can be put in afterwards. There is no better place than the root-field for either cabbage or tomatoes, either sown or planted.



## POULTRY.

## Duck Farming.

BY JOHN J. LENTON.

Large establishments for keeping hens are not numerous, but there are a great many large "duck farms." Long Island takes the lead, but there is one duck farm at South Easton, Mass., owned by James Rankin, on which as many as 10,000 ducklings have been raised and marketed in a single season.

What interests the reader of this, however, is to know why duck farms are numerous and profitable, while large "hen farms" are rare. That the hen can be kept a year with less labor than a duck requires, and consumes less food, is well known; but the duck has an advantage over the hen which places her far in the lead, and that is the rapid growth of the ducklings.

While a chick is slowly reaching a marketable age and weight, the ducklings are up and in market long before. In three months from the time the eggs are put in an incubator (for incubators are used on all large poultry farms) the ducklings are ready for market, and that, too, in the face of the fact that four weeks of the thirteen are required for incubation. This leaves only nine weeks for growth, but in that period the ducklings may reach four or five pounds weight, while the chick, with the advantage of only three weeks for incubation and with ten weeks of the three months for growth, will do well if it reaches a pound and a half. Hence a duckling will make more than three times as much meat up to the age of ten weeks as a chick.

The cost is the same per pound of meat produced in each case. It requires, on an average, about five cents worth of food to produce one pound of poultry (and that rule seems to hold for all classes and all ages), but it pays to produce the meat in the shortest time. Now, if five pounds of duckling can be produced in the same time required for a pound and a half of chick, it is equivalent to more than three crops of chicks, and though the duckling eats more food, it grows more rapidly, and the cost per pound of meat is the same.

Another advantage is, that the duck lays her eggs in the winter, or at a time when eggs for incubation are mostly in demand, and she will lay an egg every day if she is a choice duck and from a good laying strain, while the hen does not begin until later and is more uncertain. The eggs of the duck are also more fertile, and better hatches are secured. The young duckling has a good appetite from the start, is not very fastidious, and is subject to but few drawbacks; cholera, roup, and lice have no terrors for it. Give the young duckling half the care and warmth allowed the chick and it will be happy and grow fast.

The duckling thrives on a coarse, bulky diet. A mess of turnips, cooked and thickened with bran and meal, will be a delicacy, and all kinds of nutritious weeds, such as purslain, plantain, rag-weed and pig-weed, will be accepted readily. Ducklings can be removed from the brooders much sooner than chicks, and as soon as partially feathered they will thrive under a shed or any dry shelter, while the old ducks will snugly tuck themselves away for a good night's rest outside, with a north-east storm pouring down on them. This is something, however, we advise should not be permitted, as they give the best results with care.

A duck will lay as many eggs in a year as a hen, but she performs that work quickly and then takes a long vacation, while the hen will be dropping an egg occasionally throughout the year. For keeping the family in a supply long after the duck ceases, the hen becomes a favorite, though she really does not produce a greater number, if as many, in a year, nor does she produce as large eggs as the duck. But, as the duck has paid for herself in advance, she receives no thanks, and is considered a very unprofitable creature, while the hen receives all the credit and praise. If the duck would extend the laying period, she would give the hen a hard struggle for first place.

But all ducks do not weigh five pounds when ten weeks old. The ducks that are expected to give such returns are of the "blue blood" families. The favorite breed on the larger duck farms is the Pekin, which cannot fly over a fence two feet high, and thrives on dry land. On many of these farms there is no water except for drinking purposes, given in troughs, and the ducks seem to do as well as those that have access to a pond or other water privileges. The Pekins, though they thrive best when foraging for their food, are often kept in small yards. All the time and labor of raising the ducklings (spring ducks, but sometimes known as "green ducks") is from February to June. After that time there is but little demand, and only a few adults are kept for next year's laying.

## Turkey "Incubators."

A novel feature in Australian poultry breeding is the use of turkey hens for incubators. These are said to be the best sitters, and can be made to sit at any time without being broody, by giving them a teaspoonful of port wine before placing them on the nest. They will each cover twenty eggs, and bring out three or four clutches before leaving the nest. The chickens are removed to foster mothers, which have chickens of the same age, and a fresh sitting of eggs supplied to the turkey on the nest. So says the Journal of the Board of Agriculture.

## APIARY.

## Work for May.

BY JOHN MYERS.

May is one of the most important months of the year for the bee-keeper. During this month especial care should be given to the bees, in order that the queen shall be kept laying to her fullest capacity, if we are to have plenty of workers to gather the honey when the season for it arrives. White clover is about the first flower that the bees lay up any surplus from in Ontario. It takes twenty-one days from the time the egg is laid until the mature bee has emerged from the cell, therefore not more than two generations can be brought to life between the first of May and the commencement of the honey harvest, which is about the twelfth of June, usually. Now, what we want to do is to make the queen lay all she possibly can during this month. The question might be asked, But can we make the queen lay more than she wants to? I think we can, or at least I think we can help her to lay all she does want to. In the first place let me say that at this time of the year the queen is capable of laying an average of about three thousand eggs per day. We will suppose our hive contains eight combs, and four of them are filled with sealed honey, or at least there may be sealed honey enough in the hive to fill three or four combs, as the case may be. The bees are very loth to touch sealed stores; in fact, they will hardly touch it at all, unless compelled to do so by hunger. They have been known to let the brood starve, with plenty of sealed stores in the hive; also, if there is a patch of sealed honey in part of a comb, the queen will rarely ever lay in the comb directly opposite. Thus it will be seen that with too much honey in a hive, the queen may be restricted to half, or even less, of her laying capacity. In order to overcome the above difficulty, I would uncap some of the sealed honey every three or four days, as when it is once uncapped, or the cappings broken, the bees will remove all the honey from the parts so disturbed, and the queen wanting some place to lay will fill the combs with eggs almost as fast as the bees remove the honey; and while the bees are doing this, it will stimulate them to feed the queen more, and cause her to still increase the number of eggs laid. Too much sealed stores at this season will decrease rather than increase the quantity of brood and eggs. On the other hand, if there is only a limited supply of stores in the hive, the bees are aware of the fact; and being creatures of great economy, they cease feeding the queen, which also causes her to lessen greatly the quantity of eggs laid. The plan I have adopted, and which I practice each season, is about as follows: Where a hive has too much sealed stores, I take out two or three of the heaviest combs, trying to leave enough honey in the hive to last them at least two weeks; this I uncap, and allow the bees to do whatever they like with it, filling the space made by removing the full combs with empty ones. If, on further examination, I find some colonies that haven't a sufficient supply, I uncap a comb or two taken from hive No. 1 and put it in the one needing stores. I try to distribute the stores so that each colony has enough to last them about two weeks, as bees will do better if they know they have about this quantity ahead. If I have now no combs of honey left, I place a stimulator feeder on each hive and feed about one pound of thin syrup per day. Always feed in the evening, as there are no robber bees to disturb them.

There is nothing that will make a colony breed up so fast in the spring as a little feed given daily. If the bees have been wintered outside, I would leave the packing on all this month, unless the bees show signs of discomfort by hanging out at the entrance, I would then remove it. If the bees have been wintered in the cellar, I would pack them on top, if not at the sides, and treat them about the same as for those wintered outside. The feeder mentioned above can be placed on the hive and the packing filled in around it, thus making it so the bees can take down the feed no matter how cold the weather is outside. After getting the bees about in the shape mentioned, give them a good letting alone (except to feed them) until they commence to hang out in front, when they will either want more room or the packing removed.

## Bees in Manitoba.

SIR,—This is the earliest I have ever taken my bees out of their winter quarters. The 7th of April was the earliest until this year, when I took them out on the 1st of April. They are in better condition this year than I ever had them before—plenty of bees, and plenty of stores, and all healthy. About 80 per cent. of the number I put in last fall came through all right. They are gathering a little pollen already [letter dated April 11th]. I had very good success with them last season. I got about one hundred pounds of extracted honey from each hive. I use the Jones hive and find it the best for general use, for gathering honey and for putting them away in the winter. I have used the Langstroth and found it all right as far as the storing of honey went, but as there is no space to pack with chaff, the bees did not winter as well in it as in the Jones hive. I have discarded the combination hives, as I found it did not pay to have too many kinds in operation.

I am, yours,  
G. G. GUNN, Honor. Man.

## VETERINARY.

## Inflammatory Vesicular Disease of the Foot of the Ox.

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

Inflammation may be termed the succession of changes that take place in a tissue or organ as the result of an injury. The disease known as Foul in the Foot generally proceeds from external injury, the cause being attributed to the combined operation of moisture, causing friction by means of the mud and dirt between the claws. It is analogous to foot rot in sheep, and thrush in the frog of the horse's foot. From the peculiar form of the foot of the ox, he is especially liable to the lodgment of dirt and foreign substance within the cleft. This, if allowed to remain, forms a source of irritation and subsequent lameness. Sometimes the inflammation will extend entirely around the bulb of the heels, causing softening or ulceration of the skin of the coronet between hair and hoof. This disease is most frequently seen in the hind feet, they being farther removed from the source of blood supply and therefore more easily chilled; it is not contagious, although many cases may be in existence at the same time in a herd; they are all due to the same local conditions.

The symptoms vary, but lameness is the first to be noticed, and on examination we discover fever, attended with considerable swelling of the fetlock joint, and pain on pressure. This may exist for several days. At the end of seven or eight days an abscess appears and bursts, either at the side of the foot or between the claws. The effects of the first attack have not disappeared when it is followed by another, until the foot, in severe cases, becomes completely disorganized. By this time the toes are forced wide apart, the pus burrows in all directions, there is extensive sloughing, with the formation of sinuses or channels, and the discharge, of a foetid, evil-smelling character, results. This state, under bad management, often continues for months, and the cow will suffer constitutionally and get off her feed; indeed, the loss of milk and condition in dairy cattle is often considerable. When the pus burrows under the horny wall or the joint within the foot becomes inflamed, the fungoid granulations will occasionally spread to the back part of the hoof and sole, giving the leg an appearance resembling grease in the horse. The treatment is often difficult and tedious, recovery taking place slowly. The treatment will depend on the stage of the disease; in the first place the foot is to be well cleansed, removing any dirt or cause of irritation, then enveloping it in a flaxseed-and-bran poultice for two days. The next step will be to restore a healthy, sound condition to the soft parts between the claws, and the application of some good disinfectant. Carbolic acid lotion—one ounce to the pint of water—will be of service. A pledget of tow soaked with the lotion should be kept between the claws. The animal should be kept up from the fields and placed on clean, dry straw litter. Give a dose of the following saline laxative: Sulphate of magnesia, twelve ounces; nitrate of potash, one ounce; ginger, powdered, one-half ounce; dissolve in a quart of warm gruel. When the bowels are opened mild diuretics may be used: Spirits of nitrous ether, one ounce; tincture of gentian, one ounce; tincture of ginger, one ounce; give in a pint of water every day.

In cases where the granulations have assumed a fungoid character, the raw surface may be touched with pure carbolic acid; if the pus burrows under the horn, its channel must be followed and the sinus syringed out with a solution of chloride of zinc. There is no evidence that this disease is contagious, but the farmer will best consult his own interest by removing any animal suffering from this disease, from the rest of his stock, and by disinfecting the feet of his animals, and the floor of the stable. Freshly-slacked lime is preferable for this purpose; it not only cleanses the floor by drying up the moisture, it has also good effect on the feet by removing one of the exciting causes.

In discussing the treatment of this disease, it must be observed that success does not so much depend upon the adoption of this or that remedy, as in adapting it to the peculiar stage of the complaint in which its employment seems to be especially indicated, and in this the treatment of the properly-qualified veterinarian will be found to bear a marked difference to the unqualified cow doctor who has only one remedy for all and every complaint. In every symptom of disease his pint of linseed oil and turpentine has killed more animals than it has ever saved.

Goslings and ducklings should be kept away from the pond or creek until the water becomes warm, and the little fowls have passed from the downy to the feathered stage. If this is not done, ducks especially become weak and frequently die from the effects of the cold water.

An enormous pig, believed to be the largest ever seen, was slaughtered at Horseheath Lodge Paddock, Linton, Cambridge, Eng., a farm owned by Mr. William Harris, of West Smithfield. The pig, which was fifteen months old, weighed nearly 90 stone, and measured 10 feet in length and 7 feet in girth.



MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES,—

The warm weather which has overtaken us so suddenly, makes our thoughts turn to the country; to that region of fresh, pure air, tender green foliage, and abundance of fragrant blossoms, which we townspeople can never thoroughly appreciate, an occasional drive through its precincts being the utmost we can enjoy of its fleeting pleasures.

The high value which people residing in cities and towns place on ferns, wild flowers, and all the kindred attractions of the woods, and the indifference with which they are regarded by those living in the vicinity where these woodland beauties flourish, are facts not often taken into consideration. Townspeople will walk two or three miles in search of wild flowers, and consider themselves well rewarded if they procure ever so small a bunch, carefully winding their handkerchief—previously dipped warily in some streamlet—round the stems that they may reach home with their forest trophies as fresh as possible. For the last year or so they have been sought after more ardently than ever, the reason of this increasing popularity being that fickle fashion has decreed that as long as they are in bloom they shall take precedence of their hot-house relations in all table and house decoration.

The beauty of the Canadian wild flowers has been the theme of many recent articles in the English periodicals, and prizes of large sums of money have been offered to those giving the most complete list of Canadian wild flowers, time when they bloom, where most plentiful, and other facts interesting to botanists. Now, if these flowers and ferns are so much admired by those who have not the opportunity of seeing them grow in all the beauty of their natural surroundings, how is it they are not as much appreciated by those who have that opportunity? It must be that they are so accustomed to seeing these beauties of Nature that they regard them no more than they do the many other natural beauties with which they are surrounded—all the works of Him who "clothes the grass of the field." There must be many a shady spot round the cottage garden and farm where the lovely wild flowers and graceful ferns would grow luxuriantly, and where, in all probability, nothing else could flourish. Let each of the children have a little plot for himself or herself, and encourage them to search for the prettiest and rarest varieties by offering them some little reward; they will get any amount of pleasure out of it, and—all for nothing! Not only that: if any boy or girl feels like making a little pocket money, or if the careful farmer's wife wants to add to the proceeds of her butter and eggs, let them take into town some pots of ferns and bunches of buttercups, and if they have never tried it before, I am sure they will be astonished at the amount they realize. A perfect fern (that is, one which has no broken fronds) planted in an ordinary flower-pot in the mould in which it has been found, with a little wet moss round the stems to hold the moisture and cover the mould, will easily fetch 25c. in the market, and a smaller sum would still be clear gain. The most satisfactory way to get them, is to take your pots out to the woods and plant the ferns there, where you have the moss, mould, etc., all at hand; they are then carried much more easily, the fronds being less likely to break. In bringing them to market, the pots should be packed tightly in a box, to prevent them from jolting about and loosening the plants. Your grocer would give you an old soap-box, which would be just the thing. Bunches of buttercups sell readily at 5c. a bunch; they, too, should be placed in a box with some wet moss in the bottom, the same moss serving for an indefinite number of times, and a wet cloth placed over the top to keep them fresh and free from dust.

When people know the market value of things they have previously considered worthless, they look on them with different eyes; they begin to see beauties hitherto overlooked. Let us hope it will be so with our wild flowers, that our numerous country readers will be stimulated to hunt up fresh specimens, and vie with each other in the possession of the rarest they can find; that they will no longer speak of the floral beauties of the woods as "weeds," simply because they are common and plentiful, but will rather lift up their hearts in gratitude to Him who hath so bountifully surrounded us with all these lovely and varied tokens of His care for us.

MINNIE MAY.

A Naughty Kitten.

I'm a naughty little kitten,  
Though I'm almost one year old;  
I steal the cream and sugar,  
And don't do what I'm told.

My name is Twopenny Halfpenny—  
A funny name for a cat;  
But I'm worth a golden sovereign—  
My mistress told me that.

My fur is black and silky,  
My shirt front always clean;  
When there's company to dinner  
I'm nearly always seen.

You'd be shocked at my behavior—  
I'm in mischief all the day;  
I go into other kitchens,  
And with other cats I play.

But now it is my bedtime,  
And I must stop my chat,  
Or I will lose my supper,  
And you know I shant like that.

I'm sorry for my mischief,  
And for my wicked ways,  
Oh! tell my mistress I repent,  
And will be good these days.

Heir of Ishmael.

BY "NORNA."

My baby! Oh, my pride and joy,  
Why should my heart be sad?  
Why should my lovely, breathing toy  
Inspire a thought not glad?  
Why shouldst his little, laughing eyes,  
With gladness only beaming,  
Cause thoughts of woe uncalled to rise,  
With thoughtful tears down-streaming?

Alas, my child! Smile on, smile on,  
And crown, and crown, and creep;  
Enjoy thy life's bright, sunny dawn—  
Full soon, full soon thou'lt weep.

Oh, why should I dark care forebode  
For thee, my bonny child,  
And in my dreamings heap the load  
Of griefs thou'lt bear through child?

Begone, dull dreams! Why thus oppress  
And fill my heart with care?  
Alas! In peace I cannot rest,  
For dreams are ever there.

If woe and sorrow rule thy lot,  
My boy, in days to come,  
Wilt curse the day thou wert begot,  
And even thy mother's tomb!

Oh, may the God above protect  
Thy sweet and stainless soul,  
And bring thee safe, in peace and love,  
To Heaven—most blessed Goal.

Finlay, Manitoba.

"Am I Right?"

MONOLOGUE SPECIALTY.

Good evening, white folks. I would have been here sooner, but I was detained. I got in a predicament I didn't expect. I was made a godfather. I stood up for a lady in a street car, and I thought that car would never reach its destination. Street cars is a nuisance anyhow you find 'em. Am I right? Um? It was only two weeks come Wednesday before next Friday—am I right? No; it's Thursday come next Tuesday—I was in a street car, and you know how ladies will crowd in a street car when it's full, and turn up their noses at all the men that are sitting down. Well, in they came, in droves; and I was sitting with my newspaper up so (*illustrating with his hands*) and my eyes closed. And the conductor came up and said, "Here, young fellow, don't go to sleep in this car; it's against the rules." I told him I wasn't asleep. I only had my eyes closed, because I didn't like to see the women stand up. Neither I do. Am I right? Um? Then there was a whole lot of these society ladies got in with market baskets and bundles. One of 'em had a basketful of onions and cheese; she was right in front of me, and held that basket right under my nose for spite for twenty minutes. At last I said to her, when the cheese seemed to be getting the best of the onions—I said, said I, "Would you object to my putting a little chloride of lime on the cover of that basket?" You ought to have heard that old woman! She was hotter than pepper-sass. Was I right? Um? Then there was another old lady crowded in; she had to stand, too. She was one of those old chromos that think everybody ought to get off the car as soon as she gets on. Presently she screamed out, "See here, gemmen, I think you is the most impolitest males I ever saw. It ain't right for all you men to sit down and make me stand up!" I didn't say nothing. I knew I was as comfortable as I could expect under the surrounding circumstances—of cheese and onions. Pretty soon she made another break; she said, "The idea of you men sitting down here and making me stand up! I like this!" she said. "Well, then," I said, "If you like it, old lady, what are you kicking about?" Was I right? Um? Then she got red in the face, and commenced to swear like a real lady can when she's mad, and said, "You call yourselves men!" And I said to her, "See here, lady; do you think it becomes your sex to enjoy all the privileges of a man?" And she said, "Yes, sir; I do." Then I told her to stand up and enjoy herself like a man. Was I right? Um?

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

All communications to be accompanied by the name, age and address of the writer.

A prize will be given in July for the best short story or letter. The writer must be under age. All communications should be accompanied by the name, age and address of the writer, and addressed to "Cousin Dorothy," FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

This week there are five children "wanting a corner." It may be possible to find places for two; the others will have to wait. Here is a true story told by a little girl of twelve years old. She says her home is on a mountain in British Columbia.

Experiences with Two Tramps.

Quite a while ago two tramps came to our place and wanted work, they also said they were hungry and had no money, my Mother gave them something to eat and sent them to the field to see if my Father wanted them to work, he said they could help to put the hay in cocks. They came in and sat down to supper with us, after supper my eldest brother George took them to the cabin to show them where to sleep for the night. They worked for three days, the third night one of them was late for supper so Papa asked the one that was at supper where he was, he said he was fixing his shoe and would soon be in, he did come in soon and had his supper, after supper they went to the cabin to go to bed one of them went to bed while the other stayed up and walked up and down the room, the one that was in bed was soon waked up by somebody shouting, when he found out it

was his companion he got up and locked the door because he might want to murder him, the fellow that was shouting came to the front door and wanted us to let him in, but we would not because we thought he was crazy, then he went around to the window and begged for us to let him in, because he said, "The devils are after me," my Mother told him if he did not go away she would shoot him, soon he ran off through the field, and then off to the woods where he stayed for three days, on the third morning a farmer's wife as she got up looked out of the window and saw him walking on the ridge-pole of the barn, she went out and told him to come in and get something to eat this he did and stayed around till dinner time, when the farmer's daughter went up to see her father and mother, as soon as she got there she sent a note down to my father and mother to come up, my father was sick so only my mother could go, when they got up there they got him to get into the rig, and the farmer's daughter's husband took him to Clinton, when they were half way down the Mountain he stopped the team saying "the angels are singing," when they got him to Clinton they took him to Mr. Jones' place, and he placed him under the doctor's care, when the doctor went away Mr. Jones gave him 24 hours to leave town, the next morning he stopped the stage with a razor, Mr. Burr the constable happened to be on that time so he took charge of him, he is now in the insane asylum.

Written by ELLA M. CARSON, Pavilion Farm, B. C.

This is a most thrilling and exciting story, and very well told, considering the age of the writer. The absence of "full stops" makes the reader rather breathless, but that can easily be remedied next time. We must make a "corner" for this letter from a little maiden of "ten years old" [Are you only ten, Nellie?]

Maple Farm, April 11th, 1895.

DEAR COUSIN DOROTHY,—

I will tell this story of my home I live a half a mile from Moorefield on a farm of 100 acres with ten acres of an Orchard in the front. It looks very nice when the trees are laden with apples and the village boys like to take some of them I live in a big frame house and a large barn at the back of it. In the front of the house we have a large lawn with lots of flowers around it. In the very middle of the farm is a river with lovely trees on both sides. My cousins from the city like to spend their summer holidays with us they like to sit under the big trees and have a nice little picnic all to ourselves. On the twenty-fourth of May I nearly always go fishing with my chums we hardly ever catch any but the best fun is to take our dinner to the side of the River and eat it and have a jolly time playing all kinds of games. Last twenty-fourth three other girls and me had an old leaky boat and I kept the water out while the rest made the boat go. All at once the boat hit a log and we all fell out but it wasn't very deep and we crawled out and went home as fast as we could without even saying good-by and that ended all our fun.

Yours sincerely, NELLIE FERGUSON.

[There is a great scarcity of "commas" in the above letter, but the writing is very good. Do you know, children, I want you all to read the stories and letters carefully, and let me know, by the end of June, which one you think deserves the prize. It is going to be a difficult question to decide, I think. Here is a little story which has been translated from the Russian; it is called

"A Russian Parable."

There lived in Russia a man named Marko, who did not himself know how much money he possessed. He was called "Marko the Rich." When any great person came to see him there was the best of food and wine on the table, but all the alms given to beggars or pilgrims were kicks and rough words. Marko had a crippled sister who lived in a miserable hut on the other side of the road, and was often in sore want; but instead of helping her, he often threatened to pull her poor little hut down. Marko the Rich grew prouder and prouder, till at last he thought, "What grandeur is equal to mine? There is no man worthy to be my guest—I will ask our Lord Himself to eat at my table." So he made great preparations, brought out his golden dishes, spread a rich carpet on the steps of his house, and waited for our Lord to come and be his guest. The sun was just going down when a poor, pale, ragged, half-starved man came slowly along the road and craved shelter for God's sake. But Marko, angry at having made so much preparation in vain, thrust him away savagely. The beggar turned silently away and went across the road to the hovel of Marko's sister, where he was given food and shelter. Next morning Marko was startled when his sister appeared—no longer crippled—straight and well, and warmly dressed. "Brother," said she, "a strange thing has befallen me. Last night I shared my poor supper with a beggar, and, as we were eating, suddenly his face was all bright and beautiful. He laid his hand on my head and said unto me: 'Whoso receiveth My poor, receiveth Me,' and immediately I became as you see me now; but when I turned to thank Him, He was gone." Then Marko tore his hair, and cried bitterly, "That was He, then! He might, perhaps, have given me some good gift, too! If I had but known Him!"

But just then a voice exceeding soft and gentle, but very terrible stole down through the air: "Only those can know Him, who are lowly and humble like Himself."



**Parting of Edgar and Lucy of Lammermoor.**

(BY JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS.)

Scott's loveliest and profoundest tale—the immortal "Lucy of Lammermoor"—has gone around the world in every form: in opera, in picture, in prose translation. The painting shows the last stolen interview of the lovers. Edgar of Ravenswood, by his look of gloomy foreboding, seems to predict his future horrible death in the quicksand; while Lucy's air of utter and hopeless desolation is a fitting prelude to her madness and early grave. The painting, which is imbued with an intellectual depth of expression hardly to be found in the works of continental painters, shows at the same time a slightly artificial arrangement in its bowery ferns and branches, which reflects the formal traditions of the antique English school.

John Everett Millais, at this moment the most popular portraitist and genre-painter in London, is remarkable also as one of the most precocious. He was born at Southampton in 1829, and was a boyish prodigy at the age of eleven, when he entered the Royal Academy. He had gained his first medal in the Society of Arts when only nine. At the age of seventeen he exhibited a picture at the Academy, "Pizarro Seizing the Inca." In 1849 he produced his "Isabella" from Keats' poem, and about the same time associated himself with Holman Hunt, Rossetti, and such younger disciples as Charles Collins, in the formation of the "pre-Raphaelite School." The views of the enthusiasts cannot be fully explained in a paragraph; suffice it to say that, discontented with academic teaching, or the tradition of art based upon the Greek sculptures, these young men determined to copy nature with all the frank sincerity to be noticed among the painters flourishing before Greek sculpture was unearthed—the Botticellis, the Peruginos, and the Bellinis. The new theory took different forms with the several practitioners: in the clear and practical mind of Millais it assumed the shape of photographic minuteness and accuracy; accordingly, he produced an "Ophelia" drowning once more in a bleak gray enumeration of willow-leaves; a "Proscribed Royalist," in which a royal oak, and not the skulking lover, was the true hero of the picture, and a subject of "Huguenots" in which, again, the accessories, the dresses, the still-life of the composition distracted attention from the main subject. Violently championed by Ruskin, the "pre-Raphaelite" clique had a great success of éclat until it failed from self-fatigue and exhaustion. Millais himself, the most famous and intelligible of its adherents, changed his style, and instead of the old insipid enumeration of the details of nature, gives us now a broad impression and a sympathetic view. This almost single-handed war with the Academy did not prevent that magnanimous body from electing him an associate as early as 1853.

The painting here presented is to be found in the collection left by the late Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt.

**Puzzles.**

- 1—SQUARE WORD.  
1, an animal; 2, sharp; 3, a kind of grain; 4, an ancient garden.  
SADIE McRAE.
- 2—FLOWER ENIGMA.  
1, a word of endearment and a thorn;  
2, a wild animal and part of our dress;  
3, a stitch in needlework and a fastener;  
4, a spice and where money is made;  
5, a bird and an instigation;  
6, a carriage and a people.  
GEO. W. BLYTH.
- 3—SQUARE WORD.  
1, Deadly; 2, to lower; 3, a claw; 4, with noise; 5, grants.  
ADA ARMAND.

A prize of one dollar will be given to the one sending best answers to puzzles in May and June issues; also a prize of fifty cents for the second best list.

**THE QUIET HOUR.**

**The Common Offering.**

"It is not the deed that we do,  
Though the deed be never so fair,  
But the love that the dear Lord looketh for,  
Hidden with lowly care  
In the heart of the deed so fair.

"The love is the priceless thing,  
The treasure our treasures must hold,  
Or ever the Lord will take the gift,  
Or tell the worth of the gold,  
By the love that cannot be told.

"Behold us, the rich and the poor,  
Dear Lord, in Thy service draw near:  
One consecrateth a precious coin,  
One droppeth only a tear:  
Look, Master, the love is here." —C. G. Rossetti.

**"Helping Without Money"**

There are not a few good people who think they cannot do much good in the world because they have no money to give. They envy those who have wealth at their disposal, and who can so easily

sits down and weeps with a sufferer, imparting no courage or hope; but that wiser love, which, while it is touched by his pain and grief, seeks to put new strength into his heart, to enable him to endure his suffering in a victorious way. What most people really need in their trouble, is not to have the burden lifted off, but to have their own hearts strengthened with fresh cheer and hope, so that they shall not fail in their duty, and that they may overcome in their struggles. Not assistance in carrying the load, but a new inspiration of courage and energy, that they may carry it themselves, is for most men the wisest help. The true problem of living is not to get along easily, with the least exertion and the fewest crosses; but to grow by every experience into stronger men; hence, we may show real unkindness to those who are enduring hardship, when we seek to make life easier for them, regardless of their own highest good. Usually it is a great deal better for people to fight their own battles through, and carry their own burdens, and bear unlightened the crosses God gives them to carry. He knows better than we do what they need, and is ever watching, that the trial may not

become more than they shall be able to bear. He will have relief ready when it is wisest that there should be relief. We may interfere with God's discipline when we come running up with our help at every moment of stress. It is always vastly better to give a man something to do, by which he can earn his own bread, than to put the bread into his hand, and leave him idle. In the former case, we encourage him to be brave and manly; in the latter, we make it easy for him to be weak and despairing, and rob him of a lesson which God had set for him to learn. It is the poorest kindness to work out a child's school-examples for him, and to tell him the answers to the questions assigned to him. In doing so, we make the lessons of little or no use to him. The truly kind thing is to encourage him to solve the examples, and to search out the answers for himself. . . . The same is true in all spheres of life. We may do others the greatest harm by *unwisely* helping them. If having an easy life were the highest aim, it would be better that we should lift off every burden under which others bow, and do every hard thing for them, and save them from every struggle and difficulty. But life is a school, and tasks, hardships, battles, toils and sufferings are lessons set for us, by which we are to be trained and disciplined into strength and nobleness; therefore, he who tries only to make easy paths for another may rob him of that experience by which God designed to make a man of him. Hence, they are the best comforters and helpers of their fellow-men who go about with large hopefulness and cheerfulness in their own hearts, trying to put a little more hope and cheer into the life of every one they meet. We can all do a great deal of good, and of the wisest, truest good, in this world, without having much money to bestow. We can take by the hand those who have fallen in the way, and



PARTING OF EDGAR AND LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR.

lift off the burdens of the poor. They lament that, because of their own poverty, they cannot relieve the human needs which they see about them. They do not know of any way of doing good without money, and sit discouraged in the midst of human needs and sorrows, not supposing that they, with their empty hands, could render any help or comfort. No doubt, there are necessities which money only can relieve, . . . and those who have it must use it to help their suffering neighbors. Yet it should be remembered that the help which human lives need, in nine cases out of ten, is not money help. "Silver and gold have I none," said the Apostle to the lame man at the Beautiful Gate, "but such as I have, give I thee." And what he gave was infinitely better than gold or silver would have been.

If we can put new life and hope into the heart of a discouraged man, so that he rises out of his weak despair, and takes his place again in the ranks of active life, we have done a far better thing for him than if we had put our hands into our pockets and given him money to help him nurse a little longer his miserable and unmanly despair. The truest sympathy is not that weak emotion which only

help them to rise again; we can put fresh courage into the hearts of the faint; cheer and comfort the weary; impart new inspirations of joy and hope in the bosoms of those who have begun to lag behind; we can make life easier for every one we meet, not by taking anything from his burden, but by making him more able to bear it. In the end, although we may never be able to give a dollar of money to relieve distress, it may be seen that the blessings we have scattered, or have gotten into people's very lives, are far more in number, and greater in value, than if, with lavish hand, we had been dispensing gold and silver all along our years.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Through suffering and through sorrow thou hast past,  
To show us what a woman true may be;  
They have not taken sympathy from thee,  
Nor made thee any other than thou wast;  
Nor hath thy knowledge of adversity  
Robbed thee of any faith in happiness,  
But rather cleared thine inner eye to see  
How many simple ways there are to bliss." —Lowell.

"Go forth, be ever ready the joys of life to share  
With him, then poor and needy around us everywhere,  
The kindly word soft spoken a saddened life may cheer,  
To give a spirit broken, and dry a falling tear,  
'Tis the time for sowing, the harvest is above;  
Is it worth the knowing, the life of lives is—Love."



THE SOCIAL CORNER.

Under this heading, communications relating to the home or any subject of interest will be published and questions answered.

"DOLLY."—You can make a sachet-bag suitable for the purpose by taking a square of pretty colored ribbon, folded diagonally, lined with cotton and sachet-powder, and neatly over-seamed at the edges. A bow-knot and flower garlands may be painted on the silk, and a frill of narrow lace must be added as a ruffle. M. M.

"EVELYN."—Your quotation, "Like the Kingdom of Heaven the World Beautiful is within, and it is not only a privilege but an absolute duty so to live, that we are always in its atmosphere. Happiness, like health, is the normal state. Live in the sweet, sunny atmosphere of serenity and light and exaltation, in that love and loveliness that creates the World Beautiful," is taken from a book called The World Beautiful, written by Lillian Whiting, and published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. No! I have not read it, but, judging from the above quotation, I think it should be a most interesting and helpful book. M. M.

"YOUNG LAUNDRESS."—A few drops of turpentine or coal oil, or a little piece of butter or paraffine, added to the starch will prevent it from sticking to the irons. Unless the article is altogether burned, the scorched stain will come out by leaving it exposed to a very strong sun. M. M.

"HISTORY."—The peculiarity about the time of Washington's death is that he died in the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last century; that is, he died on Saturday night, twelve o'clock, December 31, 1799.

"DEBUTANTE."—Girls of nineteen may wear their hair in any of the prevailing modes, but that of wearing it low on the head gives a more youthful appearance, which is, generally speaking, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Do not begin the use of cosmetics, or you will soon become unable to dispense with them, as they have the effect of making the skin coarse and aged-looking.

"LINGUIST."—"Mozart" is pronounced as if written "mo-tsart." The word "windfall" is said to have originated in England, when the nobility, by the tenure of their estates, were forbidden to fell any trees upon them, the timber being reserved for the use of the royal navy. Such trees as fell without cutting were the property of the occupant, so that great storms were quite welcome, and since that time the word has been applied to legacies and other unexpected good fortune. M. M.

Untidy.

I've lost my doll's leg—I'm so worried! My very best doll—Clara Jane! I must hunt through the doll's house to find it—It's rather untidy again! I wonder what makes it so messy; I tidied it only last week. Why is it so easy to lose things? Why is it so tiring to seek? Here's my other doll, Susan, in pieces. And hanging head-downwards, I see. Now, who put her there, I just wonder! I'm certain it couldn't be me! Who upset the bedstead and table? Who took my lamb out of the fold; Squeezed the music all out of my trumpet. And made my new picture-books old? My train—why, it's gone altogether! My engine is smashed on the floor; There's someone untidies my doll's house—It's really a terrible bore. How can Clara Jane go out walking Without her left leg and its shoe? I know it was loose, but who took it?—Oh, Bouncer, you wretch, it was you! I laugh, but I'm dreadfully angry— You do look so funny, you see. With Clara Jane's leg in your mouth, sir, Pretending you've found it for me. I'm afraid you're a bit of a humbug— If I am untidy, you're worse. You rummage all over my doll's house— I shall run off at once and tell nurse. —H. A. F.

Essay—Longfellow's Works.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born February 27th, 1807, at Portland, Maine, and died March 24th, 1882, at Cambridge.

Longfellow is truly the greatest of American poets, and his poems will echo and re-echo down through all the ages. And not only have his songs endeared him to the American people, but to all nations, wheresoever the English language is read.

England, the home of so many of the most gifted writers of every age, loved him and his songs so well that she set for him, among her own illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey, a marble bust, and upon the pedestal of the bracket supporting it we read this inscription:

"This bust was placed among the memorials of the poets of England, by the English admirers of an American poet, 1883."

Longfellow has written much, and his works are read by all classes of people. With Tennyson he shares the greatest popularity of all modern poets, and his poems are preferred by many, in that they appeal more to the heart.

And thus it chanced that, well as he afterwards sang of his own sea and shore, he now is said to have been the most national of our poets. His verse, it is true, is like a pulsatory chord, sustaining our new-born "ideality" with nourishment from the motherland, until it grew to vigor of its own. That he is more widely-read than his associates, and seemed to foreigners the incumbent American laureate. His native themes, like some of Tennyson's, were chosen with deliberation and as if for their availability. But from the first he was a poet of sentiment, and equally a craftsman of unerring taste. He always gave of his best; neither toil nor trouble could dismay him until art had done his perfect work. It was a kind of genius—his sure perception of the fit and attractive. Love flows to one, whose works are lovely. Besides, he was a devotee to one calling—not a critic, journalist, lecturer, or man of affairs, and even his prose romances are akin to poems. A long and spotless life was pledged to song, and verily he had his reward.

In some poems, as "The Arsenal," "The Jewish Cemetery," etc., he was a skilled designer, yet they were something more than art for art's sake. Owing to the tenderness seldom absent from his work, he often has been called "the poet of the affections," and "a poet of the tastes" as well. He combined beauty with feeling in lyrical trifles which rival those of Tennyson and other masters of technique, and was almost our earliest maker of verse that might be termed "exquisite."

The first of Longfellow's poems was "Voices of the Night," which at once attracted public attention, and raised him to an honored place among the leading poets of the world. But one of the most admired of all his writings is "Evangeline," a beautiful story in beautiful verse, which students of poetry say, "is the most perfect piece of rhyme and melody in English hexameter. I take this prelude, for instance; no description of nature could be more exquisite:

"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and hemlocks, Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight, Stand like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic— Stand like harpers hoar, with heads that rest on their bosoms. Loud from its rocky caverns, the deep-voiced laboring ocean Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest."

Again, this delicate morsel from "The Courtship of Miles Standish":

"So, through the Plymouth wood, John Alden went on his errand, Crossing the brook at the ford, where it brawled over pebble and shallow. Gathering still as he went, the Mayflowers blooming around him, Fragrant, filling the air with a strange and wonderful sweetness,— Children, lost in the woods and covered with leaves in their slumbers. 'Puritan Flowers,' he said, and the Puritan maidens— Modest and simple and sweet, the very type of Priscilla."

His next great work was "The Song of Hiawatha," which is the most popular of all his poems, and is the nearest approach to an national epic which his countrymen have. This tale is simply bewitching in its sentiment and picturesqueness.

Take the closing stanza of the "Famine"; what could be more exquisite and touching in its pathos or more simple in its hopefulness:

"Farewell! said he, Minnehaha! Farewell! O, my laughing water! All my heart is buried with you! All my thoughts go onward with you. Come not back again to labor, Come not back again to suffer, Where the famine and the fever, Wear the heart and waste the body. Soon my task will be completed, Soon your footsteps I will follow, To the Islands of the Blessed, To the kingdom of Ponemah— To the land of the Hereafter!"

And who has not felt the very depth of their nature stirred when listening to such songs as these:

"Life is real, life is earnest, And the grave is not its goal, Dust thou art, to dust returnest Was not spoken of the soul. Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime, And departing, leave behind us Footsteps on the sands of time."

Such words as these touch the heroic strings of our nature, breathe energy into our hearts, sustain our flagging purposes and fix our thoughts on that which lasts forever.

Now, in conclusion, I will sound a note for his life, which in itself was a poem full of goodness and truth; and his poems, like his life, were simple, noble, beautiful and good. Few great men have had such a life, and few have left to posterity such a legacy as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Kildonan, Man. LALLA R. MCION.

Sunday Night.

Rest him, O Father! Thou didst send him forth With great and gracious messages of love; But Thy ambassador is weary now, Worn with the weight of his high embassy. Now care for him as Thou hast cared for us In sending him; and cause him to lie down In Thy fresh pastures, by Thy streams of peace. Let Thy left hand be now beneath his head, And Thine upholding right encircle him, And, underneath, the Everlasting arms Be felt in full support. So let him rest, Hushed like a little child, without one care; And so give Thy beloved sleep to-night.

Rest him, dear Master! He hath poured for us The wine of joy, and we have been refreshed. Now fill his chalice, give him sweet new draughts Of life and love, with Thine own hand; be Thou His ministrant to-night; draw very near In all Thy tenderness and all Thy power. Oh, speak to him! Thou knowest how to speak A word in season to Thy weary ones, And he is weary now. Thou lovest him— Let Thy disciple lean upon Thy breast, And, leaning, gain new strength to "rise and shine."

Rest him, O loving Spirit! Let Thy calm Fall on his soul to-night. O holy Dove, Spread Thy bright wing above him, let him rest Beneath its shadow; let him know afresh The infinite truth and might of Thy dear Name—"Our comforter!" As gentlest touch will stay The strong vibrations of a jarring chord, So lay Thy hand upon his heart, and still Each overstraining throb, each pulsing pain. Then, in the stillness, breathe upon the strings, And let Thy holy music overflow With soothing power his listening, resting soul. —F. R. Havergal.

"The rest of Christ is not that of torpor, but that of harmony; it is not refusing the struggle, but conquering in it; not resting from duty, but finding rest in it."

"Prayer is the peace of our spirit, the soul of meditation, the rest of our cares."

"In God's world, for those that are in earnest, there is no failure. No work truly done, no word earnestly spoken, no sacrifice freely made, was ever made in vain."

"Life is but a working day whose tasks are set aright,— A time to work, a time to pray, and then a quiet night. And then, please God, a quiet night. Whose palms are green and robes are white,— A long-drawn breath, a balm for sorrow, And all things lovely on the morrow."

"When sinks the soul, subdued by toil, to slumber, Its closing eye looks up to Thee in prayer; Sweet the repose beneath Thy wings overshadowing, But sweeter still to wake and find Thee there. So shall it be at last, in that bright morning, When the soul waketh, and life's shadows flee; Oh! in that hour, fairer than daylight dawning, Shall rise the glorious thought, "I am with Thee."

Seed Corn Premium—Butler Co. Dent—What the Grower Says.

In our annual seed grain reports published in March 15th issue, Mr. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, who makes a specialty of corn growing, wrote:—

"Corn.—I have tried Mammoth Southern Sweet, Mastodon, and Butler Co. Dent. The latter is the corn for my soil and locality. I have grown it now four years, and each year more confirms my opinion of its merits. It will ripen with Longfellow, and outyield any corn that I have hitherto grown. Part of a row of White Cap Dent (as far as two ears would plant), and from the result I must speak very highly of it. For the silo, the Butler Co. Dent stands ahead. So much do I think of it, I would rather pay \$5.00 per bushel for it for seed than have any other variety as a gift. Grow in hills as if intended for the crib, and not put into silo until matured."

We have secured a quantity of this corn from Mr. Gibson, and offer it as a premium to readers who obtain new subscribers for us. This seed was twice selected and kiln-dried. The name of one new subscriber, and \$1.00, will secure 15 pounds of this valuable corn; three new subscribers, and \$3.00, one bushel. Begin the canvass at once.

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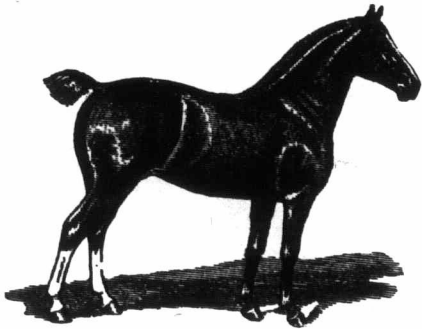
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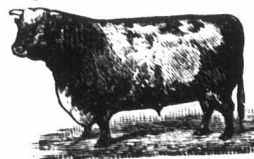
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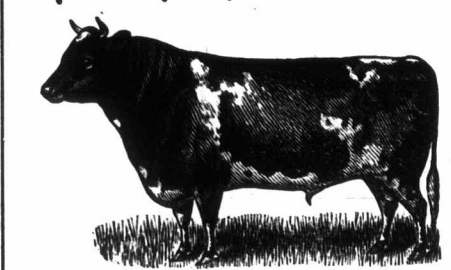
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YOUNG BULLS fit for service, and bull calves sired by Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd's Son, 25731, and Lady Fawn of St. Anne's Son, 25703. The get of these two bulls have swept everything before them at the Toronto, London, Ottawa and Quebec Shows of 1893-4. Dams of the young bulls are daughters and granddaughters of

**The Famous St. Lambert Cows,**

Jolie of St. L., Pet of St. L. and Lady Fawn of St. A. Farmers! If you wish to double the butter yield of your herd, buy a pure St. Lambert Jersey bull. The St. Lamberts, for size, constitution, and wonderful production of milk and butter, lead all other strains known.

**PRICES VERY LOW.**

Apply to W. A. REBURN, 20-y-om St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

**ARKLAN STOCK FARM**

(Adjoining the Town of Carleton Place.)

**JERSEY CATTLE** Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart 15637, A. J. C. C. champion Jersey bull whenever exhibited. Young stock from prize-winning animals for sale, out of deep-milking strains. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

**A. C. BURGESS,**

Carleton Place, 7-y-om Ontario.

**JERSEY-CATTLE**

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

**WILLOW GROVE HERD OF JERSEYS.**

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

**C. & E. WOOD,**

Locust Lodge, Freeman P. O.,

Breeders of high-class Leicester Sheep and Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale at prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. 10-2-y-om

**SHROPSHIRE**

A choice lot of Shearling Rams and Ewes, and this season's lambs from imported dams, and sired by a Beny ram, to choose from. JAMES COOPER & SON, 14-2-y-om Kippen, Ont.



**Leicestershire Tick & Vermin Destroyer.**

FOR SHEEP, CATTLE AND HORSES. It effectually destroys Ticks, Lice, Worms or Grub, to which sheep, horses and cattle are subject, and enables the animal to thrive. It will be found far superior to other preparations used for the similar purpose. The proprietors will guarantee perfect success when used according to directions, as will be found on each box. It prevents scurf and scab, and renders the wool bright and clear. It is put up in tin boxes, price 30 cents each. One box is sufficient for twenty ordinary sized sheep. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. Manufactured by G. C. BRIGGS & SONS, 31 KING ST. West, Hamilton, Ont. 2-j-o

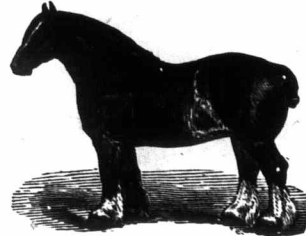
**BREEDERS OF Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs.**

A choice assortment of Yorkshires, all sizes and ages, ready for sale now. They are good ones. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Markham Herd Farm, at Locust Hill, Station. 17-y-om JNO. PIKE & SON.

IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE PIGS for sale, both sexes. These are the finest specimens ever bred in the County of Stanstead. W. G. TALBOT, GEORGETOWN, QUE. 6-f-om



# THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



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

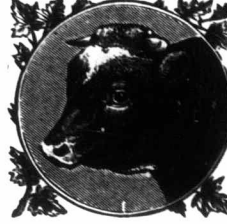
## SHROPSHIRE.

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.

## Improved Large Yorkshire Hogs



The largest and most successful prize-winning herd in Canada. In the management of my herd I have endeavored to produce what the market demands, combining the most profitable type for the feeder. Extra lot of in-pig sows for sale cheap. Am booking orders for spring pigs suitable for exhibition or breeding purposes. All stock guaranteed as described.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om

## LARGE IMPROVED WHITE YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Now ready, boars fit for service; young sows ready to mate, and sows in farrow. Prices reasonable. Pairs supplied not akin. Apply to WILLIAM CODDGER & SON, 11-y-0 Box 160, Woodstock, Ont.

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

## H. GREGG & SONS, SALFORD, ONT.

Breeders of Berkshires and Chester White Swine. We have for sale young stock of either sex, and any age, at prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

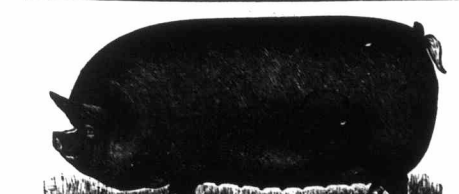
## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

## Large English Berkshires!

## J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, - Ontario.

We are now booking orders for young pigs. Have several litters now, and more to follow in May and April. These are by imported Star One, 555 lbs., 1st prize aged boar, Toronto, 1894; Lord Ross, 1st p. yearling boar, Toronto, 1894; Regalia, 540 lbs. at 12 months old, 1st p. boar under a year, Toronto, 1894; Baron Lee 4th, 602 lbs. at 14 mos. It's never had so many good sows to breed from as at present. Write for prices. 2-y-om



## Large English Berkshires.

Young Boars and Sows of Oot. litters. Spring pigs to go at eight weeks old, got by three first-class imported boars, weighing from 600 lbs. to 850 lbs. Pairs and trios not akin. We ship to order, and guarantee satisfaction. R. R. Station, Brampton. 8-y-om J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

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

## Ontario Central -Herd of- Chester Whites and Duroc-Jerseys.

Our Improved Chester White Herd was established eight years ago with first-class animals. Our Duroc-Jersey Herd is of two years' standing. Selection and care have enabled us to lead in both breeds in the show rings of Toronto, London, and Ottawa. Order placed with us will be attended to with dispatch. Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, Ont. 7-y-om

## REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

Stock of all ages for sale at low prices. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write for prices. Registered pedigrees furnished. Mention Advocate. 24-y-om

## ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

# CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS



A FEW FIRST-CLASS CLYDESDALE Stallions, Mares & Fillies for sale. Prices to suit the times. Come and see them, or write for prices.

## GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, Ontario.

25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R. 4-1f-om

## SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT REDUCED RATES

-TO THOSE WHO WISH TO-

## DOUBLE THE BUTTER YIELD OF THEIR HERDS.

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

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

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

## ISALEIGH - GRANGE - FARM

Offers for the next month a choice lot of Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs, from six to eight weeks old, sired by four different imported boars. Our herd is one of the best and largest in America, and we can supply pairs not akin from the best imported stock in Canada at prices very reasonable. Send in your orders at once, as we are shipping every day. Address, T. D. McCALLUM, Mgr., Danville, Quebec. 9-y-om

## RED TAMWORTH BOARS

Ready for service. Nice young sows due to farrow in March. Younger ones all ages.

## Stock First-Class and Registered.

Ayrshire Cattle, either sex, all ages. Prices low. CALDWELL BROS., 2-2-y-0 Briery Bank Farm, Orchard P. O., Ont



## Chester White and Tamworth Swine

Our Improved Chester White have won more Sweepstakes at large exhibitions than all herds of Chesters combined in the Dominion, including 3 Sweepstakes Sow over all breeds at Fat Stock Show, Guelph, 94. Tamworths are selected from best breeds in England, and winners of Sweepstakes at Fat Stock Show, Guelph and Ottawa, 1894. 30 Choice Sows bred for spring trade. Orders booked for spring pig in pairs not akin. Reduced rates by express. Send for price list. 7-y-om H. GEORGE & SONS., Crampton, Ont.

## ISAAC HOLLAND SPRUCE GROVE FARM, CULLODEN P. O.

Breeder of Guernsey Cattle and Tamworth Swine. I have for sale a choice two-year-old or a four-year-old Guernsey bull of heavy milking strain. Also young Tamworths, either sex. Correspondence solicited. 8-2-y-0

## DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

We have the greatest prize-winning herd of Duroc-Jerseys in Canada. Our 2 stock boars and several of our brood sows won first prize at the Industrial, Toronto, 1894; also first on young pigs and herd. Pigs of either sex and all ages for sale. Address, TAPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont. 20-2-y-om

## R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont.,

Is offering special bargains for the next thirty days in Chester Sows in farrow, and Boars fit for service, in order to make room for spring litters. 20-y-om

## D. McLACHLIN, CRAMPTON, - ONTARIO.

Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Stock of all ages for sale at low prices. Ten choice sows bred, and fifty spring pigs to select from. Place your orders early. 8-2-y-om

## R. B. McMULLIN, GOLDSMITH, ONT.

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock of all ages for sale at low prices. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write for prices. Registered pedigrees furnished. Mention Advocate. 24-y-om

## ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

## NOTICES.

The United States Minister of Agriculture has relaxed the quarantine regulations relating to Mexican stock so that they may, after inspection, enter Texas and California.

As our readers are aware, Good, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford, do a large business in the manufacture of bee-keepers' supplies, and also publish the Canadian Bee Journal. They have recently purchased the apiary publishing and manufacturing outfit of Mr. C. A. Onellette, Tilbury, Ontario, who issued the Practical Bee-keeper.

## HOW TO GET "SUNLIGHT" BOOKS.

Send twelve "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros. (Ltd.), 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-covered book, 160 pages. By leaving the ends of the parcel open, it will go for one cent postage. Remember "Sunlight" now sells at six cents per twin bar.

## SPAVINED HORSES.

The buyers for foreign markets do not want blemished horses at any price. Spavins, curbs, ringworms, etc., can be entirely cured by Dick's Blisters. Price, 50 cts. Dick's Liniment is invaluable for sprains and bruises. Price, 25 cts. To be had at all druggists'. Full directions on the wrapper.

## PREPARE FOR HAYING.

If the season continues as it promises, we cannot fail to have an immense hay crop, which will be ready to harvest in good time. Every farmer that has not all ready a satisfactory horse-fork and sling should see about it at once, because the time slips away more quickly than one is apt to notice, and there is no extra expense in having things all ready to go to work a little before they are needed. The horse-forks and slings manufactured by J. W. Provan, of Oshawa, Ont., have had an immense sale during the last few years, and are giving entire satisfaction everywhere. The apparatus handles sheaves as well as hay and peas, and is a great success as a stacker. The manufacturer makes a business of sending his machine to fair-minded, responsible farmers, to be put up and used by them on trial until the harvesting is half over, when they are required to decide whether they will keep or return it. If the latter, the return freight charges are paid by Mr. Provan. This is an opportunity to secure what will be perfectly satisfactory, or no sale need be effected. See Mr. Provan's advertisement in this issue.

## HOW TO BUILD WALLS, FLOORS, ETC., PROPERLY.

Mr. Isaac Usher, of Thorold, Ont., manufacturer of Queenston Cement, gave the Advocate a passing call the other day. During the coming fortnight he visits the Counties of York, Wellington, Waterloo, and Bothwell, giving personal instructions, without charge, in the construction of barn and silo walls of cement-concrete, stable floors, troughs for pigpens, etc. An immense amount of such work is being done this season, and he finds it most desirable in sections where it is a new thing, and persons are unacquainted therewith, to see that a proper start is made. The permanent success of cement-concrete depends on the work being thoroughly done according to personal instructions, or what has appeared from time to time in the Advocate, or in the little pamphlet which Mr. Usher has issued, entitled "Practical Hints on the Use of Queenston Cement," and which may be obtained by sending a post-card to Isaac Usher & Sons, Thorold, Ont. By giving him, say, ten days' notice, Mr. Usher will gladly visit and give any of his new patrons a start in the work. He guarantees his cement to be fully equal to any of the Portland cement for any of the purposes referred to above; in fact, he regards a pure rock cement, such as his, more valuable in the end, as its tensile strength keeps on increasing with age, a statement borne out by Government tests reported in the pamphlet referred to.

## BOOK TABLE.

Among the numerous pamphlets lately received is the 35th Annual Catalogue of Hlymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a catalogue of sorghum and sugar-cane mills and evaporators, illustrations and explanations of which are fully given. Send to the firm and secure a copy free. Our fruit-producing readers will be especially interested in it.

Vol. XII. of the English Hackney Stud Book - being the number for 1895 - just to hand, contains the pedigrees of stallions Nos. 5078 to 5476; of mares, Nos. 7885 to 8615; and of pony foals, 14 and under, foaled on or before 1894. Inspected and allowed to pass as suitable for breeding Hackneys, Nos. 591 to 1029. The work has two very fine illustrations of noted Hackneys. The 1894 London Show champion, Gany-mede (whose photo-gravure graced the first page of the Nov. 1, 1894, issue of the Advocate), and a portrait of Mr. H. Livesey's Orange Blossom. A short note about the London Show of '94 gives evidence of the high percentage of sound animals to be found in the Hackney breed, there being only 13 disqualified as unsound out of 217 candidates. The record of transfers given and the reports of sales kept, show that many Hackneys are going into new hands, which proves the growing popularity of the breed. It is worthy of mention that no less than 529 certificates of transfer have been issued since the publication of Vol. XI. Of these, 453 were for the United Kingdom, and 71 for foreign countries and the colonies, 9 of which we notice came to Canada, and 20 to the United States. The volume shows careful work in preparation and finish, and is indeed a credit to the society of which Henry F. Karen, 12 Hanover Square, London W., is the secretary.

## THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS

Our herd won all the sweepstakes, diplomas and herd prizes, and 25 out of 26 first prizes, at the three largest fairs in Canada, in 1894. Our herd is headed by Darkness Quality the winner of the first prize in his class, over 41 entries, at the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893. Our stock is large in size, and fine in quality, and are well adapted for the Canadian trade. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. Address 15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.



**STOCK GOSSIP.**

A consignment of fifteen trotting-bred horses for C. J. & H. Hamlin, Buffalo, at New York, at auction, averaged \$620, the highest figure being \$2,700.

At a public sale of Russel Bailey's Kentucky-bred, plain-gaited saddle horses and roadsters, in Philadelphia, an average of \$300 was secured for 21 head, the top figure being \$650.

At T. F. B. Gothan's Hereford sale, near Chillicothe, Mo., recently, 30 head sold for \$3,840, an average of \$128; 15 bulls sold for \$1,895, an average of \$126.33; 15 heifers sold for \$1,945, an average of \$129.66.

Three days' Shorthorn sales for Messrs. Myers, Cooley, Cookson, and Coldren & Lee, conducted recently in Iowa, resulted in the disposal of 117 head, which averaged, calves included, \$117 per head. The Myers herd went the highest, 50 animals bringing \$7,600, or \$152 each.

W. F. & J. A. Stephen, "Brook Hill Farm," Trout River, Que., write:—"The advertisement is quite satisfactory. We have already made a number of sales of young stock. We have sold all our yearling Ayrshire bulls but three, and have taken several orders for bull and heifer calves. Our stock came through the winter in splendid condition, Yorkshire litters being especially fine."

Another encouraging sale of Shire horses was the dispersion of a large portion of Lord Belper's celebrated stud at Kingston, Eng., having averaged about £113 for forty-eight animals. The highest price was \$300 for the mare Birthright, by Albert Edward; the two-year old filly, Kingston Belle, by Lincolnshire Boy, made 310 gs., and the three-year-old filly, Windley Lily, by Marmion II., was sold for 370 gs. Altogether, twenty of the horses, or about one-half the entire number offered, realized prices that entered the three figures.

SUMMARY.

	Average.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16 Brood mares.....	125 0 4	2,000 5 0
4 Four-year-old mares.	87 8 3	349 13 0
7 Three-year-old fillies.	136 19 0	958 13 0
11 Two-year-old fillies.	136 13 9	1,503 12 0
7 Yearling fillies.....	55 13 0	389 11 0
3 Two-year-old colts...	73 10 0	220 10 0
48 Head	£112 19 3	\$5,422 4 0

**OF INTEREST TO CLYDESDALE BREEDERS.**

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, writes us that he was greatly pleased with his visit to Canada, at the time of the late horse show, and expresses his acknowledgements to the many kind friends he met here. He requests us to state that any Clydesdale breeders in the Dominion who may wish to make entries in the American Clydesdale stud book, will save all penalty fees by recording their animals before the end of next month; and that for each entry they now make he will furnish, free of charge, a custom house certificate, admitting said animal across the line without trouble or delay, which will be appreciated.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AT THE CREDIT VALLEY STOCK FARM.**

The Credit Valley Stock Farm is situated a quarter of a mile from Churchville St., on the C. P. R., and three miles from Brampton, on the G. T. R.; it contains four hundred acres of the best grazing lands, and is owned and operated by Messrs. Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. The breeding of Holstein-Friesians is a specialty with these gentlemen, and is carried on on a somewhat extensive scale, the herd numbering at present between sixty and seventy head, among which many noble specimens of the breed are to be seen. Representatives from this herd have won many honors at the leading exhibitions of Canada, and also at the Columbian Exhibition, Chicago. Probably the cow most deserving of mention in this herd is the renowned Cornelia Tensen, with the remarkable record of 14,184 pounds of milk in ten months, and nineteen pounds of butter in one week—a grand individual herself, and whose offspring here made their mark in the show-ring, as well as being great producers at the pail. The cow that has tested the highest in this herd is Lady Marringa 2nd, with a record of 1,631 pounds of milk in thirty days, and 21 pounds 10 ounces of butter in one week. Next in order of production to Cornelia Tensen comes Siepkje, with nearly as good a record. Peel Queen, Daisy Teake, Huld 2nd, Princess of Lansdowne, and Siepkje 4th are all remarkable producers at the pail, and are grand specimens of the breed. The stock bull, Tirannia 2nd's Prince Castine, is a very large animal, exceptionally lengthy and deep, and has proved himself to be a grand getter, having reproduced his many good qualities in his offspring. The young bulls are a fine, stocky lot, resembling very much their sire, Tirannia 2nd's Prince Castine, ranging in age from one to two years old. In the adjoining boxes may be seen a number of younger animals of both sex, very choice and from the present stock bull. In the horse stables we were shown a most beautiful pony—a finer specimen it has seldom been our privilege to see—a three-year-old filly, standing 13 hands, with lots of life and grand knee-action, and clean, muscular legs, from an imp. Scotch-bred pony, and sired by an English cob. We were also shown some trotting stock; a three-year-old and a five-year-old, out of three-quarters blood mares, which, with a little training, should do some good work on the turf. Yorkshire pigs are also bred on this farm, the foundation stock being from the herds of Mr. E. Jarvis, Clarkson, and Mr. Wenger, Ayrton. King George, a lengthy, well-made boar, heads the Yorkshires.

**NOTICE.**

**GALVANIZED STEEL WIND-MILLS AND PATENT ROLLER BEARINGS.**

The enterprising makers of Steel Wind-mills at Brantford, Good, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., have been granted a Canadian patent covering the use of roller and ball-bearings on wind-mills. These bearings are longer-lived than others, add greatly to the power of the wind engine and need less oil and less attention. The Company have also added a complete plant for galvanizing, at a large expense, and are prepared to furnish pumping or power wind-mills galvanized after completion. They advertise in the ADVOCATE, and will be pleased to answer correspondence promptly.

**Neuralgia**

**ATTACKS THE EYES**  
Makes  
**THE LIGHT**  
Unbearable.



PERMANENTLY CURED

BY USING

**Ayer's Pills**

"My husband was subject to severe attacks of neuralgia which caused him great pain and suffering. The pains were principally about his eyes, and he often had to remain in a darkened room, not being able to stand the light. Ayer's Pills being recommended, he tried them, using one before each meal. They very soon afforded relief, followed by permanent cure. I am a strong believer in the efficacy of Ayer's Pills, and would not be without them for ten times their cost."—Mrs. M. E. DEBAT, Liberty, Tex.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for forty years, and regard them as the very best.—Uncle MARTIN HANCOCK, Lake City, Fla.

**AYER'S PILLS**  
Received Highest Awards  
**AT THE WORLD'S FAIR**

**To Smokers**

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

**A Combination Plug of**

**"T & B"**

**SMOKING TOBACCO.**

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

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

**CANADA WILKES.**

**Pure Young Stock of all Ages For Sale.**  
Silver Gray Dorkings, W. F. B. Spanish, Brown and W. Leghorns, L. Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and Silver Hamburgs; a few cockerels yet for sale of B. Leghorns and B. Spanish. Eggs for setting after April 1st, 13 for \$1, 30 for \$2. Send for illustrated catalogue of Polands and poultry. Correspondence solicited. CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-y-om

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

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

**J. WEAVER & SON, CHATHAM, ONT.**, breeders and shippers of White and Partridge Cochins, W. & Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Sumatra and Indian Games, Large L. Brahma Cockerels, \$1 apiece. Eggs \$1 per 13; reduction on larger orders from prize-winning stock. Write us. 6-2-c-o

**I AM BREEDING FROM CHOICE YARDS** of imported birds of Black Minorcas (from England this year), Derbyshire Red Caps, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, and Brd. Plymouth Rocks, W. Wyandottes. Grand birds. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting. A hatch guaranteed. Some choice birds for sale. **W. L. BROWN, London West, Ont. 7-c-o**

**THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR**  
Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable and cheapest first-class hatcher in the market. Circulars free. 4-cents.  
**GEO. ERTTEL & CO., London, Ont.**

**Complete Fertilizers**

for potatoes, fruits, and all vegetables require (to secure the largest yield and best quality)

**At Least 10% Actual Potash.**

Results of experiments prove this conclusively. How and why, is told in our pamphlets.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. **GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.**

**Bronze Turkeys. Plymouth Rocks.**

(HERO STRAIN.)  
Eggs, \$3.00 per ten, from twenty-three-pound hens, and Ozark Mountain Gobbler. All turkeys in March ex. winning first prizes were from my stock.

**Wyandottes,**

\$2.00 per 13.

**White Leghorns,**

\$1.00 per 13.

**Pekin Ducks,**

\$1.00 per 10.

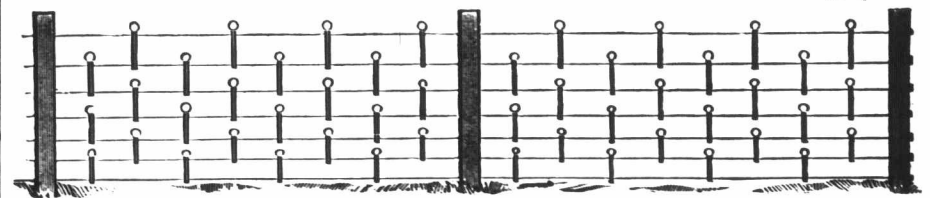
All eggs guaranteed fertile and to arrive in good order. Write for my new catalogue, sent free 8-m **M. LAW, North Main Street Poultry Farm, WINNIPEG.**

**Seed Corn Premium!**

**W**E would recommend our subscribers to test the Butler County Dent Corn this season for ensilage and ear crop. We have secured a quantity of selected seed, and will send 15 pounds to any one sending us one new subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate" and \$1 in cash; or for three new subscribers and \$3 we will send 1 bushel. Secure the new subscribers at once.

Address— **THE WM. WELD CO., Ltd., London, Ont.**

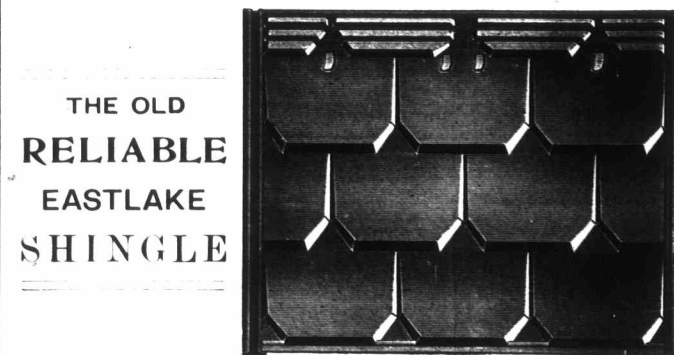
**BUCHANAN'S FLEXIBLE SPRING STEEL PICKET WIRE FENCE.**



This Fence, as shown in above cut, is very handsome, strong and durable, should last a life-time and will turn any kind of stock. Is so constructed that it will remain tight and straight in all kinds of weather, a feature which no other maker has successfully accomplished. It is perfectly flexible and cannot be bent or kinked out of shape, and will stand more abuse or rough usage than any other fence in the market. It is our aim to place this fence on the market at a less price than any first-class fence has ever been sold at. Send for circulars, giving full description and prices to **M. T. BUCHANAN, Ingersoll, Ont., Manufacturer Wire Fence, Hay Carriers, Hay Forks, and a full line of Hay and Grain Unloading Tools.**

AGENTS WANTED.

**EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES**



THE OLD  
**RELIABLE**  
EASTLAKE  
**SHINGLE**

HAS MANY  
**IMITATORS**  
BUT NO  
**EQUAL.**

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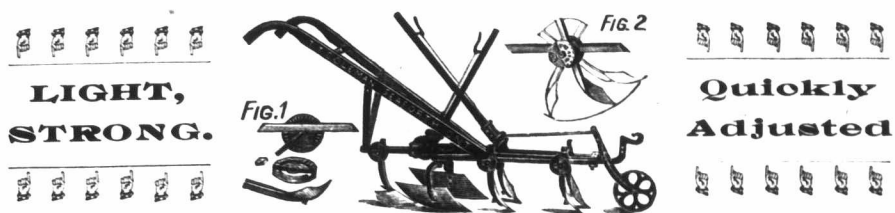
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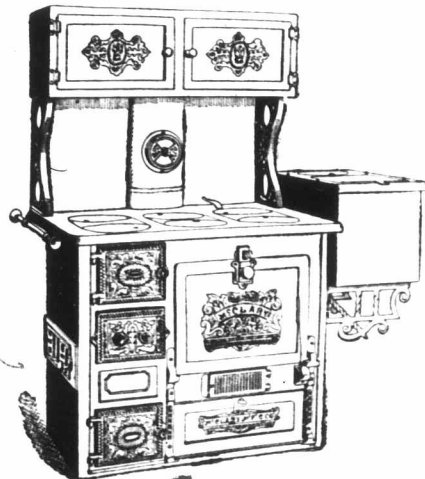
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### STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Thomas Guy, Oshawa, writes:—"Our Ayrshire herd is in good trim this spring, considering the somewhat peculiar season they have passed through. Ayrshires are in good demand, as the practical farmer is becoming alive to the fact that in order to make both ends meet he will have to turn his attention to something else besides grain-growing or raising horses, in both of which there seems to be an excessive and unprofitable surplus. Dairying appears to meet the case in all directions. The next thing is to find the animal best adapted for the purpose. This has repeatedly been determined in various public tests. The Scotsman calls them *the real-paying Ayrshires*. As this fact has become known, Ayrshires are more and more in demand. During the last few months we have made the following sales: To Mr. W. B. Cockburn, of Aberfoyle, Ont., the two first-prize winning heifers, Dolly of Ontario, and Dolly of Oshawa (these were two full sisters, both winners at the World's Fair, and got by the first-prize bull Baron—878—); to Mr. Hanna, Jenneville, Ont., the yearling bull Explorer—490—; to C. C. Rittenhouse, South Cayuga, young bull, Heir of Oshawa—1625—, out of Oshawa Lass—690—, winner of first prize in the milking test at Toronto in 1882, against all other breeds—milk tested as to quantity and quality; Mr. R. also bought the two-year-old heifer Roseate 6th 491; to Mr. Trewin, Blackstock, Ont., yearling bull, Oxford Lad—1623—; to Mr. John Davidson, of Cobourg, Ont., Royal Saxon—1686—, one of the calves that was awarded second prize at Toronto last fall; to Mr. Short, Foley, Ont., yearling bull, Lord of the Manor 1624; to Mr. Geo. Moon, Ross Mount, Ont., bull calf, Crusader—1766—, and two-year-old heifer, Lady Wallace 2362, winner of second in young herd at Chicago, with her heifer calf Columbian Lass—2947— (Mr. Moon selected a good lot as the basis of a herd, and in his hands will without doubt be heard of again); to Mr. Angus McDonald, Thornbury, Ont., yearling bull, Oshawa Chief—344—; to Mr. T. M. Clemens, Drayton, Ont., yearling bull, Gallant Lad; to Mr. McFarland, Melrose, Ontario, bull calf, Invader; to Mr. Wm. Lathangue, Lifford, Ont., yearling bull, Model's Heir—1626—. We have still five young bulls on hand—good animals—one full brother to Defender—1312—, which won second at the World's Fair, and afterwards bought by Prof. Mills, Guelph, and now doing duty at the Ontario Agricultural College."

**MR. THOMAS WATSON'S BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.**

On arriving at the farm, some three or four miles north of Hagersville, we found the proprietor busily engaged in manufacturing that toothsome article, maple syrup. We were shown through the piggery. Among the Yorkshires, Watson's Choice is a very good sow, her dam being from a sow imported by J. E. Brethour, Wat-ling (bred by Ormsby & Chapman), by Holywell Victor (517) (imp.), dam Holywell Peter—3— (imp.), is a sow of excellent points that has proved herself a grand breeder. Dairy Maid 2nd, bred by Joseph Ashforth, England, and imported by J. E. Brethour, was one of the foundation Yorkshire sows of this herd which has also done good service. Three very nice young sows were seen in another pen, from Waterwitch and by Mollington Duke. These sows are in pig to Isleigh Ideal 5th; bred by Greenshields & Ormsby, at Isleigh Grange. Isleigh Ideal 5th 1453 was sired by Holywell Miner (612) (imp.), and from the imported sow Mottley Beauty (723). The Yorkshire sows to pig this spring are in pig to this sow. Another good boar, two years old, was seen, from Waterwitch and by Doonfield Tim. Among the Berkshires, the sow Haldimand Queen (2854), by May Duke (1886), dam Maybell (2551), is a right good sow, bred to the Suffolk swine, but the last three years he has found the Berkshires and Yorkshires the most profitable; the original stock of Berkshires being of Mr. Snell's (of Edmonton) breeding, and the Yorkshires of Messrs. Brethour (of Burford) and Ballachey's (of Brantford) breeding.

**WM. STEWART'S (JR.) AYRSHIRES.**

The Ayrshire herd of Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie, Ont., is headed by White Prince No. 808, bred by John Caldwell, Bogside, Dondonald, Scotland, sired by White Prince, which captured the first prize for two years at the Ayr show. A sister of White Prince No. 808 took the sweepstakes prize for milking test when three years old at Ayr, and stood tenth in a class of 113 in the Derby. As a stock-getter he has proved himself one of the most prepotent sires. He is large and a pleasing handler, with milk points well developed, and is, without doubt, the most valuable addition ever made to the herd. Tom Glen No. 1310 has never been beaten but once, having taken thirteen first prizes and one third at the leading exhibitions in Canada, and at the World's Fair. He captured first in his class as a yearling, first at the head of the young herd, and first as one of four, the set of one sire. Douglas London Hill, sired by imported Royal Chief, dam imported Dandy 1st, cannot fail to be a good stock bull, showing excellent dairy qualities. These above three stock bulls are kept for the use of the herd. Entering the stable, our attention was attracted by Rose of Bethel, sired by MacDuff. Her dam, Annie Laurie was the winner of thirty-eight first prizes. Rose of Bethel is full of character, and a deep milker. We expect to see this cow do well among good company at the exhibitions next season. Jessie Stewart, dam of Tom Glen and Scotch Lassie, is also one of the leading ones. Jean and Annie Laurie 2nd were unbeaten in the showing last season. The females composing the young sweepstakes herd at Chicago, White Lily, Ayrshire Maggie, Scotch Lassie Jean, and Highland Mary, are doing nicely, and promise to develop into fine cows, two of which are now milking and giving good returns. Among the yearlings, and calves we were particularly struck with White Rose of Menie, a prize-winner at Toronto last fall, also Ayrshire Maggie from Douglas London Hill. The herd comprises over thirty head of pure-bred Ayrshires. Mr Stewart is also a breeder of Berkshire pigs and Colnie dogs.



**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

The fourth annual Philadelphia horse show will be held at Wissachickon Heights, May 28th to June 1st, some \$14,000 being offered in prizes.

**A SUCCESSFUL HACKNEY SALE.**

The following Hackneys from the stud of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Walton Hall, Warrington, Eng., were sold or bid up to the following figures at the beginning of April:

Lady Rosebery, black pony, under 14 gs. hands—Mr. Nesbit	110
Valentine, dun pony, has won trotting competitions—Not sold	250
Amazement, beaten by stable companion only—Not sold	900
His Lordship, grand goer—Mr. Gibson	200
His Highness, grand goer—Mr. Myburgh	175
Lady Alice II., fine wheeler in tandem—Mr. Barker	300
Lady Sefton, fine leader in tandem—Mr. Barker	
Agnes, young buggy mare—Mr. Barker	1,450
Orange Blossom, has an unbeaten record	1,450

The general opinion was that this was one of the finest studs of Hackneys that has been seen under the auctioneer's hammer, and the sale goes to prove that if the right article can be put before the public there is no lack of buyers, and hardly any limit of prices.

**JAMES JOHNSON'S STOCK FARM.**

The Ayrshire Stock Farm of James Johnson, Como, P. Q., is situated about thirty miles west of Montreal. The herd of about twenty animals is headed by the imported bull Prince Henry, sired by the noted bull Traveller, with many typical Ayrshire points. Among the females Nellie Barchevick is seldom equalled, being the Queen's Jubilee heifer at the Royal England. She has also been very successful in Canada, and is an A 1 dairy cow. No. 1 May Blossom (imp.), a very large and successful show cow, is also an excellent breeder. Maud, bred by the late Thos. Brown, of Petite Cote, is a cow of extra dairy qualities, and a good show animal. Yellow Bess (imp.) was a first prize cow in Scotland at Kilmarnock and other shows, which guarantees her superiority. Brown Berry, bred by R. Osborne, of Wynholm, Scotland, a successful show cow in her native land, is quite neat enough, but does fairly well at the stall. If the present young stock is any indication of those which are to follow them, Mr. Johnson will in a very few years own a large herd of extraordinary Ayrshires.

**R. S. STEVENSON'S HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

One of the most picturesque drives in Canada is between the City of Hamilton and Ancaster village. Leaving Hamilton shortly after the noon hour, we drove for a short distance along the foot of the mountain, and then began the ascent by a circuitous route. Looking to the right from any point, a magnificent view was presented of the lovely valley below, while to the left the mountain towered high above us. On nearing the top of the mountain the scene is indeed a grand one, which the pen is almost inadequate to describe. Lying below is a wonderfully fertile valley, mostly laid out in small fruit farms, and dotted here and there with well-painted houses and barns, and well-kept lawns. In the distance, at the foot of the opposite mountain, nestles the picturesque little town of Dundas. Driving a little further, we pass through the quiet village of Ancaster, and arrive at the farm of Mr. R. S. Stevenson, where we were shown a number of spotted beauties of the Holstein-Friesian breed. At the head of this herd stands Royal Canadian Netherland (imp.), the only son of Netherland Prince in Canada. Netherland Prince was owned by Smith & Powell, of Syracuse, N. Y., long ranking foremost among the breeders of America. This bull was noted for his showing career and as a getter of butter-producing stock. The dam of Royal Canadian Netherland, Princess Margaret, has a record of twenty-one pounds of butter in seven days. We would also make special mention of Antie Houter, a half-sister of DeKul 2nd, a cow noted for butter production. She has tested six and a-half per cent. of butter-fat, we were informed, and was imported from Holland by B. B. Lord, Sinclairville, along with Johanna Tensen, Ideal, and Modest Girl, now all owned by Mr. Stevenson. Lack of space prevents our particularizing the many other good individuals in this herd, the members of which we found in good fit, well-marked, and of an excellent dairy type.

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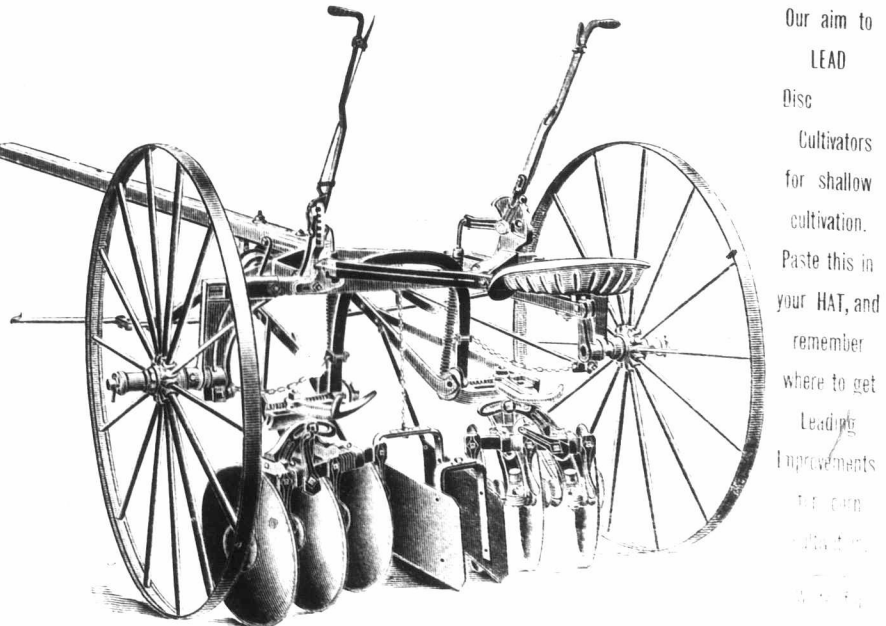
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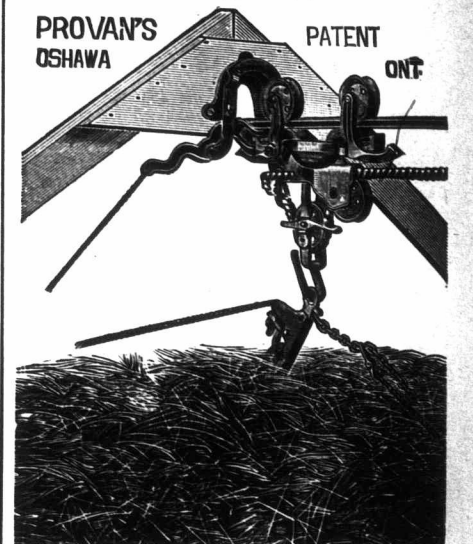
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Many farmers who had other kinds have taken them down and bought mine after seeing it work.

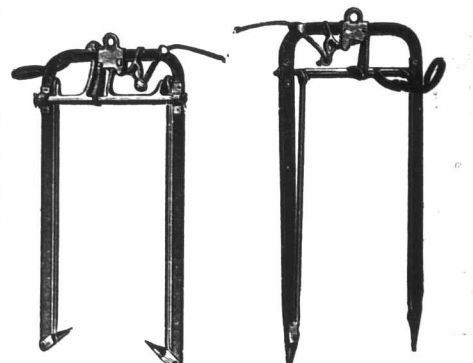
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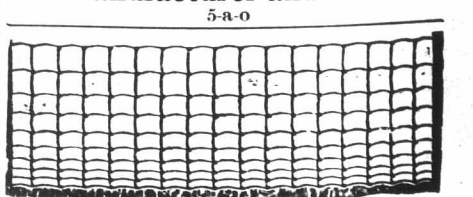
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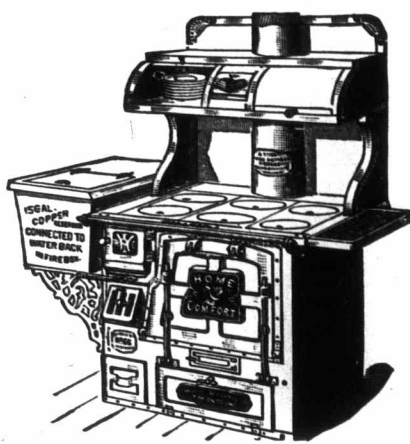
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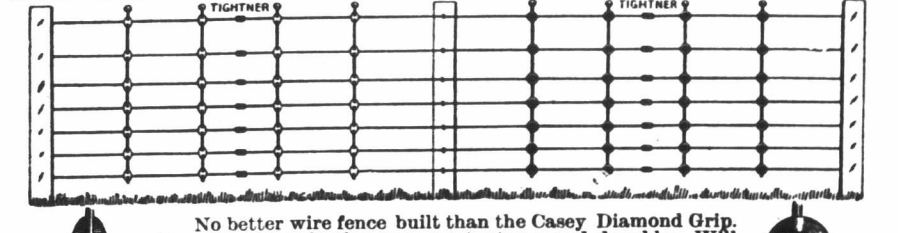
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 It has no equal for pulverizing hard clay lumps. It is beyond question the best machine for making a seed bed on inverted sod. For preparing fall plowing for spring seeding, especially in heavy clay soil, where the land is baked or become hard and difficult to move. For cutting up and pulverizing any kind of stubble land, either for the purpose of starting foul seeds or fitting for seeding. It is unquestionably far superior to anything in the market for cultivating any kind of land that is very difficult to subdue. Where every other tool has failed the Spade Harrow will be found to be just the machine needed. We also manufacture the "Daisy" Barrel Churn; Cistern, Well, Force, and Wind Mill Pumps; Horse Hay Forks, McKay's Pat. Combination Sling; also Scufflers, Feed Grinders, Root Pulpers, Pea Harvesters, Horse Tread Powers. Prices and terms given on application. Address,  
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 17-y-om

## STOCK GOSSIP.

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

**APPROACHING ENGLISH SALE.**  
 The well-known firm of John Thornton & Co., London, England, in another column, announces two important Shorthorn sales, viz.: that of P. J. Mills, Esq., Ruddington Hall, Nottingham, on June 21st; and at Waraby, Northalberton, Yorkshire (by order of the trustees of the late T. C. Booth, Esq.), on June 22nd; also the entire Southdown flock of sheep owned by Hugh Pentoid, Esq., at Selsey, Chichester, Sussex, on Aug. 22; and the entire flock of W. Toop, Esq., Westergate, Chichester. The foregoing is all registered stock. Catalogue and full particulars may be obtained from John Thornton & Co., No. 7 Princess Street, Hanover Square, London, Eng., who will be pleased to execute commissions.

**LAURENTIAN STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.**  
 W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,

Owing to shortage of corn ensilage, and the high price of feed stuffs, Mr. Edwards is not at present feeding to force the milkers, otherwise the weights here given would be greater. The entire herd now numbers 106 head, composed of thoroughbred Ayrshires, Jerseys, and Jersey Grades. The Ayrshires number 55 head, all told. They are headed by imported Cyclone 5333. This bull has been in use for the past two years, and has got some very finely-marked calves. Imported Lindsey of Barcheskie 5332 ranks first. Her offspring have been chiefly males of grand style and appearance. As Cyclone is one of them, we know what she can produce; her females are yet young, but, judging by appearance, they will do her credit. She has for the first three months after calving averaged 1,050 pounds of milk per month, testing 4.60 per cent. fat. Next in order stands imported Countess of Barcheskie 5334. None of her females have yet become mothers; they are stylish, with excellent points. Her males have all sold at sight. Her service at the fall since last calf (December 7th, 1894) gives her an average daily record of 35 pounds of milk per day, testing 4.40 per cent. Amongst the home-bred Ayrshires are Lassie of Plantagenet, now fresh in milk, with an average daily record of 36 pounds, testing 4.80 per cent. Effie of Clarence is also fresh in milk, giving 34 pounds per day, testing 4.60 per cent. The two last named cows have given two grand bull calves. There is also a very fine bull calf in the herd from that grand old cow Lady Dufferin, who was at one time counted best in the herd, but old age has overtaken her so as to lessen her present worth, but she is still doing the work of an average cow. The Jerseys are still headed by Lisgar Pogis of St. Annes 25704 (see FARMER'S ADVOCATE, September, 1891), the most noted cow fresh in milk, with an average daily record of 36 pounds, testing 4.80 per cent. W. A. Reburn; Blue Blood 67326, and Armadina 68845, both bred by C. H. Tupper. Among the young things are some fine-looking Jersey heifers, which will be milking next year, and which will prove Lisgar Pogis' value as a sire in the thoroughbreds. He has shown himself favorably in the grades from common native cows. This firm has been very successful in sales this winter; the males are all off now down to calves three weeks old. Sales made since January 1st, 1895, are:—In Ayrshires, two yearling bulls, to East Templeton Farmers' Club; one yearling bull to Thurso Farmers' Club; one bull calf to Jos. Forgo, St. Scholastique, P. Q.; one bull calf to Alanson Noakes, Silver Creek, P. Q. In Jerseys, one bull to J. A. Lalonde, Labelle, P. Q.; one grade heifer to Miss Beck, Penetanguishene. This farm also supports a few choice Berkshire pigs; and the sows now have young litters. The milk of the dairy herd is made into butter on the farm, one Baby DeLaval Separator being used, one daisy churn, one OK butter-worker, one hand-lever butter-print, of United States patent. The separator and churn are run by steam power by an Acme engine (coal oil). And last but not least, a Babcock Tester, so the cows have to live up to the standard or go to the butcher stall. A churning of 140 pounds of cream turned out 56 pounds 4 ounces of butter. Temperature at beginning, 56 degrees, finishing at 58 degrees. Time to churn, 15 minutes. Salted 1 1/7 ounces to pound of butter.

## PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.

The Shorthorn herd on the Pine Grove Stock Farm, the property of W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., is headed by the imported four-year-old bull Knight of St. John = 17102 =, bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Cap-a-Pie = 53591 =, a specially good animal; dam Clarissa by Pro Consul (54872), and backed by such blood as that of Cumberland, Pride of the Isle, and Champion of England. Knight of St. John was considered the best bull calf at Collyville in 1891, and was retained in Mr. Duthie's herd, although several large offers had been made for him. He has developed into a large, smooth bull, with an attractive head well set on a good neck; straight, broad back, with well-sprung ribs; large, level quarter, extra well-filled down, and covered with a good mellow skin with plenty of hair of fine quality. He has proved an excellent sire. Knight of Lancaster = 17101 = (imp.), sired by Scottish Archer (53893), dam Lady Lancaster 6th, by Gravesend (46451), now rising three. He is a very stylish young animal, with nice head and neck, deep, full breast, smooth shoulders, full crops, broad, well-covered back, long quarter and well-filled twist. He is the sire of several very promising calves. Scottish Sportsman, a full brother, one year younger, is very similar in every particular. There are also four yearling bulls got by these sires, which promise to come out right. The commodious stable is filled with a lot of big, sappy females, among which we may mention Bessie of Rockland = 16719 =, bred on the farm and sired by the imported bull Pioneer (56288). She is one of the good ones, and a credit to the breeder and also the breed. Toft Hills Kintore Scotland, sired by Royal James, a very smooth, stylish cow, was awarded first prize as yearling at the Blackburn district show in 1892 before leaving Scotland. She is now suckling a nice red bull calf by Knight of St. John. Moss Rose of Strathleven, a three-year-old, promises to develop into a good cow. She had just dropped a bull calf before our visit. Lady Fame, a two-year-old, sired by Challenge, is one of the best of them. She carried off second in Chicago in 1893 as a heifer calf; also second in the grand sweepstakes competition. She has developed well, and will likely be heard from in the future. We might mention many more, but space will not permit.



**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.**

Cards up to six line space inserted under this heading, one issue a month, \$3 per line per annum; every issue, \$5 per line. Payable in advance.

**A. ELLIOT**, Pond Mills, Ont.—Tamworth Pigs, Oxford Sheep, and sweepstake strain of Bronze Turkeys for sale. 20-2-y-om

**A. LEX. HUME**, Burnbrae, Ontario, Importer and Breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire hogs. 6-2-y

**A. L. BROWN**, Bethel, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Leghorn and Dorking Fowl. 14-2-y

**B. BLACKWOOD & McCALLUM**, Martintown, Ont., breeders of registered Clydesdales, Shropshires and Yorkshires. 16-2-y

**D. G. HANMER & SON**, Mt. Vernon, Ont., Importers and Breeders of high-class Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 2-2-y-om

**DR. S. WETHERALL**, Compton, P. Q., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. 18-2-y

**H. I. ELLIOTT**, Danville, P. Q., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns & Southdown sheep

**HAVING** made some additions to our breeding pen, we will be able, in the season, to offer Bronze Turkey Eggs for sitting; price, \$2.50 for 13 - stock as good as can be got. **JAS. TOLTON**, WALKERTON, ONT. 6-2-y-om

**JOHN LAIDLAW**, Crosslee Farm, Wilton Grove P. O., Ont., breeder and importer of Border Leicester Sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. 4-2-y

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**J. P. PHIN**, THE GRANGE, HESPELER, ONT., Breeding and Importing SHROPSHIRE SHEEP a specialty. 22

**ROBERT MARSH**, Lorrige Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont., Importer and Breeder of SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. 14-y

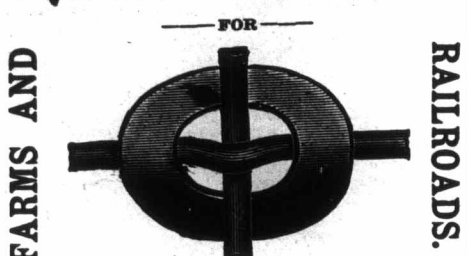
**THOMAS IRVING**, North Georgetown, Que., breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Ayrshire Cattle. 8-2-y

**W. M. STEWART, JR. & SON**, Menie, Ont., Ayrshire Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. 22-2-y-om

**W. H. BEATTIE**, Wilton Grove, importer and breeder of Shropshire Sheep. A choice lot of Collie Dogs and White Holland Turkeys. 16-2-y

**W. M. SMITH, M.P.**, Columbus, Ont., breeder and importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, and Cotswold Sheep. Stock for sale. Terms and prices liberal. 2-2-y

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Signed W. MCKINNON.

Grimsby, March, 1895.

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White Oils, 50c.; 5.00 " "

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Purgative Drenches, 25c.; \$3 per dozen packets.

Milk Fever " 25c.; 3 " "

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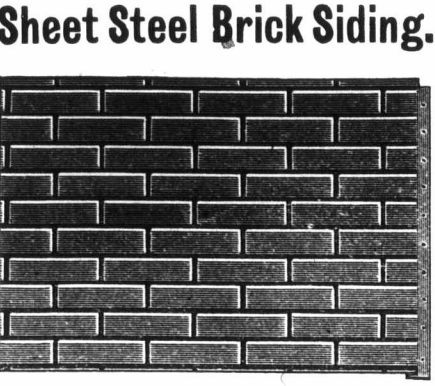
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