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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

WM. WELD, PROPRIETOR.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED
IN THE DOMINION.

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

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360 Richmond Street,
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THE HON. JOHN CARLING,

Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

In our January number, which we intend to make a very large and beautiful issue, we will give a short biography of the Hon. John Carling, who, through a long and active business career, has been one of Canada's most useful and generous sons. He has served his country faithfully for upwards of forty years, and in that time he has rendered most valuable services to agriculture, which will be fully enumerated in our January number. Along with this biography we will send, safely rolled in a tube, a beautiful chromo of Mr. Carling, 18x24 inches. This picture will be finely finished and printed on the best chromo paper, and will be worthy of a good frame and a place of honor on the walls of the homes of our Canadian people. We have had this portrait specially prepared for us. We will give a copy of it to every old and new subscriber. Send in all your new names at once, that all may receive a copy.

To Each of Our Advertisers.

Let us hear from you often; tell us what you buy and what you sell, and how your business is progressing; we will tell others and keep your name before the public. We are careful not to accept advertisements from men who do not bear good characters, therefore, we can honorably push the interests of all our patrons.

Editorial.

The Past and the Future.

The present number closes the 25th volume of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We return our sincere thanks for the liberal and continued support accorded us during all these years. It has been our continued aim to make the ADVOCATE all that a farmer's paper should be. To accomplish this end we have spared neither time nor money. As a reward for our labors we have to-day a circulation larger than the combined issues of all the other agricultural papers in Canada. Thus we have been successful in our efforts in the past. For our future numbers we can promise even better things than we have already achieved. We have now on our staff a large number of able writers, each of whom are practical and successful men, specialists in the departments in which they write. These gentlemen are chiefly Canadians and Americans, though several European writers will contribute regularly. Among our Canadian writers for the coming year are the Hon. John Dryden, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture; Prof. Jas. Mills, M.A., President of the Ontario Agricultural College; Prof. J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.; J. C. Snell; Dr. J. Y. Ormsby; Prof. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms; Prof. James W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner; John Jackson; Robert Miller, jr.; James Graham, together with all our old contributors and a number of new ones. Mr. James Anderson will each month contribute practical articles on poultry, and Mr. R. F. Holtermann will conduct the apiary department in a most spirited manner. Mr. Holtermann is a well-known apiarist, and will treat this subject in a practical manner; he will answer all questions asked in this department. Veterinary and other questions sent us by our subscribers will be promptly answered. We are in receipt of numbers of testimonials from the press, and prominent men who reside in various parts of America. We publish a number of these in other columns; read them and see what our readers and advertisers say about us.

Stock Gossip.

From lack of space we have been compelled to leave over a long list of stock gossip. Our January number will be issued at an early date. All gossip now on hand, and all sent us before the 10th of December, will appear in that issue, which we intend to make a large and handsome number, and will issue 10,000 extra copies, all of which will be mailed to leading farmers and breeders who are not now our subscribers.

Our Subscription Prizes, and Terms to Agents.

During the last two years we have awarded a large number of subscription prizes. The poultry and live stock have given good satisfaction. All our prizes are bought from reliable men; we therefore warrant them in every particular. During the coming year we will continue to give fine stock and farm implements as heretofore. For particulars see page 413. We have completed arrangements whereby we can buy guns, watches and jewellery at the best wholesale rates, and will give our canvassers the full benefit of these prices. The watches, guns and jewellery we offer are standard goods, made by the best makers. See page 413 for terms and particulars. We want good, honest canvassers in every county throughout Canada. To those who prefer to work for cash, instead of live stock, or any other goods offered, we will give the following commissions: From 10 to 20 names, 25c. each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each. Send in the names each week, so that the subscribers may obtain copies soon after subscribing. It is not necessary for the cash to accompany each name when sent in. The money can be sent at intervals by post-office order, or by registered letter. The amount of commission allowed the agent will be determined by the total number of names sent in during the season, not by the number on any particular list. For instance, if an agent sends in a total of 100 new names, which he forwards on ten different occasions, his commission on these will be \$40. Some of our canvassers are clearing \$60 per month, above expenses; others are doing much better than this. Our terms are \$1.00 per year. As long as our September number lasts we will send a copy of it, and following months, to all new subscribers who desire them, or we will send the ADVOCATE for one year, together with a copy of our subscription picture, "Canada's Pride," for \$1.25. Write us for agent's outfit, which we furnish free. All agents will be responsible for the full amount of their subscription, less their commission.

Auction Sale.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. R. Gibson and Mr. Burch, who will sell by auction, at Delaware, Ont., December 17th, a lot of finely-bred Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Improved Yorkshire pigs. We bespeak for these gentlemen a liberal patronage. Mr. Gibson is one of the best known and most respectable Canadian breeders.

In this number appears the official live stock prize list of London exhibition, also a review of the Ottawa exhibits. These would have appeared at an earlier date but for lack of space.

Editorial Notes.

In other columns will be found an article entitled "How to Get There," by Mr. J. C. Snell. This article is full of valuable suggestions, and should not only be read, but should be put into practice by every farmer in Canada.

Mr. Snell, with many others, does not believe in putting all his eggs in one basket, but insists that each department shall be made a specialty, and that to obtain good results and fair profits all the products of the farm must be good in quality and well prepared. This is the only way to make farming pay and enjoy a comfortable home.

From a series of carefully conducted experiments, the officers of the Massachusetts State Experimental Station have concluded that the old process linseed oil cake meal, at \$27 per ton, and the new process linseed meal, at \$26 per ton, when fed to dairy stock under corresponding circumstances, that equal weights of either may be fed without affecting the financial statement; that is, one is as profitable to feed as the other. In case the new process meal is used, the net cost of the milk is somewhat less, on account of the large amount of fertilizing element the meal contains, which increases the value of the manure obtained. This advantage is, in a majority of instances, to some extent, compensated for by a somewhat more liberal yield of milk obtained when the old process meal is fed. Each of these foods may justly claim a front rank among the concentrated foods to be fed dairy stock.

Many farmers believe anything is good enough to sire a calf that is "only to be killed for veal." This is a great mistake. A really good, well-bred calf, that has been well fed, will bring from \$10 to \$15, while scrub of the same age will only sell for \$5 to \$7, and go begging at that. In 1887 one of our staff fattened four calves for "the Easter Market." One of them was nearly a pure-bred Shorthorn; he was got by an imported Cruickshank bull, noted as the sire of many thick-fleshed animals; two of the others were high-grade Shorthorns, the dams being well-bred cows; their sire was a pure-bred Shorthorn, but rather leggy and thin-fleshed; the fourth was a native calf, his dam being a "Canadian," his sire of the same sort. The last cow was bought when in calf. All the calves were steers and were of nearly the same age, and were sold the same week. The first calf sold readily for \$22.50, and won sweepstakes at an Easter fat stock show; the next two were sold for \$17.50 each, and the other, the "scrub calf," sold for \$10 to the party who bought the last two. The last calf was somewhat difficult to sell, and was only taken at the above price, in order to secure the others. The cost of feeding each of the last three was about the same. The conclusion is, the better bred a beast is, when good breeding means good quality, the more profitable in every respect.

The able article on sheep breeding, written by Mr. John Jackson, one of Canada's oldest, most experienced, successful and noted breeders, deserves the careful study of every farmer in Canada. The article is able and very interesting, yet we differ in some points from the thoughts expressed by Mr. Jackson. He claims that heavy soils will give the best returns. We think as good, if not better, can be obtained from a flock pastured on fine rolling loams. Even light

sand or rolling stony land can be made very profitable if turned into sheep pastures. Hundreds of acres of such land throughout Canada is specially adapted to sheep farming, and could be made more profitable if used for that purpose than by any other system of farming. It is generally admitted that it costs somewhat less to produce a pound of beef than a pound of mutton, yet the labor is lighter and more pleasant, and the wool when sold and placed as an offset against the cost of feed, reduces the cost of production materially. The risk in sheep breeding is also much less than in horse or cattle breeding. Sowing and feeding off rape, also soiling and feeding indoors will considerably lessen the cost of production. Mr. Jackson advises all to select the breed which suits them best, and keep on using males of that breeding. This is sound doctrine, and should be followed in all the flocks, herds and studs of Canada. Mr. Jackson might have gone further and said, after determining what breed you will keep—determining what type is most profitable—always breed and select in such a way as to establish that type. This can only be done by using caution and judgment in selecting sires. Do not be content with a sire, simply because he has the qualities you desire to stamp on his offspring, but be sure his dams and sires, for generations, had the same qualities.

American Cattle in England.

The United States authorities have not enjoyed smooth sailing in their effort to capture equal privileges with Canada for their export beeves in British ports. Tuberculosis has continued to seriously ravage herds in the east, while the northern outbreaks of Texas fever are very destructive. On the heels of these troubles came a bulletin from Dr. Paul Paguin, the celebrated State Veterinarian of Missouri, describing an outbreak of some disease pronouncing itself in sores of the mouth and feet. As far as he could learn, the symptoms corresponded with the dreaded "foot and mouth disease" of Europe, and his bulletin was headed accordingly. The publication naturally caused consternation at Washington and among the United States officials in England. Secretary Rusk ordered the bulletin to be suppressed, and a veterinary official from Washington was hurried off to the scene of the disorder. Secretary Rusk next cables to Britain that the malady is not foot and mouth disease, and is not contagious. Dr. Paguin is reported to concur in that view, which seems to have been very suddenly arrived at. The dispatch, however, contained no information as to the real nature of the malady. Dr. Paguin has been fiercely berated for his action in calling public attention to the matter as he did, by those who are trying to persuade the British authorities that the United States has a clean health bill. A recent cable from England announces that the Central Chamber of Agriculture has adopted a resolution declaring that in view of the pleuropneumonia in New Jersey, it is imperative that the regulations regarding the importation of American cattle be maintained. Readers of the *ADVOCATE* will be pleased to learn that Canadian beeves still hold the vantage ground.

Every animal has a constitutional limit, beyond which no process of feeding can force them to a greater production or usefulness; hence a cow constitutionally capable of giving a small quantity, or milk of poor quality, cannot be fed to pass her individual capability.

Farmers' Institutes.

Nearly all the residents of Ontario know that the Farmers' Institutes are supported partially by a grant from the public treasury. Each member is requested to pay a small yearly fee—twenty-five cents being the usual yearly amount. This is a very insignificant sum, even if it were twice as great. Every farmer in the Province should become a member, and attend the meetings as often as possible. Heretofore farmers have found it wise and profitable to support the Institutes, which are simply Farmers' Clubs, assisted by a small Government grant, which, with the amount collected from the members, is enough to put each Club or Institute on a good working basis. Their central organization, known as the Central Farmers' Institute, by wise management, should be a power in the land, and benefit the condition of the farmers. The farmers throughout Ontario may, if they will, control this organization. Farmers are generally very apathetic concerning legislation. This ought not to be; they are the foundation on which the success of all other industries depend. If the agriculturists of the Dominion are unsuccessful, all trade becomes stagnant. The needs of the farmers can and should be made known through the Central Institute. Each of the smaller Institutes should fully discuss the questions of vital interest to their section and those of interest to farmers generally. In sending their representatives to the Central body, they should instruct them how to vote as the representatives from their separate Institute. The Hon. John Dryden, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, has for years taken great interest in Institute work, and declares his intention of endeavoring to make the Institutes, if possible, more interesting and helpful in future than they have been in the past. It is his intention to obtain the names of all the members of the various Institutes and send to each a copy of each of the bulletins issued by his department. This should be worth many times the cost of membership to every farmer who unites.

Cheshire Hogs.

A subscriber asks, Do you know anything about Cheshire hogs?

We have never seen anything of this race. With one exception, none of the modern works on agriculture or live stock mention this breed. On page 57 of his work on the pig, Joseph Harris writes this of this breed:—

"We have so-called 'Cheshire' pigs in America, but there is no such breed raised or known in Cheshire, and has not been for twenty years or more. Culley, in his work entitled 'Observations on Live Stock,' published in 1807, gives a well authenticated account of a Cheshire pig which measured from the nose to the end of the tail 9 ft. 8 in., and in height 4 ft. 5½ in.; when alive it weighed 1,410 lbs., and dressed 1,215 lbs.; the age is not given. It was probably as fat as it could be made, and yet it only dressed 80½ per cent. of its live weight. The breed, if we may call it a breed, was evidently very large and coarse. It is described as remarkably long, standing very high on long, bony legs, head large, ears long and hanging, back much curved and narrow, sides flat and deep, color white, blue and white, or black and white. This breed has become extinct." If any of our readers can throw any more light on this question we would be glad to hear from them.

The New Agricultural Text-Book.

REVIEWED BY MR. JOHN DEARNESS, INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR EAST MIDDLESEX.

By the favor of the publishers we have before us a copy of the Public School Agriculture. This is a new text-book on the "First Principles," written by Messrs. James Mills, M. A., and Thomas Shaw, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, and published by the J. E. Bryant Co., Toronto. It is a handy volume of 250 pages, small octavo, substantially bound, nicely illustrated and well printed in type that is too small for a school book, otherwise the publishers have done their part remarkably well. The size of type was probably chosen to pack the largest quantity of letter-press into the limits of a forty cent text-book. The work is a veritable *multum in parvo*. Even with the small type the authors again and again bewail the lack of space. Some idea of the extent to which condensation obtains is given by the fact that the opening chapter, in the compass of six pages, defines and explains the different kinds of bodies, solids, liquids and gases, chemical affinity, simple and compound substances, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon-dioxide, ammonia, composition of the atmosphere, the Linnaean division of natural objects, and the balance maintained in nature between oxygen-respiring and carbon-dioxide-respiring organisms.

The topics just enumerated are to be studied by children in the third and fourth classes of the Public Schools. It would not be difficult for a child to commit the six pages to memory, but time used in storing the mind with words divorced from ideas is worse than wasted, and unless this and most of the other chapters are much enlarged, simplified and illustrated by experiments and object-lessons, the purpose for which the subject is placed upon the curriculum will not be effected.

Agriculture is a science. Its principles are based on the sciences of chemistry, botany, geology, zoology and physiology. The same methods that have been successfully employed in the teaching of such sciences should be tried in the teaching of agriculture, and the methods that have failed in those may be expected to fail in the latter also. What a waste of precious time took place in our High Schools when botany was taught from books without plants, or when chemistry was taught outside of the laboratory. When Roscoe's manual, good as it was, gave place to Reynolds's experimental text-book, a new era dawned in the teaching of chemistry; and, before the teaching of agriculture in the Public Schools becomes worthy of the name, we fear that the book before us, good and beautiful as it is, will, like Roscoe, retire for one written upon a method that will cause the pupil to learn by skillfully directed inductions, and train him to a mental habit of inquiring the reasons of every phenomenon and operation that may come under his attention.

An ideal text-book would suggest a large number of experiments, the performance and examination of which would lead to the pupil's personal discovery of the principles to be taught. For example, to show the causes why deeply buried seeds fail to grow, the experiment of planting them (certain kinds to be recommended) at varying depths in pots or boxes might be suggested, and the children led to observe that the deeply planted ones lie dormant or die before the plumule reaches the light. By watering flower pots, each containing a different sample of soil, lightly and copiously, some from above, others from the saucers, results would be obtained bearing on the need of drainage, baking of the soil, filtration and evaporation. Experiments with culture fluids are practicable; these could be used to illustrate the lessons on "The Plant-Food of the Soils."

Agriculture is an art as well as a science. We agree with what the authors' work implies, that a school text-book on the subject should concern

itself chiefly with the science, but we would go further than they. For example, we would teach, by the scientific method, if we could, the meaning of drainage, what soils it benefits and the kinds of benefit it confers, with the reasons therefor, but should have less than they to say about silt-basins, junction-tiles and snipe-bill scoops; by the time boys now in the Third Book are engaged in draining their farms these may all be superseded. In this age of invention it is not safe, for example, to say, "In stony land they (ditching machines) cannot profitably be used." The day may not be distant when more ditching will be done by machinery, even in stony land, than with the hand tools described and illustrated in the text-book.

But the criticism that teachers will likely most frequently make is that much of the book is couched in language too technical and difficult for public school children. The book is supposed to be written for third and fourth classes, yet the opening chapters (second and third) state that nitrogen forms "3 to 4 per cent. of the dry combustible part of plants" and "about 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. of good, rich soil, and perhaps 2/3 per cent. of clay sub-soil." Children in the third class are not supposed to know either fractions or percentage. Examples might be taken from almost any of the chapters to show that the phraseology is beyond the children for whom the book is supposed to be written. Almost the whole of the thirteenth chapter, the longest (fifty-one pages) and one of the most important in the book, is expressed in language much too abstruse for public school pupils. For example:—

"A feeding standard is simply a statement of the proportionate amounts of digestible nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous substance which experience has shown to be best suited to effect a given purpose in feeding, such as mere maintenance, or the production of work, or of flesh, or of fat, or of milk."

"Experience has shown that the proportion of protein deposition to protein consumption is greatest (that is, that the greatest gain of flesh is made) when the food ration is so constructed that the proportion of carbo-hydrates to albuminoids in the food (that is, of non-protein to protein substance) is large. But the proportion must not be too large, or else there will not be enough of protein substance in the food consumed to supply the albuminoid material required for the new flesh tissue."

These quotations give a somewhat exaggerated idea of the technicality of the language, because most of the terms used have been previously briefly explained; nevertheless, they show a style of composition suited to minds much more mature than those of school children. Doubtless much is expected of the teacher. But was it forgotten that the majority of the teachers in the rural schools are young ladies who have spent more time in the high school than in observing farm operations, and many of whom did not even study science for their certificates, not even French instead? We commend the authors for submitting the advance sheets to prominent agriculturists and stock breeders; it is to be regretted that they did not submit them also to prominent teachers of third and fourth classes.

As one reads, the impression grows that the fathers, instead of the children, were in the mind of the authors. Else, of all the buildings needed on a farm, why should the silo be singled for description? The principles of ventilating the cow-byres and horse-stables, and of portioning barns to economize space, would be of more educative value to boys than the plans and specifications for the roof of a silo. Twenty years hence silos may be very differently constructed from what they are to-day, but the principles of ventilating buildings and economizing space will not change.

Were we speaking of this little work as a farmer's manual, instead of a text-book, we could praise it very highly. Were the chapters it contains extended, and others on the orchard and garden, on farm buildings and fencing, on poultry raising, and on the care of sick stock added, we should have the best manual of agriculture extant. Even as it is we can confidently recommend every farmer to procure the book and carefully peruse it. Next month we shall cull a column of pointers and thought-starters that will give readers who do not in the meantime get a copy a desire to possess one.

Stock.**"How to Get There."**

BY J. C. SNELL.

The uncertain and, in most cases, unsatisfactory returns received by the farmers of the older provinces of the Dominion from the growing of grain as the principal dependence, should, it seems to me, lead them to turn their attention more generally to the raising and feeding of good stock. It must be patent to all that we cannot reasonably expect to compete with the newer provinces and the Northwest in the production of wheat, which is a very uncertain crop in most sections of Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. In those sections where barley has been made the principal crop, a combination of unfavorable circumstances has made it more and more unsatisfactory. In the first place, a continual cropping for many years, mainly with the same crop, has had the effect of depleting the soil of the elements necessary to the production of that variety of grain, and the result is that on very many farms where, twenty years ago, 50 to 60 bushels per acre was an average crop, probably these same counties do not now give an average of more than twenty five bushels. The small amount of straw produced leaves but little to be returned to the land in the shape of manure. The straw is not such as can be profitably utilized for feeding purposes. The grain is almost invariably sold off the farm, and in the great majority of cases but little grain is fed to the stock kept. Such a course readily accounts for the diminished yield; but in addition to this there is the fact of considerably lower prices than formerly received. With prices ranging in the neighborhood of seventy-five cents per bushel, and the yield well up to fifty bushels, there was money in the business; but those days have evidently gone, probably never to return, and now the McKinley tariff has so completely paralyzed this branch of farming, that for the present the outlook for those who have placed their dependence on barley is gloomy indeed.

To an observing mind one of the worst features noticeable in the general system of farming in Ontario, at this season, is the very large proportion of plowed land, the consequent small proportion of grass, and the small amount of stock kept. If, to any considerable extent, clover sod were being plowed down, the state of things would not be so bad; but in too many cases it is almost entirely stubble land, and land that has been cropped continuously for years, till the wonder is, not that slim crops are reaped, but that anything like a decent crop is obtained. But the question may be asked, Is the prospect for profitable returns from stock-raising and feeding much better or surer than from grain-growing? Well, it seems to me it cannot be worse, for it is certain that unless some system is adopted whereby the fertility of the land is increased, it is folly to go on cropping. It is true that prices for cattle are low at present, especially low for ill-bred cattle. Good ones, well bred and well fed, always bring the highest prices, and are always wanted. Scrubs seldom or ever raise a boom. One thing is certain, he who raises and feeds cattle is constantly receiving a valuable return in the way of manure to enrich his farm, so that he has less need to plow and crop an undue proportion of his land, as land in good condition as to fertility will

produce larger returns, while less labor is required. To my mind, no system of farming is better calculated to keep and increase the fertility of the farm than that which makes the raising and feeding of beef cattle a leading feature in its plans and purposes—feeding the bulk of the grain raised, and having it go to market on legs instead of on wheels, while a generous heap of manure is left to stimulate the growth of grain, grass and roots. The production of beef, however, is but one of many lines open to the stock-raiser, and while the circumstances of one man may be such as to make it profitable to him to make a specialty of beef, another may find it more profitable, under his circumstances, and more congenial to his tastes, to make a specialty of dairying; and, by proper attention to the most profitable production of milk, or of high-class butter products, which are always in demand, and, for which, if the quality is extra, an extra price can always be obtained. Another may find that upon his farm, and under his circumstances, sheep-raising may profitably be made a leading feature of his business; and at the present time no class of stock is in better demand, or paying better, than sheep; no kind of stock can be more cheaply kept, nor requires so little labor in its care. There is no healthier climate in the world for sheep than ours, and no country where sheep are so little liable to disease. We would not, however, advise, as a rule, "putting all one's eggs in one basket." The safest course for the average farmer is to raise and keep a few colts, a few cattle, a few sheep, and a few pigs. All kinds of stock do better in small numbers than in large lots, and it is not often that there is a depression in the markets for more than one or two classes of stock at the same time, and if any mishap should occur in one class the farmer has the others to depend on. One thing I submit is certain, that is, that to whatever line a farmer turns his attention in the matter of stock-raising, it will be found to pay best to keep good stock, and to keep it well. I would not be understood as insisting that every farmer should keep pedigreed stock. That is hardly practicable, and is not followed even in England, the home of the thoroughbreds; but I lay it down as a sound principle, that every farmer will find it profitable to improve his stock, and keep on improving it by the use of pure-bred sires of some established herd, and of good constitution and quality. I hold it true that if the object be only the production of veal calves to be marketed, at six to ten weeks old, or of lambs to go to the shambles, at the same age, it will be found to pay well to secure the use of pure-bred males, as the produce would show such improved form, weight and quality, that the extra prices obtained would in a very short time repay many times over the extra cost of securing the services of such sires. If the object be to produce steers or heifers, to go off as beef animals, it goes without saying that high grade cattle not only make vastly greater improvement and better returns for the food consumed, but their well-rounded forms and symmetrical appearance invariably command the highest market prices, while the lower grades go begging for buyers. This holds true also in regard to dairy stock. I know a man in my own county, in the butter business, who has never bought or owned a pedigree cow, but by the purchase, once in three years, of a pure-bred

Jersey bull, at a moderate price, from \$50 to \$75, I believe, has so improved the working capabilities of his cows that many of them have made from 14 lbs. to 16 lbs. of butter in a week, and some as high as 18 lbs. and 21 lbs.; and he has sold cows (of his own breeding) of this class as high as \$100 each, and refused that price for others. His cows have in some years averaged him \$75 each in buttersold, besides the sales of heifer calves, in many cases, at \$25 to \$40 each. Of course, he feeds well, and keeps his cattle always in condition to do full work, or to sell to good advantage; but, while he is doing this, he is getting large dividends, not only from the prices received for butter and calves, but also in the shape of a large quantity of rich manure, which goes to keep up the productiveness of his farm. This is a system that is easily within the reach of the average farmer of moderate means. Of course, it requires close attention and regularity in feeding, and other details, but this is the price of success in any line of business.

While common lambs are being sold by many farmers to butchers and drovers at \$3 to \$4 each, I know men who have flocks of good grade sheep, who keep their lambs till winter, and sell them to the same class of buyers for \$6 to \$8 a head; and others who have sheep of higher grade, built up by the course I recommend, the steady use of pure-bred rams, have sold their ram lambs at \$8 to \$10 each for breeding purposes. In all these cases the only extra outlay has been the price of a good sire, which can often be sold at the end of his term of service for nearly as much as he cost, for it is well known that, in these times at least, good, useful pure-bred males can be bought at very moderate prices, and the profit is not all in the sale of surplus stock, but largely in the improved character of the females retained in the herd or flock. In addition to this there is the feeling of satisfaction a man experiences in his own mind in watching the growth and progress of well-bred stock, and the pride he may take in being able to show them to his neighbors or to visitors. To one who has been used to breeding and handling good stock, it seems almost incredible that in a country where the facilities for improvement are so easily available, so few, comparatively, of our farmers have taken advantage of them. In a day's drive, through almost any county in Ontario, how very few herds or flocks are seen that give evidence of any improved breeding? If it were something that was beyond the reach of the means of the people, or something that was very difficult of attainment, there would be some excuse for the state of things which exists; but, to my mind, the way is so clear that a wayfaring man, though an average farmer, ought to be able to see it and walk in it.

An American Exchange says:—"It is estimated that 50,000 horses now in use will, before long, be thrown on the market, owing to the development of electricity as a motive power; but they will be of undersized, underbred horses that are always a drag on the market."

A lady, writing an exchange, says:—"I have a method of cleansing rancid and poor butter that makes it better and more economical to use in making pastry than lard. I melt it, and then boil sliced raw potatoes in it. When the potatoes are brown, I know the butter is cleansed, and that they have absorbed the butyric acid that chiefly makes the butter rancid. I skim off the surface, and pour the pure oil in jars, to store it till time of use."

Ponies and Pony Breeding.

(Continued from November Number.)

THE EXMOOR PONY.

Exmoors are another famous breed of ponies, on which very careful and costly experiments, with the view of improvement, have been tried by one family for a long series of years. The following account of them, written for the Illustrated London News, has been brought down to the present day by information recently gathered on Exmoor itself. The Exmoors are interesting in an historical point of view, because they so clearly show how sparse feed will dwarf and good feed increase the size of horse stock:—

"Exmoor, afforested by William Rufus, continued up to 1818 to be the property of the Crown. It was leased to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, who has an estate of a similar character close adjoining. He used its wild pasture (at that time it was without roads) for breeding ponies and summering the flocks of Exmoor sheep bred in the surrounding parishes. There are no traces of any population having existed in this forest since the time of William Rufus. Exmoor consists of 20,000 acres, at an elevation varying from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea, of undulating table-land divided by valleys, or 'combes,' through which the river Exe, which rises in one of its valleys, with its tributary the Barle, forces a devious way.

"Exmoor may be nothing strange to those accustomed to wild, barren scenery. Horses bred on the moors, if left to themselves, rapidly pick their way through pools and bogs, and canter smoothly over dry flats of natural meadow, creep safely down the precipitous descents, and climb with scarcely a puff of distress these steep ascents, splash through fords in the trout streams swelled by rain without a moment's hesitation, and trot along sheep paths bestrewn with loose stones without a stumble; so that you are perfectly at liberty to enjoy the luxury of excitement, and follow out the winding valleys, and study the rich green and purple herbage.

"Coming, as we did, from the part of the country where ponies are the perquisites of old ladies and little children, and where the nearer a well-shaped horse can be got to sixteen hands the better, the first feeling on mounting a rough, little, unkempt brute, fresh from the moor, barely twelve hands (forty-eight inches) in height, was intensely ridiculous. It seemed as if the slightest mistake would send the rider clean over the animal's head. But we learned soon that the indigenous pony, in certain useful qualities, is not to be surpassed by animals of greater size and pretensions. We crossed the stream, not by the narrow bridge, but by the ford, and passing through the straggling stone village of Simon's Bath, arrived in sight of the field where the Tattersall of the West was to sell the wild and tame horse stock bred on the moors. It was a field of some ten acres and a-half, forming a very steep slope, with the upper part comparatively flat, the sloping side broken by a stone quarry, and dotted over with huge blocks of quartz. At its base flowed an arm of the stream we had found margining our route. A substantial, but, as the event proved, not sufficiently high stone fence bounded the whole field. On the upper part a sort of double pound, united by a narrow neck, with a gate at each end, had been constructed of rails upwards of five feet in height. Into the first of these pounds, by ingenious management, all the sale ponies, wild

and tame, had been driven. When the sale commenced, it was the duty of the herdsmen to separate two at a time, and drive them through the narrow neck into the pound before the auctioneer. Around a crowd of spectators of every degree were clustered—squires and clergymen, horse dealers and farmers from Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire as well as South Devon and the immediate neighborhood.

"These ponies were the result of crosses made years ago with Dongola and thoroughbred stallions on the indigenous race of Exmoors, since carefully culled from year to year, for the purpose of securing the utmost amount of perfection among the stallions and mares reserved for breeding purposes.

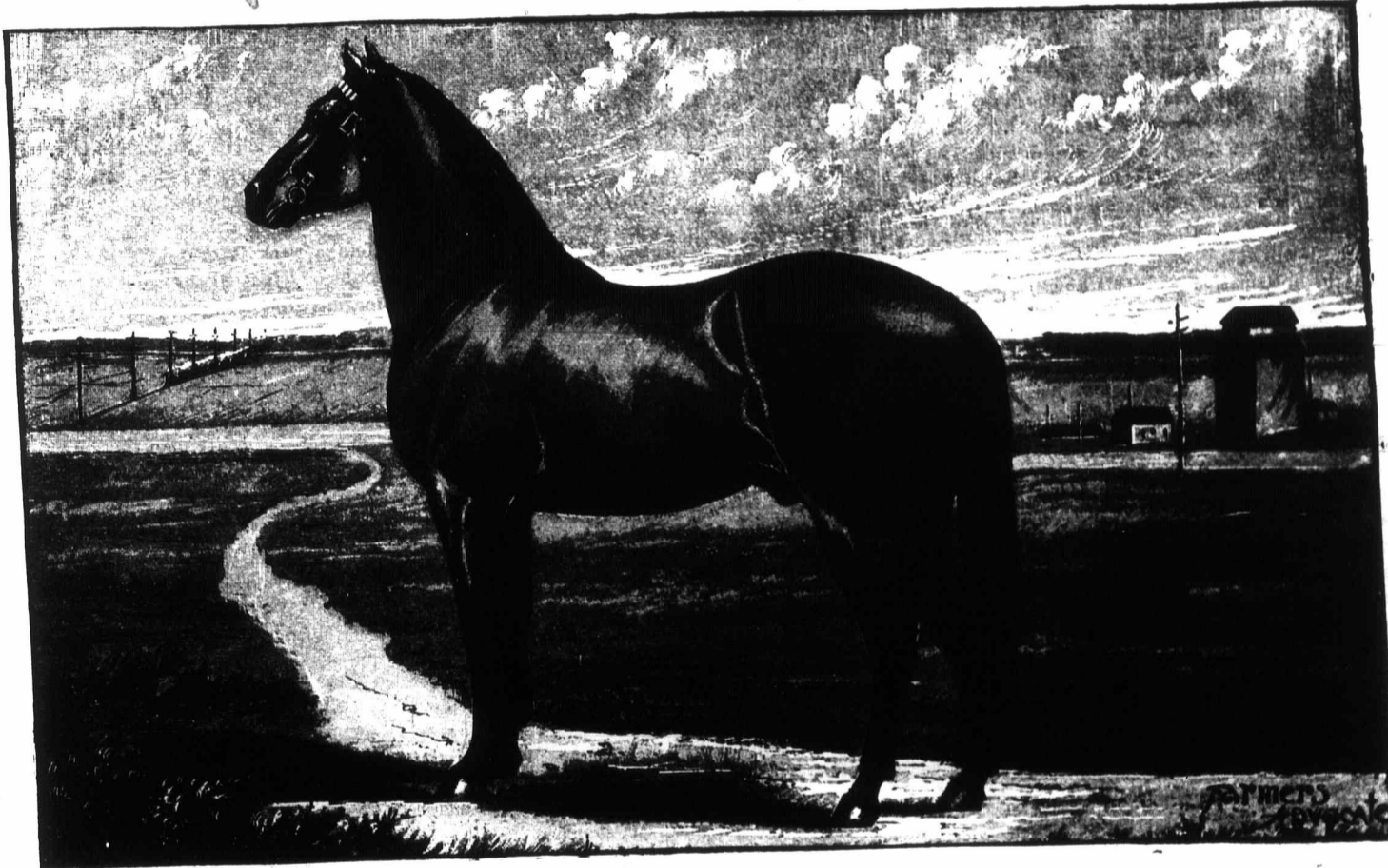
"The modern Exmoor seldom exceeds thirteen hands; has a well-shaped head, with very small ears. The body is round, compact, and well

of Sir Hercules and Beeswing, and afterwards the celebrated pony sire Bobby, who was descended through two degrees on his dam's side from Borack, an Arab of celebrity on the Madras racecourse, the sire of some of the best ponies sold at the sales of Mr. Milward of Thurgarton Priory. But the experiment was not a success, for the foals required to be wintered in paddocks and fed with hay as two-year olds, and, being necessarily reared on the improved lands, cost as much to breed as would have produced larger and more valuable animals.

The true original Exmoor ponies, which were foaled and fed on the moor without any other food than they could pick up in winter on the moors after the Exmoor sheep had been removed to their winter quarters in the surrounding parishes, and which in hard winters sometimes perished of starvation, belonged to Sir Thomas

seek certain favorite spots known to the herdsmen, who build up stacks of rough hay well protected by stout rails, from which in very hard winters they give out supplies to the snowed-out ponies.

The weaned foals are now all sold from their dams at the Bampton fair in October; none are kept except two or three for use on the estate, so that the picturesque sight of a mare with progeny of three years is no longer to be seen. The sire in 1878, and for several previous years, was a tannuzzle black of fine riding form and action, nearly, but not quite, thoroughbred, and about fifteen hands high. The progress of sheep-farming, assisted by growing root and rape crops, has, while reducing the number, enabled Mr. Knight to improve the size of his ponies, which have two great merits for family use—sure-footedness and hardy constitution. Exmoors are



GROSMONT WONDER, THE PROPERTY OF MR. G. ALEXANDER, RAPID CITY, MAN.

ribbed, with good quarters and powerful hocks; legs straight, flat, and clean, the muscles well developed by early racing up and down steep mountain sides while following their dams. In about forty lots the prevailing colors were bay, brown, and grey; chestnuts and blacks were less frequent, although black was one of the colors of the original breed."

Simon's Bath was too far from the rail to continue long to be the site of these sales. They were removed to Bampton, where the ponies were sold by auction in the fair—Bampton fair being *par excellence* the pony fair of the West of England. Later on a little more breaking was bestowed on the ponies, and for several years the sale lots were sent by rail to Reading to meet the buyers.

In 1860 the tenant of an Exmoor farm tried to breed Galloways between 13 hands 2 inches and 14 hands. With this view he employed as a sire a son of Old Port, the diminutive progeny

Acland, who for many years rented the forest from the Crown. They are still bred uncrossed by the present Sir Thomas Acland, but without much improvement either in size or value, at Winsford Hill.

In 1864, when the Exmoor ponies were sold at Reading, three unbroken geldings averaged forty guineas each, a blood bay filly, 12½ hands high, four years old—a perfect model of what a hack pony should be—was sold unbroken for thirty guineas. These were, however, the rare exceptions, and an average of £12 to £15 was a poor return for a lot of good-looking and useful ponies of from three to five years old. A cross between the mares of this breed and a thoroughbred horse produces the blood-like animal of 14 hands high so much sought for London use. But the unimproved Exmoor hills will not produce that half-bred pony, and on the improved land sheep stock pay better.

The mares live on the hills all the winter, and

sometimes grey, occasionally chestnut with white marks, after a remote ancestor, the speedy Velocipede—but bay with mealy muzzle is the favorite Exmoor color—rarely black, and never piebald, although piebald Exmoors are constantly advertised.

Grosmont Wonder.

Grosmont Wonder, the subject of our illustration, is one of the finest specimens of Cleveland Bays we have ever seen. He was imported in the spring of 1890 by Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon, Man., and sold to the present proprietor, Mr. G. Alexander, Rapid City, Man. Grosmont Wonder 838, Vol. IV., foaled 1887, is by Statesman 662, dam Fairy Land 164, by Barneby 18, is a beautiful bright bay with coal black points; stands a little over sixteen hands high and weighs twelve hundred and fifty pounds. As will be seen, he is of almost faultless symmetry, while his style and action is equally so.

Shorthorns and Holsteins.

While it was not my intention to decry Holsteins, my letter was intended to correct certain extravagant claims made by the breeders and partisans of Holsteins, but more especially to elicit, if possible, the testimony and experience of those who were unprejudiced and who had no object in booming any particular breed. My attempt in this respect, so far, has proved unsuccessful, although it is to be hoped, in the interest of the farmer, that it will yet bear fruit. Mr. Smith, in his letter, contained in the September number of the *ADVOCATE*, is apparently annoyed because I contradicted his quotation from the Consular reports, which, he says, was founded, as to the item in question, on information furnished by Mr. James Long. Passing over the contemptuous manner in which he refers to me as "one who styles himself Observer," beyond reminding him of the old proverb, "Lookers on see most of the game," I would first of all point out to Mr. Smith that my assertions are not unsupported, but that I give chapter and verse for my authority, two of them being of a very early date indeed. In the next place, Mr. Long is a well-known authority, but he could have no personal knowledge of the matter, and his information could only be acquired through means which are open to any one. I will again restate the question: From all the information available there was from time immemorial a superior race of cattle in Yorkshire and Durham, and that this was a very ancient race, is confirmed by a sculpture of a cow on Durham Cathedral, which was erected in the tenth century. We have information that some Holsteins were imported into Yorkshire, and also to some other points on the east coast of England, which were probably crossed with some of the cattle there; but that the result of these crosses was the origin of the present Shorthorn there is not the slightest proof, any more than there is in the allegation that the present Holstein is the descendant of crosses from the Shorthorns which were introduced into Holland. But, on the other hand, we have the opinion of Culley, one of the oldest writers on live stock, that the black-fleshed cattle were the result of bad crosses from Holland, an opinion which is confirmed by the article I quoted from the *London (Eng.) L. S. Journal* of a much more recent date. Mr. Smith says I try to leave the impression that "Holstein milk is not good." He can find no such statement in my letters. The impressions I sought to convey were (1) that, as a rule, the milk was not rich, and that, although there were, as in all other breeds, some very superior animals, the rank and file, as far as dairy products were concerned, would not average above the Shorthorn grade, while in beefing qualities they are below the average; (2) that, although we were favored with test quotations of prizes won in other countries, Holstein breeders have not, so far, chosen to enlighten the public by similar opportunities of judging for themselves in Canada. Mr. S. goes on to say that every one now admits that Holsteins are the best milkers in the world, except a few such persons as myself and Stockman, yet recent occurrences would indicate that some Holstein men would have to be included in our minority, for although there were several herds of Holsteins present at the last Industrial Exhibition, and also entered for the special silver service

offered by the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* as a competition between the dairy breeds, they were all, without exception, withdrawn from the competition. Surely the Holstein men's hearts must have failed them, and they must have lost their boasted faith in their cattle! As Mr. Smith may wish my impression as to the milking qualities of the Holstein confirmed, let me refer him to the results of the British Dairy Farmers' Association for the past ten years successively, of every animal exhibited at its annual dairy show:—119 Shorthorns averaged per diem 43.13 lbs. milk and 3.70 fat; 31 Shorthorns averaged 44.80 lbs. milk and 3.81 fat; 7 Holsteins averaged 34.26 lbs. milk and 3.26 fat. Again, the Director of the New Hampshire Experimental Station, in comparing the products from different breeds, says:—"Holsteins produced per cow 59.71 lbs. milk and 2.07 lbs. butter, the cost of milk being 85½ cts. per 100 lbs.; Shorthorns gave per cow 61.41 lbs. milk and 2.61 lbs. butter, cost of milk being 81 cts. per 100 lbs." Does this look as if the Holsteins were the best milkers in the world?

OBSERVER.

Judging at Our Shows.

Now that another season's shows are over, it may not be amiss to discuss the vexed question of the judges. This is always a very important matter to the fair committee, and much more so to the exhibitors. Seldom does any show pass without more or less grumbling at the decisions, and it must be confessed that too often there is some ground for these complaints. On the other side we have the "kicker," who never lets a show pass without being before the directors with some complaint of unfair treatment, and who, unless (by fair means or foul) he captures the bulk of the awards, roundly abuses the judges and all their connections. Directors should secure the very best judges available. They should be honest men, knowing in the ring neither friend nor foe, and experts in the classes they undertake to judge. Such men are not easily procured; directors cannot pick them up on short notice—expert men, who know what an animal should be in the class, and who know that animal when they see it—men who know the standard for the breed, and can fairly value defects and variations from that standard, and give each its true place. In some classes men who know the type are abundant, in others very scarce. There may be a great many who are well up in Shorthorns, and few who know just what a Hereford or a Holstein should be. A man may be an expert on Durhams and be quite useless as a judge of Galloways or Guernseys; and yet directors frequently err just here, and because a man is reputed as a breeder and judge of one class, put him on as judge of quite a different class. He is almost sure to be a failure and worse than a novice, because he always gauges by the standard of his favorites; there should therefore be judges for each class. A man may be an expert on standard-bred trotters, but that is no reason why he should be put to judge everything in the horse line, from ponies to Percherons. For some years past the Clydesdale Association have named a few of their members as expert judges. If the breeders in other lines would adopt this plan, it would be a guide for directors in their selection. The Shropshire breeders in England, many years ago, selected judges and kept them on year after year,

till they built up the type of sheep they were aiming at. Some favor a single judge, others think two with a referee much preferable; others, again, try three judges, two of which act together in turns or by lot. The Highland Society, of Scotland, have lately adopted a plan of nominations by the exhibitors. All the exhibitors for the three past years in each class having a vote, and the recommended judge, having the most votes, being first choice by the directors. In the past, men have been appointed judges who were very far from being experts. Men have gone into a ring, as judges of one of our beef breeds, who did not even know the name of the cattle he professed to judge, and who had never before seen an animal of the kind. Standing, some years ago, looking at a pen of Cotswold sheep at one of our large shows, the writer was asked "are them Soupsheers;" being answered in the negative, he enquired where the "critters" were, and in conversation said he was to be a judge, and he duly assisted in placing the awards. Then we have the professional expert, who is ready at anytime to judge anything or everything that can be found at a modern fair. He is always there, and always judging. One fair he is on Ayrshires, and the next on Southdowns or Leicesters. Next he will be on apples or colliers, and before a week is over will be at draught horses or hens. It is all the same to him, he is ready for anything. Many experts are no use as judges, they do not get past favorites. If an animal comes into the ring nearly related to one they have had, it is sure to be well to the front in their opinion. Some are even accused of looking more at the owner than the animal, and this when the men are trying to do right. At a recent fair, where three judges were acting, they were all agreed as to the animal to be placed first—an outstanding winner; for second place there was a scramble, and on comparing notes it was found that the one from the section to which the judge belonged was his favorite for second place. The judge in the ring should know neither friend nor foe, but that is not enough. To the exhibitors he should be known in this light—be to them above suspicion. It is unpleasant for an exhibitor to send his animals before a judge a near relative of one of his rivals, or before another who has shown special animosity in business against himself, or has accepted favors from a rival. These things are continually cropping up. Numerous instances could be given of trouble arising from these causes. This year, in an important class of cattle at a leading show where three judges were appointed, it was found that two of these, from different parts of the country, were near relatives of an exhibitor. Last year objection was made to a judge who had purchased stock from an exhibitor, never paid for it, and been sued by the seller. This year a single expert judge on a large class placed the bulk of the prizes on animals he himself had purchased for the exhibitor. It is not alleged that in any of these cases the judges were dishonest, but they were not the men the directors should have put in the ring. That judges should be honest men need not be enlarged upon. The contrary class, unfortunately, are sometimes found at a show. It is intensely irritating to an exhibitor to know or believe that his opponent has "fixed" the judges. This, of course, is the worst possible case, happily now becoming rare. Let us hope it will soon be, by the care of directors, quite a thing of the past.

D. M. C.

Leicester and Lincoln Sheep.

We have recently received a number of letters from subscribers in various parts of the Dominion, asking if there is any difference between these breeds, as bred in Canada—particularly as bred by Ontario breeders. Ontario is particularly specified, because from her breeders nearly all the other provinces, and many of the states of the American Union, draw their supply of pure-bred sires and females to establish flocks and improve those already founded.

For many years each of these breeds has had a class at all of the large exhibitions in Ontario. There has always been a difference between well-bred Leicesters and Lincolns; yet some breeders have, doubtless, in a measure lost sight of this difference, and have crossed to some extent. In former years, even some of the exhibitors at our large fairs did enter their sheep in both classes and show in the one in which there was the better chance of gaining the prize money. We have even known of cases where the same sheep were shown in both classes at the same exhibition, and won prizes in each class. It was a dangerous task, but was successfully carried out by one exhibitor on more than one occasion. Such actions are dishonest and reprehensible in the extreme, and we are glad to say few, if any, Canadian breeders resort to such modes now, nor have such practices been followed for several years by any representative breeder.

Records have been founded for each of these breeds. All pure-bred flocks must now be registered in their respective flock books; therefore hereafter a more marked difference will be observed between these two breeds than in former years.

It is the duty of all exhibition managers to insist that all sheep shown must be registered in a recognized flock book before they are allowed to compete in any class, except as fat sheep. Such a course would be alike profitable and just to both breeders and buyers; to the breeders because dishonest men who show and sell grade sheep as pure-bred, often winning valuable prizes and selling readily, would be compelled to take their proper position, and sell their stock for what they really are—grades. Honest breeders, whose stock are properly bred, should not be compelled to compete with cross-breeds in the pure-bred classes. By such a course innocent purchasers would not be imposed upon by buying a grade sheep because it won a prize at a large show. A certain gentleman, who has been placed in an official position, has been reported to us as saying, that "there are no pure-bred Leicesters in Ontario," that "the Lincolns and Leicesters have been interbred to the ruination of both classes," and that "if buyers want to obtain pure-bred Leicesters, they must send to England for them." Another letter from New Brunswick states that this gentleman says, "these two breeds are crossed and then called pure-bred."

It is true official gentlemen have bought such grades for "pure-breeds," but we wish it distinctly understood that we have many skilled and honorable breeders in Ontario who breed pure Leicesters, as pure and as good as can be obtained in England. We refer our readers especially to the flocks of John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, Ont., Wm. Whitlaw, Guelph, Ont., Messrs. Snell, Clinton, Ont., Jeffreys Bros., Whitby, Ont., and many others. Let any who are skeptical examine these noble flocks of genuine

Leicesters, and the grand flock of Lincolns belonging to William Oliver, Avonbank, Ont., and some of his competitors, and their eyes will be opened to the folly and error expressed in the quotations given above. There are, doubtless, men who have crossed these two breeds in Ontario, and thus ruined the flock for pure-bred purposes. But likewise have hundreds of flocks been spoiled in England. If this state of things also exists in Britain, then why should buyers be pointed away from Ontario breeders, and advised to buy in England. In an early issue of the ADVOCATE we will give the points of each of these breeds, and also illustrations of specimen animals.

Central Canada Fair, Ottawa.

It is with great pleasure we notice the improvement of this, one of Canada's great fairs, which shows in a marked degree the results of the very efficient management and untiring energy of President Magee and his worthy associates. It is also a most pleasing fact that it may, with propriety, be called, as it should be, an agricultural exhibition. This most important feature should never be lost sight of by the management of fairs, as the prosperity of our country depends on the success of our agriculturists. There is one matter of great importance that seems to have been either overlooked or ignored by all fair officials, namely, that there existed in this Province other similar institutions, and that the greatest good to the largest number is to be reached by the harmony and mutual aid of all. We sincerely hope that never, in the history of Canada, will there be such another clashing of dates as was this year experienced, and that before another fair season rolls around means will be adopted to remove all such unnecessary hindrances, and that next year we shall, both visitors, exhibitors and officials, reap the beneficial results of such a judicious course.

Some of the papers which make their agricultural columns a catchpenny, must have been very erroneously informed in reference to the stock brought here from Toronto exhibition, as numbers of the successful prize-winning flocks and herds were here, representing at least some of the cream of the Industrial. The great increase in exhibits over all previous years was a very noticeable and encouraging feature, in which the display in the horticultural hall and the agricultural products figured very largely. Horses and cattle were so numerous that additional buildings had to be erected for their accommodation. Sheep, in the different classes, were numerous and well represented, as were also the pigs, dogs, and poultry, although the latter was somewhat fewer than last year.

The implements and machinery reflected great credit on their manufacturers, and the display in the Main Building was simply magnificent. Space will not permit a detailed list of all the many new and useful articles, or the special mention of all the prize-winning stock, but among those who carried off some of the laurels are Robert Ness, Howick, P. Q., who showed a number of prize-winning Clydesdales; Thomas Good, Richmond, Ont., who, among other prizes taken, received first for stallion and three of his taken under one year. Thos. Carlisle, Chester-ville, was also a successful competitor in the heavy horse classes, as was also John Clark, Ottawa, who took the gold medal and diploma for Clydesdale stallion. In the standard-bred horses,

J. Erratt, Ottawa, was most successful, and among the Hackney and Roadster classes may be found the names of W. H. Davis, E. Cardinal, H. J. Bate, M. Beauvais and C. McMorrow, of Ottawa. In Percherons the prizes were divided between Campbell & Dobbin, Lachute Mills, and P. Mackintosh, Karrs Bridge.

Among the cattle W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., made a fine show in Shorthorns and Ayrshires, also Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs, being very successful in all the different classes. Fine breeding stock may be procured from their flocks and herds. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Montreal, exhibited a choice herd of Guernseys of high merit. In laying the foundation of this herd, Mr. Abbott selected the best animals procurable, at great expense. His present fine stock reflect great credit on the skill and care of their owner. The excellent qualities of this celebrated breed must bring them into more general use. Messrs. J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., had eleven head of fine Shorthorns, which took seven first prizes and five seconds, two diplomas and gold medal for best herd. Mr. E. W. Judah, of Hillhurst, P. Q., whose fine Herefords were a special feature, won all the prizes given in this class, also both the diplomas given for special beef herds, any breed, viz., one for over and one for under four years. Fletcher Bros., Oxford Mills, had fifteen head of Holsteins, winning a number of prizes, including first and diploma for bull, any age, as well as first for best herd, and diploma. As usual, J. Drummond, Petite Cote, had a fine show of Ayrshires, winning a full share of prizes. T. Brown, also of Petite Cote, had a number of fine imported animals of this breed. Among other successful exhibitors might also be mentioned, Mr. Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., and Robert Robertson, Howick, P. Q., who won second place with his splendid bull Golden Guinnie. Mr. W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, whose fourteen head of Devons took six first and seven second prizes and diploma, made certainly a very fine exhibit. The fine herd of Jerseys, owned by Wm. Reburn, of St. Anne de Bellevue, which won the first at Toronto in the dairy test, took the majority of prizes in their class. In the Galloways T. McCrae, Guelph, and in Polled-Angus, Dr. Craik, Montreal, took all the prizes in their respective classes.

In Cotswold sheep C. W. Neville, Newburgh, took nearly all the prizes. He was also very successful with Lincolns and Southdowns, and took, in all, fifteen prizes on what sheep he exhibited, numbering twenty-three in all. In the Leicester class E. Sommers, St. Mary's, Ont., won the majority of the prizes. R. Shaw, Glanworth Station, and Forth & Sons, Glen Buell, were also successful competitors in this class. In Lincolns W. Oliver, Avonbank, took the lead, closely followed by R. Shaw and C. W. Neville, while in Southdowns R. Shaw, Glanworth Station, won nearly all the prizes. In Shropshire Downs the most successful exhibitors were Sheriff Hagar, I. Original, and W. C. Edwards, Rockland. In Oxford and Hampshire Downs may be found most frequently among the winners the names of P. Acknell, Teeswater, Ont., A. Gilmore, Huntingdon, and J. Kemp, Hazledan, who took the special prize of an imported Shropshire ram, given by Mr. John Dyke, Liverpool, England, for the best pen of ten sheep any breed. In the Merinos R. Bailey, Union, Ont., took the principal prizes; L. D. Lloyd, Union, and R. Shaw were also winners in this class.

In Berkshire pigs W. C. Edwards, Sheriff Hagar, A. Stewart and J. C. Bedlow were the principal prize-takers, and in the Yorkshire, Chester Whites, etc., C. W. Neville and W. Allan were the most successful.

Ayrshire Points and Qualities.

Mr. Buchanan gives the points of the Ayrshires as follows: The favorite color of the Ayrshire is a light brown, or brown and white; some few are found black and white (a notable bull, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, of this color won many prizes), and now and then even a pure white one is seen; but, so far as I have seen or heard, they are never roan-colored. Some years ago an Ayrshire was hardly considered pure unless it had a black nose, but a white nose is not looked upon as any drawback to a good cow at the present time. When a cow or bull is slightly brindled it is pretty sure to have a black nose, or if the prevailing color is dark brown, the nose and some other points are likely to be black; this is merely an indication that the West Highland blood is reappearing. Some people think if a cow shows a "notch" in each of the ears, it is a sign of a Pure Ayrshire, but this is a mistake; it belongs, nevertheless, to some families, and is regularly transmitted, but it is no particular advantage, and an Ayrshire cow is just as well without the notch. Nor do I attach any importance to the "escutcheon," never having observed that a cow was better or worse for having a large one.

The udder is the chief point from which we can infer the milking capabilities of a cow of any sort, and especially of an Ayrshire. Take the following description of what good judges esteem the best shape and appearance:—"It should, in form, be long from front to back, stretching well forward on the belly, broad behind, filling up well the space between the legs, but should not be too deep vertically—that is, hang too far down—space being obtained in it rather through length and breadth." I may add to this description that some cows, even with large, well-shaped "bags," are not nearly so good as they look, on account of their bags being fleshy; and it is sometimes hard to tell, from their appearance, whether they have been milked or not. A cow having a far less udder, but which can be emptied, or "milked down," as it is called, is of more value, and will probably keep on milking fairly well for a much longer time than the former will do; it is always satisfactory to see the large veins on the belly full and prominent, with a good large cavity at the upper end of each. When well-fed, a good Ayrshire cow will give milk up to within two or three weeks of calving, but she ought never to be allowed to do so, as it injures her considerably for the following season; milking once a day should be begun about ten weeks before the cow is due to calve, and she ought to be quite dry at least eight weeks before calving. There is often considerable difficulty in doing this, but the animal should be kept on straw and water until the milk leaves, if found necessary.

As young Ayrshire heifers and cows have generally very small teats, inexperienced or heedless milkers should not be employed to milk them. After they have had one or two calves, their teats get larger, and they are as easily milked as cows of any other breed. As these cows are of lively and active dispositions, it is very seldom indeed they require any help when calving, unless they have been allowed to get too fat; this sometimes happens when they have run on to midsummer before calving, and when they have had very good pasture. The best way is to turn a cow loose, when she is about to calve,

into a roomy box or yard, and leave her alone; it is very seldom that interference with her on these occasions does anything but mischief. When any unusual symptoms are observed, she may be looked to occasionally, and assisted if really necessary.

In June, 1868, I set aside the milk of a number of my best cows, in order to try how much butter they would each yield in seven days, with the following results:—The best cow produced 14 lbs. of butter, and the worst very nearly 12 lbs., in the time named; these cows were all pure Ayrshires. The pasture they had was first year's clover seeds, and they had no other food whatever; the quantity of milk required for each pound of butter was nearly twelve quarts. The experiment was made on the farm of Sackville, near Tralee, Ireland, and was conducted with great care and exactness.

In County Durham, England, there are many farmers who keep Ayrshire cows. In July, 1876, one of those farmers showed me his dairy books, from which it appeared that the gross returns from his thirty-six cows were over £25 each cow; and he assured me that he thought it a very bad year indeed when they produced less than that figure each. This gentleman had carried on his dairy for nearly thirty years in that neighborhood, and had always, up to that date, bought cows as he required them in Scotland. This seems the best plan for English farmers to follow, for whether it is due to the climate, food, or their management, it seems certain that those bred and reared in England seldom prove as good milkers as those which are brought from the north; the latter are always much harder also, and in the midland and southern counties they thrive very well, with little or no shelter, even in winter time, if only they have a fair bite of grass on the pasture.

At a meeting of the New York Dairymen's Association, Mr. Robert McAdam read a paper, giving the results of his experience of Shorthorns and Ayrshires in the dairy. He said he began dairying in 1843, in Scotland, and followed it till 1869; that he had studied the two breeds carefully on the farm and at fairs; that he had known many large milkers among the Shorthorns. He thinks the preference given by the best Scotch dairymen to the Ayrshire over the Shorthorn, where either could be easily obtained, ought to go a good way in deciding the question between the two; that a few great milkers are not evidence of the general quality of a breed, but rather the average produced by large numbers. He purchased the milk from a neighboring Shorthorn herd, and mixed it with that of an Ayrshire herd, and found that the mixed milk was poorer than that of his own herd had been before. He made a comparative test next season, and for the month of June found the following result:—

Ayrshires—64 cows—65,380 lbs. of milk; cheese, 6,424 lbs.—ratio, 10.17; daily average of milk per cow, 33 lbs.; cheese, 3½ lbs.

Shorthorns—64 cows—52,680 lbs. of milk; cheese, 4,797 lbs.—ratio, 10.98; daily average of milk per cow, 27 lbs.; cheese, 2 7-15 lbs.

He says both herds were pastured in adjoining fields, on land of similar quality. Both herds were esteemed first-class of their respective breeds. He for some years was an instructor in cheese-making, and made cheese in a hundred different places, and had opportunities of exam-

ining a great number of herds; took notes of the yields of various dairies, and the general results were in favor of Ayrshires. He thinks that land which will maintain nine Shorthorns will keep ten Ayrshires, and that the latter will yield more and richer milk, and are hardier and more prolific. For a period of twenty-five years the average yield of his own dairy was 500 lbs. of cheese per cow.

Our Beef Cattle.

Our export trade in beef cattle is almost exclusively with Britain, and is not affected by the McKinley Bill, now become law in the United States. The trade this year has been large, and the prices fairly good, when the quality of a large part of the shipments is taken into account. We cannot claim any improvement in the past year's shipments. In many sections our beef cattle are not as good as they were ten years ago. Bulls have been used that were no better than "scrubs," by many breeders who should have known better. Prices have been low, and instead of getting better stock in the hard times (the best and only way of making more money), many have gone back to cheap mongrels that never had any money in them for anybody. Others have used bulls of dairy breeds, and the result is a decided lowering of the standard of our beef export. This should not be so. If there is any money in feeding cattle, the largest and best returns will be received from the best animals. That there is money in feeding, those who have raised and fed animals of good quality well know. It is a far more profitable branch of farming than grain growing. It is carried on with less exacting manual labor, and is always making better the land where it is the main branch of husbandry. Good breeds can be got at reasonable prices. Get them, keep them well, and the result will be more profits and better cattle. And in selecting bulls, do not get big ones. In the days gone past there was a scramble for the largest and fattest animals. Huge tons of fattened beeves were the sight of our Christmas shows. Many good breeders are still after the same type. It is not wanted. Smaller animals, of better quality and medium weight, are more desirable; they make better beef and bring better prices. Breeders and feeders should watch this change on the market and prepare for it. Get your bulls of medium size and of good quality. Have your fat steers and heifers from 1,100 lbs. to 1,400 lbs. weight, under three years, and well covered with rich juicy meat, not overburdened with fat. At the last Fat Stock Show at Smithfield, England, animals about twelve hundred-weight brought top prices, while those about a ton weight were almost unsaleable, and went begging for buyers. This change has been gradually going on for some years in England, and has been very marked this year in the States. This month the Chicago markets stood, for first quality fully matured beeves, from sixteen to eighteen hundred pounds weight, \$4.90 to \$5.10. Second quality beeves, from thirteen to sixteen hundred-weight, \$5.15 to \$5.30. Mark this change, and get your animals ready for the top price. Let big, bony animals alone. Select the smaller and neater ones. Look out for quality, quality, quality! There is no danger of getting too much of this. Keep more cattle of better quality; feed them well, and they will pay you well. Put your surplus grain into good beef for the British market, and it will pay better than worrying over the McKinley Bill.

Feeding Hogs at Cheese Factories.

BY F. W. FEARMAN, PORK PACKER, ETC.

When driving through the country, I have often noticed the condition of hogs fed at cheese factories, and have always considered that there was great room for improvement over the mode of feeding in open yards, as is now practiced at many factories. Generally the animals are without shelter of any kind. After every heavy storm their quarters are a sea of mud. The hogs are thus in a filthy and disgusting condition; their quarters a hotbed for disease. On a recent visit to Jarvis, Ont., I called on Mr. Wm. Parkinson, who pens his hogs in a comfortable building. The following letter will explain his mode of feeding pigs, and the advantage of care, cleanliness and system in this business. His hogs were clean, healthy and free from the stench that is prevalent at many cheese factories. Here, the pipe from the whey box to the pens is put under ground (this I think an advantage), a tap is provided for each pen; a strainer covers the upper end of the pipe which prevents it from becoming choked up. Mr. Parkinson has a water-tight box on low wheels. Every other day the manure boxes are cleaned out and hauled away in this conveyance to his farm. I send you a sketch of these pens. I hope this plan of feeding hogs at cheese factories and creameries will be adopted, instead of the cheap and nasty way now so common:—

MR. PARKINSON'S METHOD, AS DESCRIBED BY HIMSELF.

My pen is 70 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, with passageway up centre 3 ft. wide. The sides and ends are studded with 2x4 scantling, and boarded on the inside lengthwise; those studs are 4 ft. long. I have four pens on each side of passage 8x17 ft. I have taken four feet of one pen for chop box, which leaves me one pen only 13 ft. long. I feed about twelve hogs to each pen

until they begin to look very fat, when I pick out some of the best and ship them, and reduce down to 9 or 10 in each pen. I have penned 300 this season, including those now on hand. I feed mostly cornmeal, about six bushels per day, or 850 bushels since May 15th. It cost me 48½ cents per bushel laid down at Jarvis, freight and duty paid. I tested the gain of 14 hogs for 31 days; they increased 1,220 lbs. during that time. I find a wonderful advantage in penning my hogs, over the old way of running them in a yard—so much so, that I can now feed nearly three to one, and the profit counts now in like proportion. My 300 hogs this season have cost me \$1,886.72. I have fed \$412.56 worth of corn, making total cost of hogs and feed to date of \$2,299.28. I have sold 203 hogs up to date for the sum of \$2,025.00; I have left 97. At present prices they are worth \$850.00, in all \$2,875.00. By the end of this month they will have made not less than 140 loads of manure, at 50 cents a load, \$70.00. Cost of feeding and hauling manure \$50.00, leaving the total sum for the season \$2,895.00, netting the snug profit of \$595.72.

We make about 375 lbs. of cheese per day, or about 23 tons in a season. My whey box is about 500 feet from my hog pen; I use one inch gas pipe to carry the whey to the hogs; it has never stopped up at any time this season. My feed troughs are all made from planks 2x14 in., which leaves the troughs 12x12 inside; but I think 12 inch sides would be better, which would leave the trough 10 inches deep. My trough is let down below the surface of the floor about 5 inches. The manure trough is made from plank 2x14 inches; the trough is 12x12 inches inside. The floor has a fall of about 3 inches to the outside, which makes the pen easily cleaned, and the bottom board on the outside of the pen is raised up from the floor about 3 inches, through which all the manure goes into the trough outside.

Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.

Some two or three weeks since there appeared, in the Irish Farmer's Gazette, a copy of Mr. Benjafield's letter which you published in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for July. Some slight omissions were observable, but as these were partially of a personal nature, the letter of Mr. Benjafield was by no means rendered less court-

did. The "improved" (?) Berkshire is an instance of the direct opposite. I have been advocating Large White Yorks for the improvement of Irish stock, because I believe they are the best style of animal to be had at the moment. I believe it is quite possible, nay probable, that by and by, when the grand old Berk reappears—for, surely, the old breed cannot be lost—he will be welcomed in this country as a change when the York blood has done its work. It would seem to me that the breeders of the so-called Berks have somehow, by injudicious crossing with some of the short, fat, county breeds, succeeded in destroying the finest characteristics of the Berkshire breed. That they will have to try back is certain, and those breeders who are first to do so will, I believe, find it a profitable venture. There is only one thing I can recollect as rather coming against the old Berk; he was, like all pigs having a tendency to the production of lean meat, rather a slow grower, on short legs, and did not present to the buyer's eye, or rather, indeed, to the seller's, the requisite amount of size to please him.

It was a recognized fact that the pigs of the

old Berkshire breed were well known by the buyers, full of lean meat as they were, and that when put in the scale they weighed, dead weight, a great deal more than was anticipated from their appearance. The average pig-raiser seems to think that the more camel-like the animal which he takes to the market is, the more he will catch the eye of the buyer, and thereby deceive him into giving more than its dead-weight value—avoidupois. I do not know whence the seller gets his knowledge of the average pig-buyer; but I do know that he will have to get up early in the morning before he can deceive the average provision curer's buyer as to the dead weight of a

pig. Imagination does a good deal; but if the seller imagines he is to be paid for long legs, as if there was greater depth of body and therefore weight, I can only liken him to the ostrich that sticks his head in the sand, and therefore imagines that nobody can see him.

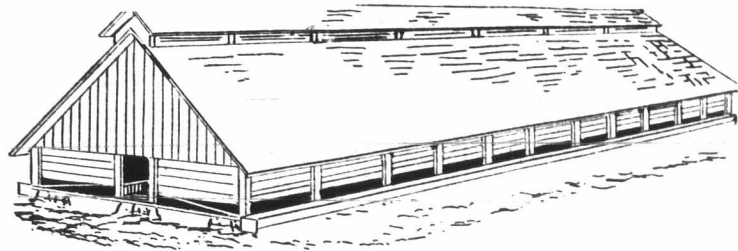
May I ask again of Agriculture's correspondent, whether the old Berks, such as he describes, are to be had, and where?

ALEC. W. SHAW, Roxboro, Co. Limerick.

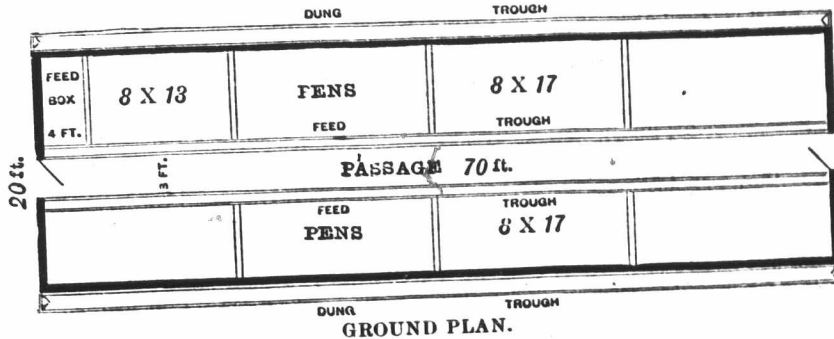
I ought, perhaps, to have added that one of our English papers, Agriculture, had copied these portions of the letter which were transferred with acknowledgment to the columns of the Irish Farmer's Gazette. I hope Messrs. Snell and Benjafield will not stoop to assert that Mr. Shaw, as well as Mr. Davies, wants to sell his pigs and his countrymen at one and the same time.

SANDERS SPENCER.

A farmer named Stanley, on Wolfe Island, says he has the largest apple tree in the Dominion. The trunk is six feet in circumference, and the highest branches are forty-five feet from the ground. The yield from the tree this year was forty bushels. If any of our readers have a larger apple tree than this one, we would like to hear from them.



END AND SIDE ELEVATION.



ous nor pleasant reading. In a foot note the editor appealed to Mr. A. W. Shaw, the bacon curer of Limerick, to give his opinion on the question. This he did in the Gazette of a recent issue, in the following words:—

THE BERKSHIRE PIG.

I have more than once expressed my regret that, as far as I could see, the old Berkshire seemed to be extinct; and more was the pity. If the correspondent writing in Agriculture could put me on the track of a few of the real old Berks, I shall be very much obliged, as I have gone to considerable trouble and expense to obtain some of these animals, but with poor success. I quite endorse nearly everything that your correspondent mentions as to the merits of the old Berk. They were, in my recollection, pigs of good length, with fine shoulders, splendid hams, and light offal. They were also hardy animals, that would thrive under the poorest conditions, and were altogether pigs of great merit. But where are they now? They are badly wanted if they could only be forthcoming. In my opinion, there is no pig which carries a greater amount of lean meat than the old Berk

The American Horse Show.

The American horse show, as our Chicago friends have been pleased to christen this now well-established institution, is, for enterprise, energy and able management, particularly hard to duplicate. The sixth annual show, recently held, was a most unexampled success, as far as the variety and quality of the exhibit was concerned. Almost every breed of known horses was represented by select specimens. The native breeding ground of each sort might have gathered together larger numbers, but it is extremely doubtful if the average quality could be surpassed, while, for the number of breeds, no other point can possibly compare. The human population of the west is made up of every nationality, and these, in turn, have vied with each other in returning to the land of their birth and bringing out live stock, the best of its kind. The United States, as the head of all creation, placed the American standard-bred trotter first on the programme, and there were capital specimens of the breed, which deservedly held high the reputation of the horse, its own continent's product. The now king of trotters, Nelson, was the observed of all observers in this line of equine production. The crowd took particular delight in applauding him whenever his name was announced to the audience. He certainly is as nearly a perfect specimen in appearance as he is celebrated for speed, and his owner, Mr. Nelson, banged him around the arena in his road waggon in a way that showed he had no fear of his going to pieces, and as carelessly as if his value was \$100 instead of \$110,000.

The

GERMAN COACHER,

or Hanoverian horse, which was wont at one time to draw the royal coaches of the crowned heads of Europe, was there in right good force, and the animals at once showed a finish in form that is likely to make other sorts look to their laurels. This breed, as most of our readers are aware, is no new make-up, and those that were to the front at Chicago could claim, not only good parentage, but an individual excellence, only attained by careful breeding and good handling. Many of the spectators were most favorably impressed with their good points, and that excellent judge of horses, Mr. John Hope, showed his appreciation of the class by purchasing one of the best specimens from Oltman Bros. Canadians will, therefore, have an opportunity of seeing for themselves. Oltman Bros., Wateka, Illinois, and Springer & Willard, Oskaloosa, Ia., were among the most prominent exhibitors.

In the aged class were some very large horses, weighing up to 1,500 lbs. We must give the importers of this breed credit for bringing the very best, which cannot always be said of some of the breeds imported.

FRENCH COACHERS

had the largest representation of any of the coaching breeds, which is easily accounted for when such men as W. L. Ellwood, De Kalb, Ill., are interested in them. In his case we don't find anything on his part half done, and we may mention, right here, if this gentleman's Coachers and Percherons had been left at home, it would have detracted considerably from the magnificent display of horses at the show, and a tremendous falling away in the numbers of the two sorts shown in this stud.

In the ring for stallions over four a large number of splendid horses paraded before S. Thomson, whose business it was to act as expert. Intrepide, one of the Ellwood string, received the first honors. This horse displayed plenty of high action, and the quality of his make-up none could discount, but he was slightly under size and had more of the hackney type about him. The second was placed upon Gamin, imported and owned by Singmaster Bros. This was a horse of capital coaching character, a splendid mover and perfect in conformation as well as color. The third ribbon went to W. L. Ellwood, who had a number of first-class horses in the ring, several most superior animals not receiving recognition on account of this being such a remarkably strong class. The call for three-year-olds brought still larger numbers forward, and with the same excellent quality, the Ellwood stud again winning first, with Bowles & Hadden second, and Leonard Johnson third. Mares and fillies of more than ordinary merit displayed the superb action in which this sort excel, W. L. Ellwood being almost sole exhibitor in these. The mares had much to recommend them, and they would make a grand foundation for crossing with Hackney or thoroughbred sires.

CLYDESDALES.

The ball opened for the heavy classes by calling in the aged stallions, with Mr. E. W. Charlton, of Duncrief, as judge. Macqueen, heretofore unbeaten, again was the first placed on the honor list. He came to the front in much better form than last year, his front feet having thoroughly grown out, and was otherwise in the pink of condition. Between his groom and him there is perfect understanding, as he was led into the ring with nothing but a plain rope halter. He carried himself with the air of a prince. Mackay, owned by N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minn., also by Macgregor, took second place. He is a horse of much the same type as the last mentioned, but is not nearly so well finished, and not in as high condition. Galbraith Bros., of Wisconsin, took third place in the competition with Go Ahead. He is a horse of great substance, very strong, heavy bone, but wanting in finish, and a bit plain, and light in the stifle. N. P. Clark's Chastlar, Blair Bros. (Aurora) horse Eastfield Champion, and R. Ogilvie's Marmion, all made themselves conspicuous, the ring being rather strong in merit.

The three-year section contained six stallions, in which Macara, owned by Col. Holloway, Alexis, Ill., the Plymouth Royal winner this year, was first. He has nicely recovered from his trip out, is in fine form, showed to good advantage, and fully bears out the reputation gained in England.

Galbraith Bros' Columbia, by Duke of Hamilton, took second place, and is a thick, useful colt, of large scale; rather plain about the hocks.

N. P. Clark's Macgregor colt, Topman, more nearly fills the bill for Clydesdale character, but is in lean condition, while a colt by Knight of Ellerslee, owned by Galbraith Bros., was highly commended, and, many outsiders thought, should have been placed higher up; but he was weak and plain at the shoulder, just where a draught horse should excel. Altogether the class contained horses of great merit.

In two-year-olds, Second Choice, much admired

at Toronto, was again an out standing winner. He is a wonderfully thick colt, sired by Chastlar (mentioned above), and purchased by Mr. Clark from his importers, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., as a specimen of Chastlar's "get." R. Ogilvie's McRobbie, by Macgregor, was second, and Col. Holloway's Homer third.

The yearling section was the most interesting in the show. Most of them had been bred by their owners. Col. Holloway's Prince of Quality was the first drawn, and deservedly won the first. He was sired by the Prince of Wales horse Cidric, which has been for several years at the head of this stud. As his name denotes, this colt is about right on the ground, and bares inspection well all over. R. Ogilvie's colt, by Macqueen, which was placed second, is a well-finished colt, but appeared to be somewhat overdone. He made a strong fight for first, but was wanting on the top. The third colt, by Cidric, was a bit up-standing, but had feet and legs of the wearing sort. Galbraith Bros. had a neat colt, sired by the famous Lord Ailsa, but he was not in high enough condition for this highly finished and remarkably strong ring. Brood mares had three good representatives, but as their foals were beside them, and counted a certain number of points in the contest, it was extremely difficult to judge them. N. P. Clark's Dora Macgregor was a clear outstanding first, but her foal was so thin that it detracted from the mare, which took first, with R. Ogilvie's Lugonie, with a well-fed foal, second, Col. Holloway winning third with Mary Belle, sired by Old Times. Three-year mares were a particularly good lot. The blue was placed upon Col. Holloway's St. Cuthbert's Maggie, a good mare at the ground, but with both ends weak. The second mare, N. P. Clark's Beauty, by Macneilage, has more substance and quite as good Clydesdale character, but did not seem to please the Scotch judge, Mr. Mackay, he having to take this section, Mr. Charlton objecting to judge the ring on account of the mare Queen of Meadowlawn, of his breeding, and sold to Mr. Clark, being in. This mare, by Macpherson, dam Polly Craig, was placed third, she was the heaviest mare of the lot and the best mover, but hardly so nicely finished as the last mentioned.

The ring for two-year fillies was won by Col. Holloway, the first being a beautiful imported filly named Match of Whitefield. The other two are by Cidric.

The yearling filly section was the strongest of the mare and filly classes, and the strongest competition was between the get of Macqueen and those of Cidric. A beautiful pair of brown fillies by the former seemed to take the judges and onlookers by storm, the only criticism being which of these should win, but gay carriage and neat finish prevailed in favor of the thicker, but certainly less stylish of the two, Lass O'Gowrie's.

BELGIANS.

The show in this draught class was a vast improvement over those shown last year, a number of them showing most of the requisites for hauling heavy loads in our cities; but as Canadians have started so well with Clydesdales and Shires, it is not likely they will change by crossing out with other sorts.

The same may be said of the

FRENCH DRAUGHT.

In a country of vast extent, like the west, there is, undoubtedly, room for all sorts and sizes, but

we cannot say that we have any special use for this sort. They have not the uniformity that breeders would expect from any class that had been in the hands of skillful breeders. Some exceedingly meritorious horses of the breed were brought out, but others had a lack of finish, and had not the condition that we are used to see among our draught horses in Canada.

SUFFOLK PUNCH

have also gained a strong foothold in the west. Those shown were principally from the importation of Peter Hoply & Co., Lewis, Ia., and fully carried the characteristics of this well-known British breed, which are so popular as agricultural horses in their native land. The majority of those shown were of the low-down, blocky type, and could boast of good moving powers. They have a useful look about them that should recommend them, and their uniform color certainly counts one point in their favor, all those shown being the orthodox chestnut.

The show of

CLEVELAND HORSES

confirms the opinion that they are a right good sort. Their clean bone, beautifully shaped legs, evenness of color and uniformity of type should convince the most skeptical that they are capable of reproducing in their progeny some of their good, breezy-like qualities. Want of mettle is often the chief accusation against the Cleveland, but those shown at Chicago had plenty of fire and graceful action. Two representatives were all that turned out for the ring of aged stallions. The first prize was won by Sterica Bros., of Springfield, Ill., with the beautiful horse Lord Chief Justice, which moved both fast and gayly, George Brown, Gloster, taking second place with a horse called Gloster. A magnificent ring was that of stallions over three and under four. Some of the best ever seen were here. Sterica Bros' Highcliff was first. He is a beautifully moulded colt, with the best of coaching action, moving both freely and well. He was closely followed by George E. Brown's Eclat, with much the same manner of going. The Door Pearce Live Stock Association, Door Village, Ind., were the fortunate possessors, as well as breeders, of the third to win honors, and they may well be proud of him. Among the younger sections the colts were rather raw and undeveloped, and did not give the idea that they would ever have the finish of the older horses. Some very fine mares were also shown, as well as breeding groups, and among those American bred were some most creditable animals.

THE ENGLISH HACKNEY

is decidedly coming to the front, as can be seen by the sort of horses driven in the different turnouts at this Show. Many of the equipages were horsed with imported specimens of this breeding. It shows how necessary it is for the horse breeders to change their tactics and swim with the stream. The imported stallions, of which a number were on exhibition, should certainly beget an improvement in the manner of going in our horses, for the high stepping action is now required for stud work. There was also the stamp of real utility on those shown; they evinced vim and spirit that required no cracking of whips and rattling of boards to make the horse show his paces, and, although he may not stand so high, he makes amends by showing every inch that is in him. Prominent in the class was Star of the Ferry,

recently imported by Burgess Bros., of Winona, Ill. This is doubtless one of the best yet seen at American shows. He is five years old, particularly thick and strong, with a back capable of carrying up to sixteen stone, and in going kinks his hocks and bends his knees and gets over the ground in the most stylish manner possible. Sterica Bros., Springfield, Ill., and W. E. Truman, Bushell, Ill., also showed capital horses. The latter had a horse fully sixteen hands, of capital quality, with the necessary wearing kind of feet and legs. W. E. Truman also had on exhibition some capital mares, for which long prices would be paid for driving, but are much more needed on the breeding farms of the country. Moorehouse & Pepper, Toronto, had a neat pair of Canadian half-bred Hackneys that won for a pair bred on American soil.

EQUIPMENTS.

The grand display of equipments and carriages of every description added much to the interest of the show, and served to illustrate that in wealthy cities there are large numbers of persons ready to purchase, at the most liberal prices, horses of the standard of excellence required, and these horses must have high trappy action, and, as nearly all are docked, they must show good hindquarters. To win the hurdle race, some English horses had also been brought over, showing what a little emulation will do at the high leap when a little money is hung up. However, Roseberry, the Canadian bred horse, owned by Moorehouse & Pepper, Toronto, is still king of high jumpers, again beating all former records, topping 7 feet 13 inches, and receiving the usual amount of plaudits from the audience.

Our British Live Stock Trade.

Our Canadian authorities have been given credit for giving pretty close attention to our export cattle trade. When disease was reported to have been found among ship loads of our export cattle, our English representative has several times been on hand and staved off what English competitors would be only too glad to accomplish, that is, preventing our Canadian cattle from being shipped into the country or markets of Scotland and England. To insure more successful landing, Government supervision is exercised, to see that no undue crowding is allowed in loading on the vessels. This has had a good effect, and the amount of watchfulness carried out by our quarantine system has prevented the least taint of disease, or suspicion of infection, from being found in any of our herds or flocks. The ADVOCATE has ever been foremost in pointing out any necessary precaution, and has always contended that untiring vigilance is the price of our cattle having free access to the British markets. Thus far all is well; but other matters demand our attention, and are of supreme importance, in order that our Canadian cattle obtain a better foothold in the British markets. That our stock cattle have already turned out well as stall feeders, is evidenced by the demand that has arisen for them, and the price they have commanded on landing, and from a part of the coast that has got a great name for feeding the best class of beef cattle. That there is still a prejudice against anything that is fed outside Britain, our stock feeders have already found to their cost. Numbers of our Canadian cattle men have been in the habit of marketing steers of their own feeding in Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, London, etc. This they have done for two reasons: First, to get all the

profit in the cattle; and secondly, to obtain an insight as to which are the most profitable cattle to feed and ship. These cattle are generally consigned to some of the commission men at the above ports, who have the control of the cattle after they leave the boat. And here comes the difficulty: satisfied with the prices obtained, too much has been left with the salesmen, and too many cases have occurred where they have not done justice to the cattle intrusted to their hands. A case occurred lately where one of a firm which has been in the habit of shipping a number of consignments each year, of their own feeding, and who always made a point of accompanying their cattle, not finding Liverpool satisfactory, shipped half of one lot of cattle to Bristol, where he overheard the salesman offering the cattle for £2 10s. less than he afterwards obtained. Other cases have occurred where Scotch feeders actually resold Canadian cattle at an advance large enough to cover most of the expense of shipping, and that the same day. In one case a Scotch feeder, immediately after selling his own batch of cattle in one sale ring, went over to where a Canadian feeder had his cattle exposed for sale, purchased them, and ran them through the second auction ring within the half hour, and obtained a profit of £4 per head. That this is ruinous to Canadian cattle interests all are aware, and many dealers complain bitterly of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Scotch dealers; but there seems no redress under the circumstances. That cattle would make a good profit by being nicely and properly fed and cared for, as well as being rested after landing, is a certainty. The difficulty lies in shippers, of all kinds, being too weak to carry over cattle when bad markets are met, and the cattle are generally consigned to these same commission men, whom the shippers generally draw upon as soon as loaded upon the ocean steamers, therefore are perforce obliged to sell, even at a loss.

Again, these large commission firms sell cattle on time to the Scotch feeders, the cattle are again sold through these firms, thus making two commissions on the same cattle. Their interests, therefore, are more with their own countrymen than with Canadian feeders. It therefore looks as if our export cattle are, through these men, not likely to obtain that justice which is required to make the trade as satisfactory as it might be.

Why cannot Canadian companies be formed, and have the cattle thoroughly rested and properly fed, so as to bring better results? It would soon make a material difference in the demand for our export cattle, and would doubtless pay well for the outlay.

If our Government could go a step further, in order to foster this grand industry and lend a watchful eye on our cattle after landing, they would add considerably to the profit. The United States Government are making every effort to assist their export trade, and have directed that all export cattle shall pass a veterinary examination, and be placed in the cars from the first shipping point, say Chicago, and then be examined at the port of export, say Boston, where they are retagged, the numbers of which are kept by the inspectors, together with where the cattle have been fed, designation of cars, etc., in which animals have been shipped. It also provides that cars must be run up to the wharfs for loading the cattle on to the vessels. All this is necessary at the United States ports, they not being altogether free from disease in the Eastern States.

Horses.

(Continued from October Number.)

Another point that buyers should pay attention to is this: If you are buying a mare with the intention of going into the business of raising breeding stock, stallions and fillies, to sell to Americans, be sure and get one that is registered in either the Shire or the Clydesdale Stud Book. Do not be satisfied with a certificate of registration in the Dominion Draught Horse Stud Book, whether it be that published in Goderich, or its confrere in Toronto, as neither of these will be accepted by the United States customs authorities as evidences of pure breeding, and so stock registered in them will not be admitted into the United States free of duty; and if the mare you are about to invest your money in is not actually registered, but, according to her owner, is eligible for registration in either of these books, take my advice, and before you complete your purchase get a copy of the pedigree and submit it to the Secretary of the Stud Book, and so ascertain for certain whether it will be accepted for registration or not. My reason for advising that this be done is not so much that I believe that farmers will wilfully misrepresent the breeding of their horses, as that my experience has taught me that not one farmer in ten is well enough posted in pedigrees to be able to distinguish a Clyde cross in a Shire pedigree, or vice versa, a Shire cross in a Clyde pedigree.

Of course, if it be intended to pay attention more especially to the raising of heavy geldings for city teaming, there is not so much need of commencing with pure-bred mares, and there is no doubt but that there are numbers of capital mares of mixed Shire and Clydesdale breeding (and I may add that I am myself inclined to think that we get rather a better horse by crossing the two breeds); still, even when commencing breeding with a mare of mixed blood, I would strongly advise "breeding in a line," i. e., using stallions of the same breed continuously, so that in the end an animal will be produced that will be eligible for registration, and my reason for such advice is simply this: Our market for draught horses is the United States, and they want pure-bred, not cross-bred, horses, and as long as they want them it is our duty, as business men, to breed them. Time and again I see farmers breeding mares with Clyde crosses to Shire stallions, and vice versa, and, on remonstrating with them, I am told that they think they will get better horses, and they are breeding horses to suit themselves, not the Americans, and so forth. It makes me tired to hear men talk so; it shows such an utter want of business principles, without which I defy any man to run a farm successfully, any more than he could run a store business or a manufactory; and I have often noticed that directly after a man has made such a remark to me as I have quoted, he will begin to abuse the hard times, and to declare that "there is no money in horses nowadays," utterly ignoring the fact that the successful man in any line of business is the one who watches his markets closely, and always tries to have on hand the class of goods that are most sought after by his customers; and let me say here that I think we find this principle of doing business even more among horsemen than among breeders of other kinds of stock. It seems to be a failing common to all horse breeders to think that they know

better than anyone else what constitutes a good horse, and of just how much value a pedigree is, and that, if they can only stick to their opinion long enough, others will be bound to see that their opinions are the right ones. Well, doubtless it's a very comforting belief, but "it won't pay." You may sit on the fence every Sunday afternoon for a year, and argue with your neighbors on the superiority of a cross-bred horse over a pure-bred one, and go to bed every night with the firm belief that you are right, and that in time people will come to see it; but, however satisfying this belief may be at the time, when it comes to selling time you will find that "it hasn't paid." In conclusion, therefore, let me urge on our farmers again the great necessity there is for conducting their horse breeding on more business-like principles, for watching the horse markets more closely, for paying less attention to what suits themselves, and more to what suits their customers, and above all, for giving up the penny wise and pound foolish doctrine that the remedy for hard times is to be found in the use of cheap stallions. BLUE BLOOD.

Chatty Letter from the States.

To feed, or not to feed? That is an important question with cattle and hog men these days. The latest advices seem to indicate that some of the larger feeders are doubling their stock of cattle for fattening, while most of the small ones are selling out and saving the corn. "Corn will be cheaper next May than it is now," said a man who had vainly tried to make contracts to have cattle fed in Missouri at 10c. a pound, with men who gladly fed last year at 7c. It is reported that some Nebraska men who took cattle to feed at 7c. and 8c. will lose \$15 to \$18 per head. The Texas cattle now coming are very trashy, but they are selling the lowest in years, if not the lowest on record,—at 75c. to \$2 for cows, \$1.65 to \$2.50 for inferior to fair steers, though good to choice steers were in good demand and sold at \$2.65 to \$3. The principal runs of range cattle from the northwest are now over, and receipts will now be scattering. The good cattle for this year's market are all in. The extreme top price was \$4.50, against \$4.10 last year, but the average of the good cattle was not over \$3.50. The depression in American fine cattle is weighing heavily upon the trade. Just as the outlook was greatly improving, the corn crop was cut short, and cattle men and farmers, who were thinking of investing more in cattle, immediately began to unload, and, of course, delayed their purchases of fine stock. With imported Herefords selling at public auction for \$65 to \$115 per head, the breeders do not feel very jubilant. The large number of, so-called, fine cattle that have nothing but ordinary pedigrees to recommend them are largely responsible for the present state of things.

A circular letter has been sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to all customs officers in reference to the importations of animals for breeding purposes. According to this circular, in all cases of importation and entry of animals claimed to be exempt from duty under this provision, the importer must produce, and the collector at the time of entry must require, in addition to the requisite invoice, duly authenticated by a United States consular officer, a certificate of the purity of breed of animals imported, given by the breeder of the animals, which must be accompanied by a certificate of identification signed and sworn to by the importer. The importer must also produce a proper pedigree of the animals, which, in case of horses, should refer to the English or American stud book, and in case of cattle to the different herd books.

Sheep Breeding as a Specialty.

BY JOHN JACKSON, ABINGDON, ONT.

(Read before the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.)

The consumption of meat is ever increasing, and consumers are continually growing more particular as regards quality.

The necessity of sheep forming an important factor in the mixed system of farming generally practised, I believe, is admitted. Now, what we purpose to consider more particularly in this paper is the question of sheep farming as a specialty. Would it be a safe undertaking? Would it be a profitable one compared with mixed farming as practised by the best farmers? We think sheep farming as a specialty, if properly managed, would pay in this country, and pay well; that the net profits would be far above what is made by the average farmer.

The day is past when there is any necessity for a man raising nearly everything he wants on his own farm. It might have been so once, just as stage coaches were, but times are changed now; communication and transmission are so easy nowadays, and division of labor, one of the grandest ideas of the nineteenth century, can be applied to the farm as well as the factory. That it is better to do one thing and do it well is seemingly truer to-day than ever before, and especially on the farm. Can not each one of us call to mind some specialist who, by putting his whole energy toward the success of one object, has succeeded by sheer force of will? I do not recommend that all other farm stock and products be set aside altogether. No! not that—only to subordinate all others to the special object in view; one man may raise horses, another cattle, and another sheep. A specialist has the best chances of success, because he can devote his whole energy toward the object in hand. All the crack breeders of celebrated herds and flocks, and successful men generally, are specialists in their line. I know there is a proverb that "we should not have all our eggs in one basket," but it is more true that there is danger in having too many irons in the fire at once; some are sure to burn for the want of attention at the proper time. Of course specialists have reverses as well as others, but he is better able to minutely examine all his procedure and find out wherein he has erred and guard against a recurrence in future. The price of all produce fluctuates, ebbs and flows like the tide of the ocean, sometimes above, sometimes below cost of production; wool and mutton are no exception to the general rule, but the immutable force of action and reaction, so well known to all, will regulate this more easily in the products of the sheep than in other farm stock.

In this country there are perhaps few, if any, farms devoted entirely to sheep, and it is a question, open to diversity of opinion, as to how many sheep a farm will carry or produce per acre. Those who have not had experience will differ widely on this point. Some have an idea (although I think an erroneous one) that sheep, above all other animals, are particularly hard on pasture. It is true they will do well on pasture too short for cattle to thrive on, and, if run together on such, they would be hard on cattle; on the contrary, pasture grazed close by sheep is something like cropping a hedge, it will thicken up in the bottom and rather improve than otherwise, and while sheep will do better than other stock on short pasture in growthy

seasons they can be fed on long pasture with less waste than if horses or cattle were fed on it; their small feet do less damage by tramping, and anything left can be made into good clean hay. The number of sheep that could be kept or produced would depend on the kind or breed. No doubt some kinds consume very much more food than others. There are two distinct classes of sheep farmers, the prosperity of each depending largely on the other. The first of these are those who have pure-bred, or what may be termed ram-breeding flocks. In England ram breeding is a sort of profession or business of itself, and no doubt in time will become so in this country. This branch of the business is the very foundation of successful sheep husbandry, and when properly managed may and will be more profitable than breeding for wool and mutton. On the other hand, it is attended with greater risk, more chances of failure, requires more capital, more skill, and more experience to ensure success; in fact, there are comparatively only a few who are by nature or experience well fitted to succeed in this branch of the business. The man who insists that a sheep is a sheep, that so much food will just make so much wool and mutton, that the breed is all in the feed—there would be no chance of such a man making a success of pure-bred sheep, and not likely to do much good with any kind. But, fortunately, there are men fitted to still further improve the best of the pure-bred sheep of our country, and it is to them the owners of the more common flocks must look for sires to improve their sheep; nor should they be satisfied with a cull of even the best flock. A cull in the breeding flock (if only a ewe) will produce another cull, and the second cull is likely to be worse than the first. The next class of breeders, and by far the larger class, are those who breed for wool and mutton. The intrinsic value of any breed of sheep depends entirely on the amount of money they will return in wool and mutton for a given quantity of food consumed. In selecting sheep to breed from, we are too apt to be led away by the mere size of the animals, overlooking the more important point, that of quality. It takes no more food to produce a pound of wool or mutton of the finest quality than it does one of the poorest. Now, if that be the case, it needs no argument to show that there is more profit in producing the finer quality, such as will command the top price when put on the market. The question is not how much for one fleece of wool or one carcass of mutton, but rather, how much for one acre of food consumed, no matter whether it is consumed by one or two sheep.

In considering the advantage of raising sheep, as compared with other stock, the cost of fencing would be very much less; this alone would be quite an item. Moveable hurdles, sufficient to hold sheep, that can be set wherever required, can be made at a cost of about fifty cents a rod. As scavengers of noxious weeds, there is no stock to equal sheep; they scatter their droppings more evenly over the land; they require less expensive buildings; take less labor in caring for them; they will pull through a dry season better, and, I believe, a pound of mutton can be produced at as little cost as a pound of beef, and will bring as much, or more, in the market. This leaves the wool in their favor.

A sheep farm need not necessarily be an expensive one: a rather heavy soil is the best. Farms rather far from market, and especially the most promising young sires, as revealed by the showyard results, are undoubtedly Sirdar and Lord Ailsa. The progeny of the latter are the more numerous; but one at least of the progeny of Sirdar, Crosby Rose, has gone nearest the

from towns or villages where a lot of useless dogs are always kept, would be well suited for sheep farms.

Now, to estimate the probable number of sheep that could be raised per acre. I think about two to the acre would be a fair estimate, which should make an average of from five to six dollars per head; if *Merinos*, more could be raised, and if some of the larger, coarser kinds, perhaps less. If I were to say what kind I would think the most profitable, some might think I was influenced by prejudices. However, I will venture to say, if you should start with the best of the common ewes of our country, and breed them to a good ram of any one of the best mutton breeds, and continue to follow it up with one of the same breed every time, the result would be satisfactory. There is an advantage in making one breed a specialty, even in breeding for mutton purposes. In doing so, it is more easy to determine what progress is made. It is easier to become acquainted with the characteristics and good qualities of one breed than of a number, and this is very important in selecting breeding stock; a mixture of too many different breeds leads to confusion. If we are once fully convinced we have started wrong, it is better to change than to keep on.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Our Clydesdale Letter.

The later portion of the season now closing has been distinguished by a steady and growing demand for the better class of Clydesdale horses. Both to Canada and the United States superior representatives of the breed have been exported, and a notable incident has been the purchase of seventeen head of Clydesdales, of various ages, for the Stillwater Valley Stock Importing Company, Covington, Ohio, a new district in which Clydesdales have hitherto been practically unknown. An agent of the Company has been in Europe for more than twelve months, and for the greater portion of that time he was engaged in studying the comparative merits of the various European breeds of draught horses. He arrived in Europe prejudiced in favor of the English Shires, but after seeing many of the best shows, including the Royal Windsor, and studying horses of the various breeds at work in harness, he formed an opinion wholly favorable to the Clydesdale. There can be no question that this practical test of the relative breeds, if more generally engaged in, would be of much value to the Scotch breed, which never show to better advantage than when at work.

Ohio is a state into which some of the best individual specimens of the Clydesdale breed have been introduced, but there has hitherto been no such general attention paid to the breeding of heavy horses as in Illinois, the Western States and Canada, and the Stillwater Valley Company have before them a fine field of operations in which, it is to be hoped, they may be successful.

Apart from these occasional shipments, the home trade in Clydesdales is slack, and there is little or nothing doing in the way of hiring horses for 1891. The veterinary surgeon has been busier than for many years castrating unworthy stallions, as our friends across the Atlantic decline further importations of such, and, therefore, the value of really good horses was probably never so high.

Dalbeattie's Show was held recently. It

is open to the Stewartry, and is generally regarded as one of the first county shows in Scotland. This year the high average of some previous years was not quite sustained, but, all the same, the meeting was a most successful one, Mr. William Hood, Chapelton of Borgue, was first with his fine mare, Ethel 6268, in the brood mare class, and with her neighbor, Jenny Wilson, in the yeld mare class. He also gained first prize in the two year-old colt class with Prince Romeo, but found a stubborn opponent in one of those "dark horses" the Montgomery Brothers are so famous for springing upon their neighbors. The colt in question is owned by Mr. William Montgomery, Banks, Kirkcudbright, and is got by the finely-bred horse Aim Well. He is well-colored, evenly balanced, and a capital mover. Bought in Wigtownshire in August last, he has not before been exhibited, but was greatly thought of by the judges. In the younger classes the progeny of Macgregor were in the ascendant. Although the best yearling on the ground, the filly Crosby Rose, owned by Mr. William Montgomery, was got by the celebrated horse Sirdar. The second, fourth and fifth, in the same class, were got by Macgregor, and the third, a very sweet, promising filly, was by the well-known prize horse Sir Everard. The first and third yearling colts were by Macgregor, and the second, owned by Mr. Wm. Crawford, Carruchan, Troqueer, was a very fine animal, by the famous Prince Lawrence. Mr. Wm. Hood was fourth with a grand colt by The Macpherson. The Macgregor youngsters were all in the hands of the Messrs. Montgomery, and the first three-year-old mare was a superior animal, got by the big prize horse Prince of Airds (4641), and owned by Mr. Wm. Rigg, High Banks, Kirkcudbright. The first two-year-old filly was a handsome, well-colored mare, bred in Cumberland and got by Gartscherrie, a son of Darnley. She was owned by Mr. T. Campbell, Rascarel, Auchencairn, and was bought by him at the Tarbreoch sale in April.

For the third season in succession the Strathord District Society have hired the well-known breeding horse Garnet Cross (1662) from Mr. Charles Lawson, Mun's of Cults, Aberdeen, for 1891. This horse is a half-brother to the famous Moss Rose, and when mated with short-legged, well-bred mares he leaves useful stock. One of the best of his progeny is the H. & A. S. first prize three year-old mare Montrave Gay Lass, undoubtedly a splendid representative of the Clydesdale breed.

The result of a summing up of the awards gained at the leading shows this season is to place the Prince of Wales (673) far ahead of all other stallions as the sire of prize stock. Amongst those that come after him, the number of representatives and the number of prizes gained being considered, are:—2, Darnley; 3, Lord Erskine; 4, Macgregor; 5, Prince Lawrence; 6, St. Lawrence; 7, Top Gallant; 8, Knight Errant and Flashwood equal; 9, Ardnacray; 10, Tastes All; 11, Lord Ailsa, and 12, Castlereagh. Of these only Lord Erskine, Macgregor, Flashwood and the four that follow him are alive; and the contest for supremacy amongst them is very much a tie between the two first named. At Kilmarnock in spring the family prizes for yearlings were awarded, the first to Macgregor and the second to Lord Erskine; and at Glasgow, where Macgregor's stock were not shown, Lord Erskine was first and Lord Ailsa second. The

front, standing second at Kilmarnock to Lady Louisa, the best yearling filly of the season. The position of horse breeding in Scotland is, in the meantime, very much of an open question. The only sires whose doings can be predicted with tolerable certainty being Macgregor and Lord Erskine. Both, strange to say, are grandsons of Mr. Kean's Prince Charlie 629, the dam of the first and the sire of the second being the same season's foals. There is plenty of room for some younger sires to show what they can do, and the showyard results of the next two or three seasons will be scanned with more than ordinary interest.

SCOTLAND YET.

The Three-Judge System.

Another show season has come and gone, and the dissatisfaction arising from the chance committee of three, who are empowered to pass judgment on valuable rings of fine stock, is about on a par with other years. The present system has had its use—its life; but, surely in the interests of the fine-stock-loving public, it is near its fall. As a prominent importer and exhibitor, when asked why he selected his imported show stock as he did, replied: "We cannot tell how to purchase, for we don't know what may strike the men that may be appointed to decide upon the stock." The flagrant mistakes that occur, when the greatest pains are taken to select men who are supposed to know the points of the animals they are intrusted to pass sentence upon, is a proof that it is not always their judgment that is at fault. If any one of the three were to act alone in a case of this kind, they would take more pains, and would be exceedingly careful how they placed the awards. The criticism that would follow the abominable blunders that look as if they were made purposely—the stringent

interrogation from onlookers, who are often much more capable of judging than the "committee," would prevent men from acting in the capacity of judges, unless they were posted in the class of animals they had been selected to adjudicate upon. In our present system, it is generally one man of the three that carries the most weight in making the decisions, and if he is unprincipled, as is too often the case, he shifts the blame of any glaring mistake on to the shoulders of his coadjutors. With the one-judge system all this is changed; he has no one to rest the responsibility of a wrong award upon; his own and no one else's reputation is at stake. With one judge, and he an expert, receiving the joint fees that the three now are paid at our large exhibitions, much more satisfactory work would result. The emolument thus received would be an incentive for them to be more careful how they committed themselves. The grand impetus that the healthful rivalry at our exhibitions has given to improved stock of all kinds is not the only benefit Canadians have received. Through our now long-established show system, our people have acquired a taste for, and a knowledge of breeding, feeding and caretaking, that is of incalculable value to our country, and none know better than the exhibitors and stockmen whether

the animals they have cared for and exhibited have received their just due. Nothing disgusts exhibitors like wrongly placed awards, and nothing brings fair associations into such bad repute as the bad judgment of the men they have appointed for this purpose. In the three-judge system the associations are so beholden to the judges they have appointed that they are afraid to entertain a justly placed protest. An expert judge would have to explain the why and wherefore of a decision to the committee for the class, should a mistake occur, which would make him very careful how he accepted a position he was not capable of filling.

AN EXHIBITOR.

The Dairy.

American and Canadian Cheese.

We clip the following from the Grocers' Gazette (Eng.):—

"Probably the present has been the least eventful season for many years in the cheese trade. There have been but few 'bull and bear'

intentionally and systematically misrepresent the goods to their clients, the consignees, on this side of 'the herring pond,' but if only a few shippers would follow up their consignments and stand over the cheese and sell them here, then we fancy they would admit our contention, and would find that considerable disappointment stared them in the face; and very likely they would return home and by intercourse with the makers show them into what disrepute their present system of making is bringing their product. Buyers here ask for quality, and that does not mean moisture, but includes three prominent features which go to make fine cheese, viz., full cream, clean flavor, and solidity of make. We know that a large percentage of States cheese are not branded 'full cream,' and our argument does not for one moment infer that skimmed cheese are shipped for full cream; but there is an element in the make which introduces moisture as well as butter, and it is of this we

complain, and ask factorymen to adopt a remedy, or their goods will have to be sold here for 'seconds.' This season's make has systematically depreciated after arrival, and, when not disposed of immediately on landing, has caused grief to importers, even when the general markets have advanced. On the other hand, we cannot let the Canadians off scot free, for they have erred this season in a distinctly opposite direction. Their product has come 'too dry' and 'mealy,' and, as a consequence, importers have not been able to stand out for a fair margin on cost. At the same time, it is generally admitted that the quality improves with age, and on an even range of prices little, if any, loss may be feared if the cheese are held for a few weeks; indeed, we are more inclined to blame the exporters for taking the goods too green.

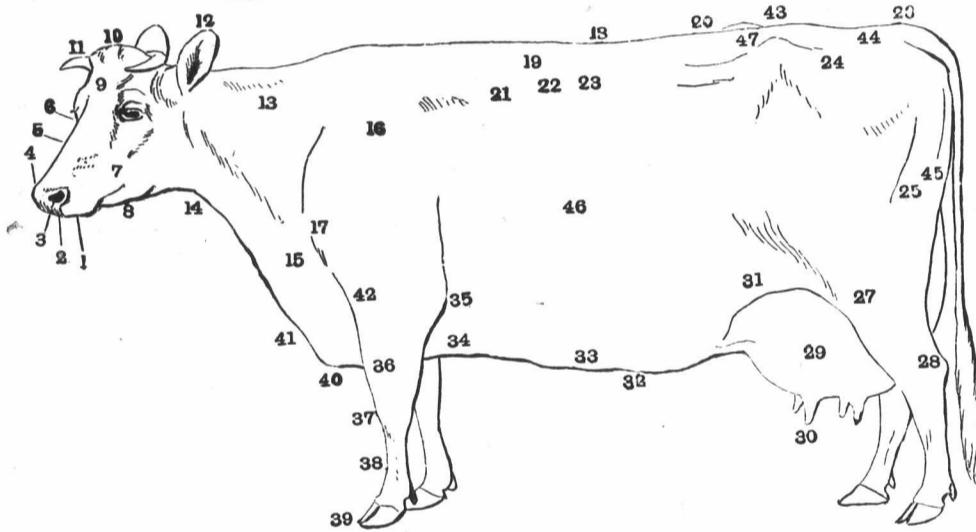
In conclusion, we must record our opinion as distinctly opposed to weekly 'boards.' Cheese are, thereby, rushed on here before they are properly cured, and much quicker than they can be consumed, and on an average the producer gets less for his season's make than would be the case if some discrimination were shown in marketing. The entire subject is one in which producers, as well as members of every branch of the trade, are interested, and we, therefore, place our correspondence columns at their service, and invite discussion."

A Complaint.

One of Canada's most prominent breeders of milking stock sends us the following respecting the dairy contest conducted at Ottawa:—"The judge advertised to conduct the test being absent, the milking was very loosely conducted, in fact, in such a way as to give very little confidence in the correctness of the results obtained, while, in judging the different animals on exhibition, undue influence and annoyance was offered to the judges."

Anything of this nature tends greatly to mar the prosperity and efficiency of any exhibition. Milking tests are of no value—in fact, they are a positive injury, unless properly conducted.

POINTS OF A DAIRY COW AND THEIR NAMES.
FOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE, BY PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON.



1. Mouth.
2. Lips.
3. Nostrils.
4. Muzzle.
5. Face.
6. Eyes.
7. Cheeks.
8. Jaws.
9. Forehead.

10. Poll.
11. Horns.
12. Ears.
13. Neck.
14. Throat.
15. Shoulder Vein.
16. Shoulders.
17. Shoulder Point.
18. Back Spine.
19. Crops.

20. Loin.
21. Foreribs.
22. Midribs.
23. Hinder ribs.
24. Rumps.
25. Hips.
26. Tailhead.
27. Thighs.
28. Hocks.
29. Udder.

30. Teats.
31. Flanks.
32. Milk Veins.
33. Belly.
34. Fore Flanks.
35. Elbows.
36. Arms.
37. Knees.
38. Shanks.
39. Hoofs.

40. Dewlap.
41. Brisket.
42. Chest.
43. Pelves.
44. Pinbones.
45. Twist.
46. Barrel.
47. Hooks.

The Farm.

Two-Rowed Barley.

The following is an official reply to an enquiry made by us regarding the success of the two-rowed barley, imported by the Hon. John Carling, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, and distributed throughout Canada by Prof. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms:—

It may be somewhat premature to arrive at definite conclusions respecting the two-rowed barley crop of the Dominion, as a whole, but there need be no hesitation in giving an opinion of that crop in Ontario, and sections of the Northwest. A great deal of interest attaches to this matter, and rightly so. Without speculating upon the probable effect of the McKenley tariff over a period of years, it is obvious that if our farmers can grow barley of the quality required by the British malster, they can afford to disregard the American duty on this staple cereal. At the present time No. 1 six-rowed barley is selling in Canada at 55 cents per bushel, or thereabouts, while No. 1 malting barley of the two-rowed sort commands from 35 to 42 shillings per quarter of 448 lbs. in the English market. Allowance must be made for the fact, however, that the Imperial bushel demands 56 lbs. to the bushel, while the Canadian measure represents but 48 lbs. It is obvious, nevertheless, that barley which would command, say 40 shillings in Great Britain, would net the Canadian farmer at least \$1 per bushel, or exactly forty-five cents more than he is just now receiving here. If, however, he only received 32 shillings for his best barley, he would still realize 20 cents more per bushel than the Canadian market would just now yield him.

The first thing to be determined, however, is whether or not our farmers can successfully grow two-rowed barley of fine quality. In order that this question may be answered, it is pertinent to ascertain what the results are from the seed distributed last spring by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. It will be remembered that last year the Government imported 10,000 bushels of Carter's Prize Prolific—a strain of the famous Chevalier barley—for general distribution. The distribution was made by the Director of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Previous to this year, however, experiments had been carried on with two-rowed barley, not only at the several experimental farms, but also by private farmers who had received small sample bags from Prof. Saunders. In many cases, therefore, data of two or three seasons' experience are available. Taking all the results into consideration, the following conclusions may be safely mentioned:—

- 1st. That two-rowed barley has everywhere, in Canada, done better than six-rowed.
- 2nd. That many samples of fine quality and heavy weight per bushel have been produced.
- 3rd. That there are good reasons for believing our farmers generally can grow barley which will command a high price, for malting purposes, in England.

Taking up these points in the order given, it may be remarked that the past season was a poor one for barley. The hot, dry weather of July and August, accompanied by strong winds, and operated adversely in many sections, while in other parts of the country unseasonable rains did damage. In every instance, however, concerning which reliable information could be obtained, it was learned that the two-rowed barley turned out very much better than the six-rowed sort. When grown side by side, or in the same neighborhood, the two-rowed invariably yielded a greater number of bushels per acre and showed a much higher weight per bushel. It would seem that six-rowed barley is slowly but surely degenerating in Ontario. Quite recently we heard one of the oldest and most experienced brewers in the country remark that the barley now ordinarily sold on the market was very much inferior to the grain which was commonly produced twenty years ago. If this opinion is well founded—and there is no reason to doubt it—that fact affords another incentive to the cultivation of some new and promising variety.

In dealing with the second point it is impossible, at this time, to enter into details. At the Central Experimental Farm the samples grown this year in field plots showed a perceptible improvement over last year. The yield was quite up to last year, and the weights per bushel were higher. This is particularly encouraging, because there are many farmers who cherish the notion that two-rowed barley may do very well for a year or two, but is sure to degenerate. Three years' experience at the experimental farms dissipates this fear. It seems to be quite true that when imported seed is sown, the crop of the first year will show a lower weight per bushel than the seed; but under favorable circumstances there will be an improvement in subsequent years. It is observed that in Denmark the farmers had a similar experience. Until the seed became acclimatized they found that their crops showed a gradual depreciation; but after two or three years of cultivation, and by scrupulous attention to well understood laws relating to barley growing, they found a steady improvement. Danish barley now ranks with the best English grain. Our farmers can scarcely hope to do better. They cannot, at least, hope to escape from the operations of what seems to be a fixed law in the acclimatization of grain. Coming back to the weight of the barley grown this year, it may be said that a large number of samples have exceeded 52 lbs. per bushel. Scores of samples have reached 54, a considerable number show 55, and specimens going up to 56 and 57 are by no means rare. In respect of yield, 46 bushels per acre have been harvested in a number of cases, and yields of 40 bushels may be regarded as common. Considering the unfavorable character of the season this must be regarded as satisfactory. The color of the grain, taken generally, has been good, and very little has been heard of what experts term "fintiness."

The third point rests on the experience of this year and the two years past. In the first place it is conceded in all countries, that barley requires long continued sunshine. Canada has that. Our soil also seems well adapted for this cereal. The British tenant farmers' delegates have expressed the opinion that our soil has every quality which the best barley demands. We have for many years been extensive barley growers, and there is no radical difference between the six-rowed and the two-rowed variety. The latter, however, is a higher product, a heavier feeder and calls for better attention. It may be said, as the result of all our experience in Canada thus far, and the best advice available in the Old World, that the perfecting of this crop lies wholly with our farmers. If they will heed the directions given to them there is every assurance of gratifying and abundant success; but if, on the other hand, they are indifferent to the essential conditions of success, it would be better to discontinue the experiment of growing two-rowed barley in Canada. This variety demands the best land a farmer can give to it. It requires a large supply of rich plant food. It must be grown in a rotation of crops, and, if possible, follow roots. It demands careful harvesting, careful threshing and special attention in cleaning. To sum up the conditions on which alone this variety of barley can be successfully grown, they are:—

- 1st. The best and cleanest seed.
- 2nd. Early sowing.
- 3rd. Rich, thoroughly prepared and clean soil.
- 4th. To be grown in a rotation of crops, and to follow roots.
- 5th. Proper harvesting and extra careful cleaning.

To observe these conditions is to be in the way of success, while to neglect them, is to bring discredit on the well directed efforts of the Minister of Agriculture to do our farmers a most valuable service. The conditions are based, as before said, on the experience of the past three years in Canada, and very many years' experience in Great Britain.

The question of market prospects in Great Britain, is answered by the reports of British experts last year, and the success of the display of Canadian barley at the recent brewers and Canadian malsters' exhibition in London, Eng. The opinion of experts and brewers in the United Kingdom, is of the greatest importance, as it is they who

will regulate the market price. The exhibit of barley was collected by Prof. Saunders, at the instance of Hon. Mr. Carling. It was collected on very short notice. Had there been a month of time, instead of a few days, a better collection could have been made. No doubt twenty different samples could have been had quite as good as the best sample sent over, but it was a question of sending such as were readily available, or not sending any. The press comments were invariably favorable, and the following extract from the London Times may be taken as expressing the general judgment on these Canadian samples:—

"In connection with the above show of barley, there were twelve bags of Canadian, entered by the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. On these the judges will make a special report to-day (Friday), but it may be stated that Mr. Stopes, in consultation with some of the other judges, has expressed the opinion that the best of the samples would most likely have taken an award. One of the samples, the Duckbill, grown by Mr. Thomas Manderson, of Myrtle, Ontario, was described as extraordinarily fine, of beautiful color, and suited for making the finest ales. The Duckbill sample will produce beer superior to home-grown barley. The great peculiarity of this is that beer can be produced which will not leave a sediment in the bottle, and brewers want the English farmer, if he can, to produce such a grain as possesses all the qualities of the Canadian barley."

Last year the British experts to whom samples of Canadian grown two-rowed barley were submitted, reported favorably. They fixed a valuation as high as 42 shillings on one of the samples, and the lowest quotation on the poorest sample was 32 shillings per quarter of 448 lbs. These figures would represent from 70 cents to 93 cents per bushel, after allowing a wide margin for transportation charges and commissions. At such prices, it is needless to say our farmers would realize handsomely on their barley. With the larger yield per acre the difference in net results, as against the six-rowed variety, would be material. It would represent an abundant return for the extra care which this crop demands.

British Agricultural Notes.

In order to grow large and profitable grain crops the ADVOCATE has constantly and strenuously taught the absolute importance of thorough tillage, liberal and judicious manuring, and rigid care in seed selection. Without the vaunted virgin soil of America, Great Britain, by these methods, has been able to show grand results, such as an average yield of wheat per acre in 1854 of 34½ bushels; in 1868, 34 bushels; in 1889, 29½ bushels, of 61 lbs. per bushel, and in 1890, of about 32 bushels of 61 lbs. On Sir John B. Lawe's Experimental Wheat Field, "farm yard manure plot," which, for the thirty-eight years, 1852-89, gave an average of 34 bushels, this year (1890) yielded 50 bushels, and his unmanured plot, which, during the same long period yielded an average of 13 bushels, this season gave 19½. America may yet learn a lesson in wheat culture from the Mother Land.

Public declarations by the British Minister of Agriculture, show that there is no disposition on the part of the Government to suspend the regulations requiring the slaughter of American cattle, within ten days, at the port of debarkation, because the United States suffer from pleuropneumonia. The British authorities are bound to keep out cattle disease, from which, fortunately, Canada is free.

In his introductory lecture to the agricultural class at Edinburgh University, Prof. Wallace discussed the probable effect on home breeding which a large development of the importation of store cattle would have. The number of breeding herds would be reduced, and there would be a

great likelihood of the trade in America being manipulated by "rings," to the disadvantage alike of agriculturists and consumers in the United Kingdom.

At the recent examinations in the dairy schools connected with University College, North Wales, some candidates made Cheshire, and others Cheddar cheese. The amount of butter fat allowed to run away in the whey was, in most cases, reported too large. That was due to a lack of skill. Some Canadian makers are troubled in the same way. Of course, under certain circumstances, milk may contain more butter fat than can well be worked into the cheese, but how to dispose of the excess is then a ticklish question. Hoard's Dairyman says:—"Skim off the vat a part of the cream, and make into butter."

Maritime Correspondence.

The exhibitions are all over, and, with the exception of the one in St. John, bad weather was the rule for most of them. The season has been one of the most trying that farmers have had for a long time. Last season the crops were light, but the weather was fine. This year the crops were better, excepting oats and turnips, but the harvest weather was so bad that the crops were nearly ruined before they could be secured, and, in fact, at this writing, Nov. 3, a large quantity of late rye is still uncut, and, of course, will not now be cut. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have had a good hay crop, but P. E. Island hay was much winter killed during the past winter, and the yield was so much shortened that large quantities of hay will have to be imported. The straw is so poor that more hay will be required on that account too.

For just three weeks in June, beef brought a good price, then it tumbled so far down that, in August, there was scarcely a sale. September brought some improvement. Since then there has been no life in the market. The fear that Ontario would take the place of Chicago in supplying our towns with beef is being realized. A Halifax firm has put up a slaughter house in Guelph, Ont. A member of the firm is there now superintending the shipment of a carload of beef and turkeys for the Halifax market.

The interest in the breeding of horses still keeps up. What effect the McKinley Bill will have upon the trade is not yet developed, but the general feeling seems to be that we can get along quite as well without the Yankees as they can without us. The N. B. Government offered a number of their horses for sale a short time since at an upset price, but could not get a bidder, and so withdrew them. While the plan adopted by the Government, of keeping these horses and renting them during the season for a certain sum, has brought some good stock into the country, it has been a very expensive business for the Government, or the country, whichever you like, and has tended, perhaps, to check private enterprise.

Professor Robertson made a second lecture tour through the Maritime Provinces in July, spending sometime on P. E. Island. While the lectures were interesting, for some reason they were not so well received as those given in March, although, in some instances, they were the same lectures. We hope, however, the Dairy Commissioner will come again.

We are pleased to note an increasing interest among agriculturists in the Farmers' Institutes and kindred associations for mutual benefit and improvement, tending to the elevation of agriculture to its proper place. We trust a still deeper feeling in this respect will continue to obtain, until agriculture, and those connected therewith, shall take the proud position they are destined through this means to occupy.

Settlers and a Cheese Factory Wanted.

DEAR SIR,—Please allow me a short space in your paper, to let your readers know what kind of a county some of your subscribers are living in. I live in the township of Matchedash, East Riding, County of Simcoe. Part of the township has been settled for thirty years or more, while part has been settled but a short time. The land is principally clay and clay loam, and produces large crops of hay, oats, peas, and some good crops of wheat have been grown. Wheat would be a success here if properly cultivated. Some of the farmers farm in summer, and take saw log contracts in the winter. By doing this they have neglected their farms. Lumbering will soon be a thing of the past, and I trust farming will in the future be done better than it has been in the past. Lumbering operations were carried on extensively here at one time, but the forest fires have destroyed many thousands of acres of pine. The land where timber has been destroyed by fire is badly broken up by granite rocks, and much of it is unfit for settlement. The first five concessions of this township are well suited for dairying and cheesemaking. We have fine pasture on the flats. There is a good opening for a cheese factory or two here, and I will give all the information I can to any person wishing to make inquiries about this township. There is much good land held by private parties for sale. Any person wishing to start a cheese factory would do well to see this part before making a start elsewhere. A cheese factory, I feel certain, would do well here.

WM. WRAY, Lovering, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The Manure Problem.

BY GEO. RICE.

That the question of how to retain the most valuable properties of our manure is a live one at the present time, goes without saying. There is no doubt there has been, and is, too much waste of the most valuable parts, viz., liquids. Among other good methods advanced by thoughtful students of this subject are the following: It is recommended to draw to the field and spread each day the quantity made. Although good in theory, it is almost impracticable to small farmers on 100 acres or so, because a man will not go to the trouble to hitch up a team and take two or three wheelbarrow loads out to the field, probably a half mile or more away. Again, it is given as sound advice, that farmers should provide room, under cover, for all the manure made during the winter. While this may be possible in some cases, yet the great majority have none too much cover for their stock and implements, and it is expensive to provide adequate room for all the winter's manure; although much can be done by piling in the open yard properly, yet with the best of care great waste occurs, especially in wet seasons. I give the following method which I think combines all that is good in any other, viz: Each farmer should provide a place under cover, and convenient both to his stables and in such a place as the wagon or sleigh can be placed alongside of. The place must be chosen according to the plan of the buildings, and should be long enough to contain from eight to twelve loads of manure. Let each day's make be put in this bin, or manure pile, and, if possible, let that from the horse and cattle stable be placed together, then one will absorb, together with the straw, the greater

amount of liquids contained in the other, besides the horse manure will start heat. Care should be taken that this pile does not become frozen. Use a moderately warm place for the "bin," and by putting manure from the horse stable first to start the pile heating, it will be possible to draw out from the "bin" every three weeks, and it can be spread upon the field once, which we prefer, providing there is no foul seeds in the manure. In that case it would be advisable to pile the manure in heaps of eight or twelve loads over the field, and be "dressed," when in the summer it will be an easy matter to spread it from those piles by loading on a wide stone boat. This plan, I think, valuable to those who have no great quantity of straw, but where there is a big straw stack to be stamped down the straw will retain much of the liquids that would otherwise be lost.

Application of Chemistry and Geology to Agriculture.

BY JAMES MILLER.

(Continued from November issue.)

HYDROGEN—ITS PROPERTIES AND RELATIONS TO VEGETABLE LIFE.

Hydrogen is also known to us in the state of gas, and is also, like oxygen and common air, when pure, without color, taste or smell. It is not known to occur in nature in a pure state, excepting from boiling springs and volcanoes, nor is it so abundant as carbon or oxygen. It forms but a small part of vegetable or animal substances, and is but one-ninth the weight of water, and does not enter as a constituent of any of the large mineral masses that exist in the crust of the earth, with the exception of coal.

Water, which is so plentiful in nature and so essential to animal and plant life, is a compound of the two gases—oxygen, which we last considered, and hydrogen, which is now claiming our attention. Its simple state is obtained from abstracting oxygen from water by means of agents which have no tenacity for hydrogen, and, therefore, leave it uncombined. If you dip a lighted taper into this gas it is immediately extinguished, but if in contact with the air, the gas itself takes fire, and burns with pale yellow flame. If previously mixed with air or with oxygen gas, it kindles and burns with a loud explosion. During this combustion water is formed.

If you bring metallic iron to a red heat, it rapidly decomposes water, uniting with oxygen and setting hydrogen free. This may be shown by passing steam from boiling water through a hollow iron, like a gun barrel, filled with groves and heated to bright redness. It supports neither animal nor vegetable life in its pure state; both will speedily die when introduced into it. This is the lightest substance that has ever been weighed, being fourteen and one half times lighter than common air. It is used in filling balloons. Its specific gravity, as compared with air, is 0.0627 to 1. Water absorbs it to a very small degree, 100 gallons taking up no more than about one and one-half gallons of hydrogen gas. As has already been stated, this gas does not exist in its free state in nature, and is, therefore, not necessary to the growth of plants or animals in this state—and hence its insolubility in water is in unison with the general adaptation of every property of every body, to the health and vigor of the highest order of living beings.

In the mineral world, hydrogen is scarcely to be found in much quantity, save as water. It is a constant ingredient of plants and animals, and

of nearly all other numberless substances of organic life.

Hydrogen forms, with carbon, a large number of compounds, the most common of which are volatile oils, like oil of turpentine, oil of naphtha, etc. The principal illuminating ingredient of coal gas and kerosene or rock oil, is called hydro-carbon.

Hydrogen was first discovered by the English chemist, as an element, in 1766. When hydrogen is mixed with carbon it forms marsh gas, and the fatal fire damp of coal mines. It is also produced by the decomposition of vegetable matter, and accompanies the fermentation of manure in heaps in the barn-yard. As will be noticed further on, it forms an ingredient of starch, gum, sugar and alcohols. It is thus an important element, and offers to the studious farmer a subject for study of great interest.

Utilizing Bones.

J. H. T., writing from Westfield, Washington Territory, asks what is the cheapest and best way to utilize bones for fertilizing, and how much should be used per acre? My soil is of a clayey nature.

Take a hogshead or large box, or any other receptacle of suitable dimensions, cover the bottom say two inches deep with wood ashes, then put on a layer of bones, then more ashes, using enough to keep the bones from touching each other, or, in other words, having each individual bone completely surrounded by ashes, then more bones and so on until the receptacle is filled, or the desired amount obtained. Let this stand six months, or until the bones will crumble easy, and apply anywhere from ten to twenty bushels per acre as may be desired or required. It must be understood that this is a special and not a complete fertilizer, containing only phosphoric acid and potash, and will only prove beneficial to leguminous plants, unless the soil already contains sufficient nitrogen, or is applied in conjunction with nitrogenous manures. It is very easy to be misled by the experience of others in the matter of special fertilizers, as what proves beneficial on one soil may not do so on another. A complete fertilizer, such as barn-yard manure, is beneficial to all soils, as no difference what may be deficient, the complete fertilizers will supply it, while the special fertilizer may contain what the soil most requires, or, on the other hand, what it least requires. In the case of clayey land, as that of our correspondent, it is more than likely that nitrogenous manures would be required in connection with the bones and ashes, but that could only be determined by an examination of the soil or by experiment. If the soil is of a dark color, the experiment is well worth trying, and if a leguminous crop, as peas, beans, clover, etc., is to be grown, the ashes and bones would prove beneficial, as these plants seem to be able to draw sufficient nitrogen from the atmosphere, when supplied with sufficient phosphoric acid and potash. This was never fully conceded by agricultural scientists until the recent experiments of Sir J. B. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, confirmed by the German investigators, Professor Hellriegel and Dr. Wilfarth demonstrated it so fully that there was little room left for doubt.

Don't wait until spring before making snug and warm the poultry houses. It pays to do things in season, and here is one calling for attention. Be sure of ample drainage about all the houses, and also that each one is banked to keep out the cold. Dig a trench two feet deep, all around the building and fill with small stone to carry off the surplus water. It will pay before spring.

Garden and Orchard.

Market Gardening as a Business.

BY THE LATE PETER HENDERSON.

Market gardening is not the profitable business it was twenty years ago, yet we have so simplified our operations of late years that even at the lower prices there is still a fair profit in the business—certainly more than in ordinary farm crops. An experience of forty years in the business of actual practice and observation may enable me to tell some of the younger men a few things that may be of benefit.

There are thousands of farmers whose lands are near to the smaller towns, hotels, watering places and summer boarding houses, where, if the farmer would devote a few acres to fruits or vegetables, or both, there is scarcely a doubt that it would be found that every acre so cultivated would be much more profitable than if devoted to ordinary farm crops. In most cases success would be proportioned to the quality of the land, but no one need hesitate to begin the cultivation of either fruit or vegetable crops on any soil that will raise a good crop of corn, hay or potatoes. The farmer, when he grows to supply a local demand, such as for hotels, boarding houses, &c., has a great advantage in selling direct to the consumer. A few years ago an old friend told me of his unusual success in this line. His farm adjoined a village of 2,000 inhabitants, which was to some extent a summer resort. He had one year a large surplus of strawberries and sweet corn, and had many applications for the fruit and corn by the village people. About three hours daily were used in delivering the products to his customers, and at such prices as paid him a clear profit of \$175 per acre, which was five times as much as the average of his farm crops. In addition, the sale of the strawberries created an increased demand for cream, which was sold at higher prices in consequence.

I have said that the degree of success will usually be in proportion to the quality of the soil, so when it can be done, select land that is level and well drained by having a gravelly or sandy subsoil, and not less than ten inches in depth of good soil. If you are not a judge of soil, look around the neighborhood and observe the farm crops; if these are not strong and vigorous, rest assured that the soil is not such as will answer for market garden work. Again, get as near to your market as possible, and see that the roads leading thereto are good. This is particularly important if your market is a large city; if you are growing for a local market—supplying a small town at retail—this is not so important. The business of market gardening, though healthful and fairly profitable, is exceedingly laborious, from which any one not accustomed to manual labor would quickly shirk. The labor is not what might be called heavy, but the hours are long—not less than an average of ten hours a day for both summer and winter. No one should engage in it after passing middle life, neither is it fitted for men of feeble constitution, for it is emphatically a business in which one has to rough it, and if it is to be prosecuted successfully the owner must put his shoulder to the wheel at least as strongly as his roughest employé. The most successful market gardener I ever knew was John Riley. I put him as foreman in charge of my market

gardens when he was but twenty-one years of age. In six years I sold him the place he had charge of, consisting of eight acres, two thousand sashes, horses, implements and crops, for \$21,000. He paid \$3,000 down (which he had saved from his wages and what I had paid him for boarding the men), and in three years paid off the mortgage of \$18,000, solely from the profits gleaned from his eight acres and two thousand hot-bed sashes. This was in war times, however, when the profits were nearly four times what they are to-day; but Riley would have made market gardening a success almost under any circumstances. He was strictly methodical. He worked an average of eight men summer and winter, and no matter what work was being done, whether inside or out, he worked the whole in solid phalanx, leading always himself. He was ignorant and uneducated—could hardly write his name, but no Jersey market gardener ever made his mark so prominently as he.

The capital required for beginning market gardening in the vicinity of any large city should not be less than \$300 per acre for anything less than ten acres. The first year rarely pays more than current expenses, and the capital of \$300 per acre is all absorbed in horses, wagons, implements, sashes, manures, seeds, etc. If the capital is insufficient to procure these properly, the chances of success are correspondingly diminished. Above all be careful not to attempt the cultivation of more land than your capital and experience can properly manage. More men are stranded, both on the farm and garden, in attempting to cultivate too much, perhaps, than from any other cause.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Selecting Fruit Trees and Plants.

BY W. W. HILBORN.

This is the season of the year to lay plans for spring planting of fruit trees and small fruit plants. Tree agents are quite numerous in most localities. Many of them are doing a good work, as they often prevail on the farmer to buy fruits who would never otherwise procure them. There is no doubt that many of the agents are honest men, and recommend what they believe to be the best varieties, but not having practical experience in growing fruits they cannot do otherwise than give such information as they have received from the firm for whom they are working, which, in many cases, is not the most valuable to the planter. It is a well-known fact that nearly all nurserymen have some new varieties of fruits to "run on," which are offered at a high figure and said to be away ahead of the old sorts. All nurserymen know that it is a very difficult task for their agents to take orders without something new to offer. The agent, when visiting a farmer, usually puts forth all his ability in showing up the good qualities of the new sort his firm is offering. If successful in taking an order for one tree, which, perhaps, may be given as a favor at the low price of two dollars, the agent knows full well that it is not usually difficult to make additions until quite an order has been taken. Nineteen times out of twenty, however, this new sort will not prove as valuable as many of the old standard varieties that could be obtained for less than one quarter the price. On the other hand, if the agent had nothing to offer but the good old reliable kinds, with honest descriptions, it would be uphill work making sales, and, no doubt, less than one-half of the amount could be sold. It is not possible for a nurseryman, or any other person, to make out a list of fruits that would succeed the best in all parts of the country. Soil and climate differ so much within a few miles that a variety which succeeds splendidly with one may not

with another on different soil, and with different methods of cultivation, although they may be but a short distance apart. In making a large plantation of fruits, it is always best to ascertain what varieties succeed best in your own locality on the same kind of soil, and plant mostly of such kinds. A small number should be tested of newer sorts, or those that have not been tried in your immediate vicinity. It is usually the most profitable to limit the experiments to those fruits that have been grown a sufficient length of time, to be obtained at but little above the cost of standard varieties.

How many orchards do we see throughout the country that contain but a small percentage of profitable kinds? Another mistake has been made in planting too many sorts, especially when growing for market. It costs no more to grow good, profitable varieties than those that are worthless, hence the necessity of making careful selections.

The following list will give satisfaction in most localities. I have been careful to select only such kinds as succeed over a wide range of territory, and those that have been thoroughly tested, and suitable for either home use or market:—

Apples.—Summer—Red Astracan, Yellow Transparent, Golden Sweet. Autumn—Colvert, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, St. Lawrence. Winter—Baldwin, Fameuse or Snow, Grimes' Golden, Golden Russet, King of Tompkins Co., Northern Spy, Ribston Pippin, R. I. Greening.

Pears.—Summer—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite. Autumn—Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne, Sheldon, Seckel. Winter—Easter, Lawrence, Winter Nelis.

Cherries.—Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency.

Plums.—Imperial Gage, Lombard, Pond's Seedling, Remi Claude, Smith's Orleans.

Peaches.—Alexander, Barnard's Early, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Early Rivers, Hill's Chili, Smock Free, Reeve's Favorite.

Grapes.—Black—Concord, Moore's Early, Worden, Wilder. Red—Agawam, Brighton, Delaware, Lindley. White—Jessica, Lady, Niagara.

Strawberries.—Crescent, Bubach, Haverland, Wilson.

Raspberries.—Red—Cuthbert, Turner, Marlboro. Black—Tyler, Hilborne, Gregg. Purple—Shaffer's. Yellow—Gol. Queen.

Blackberries.—Snyder, Laytor's Prolific, Agawam, Kittatinny (where hardy enough).

Currants.—Red—Raby Castle, Fay's Prolific. White—White Grape. Black—Lee's Prolific, Champion.

Gooseberries.—Red—Houghton. Green—Smith's Improved, Downing.

Forestry, Horticultural and Dairy Schools in France.

In presence of the disastrous floods in the south of France, the Government has drawn up a vast project for replanting mountain slopes. The first territory to be operated upon will be the Maritime Alps, the departments of the Var and the Cerenes. The shelter will increase the value of arable land, by equalizing the climate and especially securing a more humid atmosphere—that which existed before the forests were hewn down—during the Saharan months.

The Government is also studying a plan for establishing model gardening schools, to be directed by "female" teachers; model dairies

will be connected with the school, and also bee and silk-worm culture, where the latter suits. Each of the new schools will be a meteorological station, as it has been found females are more attentive and careful in recording the registration of the readings of the instruments than men. For executing the heavy work of the garden, &c., labor will be hired. Some of the schools will have indoor pupils to be instructed in housekeeping. Senator Schoelcher intends to propose that a girl obtaining a diploma at these schools be accorded a free grant of land in some of the colonies, and be there aided to emigrate and set up in case she finds a husband.

Poultry.

Egg Production.

BY JAMES ANDERSON, SPRINGFIELD FARM.

Now is the time for the farmer to look out for some pure-bred roosters to improve his stock, as he will purchase them now far cheaper than he will do in spring. You can get a good male bird, of any of the pure breeds, from good reliable breeders for say \$2, quite good enough, "if not for show purposes," at least to improve his flock. One cock should be kept to every twelve hens of the large breeds. All old hens should now be culled out and killed off. Never keep hens over three years for profit. Now, when our market for eggs is likely to be Great Britain, the farmer must endeavour to get the varieties of fowls that lay good large eggs, as the exporters want such for the Old Country markets. I see the last shipment realized some 10 shillings sterling per hundred (or \$2.50); so, that, after paying all expenses of freight, &c., should leave about 25 cents per dozen to the exporter; so that, notwithstanding all the cry about eggs tumbling down to five cents per dozen through the McKinley Bill passing, there is every prospect of them being higher than ever. If our eggs can command such prices we need not fear of getting a market for all we can produce, as I learn on good authority that commission, freights, and all expenses will be covered by four cents a dozen. Britain imported over \$12,000,000 worth of eggs during the first nine months of the present year. The market is simply immense. The total cheese imports to Britain only amount to \$17,000,000 for the same period. I do not see why we cannot ship poultry to England as well as eggs; and when we have our ocean steamers fitted up with cold storage we can send them over in good condition. Turkeys can be bought here at 10 cents per pound; in England they are worth 25 to 30 cents. Geese and chickens in proportion. And our climate is far superior to the English for turkey raising—too much moisture there; I know from experience, as I had six years of a trial there, and I have had thirty in this country. I would advise every farmer in the country to purchase the best breed of turkeys, geese, chickens and ducks this fall; make a present of them to his wife and daughters; supply them with a reasonable amount of food, and they will find them the most profitable stock on the farm; but they must also provide comfortable quarters for them, as, I am sorry to say, the majority of my brother farmers are very careless in this respect, and a sketch, which I read in my poultry review some time ago, will not be out of place here.

The season is now here when the expert market poulterer reaps his harvest. As the cold weather sets in, fresh eggs become scarce and prices go up. The average farmer's chickens are

hatched too late to commence laying in the fall, and even if hatched early, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred their houses and general treatment are not such as to induce laying at this season of the year, and by the time the old hens get over their moult the weather is so cold, and everything looks so dreary, and when we add to the inclemency of the weather, the fact that she is half starved, it is no wonder that *poor Biddy* turns sulky and persistently refuses to lay. The miseries and privations endured by many farmers' fowls during winter is sufficient to call forth the sympathy of the most hard-hearted. Fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese are huddled into one miserable, draughty, leaky hovel swarming with vermin and filth; nearly frozen during cold snaps, and in mild weather half stifled at night with poisonous air; never a drop of water to drink unless they are fortunate enough to find some melted snow, and hardly enough food to keep the life in them. Such is the treatment most farmers consider good enough for poultry. Under such conditions as these it is no wonder that eggs become scarce in winter. Indeed, the only wonder is that fowls do not become scarce too. Many may think this picture overdrawn, but, I am sorry to say, it is only too true a description of thousands of farm yards. Start your early hatched pullets to lay, by feeding them some stimulating food—a few boiled potatoes, with a little chopped barley or shorts, mixed with a little pepper or cattle spice. I have found the latter excellent for chickens in winter, as it is both tonic and stimulant. I see eggs are bringing twenty-five cents a dozen in the Guelph market already for fresh laid, and it will surely pay to feed and attend to poultry at that price. In my next I will give you my experience of caring for fowls in winter. Now is the time to lay in a stock of sand to sprinkle the floor with during winter, before it freezes up, as I find there is nothing better.

Why Eggs Spoil.

One of the most prolific sources of decay in eggs is that when a fertilized egg is placed in a temperature of 91° the process of incubation at once begins, and when the temperature drops below 91° the process of incubation ceases, and after a few efforts to grow into life the embryo chick dies and the rotting process begins. It is a well-known fact that unfertilized eggs keep much better than fertilized ones. Some years ago, when we did not know any better, we used to feed hard boiled eggs to the very young chicks, and when a hen had been setting for nine days the unfertilized eggs were in a sufficiently fresh state to be used for that purpose, while fertilized eggs that had met with an accident were, at the same stage, absolutely rotten. It will, therefore, be found that eggs will keep much better where no male birds are kept, which, of itself, will prove a great saving. There is no occasion to keep more than one cock on a farm, no difference how many hens are kept. Select a dozen of the best hens and place them in a yard by themselves and a cock with them. Keep these eggs and these only for hatching purposes, and if not required for that they should be used at once. Eggs not fertilized will, if kept below 80°, keep for months absolutely fresh and fit for boiling or any other purpose. There is no gain in any respect from keeping more than one male bird in the flock, as the hens lay better without, as well as the eggs keeping better.

The Apiary.

Buying Bees.

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

So many appear to buy bees in the fall and winter of the year, who know nothing about bees, a few hints upon the subject may be of value, and save many a dollar to the country. Some may think the money will only be saved to the purchaser, but such is not the case, for an experienced bee keeper looks forward to keeping a large percentage of his colonies of bees safely through winter, whilst it is a well-known fact that the inexperienced are frequently heavy losers, and, therefore, the colony in the hands of one might winter safely, yet, if transferred to those of another, they are lost, and so much wealth-producing property lost to the country. Never buy bees in the fall. In spring the same colony may be purchased at a very slight advance in price, and then you have a honey season before you and the dangerous season behind; you have also six months ahead of you in which you can become more intimately acquainted with the habits of the bee, and in that time the profit to be derived from a colony you may secure; and if, during the following winter, you lose your colony, you may at least have the profits of that season. In a nutshell, the reason why you can purchase bees for little more in the spring than the fall is because very many winter their colonies with little or no loss, and the less skillful and fortunate must compete with this class. Of this the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE should avail themselves, and none should, in future, be found purchasing bees in the fall or winter, unless good strong colonies are guaranteed for safe delivery in spring, say May 1st to May 15th. A medium or poor colony should not be purchased, even if it is two or three dollars cheaper than the strong. Why? Because before your inferior colony builds up and is strong enough to gather surplus, the honey season may have passed, whilst your strong colony has, in the same time, given you 50 or even 100 and more pounds of surplus honey, to say nothing about a swarm it may have cast. Would it pay you to have five men work at a load that takes eight men to move, better than to hire eight to do the work? I think not. Just as certainly it pays only to buy first-class colonies, unless you buy them for no more than the value of the hive and combs. The next thing is how much should be paid for a colony of bees delivered in May. This is a difficult question. There are so many colonies which have very poorly constructed hives, in fact, hives that are worthless, which will be shown in another article; and again, hives are sold which are mostly, or at least have a large proportion of drone comb, which is only of value to the extent of the wax which may be secured from them in melting them down. Again, it is, in the estimation of most, of more value to have an Italian or even, high-bred colony, than a black. A first-class colony in every respect, in May, full of bees and brood, having the full complement of combs filled with worker comb, also have consisting of body, bottom board, cloth and lid, should be worth \$7.00 to \$8.00. A single colony, prepared for shipment, and taken to the express office, should be worth the latter. In the above, no reference has been made to diseased colonies. It is to be regretted that such reference should be necessary, but the fact is there is a great deal of foul brood in parts of Ontario, and the purchaser should satisfy himself that the bees are free from disease before buying. An experienced bee keeper may be able to keep the disease under without destroying it. Such a colony in the hands of a novice would soon be destroyed by foul brood.

Family Circle.

Listen!

Whoever you are as you read this,
Whatever your trouble or grief,
I want you to know and to heed this:
The day draweth near with relief.

No sorrow, no woe is unending,
Though heaven seems voiceless and dumb;
So sure as your cry is ascending,
So surely an answer will come.

Whatever temptation is near you,
Whose eyes on this simple verse fall,
Remember good angels will hear you
And help you to stand if you call.

Though stunned with despair, I beseech you,
Whatever your losses, your need,
Believe, when these printed words reach you,
Believe you were born to succeed.

You are stronger, I tell you, this minute,
Than any unfortunate fate!
And the coveted prize—you can win it;
While life lasts 'tis never to late!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

MRS. BROWNLOW'S CHRISTMAS PARTY.

BY WILLIS BOYD ALLEN.

It was fine Christmas weather. Several light snow-storms in the early part of December had left the earth fair and white, and the sparkling, cold days that follow and morose of mankind cheerful, as with a foretaste of the joyous season at hand. Down town, the Boston sidewalks were crowded with mothers and sisters, buying gifts for their sons, brothers, and husbands, who found it impossible to get anywhere by taking the ordinary course of foot-travel, and were obliged to stalk along the snowy streets beside the curbstone, in a sober but not ill-humored row.

Among those who were looking forward to the holidays with keen anticipations of pleasure, were Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow, of Shadow Street. They had quietly talked the matter over together, and decided that, as there were children in the family (not counting themselves, as they might well have done), it would be a delightful and not too expensive luxury, to give a little Christmas party.

"You see, John," said Mrs. Brownlow, "we've been asked, ourselves, to half a dozen candy-pulls and parties since we've lived here, and it seems nothin' but fair that we should do it once ourselves."

"That's so, Clarissy," replied her husband slowly; "but then—there's so many of us, and my salary's—well, it would cost considerable, little woman, wouldn't it?"

"I'll tell you what!" she exclaimed. "We needn't have a regular grown-up party, but just one for children. We can get a small tree, and a bit of a present for each of the boys and girls, with ice cream and cake, and let it go at that. The whole thing shan't cost ten dollars."

"Good!" said Mr. Brownlow heartily. "I knew you'd get some way out of it. Let's tell Bob and Sue and Polly, so they can have the fun of looking forward to it."

So it was settled, and all hands entered into the plan with such a degree of earnestness that one would have thought these people were going to have some grand gift themselves, instead of giving to others, and pinching for a month afterwards, in their own comforts, as they knew they would have to do.

The first real difficulty they met with in deciding whom to invite. John was for asking only the children of their immediate neighbors; but Mrs. Brownlow said it would be a kindness, as well as polite, to include those who were better off than themselves.

"I allus think, John," she explained, laying her hand on his shoulder, "that it's just as much despisin' to look down on your rich neighbors—as if pisin' to look down on your poor ones. All they'd got was money—as on your poor ones. Let's ask 'em all: Deacon Holsum's folks, the Brights, and the Nortons." The Brights were Mr. Brownlow's employers.

"Anybody else?" queried her husband with his funny twinkle. "Praps you'd like to have me ask the governor's family, or Jordan & Marsh?"

"Now, John, don't you be saucy," she laughed, relieved at having gained her point. "Let's put our heads together, and see who to set down. Susie will write the notes in her nice hand, and Bob can deliver them, to save postage."

"Well, you've said three," counted Mr. Brownlow on his fingers. "Then there's Mrs. Sampson's little girl, and the four Williamses, and"—he enumerated one family after another, till nearly thirty names were on the list.

"Once, Susie broke in, "O Pa, don't invite that Mary Spentfield; she's awfully stuck up and cross!"

"Good!" said her father again. "This will be just the thing for her; let her be coffee and you be sugar, and see how much you can sweeten her that evening."

You see these Brownlows were such old-fashioned, unfashionable people!

In the few days that intervened, before the twenty-fifth, the whole family were busy enough. Mrs. Brownlow shopping, Susie writing the notes, and the others helping wherever they got a chance.

Every evening they spread out upon the sitting-room floor such presents as they had bought during the day. They were not costly, but they were chosen lovingly, and seemed very nice indeed to Mr. Brownlow and the children, who united in praising the discriminating taste of Mrs. B., as with justifiable pride she sat in the centre of the room, bringing forth her purchases from the depths of a capacious carpet-bag.

The grand final expenditure was left until the day before Christmas. Mr. Brownlow got off from his work early, with his month's salary in his pocket, and a few kind words from his employers tucked away even more securely in his warm heart. He had taken special pains to include their children for his party, and he was quietly enjoying the thought of making them happy on the morrow.

By a preconcerted plan he met Mrs. Brownlow when a sudden golden eagle at the corner of Summer and Washington streets; and, having thus joined forces, the two proceeded in company toward a certain wholesale toy shop where Mr. Brownlow was acquainted, and where they expected to secure small articles as they desired, at dozen rates.

And now Mr. Brownlow realized what must have been his wife's exertions during the last fortnight. For having gallantly relieved her of her carpet-bag, and offered his unoccupied arm for her support, he was constantly engaged in a struggle to maintain his hold upon either one or the other of his charges, and rescuing them with extreme difficulty from the crowd. At one time he was simultaneously attacked at both vulnerable points, a very stout woman persisting in thrusting herself between him and his already bulging carpet-bag, on the one hand, and an equally persistent old gentleman engaged in separating Mrs. Brownlow from him, on the other. With a flush but determined face, he held on to both with all his might, when a sudden stampede, to avoid a passing team, brought such a violent pressure upon him that he found both Clarissa and bag dragged from him, while he himself was borne at least a rod before he could stem the tide. Fortunately, the stout woman immediately fell over the bag, and Mr. Brownlow, having by this means identified the spot where it lay, heaved his way figuratively speaking, to his wife and bore her off triumphantly. At last, to the relief of both, they reached the entrance of the toy-dealer's huge store. Mr. Brownlow at once hunted up his friend, and all three set about a tour of the premises.

It was beyond a doubt a wonderful place. A little retail shop, in the Christmas holidays, is of itself a marvel; but this immense establishment, at the back doors of which stood wagons constantly receiving cases on cases of goods directed to all parts of the country, was quite another thing. Such long passage-ways there were, walled in from floor to ceiling with boxes of plate-glass, and in German; such mysterious, gloomy alcoves, by the sides of which lurked innumerable wild animals, with glaring eyes and rigid tails; such fleets of Noah's arks, wherein were bestowed the patriarch's whole family (in tight-fitting garments of yellow and red) and specimens of all creation, so promiscuously packed together that it must have been extremely depressing to all concerned; such a delicious smell of sawdust and paint and wax; in such a presentation of Toy in the abstract, and Toy in particular, and Toy overhead and underfoot, and in the very air,—could never have existed outside of Cottlow & Co.'s, manufacturers, dealers and importers of toys.

Mrs. Brownlow was truly at her wits' end, to choose. When she meekly enquired for tin soldiers, scolded regiments of them sprang up at her bidding. At the suggestion of a doll, the world seemed suddenly and solely peopled with these little creatures, and winking, crying, walking and talking dolls crowded about the bewildered customer,—dolls with flaxen hair, and dolls with no hair at all; dolls of imposing proportions when viewed in front, but of no thickness to speak of, when held sideways; dolls as rigid as mummies, and dolls who exhibited an alarming tendency to double their arms and legs up backward. To add to the confusion, the air was filled with the noise of trumpets, drums, musical boxes and other instruments, which were being tested in various parts of the building, until poor Mrs. Brownlow declared she would go distracted. At length, however, she and her husband, with the assistance of their polite friend, succeeded in selecting two or three dozen small gifts, and, when the last purchase was concluded, started for home.

After a walk of ten minutes, they reached Boylston Market, where they were at once beset by vendors of evergreen and holly wreaths, crosses and stars of every description. Mr. Brownlow bought half a dozen of the cheaper sort of wreaths, which the owner kindly threaded upon his arm, as if they were a sort of huge, fragrant beads. Then he selected a tree, and, after a short consultation with Mrs. Brownlow, decided to carry it home himself, to save a quarter. A horse-car opportunely passing, they boarded it. Mrs. Brownlow and her bag being with some difficulty squeezed in through the rear door, and Mr. Brownlow taking his stand upon the front platform, from which the tree, which had been tightly tied up, projected like a bowsprit, until they reached home.

Great was the bustle at 17 Shadow Street that night. Parcels were unwrapped; the whole house was pleasantly redolent of boiling molasses; and from the kitchen there came at the same time a scratchy and poppy sound, denoting the preparation of mounds of feathery corns. Bob and his father took upon themselves the uprearing of the tree. On being carried to the parlor it was found to be at least three feet too long, and Mr. Brownlow, in his shirt sleeves, accomplished wonders with a saw, smearing himself in the process with pitch, from

head to foot. There was pitch on his elbows and pitch on his cuffs, pitch on the back of his neck, and pitch on the soles of his boots, causing him to pick up door-mats and breadths of carpet as he walked over them.

The tree seemed at first inclined to be sulky, perhaps at having been decapitated and curtailed; for it obstinately leaned backward, kicked over the soap-box in which it was set, bumped against Mr. Brownlow, tumbled forward, and in short, behaved itself like a tree which was determined to lie on its precious back all the next day or perish in the attempt. At length, just as they were beginning to despair of ever getting it firm and straight, it gave a little quiver of its limbs, yielding gracefully to a final push by Bob, and stood upright, as fair and comely a Christmas tree as one would wish to see. Mr. Brownlow crept out backward, from under the lower branches, (thereby throwing his hair into the wildest confusion and adding more pitch to him: if he regarded it with a sigh of content. Such presents as were to be disposed of in this way were now hung upon the branches; then strings of popcorn, bits of wool, and glistening paper, a few red apples and lastly the candles. When all was finished, which was not before midnight, the family withdrew to their beds, with weary limbs and brains, but with light-hearted anticipation of tomorrow.

"Do you s'pose Mrs. Bright will come with her children, John?" asked Mrs. Brownlow as she turned out the gas.

"Shouldn't wonder"—sleepily from the four-poster.

"Did Mr. Bright say anything about the invitation we sent, when he paid you off?"

Silence.

More silence. Good Mr. Brownlow was asleep, and Clarissa soon followed him.

Meanwhile the snow, which had been falling fast during the early part of the evening, had ceased leaving the earth as fair to look upon as the fleece, drifted sky above it. Slowly the heavy banks of cloud rolled away, disclosing star after star, until the moon itself looked down, and sent a soft "Merry Christmas" to mankind. At last came the dawn, with a glorious burst of sunlight, and church-bells and glad voices, ushering the gladdest and dearest day of all the year.

The Brownlows were early astir, full of the joyous spirit of the day. There was a clamor of Christmas greetings, and a delighted medley of shouts from the children over the few simple gifts that had been secretly laid aside for them. But the ruling thought in every heart was the party. It was to come off at five o'clock in the afternoon, when it would just be dark enough to light the candles on the tree.

In spite of all the hard work of the preceding days, there was not a moment to spare that forenoon. The house, as the head of the family facetiously remarked was a perfect hive of B's.

As the appointed hour drew near, their nervousness increased. The children had been scrubbed from top to toe, and dressed in their very best cloths; Mrs. Brownlow wore a cap with maroon ribbons, which she had a misgiving were too gaudy for a person of her sedate years. Nor was the excitement confined to the interior of the house. The tree was placed in the front parlor, close to the window, and by half-past four a dozen ragged children were gathered about the iron fence of the little front yard, gazing open-mouthed and oag-eyed at the spectacular wonders within. At quarter before five Mrs. Brownlow's heart beat at very hard, every time she heard a strange footstep in their quiet street. It was a little odd that none of the guests had arrived; but then it was fashionable to be late!

Ten minutes more passed. Still no arrivals. It was evident that each was planning not to be the first to get there, and that they would all descend on the house and assault the door-bell at once. Mrs. Brownlow repeatedly smothered the wrinkles out of her tidy apron, and Mr. Brownlow began to perspire with responsibility.

Meanwhile the crowd outside, recognizing no rigid bonds of etiquette, rapidly increased in numbers. Mr. Brownlow, to pass the time and please the poor little homeless creatures, lighted two of the candles.

The response from the front yard fence was immediate. A low murmur of delight ran along the line, and several dull-eyed babies were hoisted, to behold the rare vision of candles in a tree, just illumining the further splendors glistening here and there among the branches.

The kind man's heart warmed towards them, and he lighted two more candles. The delight of the audience could now hardly be restrained, and the babies, having been temporarily lowered by the aching arms of their respective nurses, were shot up once more to view the redoubled grandeur.

The whole family had become so much interested in these small outcasts that they had not noticed the flight of time. Now some one glanced suddenly at the clock, and exclaimed,

"It's nearly half-past five!"

The Brownlows looked at one another blankly. Poor Mrs. Brownlow's smart ribbons drooped in conscious abasement, while mortification and pride struggled in their wearer's kindly face, over which, after a moment's silence, one large tear slowly rolled, and dropped off.

Mr. Brownlow gave himself a little shake and sat down, as was his wont upon critical occasions. As his absent gaze wandered about the room, so prettily decked for the guests who didn't come, it fell upon a little worn, gilt-edged volume on the table. At that sight, a new thought occurred to him. "Clarissy," he said softly, going over to his

wife and putting his arm around her: "Clarissy, seein's the well-off folks haven't accepted, don't you think we'd better invite some of the others in?" and he pointed significantly toward the window Mrs. Brownlow, despatching another tear after the first, nodded. She was not quite equal to words yet. Being a woman, the neglect of her little party cut her even more deeply than it did her husband.

Mr. Brownlow stepped to the front door. Nay, more, he walked down the short flight of steps, took one little girl by the hand, and said in his pleasant, fatherly way,

"Wouldn't you like to go in and look at the tree? Come, Puss," (to the wail at his side,) "we'll start first."

With these words he led the way back through the open door, and into the warm, lighted room. The children hung back a little, but seeing that no harm came to the first guest, soon flocked in, each trying to keep behind all the rest, but at the same time shouldering the babies into view as before.

In the delightful confusion that followed, the good hosts forgot all about the miscarriage of their plans. They completely outdid themselves, in efforts to please their hastily acquired company. Bob spoke a piece, the girls sang duets. Mrs. Brownlow had held every individual baby in her motherly arms before half an hour was over. And as for Mr. Brownlow, it was simply marvellous to see him go among those children, giving them the presents, and initiating their owners into the mysterious impelling forces of monkeys with yellow legs and gymnastic tendencies; filling the boys' pockets with popcorn, blowing horns and tin whistles; now assaulting the tree (it had been lighted throughout, and—bless it—how firm it stood!) for fresh novelties, now delving into the kitchen and returning in an unspeakably cohesive state of breathlessness and molasses candy,—all the while laughing, talking, patting heads, joking, until the kindly Spirit of Christmas Present would have wept and smiled at once, for the pleasure of the sight.

"And now, my young friends," said Mr. Brownlow, raising his voice, "we'll have a little ice-cream in the back room. Ladies first, gentlemen afterward!" So saying, he gallantly stood on one side, with a sweep of his hand, to allow Mrs. Brownlow to precede him. But just as the words left his mouth there came a sharp ring at the door bell.

"It's a carriage!" gasped Mrs. Brownlow, flying to the front window, and backing precipitately. "Susie, go to that door and see who 'tis. Land sakes, what a mess this parlor's in!" And she gazed with true housekeeper's dismay at the littered carpet and dripping candles.

"Deacon Holman and Mrs. Hartwell, pa!" announced Susie, throwing open the parlor door. The lady thus mentioned came forward with outstretched hand. Catching a glimpse of Mrs. Brownlow's embarrassed face, she exclaimed quickly,

"Isn't this splendid! Father and I were just driving past, and we saw your tree through the window, and couldn't resist dropping in upon you. You won't mind us, will you?"

"Mind you!" repeated Mrs. Brownlow, in astonishment. "Why of course not—only you were so late—we didn't expect—"

Mrs. Hartwell looked puzzled.

"Pardon me, —I don't think I quite understand—"

"The invitation was for five you know, ma'am."

But we received no invitation!"

Mr. Brownlow, who had greeted the Deacon heartily and then listened with amazement to this conversation, now turned upon Bob, with a signally futile attempt at a withering glance.

Bob looked as puzzled as the rest, for a moment. Then his face fell, and he flushed to the roots of his hair.

"—I—must have—forgot"—he stammered.

"Forgotten what?"

"The invitation—they're in my desk now!"

Thus spoke Bob, with utterly despairing tone and self-abasement.

Mrs. Hartwell's silvery little laugh rang out—it was as near moonlight playing on the upper keys of an organ as anything you can imagine—and grasped Mrs. Brownlow's hand.

"You poor dear!" she cried, kissing her hostess, who stood speechless, not knowing whether to laugh or cry, "so that's why nobody came! But who has cluttered—who has been having such a good time here, then?"

Mr. Brownlow silently led the last two arrivals to the door of the next room, and pointed in. It was now the kind Deacon's turn to be touched.

"Into the highways!" he murmured, as he looked upon the unwashed, hungry little circle about the table.

"I s'pose," said Mr. Brownlow, doubtfully, "they'd like to have you sit down with 'em, just as if they were folks if you didn't mind?"

"Mind! I wish you could have seen the rich furs and overcoat come off and go down on the floor in a heap, before Susie could catch them."

When they were all seated, Mr. Brownlow looked over to the Deacon, and he asked a blessing on those little ones gathered there. "Thy servants, the masters, of this house, have suffered them to come unto Thee," he said in his prayer. "Wilt thou take them into Thine arms, O Father of Lights, and bless them!"

A momentary hush followed, and then the fun began again. Sweetly and swiftly kind words flew back and forth across the table, each one carrying its golden thread and weaving the hearts of poor and rich into the one fine fabric of brotherhood and humanity they were meant to form.

Outside the snow began to fall once more, each crystallized flake whispering softly as it touched the earth that Christmas night, "Peace—Peace!"

Minnie May's Dep't.

The Cheerful Heart.

"The world is ever as we take it.
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

Thus spoke a grandma bent with care,
To little Mabel, flushed and fair.

But Mabel took no heed that day
Of what she heard her grandma say.

Years after when, no more a child,
Her path in life seemed dark and wild.

Back to her heart the memory came
Of the quaint utterance of the dame:

"The world, dear child, is as we take it,
And life, be sure, is what we make it."

She cleared her brow, and smiling thought,
'Tis even as the good soul taught.

And half my woes, thus quickly cured,
The other half may be endured.

No more her heart's shadow wore;
She grew a little child once more.

A little child in love and trust,
She took the world (as we, too, must)

In happy mood; and lo, it grew
Bright and brighter to her view.

She made of life (as we, too, should)
A joy; and lo! all things were good

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Volume upon volume has been written for our learning, regarding the virtue of contentment, which is all very well in its way, but, like other virtues, may be carried to excess and become apathy and indifference, and smother all feeling of ambition. As some old writer expresses it:

"It does not bring riches, and banishes a desire for them." Where would the progress of art and science, invention and discovery, have been in this nineteenth century had men been content?

Content with stages instead of railroads, content with couriers instead of telegraphs, content with sailing vessels instead of steamers, content with hand-printing presses instead of steam power?

And we can sympathize with the busy, ever-restless hands and brain who are always trying to perfect, complete and improve. Such busy men and women are the ones who are not content, and never will be. They see much to be done, and are doing all they can for the benefit of humanity. While I do not counsel discontent, such as

"Still falling out with that and this
And finding something still amiss,"

no healthy man or woman should be content. And all we have or own will bear improving—our manners, our habits, our tempers, our households, children—in fact, everything about us can be improved, even our trains of thought, so we should never boast of being content. It has been truly said "ambition is the germ from which all growth of nobleness proceeds." Many persons think themselves wise and philosophical, whereas they are only lazy; and it is true that a contented mind is happy anywhere. Well, is that speaking volumes for it? It may not take much to content it. We can picture the surroundings of a contented mind. Everyone knows the story of Jean Jacques Rousseau, and the summit of his earthly bliss was living in an orchard with an amiable woman and a cow. He never attained even that. The woman he married was not amiable, and he never got the cow. Now, had he set his ambition to possess a whole herd and a large farm, doubtless he would have done so. Do not rest satisfied with just what you have got; strive for perfection. Such ambitions are right and have an ennobling, elevating tendency, and while there is so much to be done we must never admit we are content. So, my dear nieces, we can all

turn our attention to making the coming Christmas a little brighter than the last one. We can have our windows shining bright and our blinds snow white, our stoves polished and our floors spotless; and we can cook a little extra for a feast on that day, and we can even have a little gift made for each of the family, so pretty, yet so inexpensive. We might even go farther, and have an actual Christmas tree, and if two or three friends joined their gifts with ours and hung them all upon one tree, what a bright display they would make! And the green branches of the tree ornamented with bright-colored tissue paper flowers, strings of pop-corn and red berries, would be an attractive sight for old and young. Now, girls, just see whose home will be most attractive—the home where contentment and apathy and laziness reigns, or your home, where an effort is made to give everyone a little more happiness.

MINNIE MAY.

Fashion Notes.

Deep cuffs are a new fancy upon dress sleeves, and reach nearly to the elbow; they are always elaborately trimmed, according to the style of the gown.

Gloves with loose, unbuttoned wrists are liked for travelling and moving wear.

The wearing of top garments now becomes a necessity, and ladies turn gladly to capes, cloaks and wraps. Coats, either long or short, will be worn,—fashion does not favor one style more than another.

Furs of all sorts will be worn, from the unpretending opossum to lynx, mink, beaver, seal and sable, and they are made up in boas, tippets, jackets, circulars, mantles, cuffs, caps, hats, muffs, and even sleeves in cloth jackets; besides, bands of fur are worn, wherever they can be, on dresses for house and street wear, on cloaks and wraps of all kinds.

The ulster is still a favorite for storm or travelling. Foot trimmings have again appeared, edging skirts; they are knife pleated, ruched or box-pleated on, and rosettes are a favorite style for trimming skirts also. Many of the skirt draperies are slashed at the bottom in the form of battlements.

Cholley.—“How in the world, Gawge, do you manage to see with that single eye-glass of yours?”
Gawge.—“My deah fellah, I see with the other eye.”

A Conundrum.—Johnson — “Sam, why is this play like the guillotine during the French Revolution?” Sam—“Give it up.” Johnson—“Because there are very short waits between the ax.”

Tommy was at Sunday School in his first pair of trousers, and a picture of little angels was before the class. “Tommy, would you like to be a little angel?” asked the teacher. “No, ma'am,” replied Tommy, after a careful inspection of the picture. “Not be an angel, Tommy? Why?” inquired the teacher in surprise. “'Cause, ma'am, I'd have to give up my new pants.”

Some Nice Recipes for Christmas.**PLUM CAKE.**

One pound each of flour, butter, sugar, raisins and currants; cream the butter and sugar together until very light, add the well-beaten yolks of nine eggs, then the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Having stoned the raisins and washed the currants, roll them in flour; now stir the fruit and flour by handfuls into the eggs, butter and sugar. When all has been stirred in continue to stir half an hour, then add half a pound of mixed peel of lemon, orange and citron cut small, and one teaspoon each of mace, cinnamon and grated nutmeg. Pour into a well-buttered cake tin, and bake slowly with several folds of paper under it, or steam four hours, and put into a hot oven for half an hour afterwards.

ICING FOR CAKE.

Dissolve one tablespoon of gelatine in a teacup of hot water; when well dissolved, add as much pulverized sugar as it will require to make it stir very stiff. Spread this over the cake when cold,

A Happy Family.

What a pretty, cosy room in our illustration, and what a group of happy children.

Charley has just finished a boat which he has made and rigged all himself. He is asking his sister's opinion of it before he tests its sailing powers. Wee Willie, the baby, is wanting Alice to look at his toy, too, and is calling her attention to it in his own baby language. Alice is so kind and good to her brothers, and the baby loves her as well as he does his mamma, for she is patient and gentle always. Never scolds nor shakes the little darling. Mamma and papa are taking a peep at their happy family; and they must be happy, with so much love around them. A beautiful home, kind parents, lots of toys, and everything to make life happy. No doubt many of my little friends have seen the hundreds of boys and girls, no bigger than themselves, go shivering past, with no home or parents, nor not enough of clothes to keep them warm, their poor little feet and hands cold and bleeding. Should not by little friends be very thankful for all the good things they have got, that so many have not, and ask God every night to help them keep their angry passions, and be good, kind and obedient to their parents.

Grains of Gold.

An expensive gum-pot for a desk is of cut glass and silver, in the form of a flower, stems and leaves.

Take my first away; take away all my letters, and I am still the same. What am I!—The postman.

Commend a fool for his wit, and a knave for his honesty, and they will both take you into their bosoms.

One tablespoonful of butter is one ounce.

Do not use a sponge or linen rag on your face; use flannel instead.

Four tablespoons of liquid make one wine-glass, or two ounces.

True love knows nothing of forgiveness, for if one forgives one loves no longer.

The woman who never takes an interest in fashions needs medicine.

Keep your troubles to yourself; when you tell them you are taking up the time of the man who is waiting to tell his.

A duty of five cents per dozen on eggs tends to protect the American hen from the foreign yolk.

Seek to converse in purity with your own mind and with God. The first and highest purity is of the soul.

Lobsters can be scalloped like oysters; put into a buttered dish; spread with fine bread-crumbs; add bits of butter; a little pepper and salt.

Frankie was very inquisitive and his father, thinking it would keep him still, said to him, “My hands are full now; I cannot answer you.” “Well, papa, if your hands are full, can't you answer me with your mouth?”



A HAPPY FAMILY.

and keep the blade of the knife dipped in hot water occasionally, so it will not become sticky.

PLUM PUDDING.

One pound of beef suet chopped small, one pound of sugar, a tablespoon of salt, one of ground ginger, and one of nutmeg, half a pound of bread crumbs, and half a pound of flour, one pound of raisins, stoned, one pound of currants, washed and dried, half a pound of mixed peel, cut small, six eggs well beaten, and one pint of milk. Mix all these ingredients well together, tie in a well-buttered cloth, and boil four hours. It may be steamed if preferred.

SAUCE FOR PUDDING.

Stir one tablespoon of flour into one of butter, place on the stove, and add half a pint of boiling water or milk, one cup of sugar, and half a glass of wine or brandy. Give it a boil up and serve very hot.

CRANBERRY TART.

Stew one quart of cranberries, with a teacup of sugar, until tender, line a shallow plate with pastry, pour in the stewed fruit, and bake in a moderate oven. When done, cover the top with frosting, making it look very tempting.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Easy and Useful Home-Made Presents Suitable for Christmas.

BY MRS. LAMBERT, JOCELYN P. O., ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND, ALGOMA.

Christmas is coming—time to plan now. If you have a large family, or circle of friends, to whom you would like to present holiday gifts, and but little money to spare, do not be discouraged and think that you cannot give at all. No one is so poor that she cannot give at least good wishes. Write a cheerful greeting to your friends, to show them that you have not forgotten them. The custom of giving presents at Christmas time is a very old and pleasant one, and shows no signs of dying out. That every one should wish to give of her store, be it large or small, seems to be in keeping with the kindly spirit of the season. As I am a farmer's wife, not burdened with money, and having a knack for using up scraps and odds-and-ends, with little outlay, I should like to tell about a few articles which I have made lately and which, I think, would be suitable for the above purpose.

MATS—Mats are such necessary articles of household furnishings, and so useful and comfortable, that they are always prized by the recipient. These can be made as artistic or plain as one can desire, from the pretty tufted rug to the common braided or knit rug. The tufted rug is made in this way: Take a piece of canvas or sacking the size required, and have stamped upon it a pretty pattern. If stamping is not convenient, draw, with colored chalk, a suitable pattern. Have wool of harmonious colors; take a lead pencil or round stick the same thickness, and with a darning needle draw the wool through the canvas, going over the pencil or stick each time, and as the pencil fills move it along and proceed as before until the whole surface of the canvas is covered. With a very little thought, one can arrange a rug of this kind as a handsome affair, or, if a commoner is desired, it may be made from the ravellings from old stockings, and working without a pattern, hit or miss. Braided mats look very nice, if the braid is made about the thickness of the finger. Have this sewn on canvas measuring two yards long and about one yard wide, with the canvas rounded off. I made quite a handsome one by coloring some old woollen undergarments a deep shade of green, for the centre, with a dark border all round. Begin by sewing on the braid, "over a yard long," in the centre of the mat, turn neatly, and keep sewing round and round. Both sides of the braids should be sewn. I also colored some odd pieces of sheepskin, with the wool on, to match the green in centre; this I cut in strips about half an inch wide, combed out the wool, and sewed on all round the edge. It makes a very handsome fringe. For a knitted mat, cut some rags, same as for braided mat, and sew together; take, if possible, two contrasting colors, and cast on thirty-five stitches on very coarse wooden needles; this will be large enough for medium sized mat; knit across plain, then knit five turns and go back again, knit ten turns and go back, knit fifteen turns and go back; continue increasing five until all have been knit, then knit all thirty-five stitches across once, tie on the other color, knit five and go back, and continue as in the previous gore. This mat is knit in gores, and shaped like a

parasol. Knit until, when laid on the floor, it will lie flat, then join together and sew up. In the centre will be a hole which fill in this way: Cast on the same needles three stitches, and increase one stitch each row till there are eight stitches on the needles, then decrease one stitch each row until there are three stitches, and cast off; sew this in the centre. Shreds and small pieces of cashmere, colored linings, silk, ribbons, stuff, cloths, etc., may be cut by little ones into strips and sewn together like carpet rags, then knitted on large wooden needles, in strips, and joined together to form bed or sofa quilt.

From flannel, list warm STAYS or BODICES can be made. Cut a plain shape from strong factory cotton and tack your strips of list all over it, side by side, the edges just overlapping. These are afterwards sewn, or, prettier still, herring-boned together in red working cotton, then neatly bound all round with red braid. This garment will commend itself quite as much to the wearer for its prettiness as for its substantial utility, for it is almost proof against cold.

For a gentleman a SMOKING or LOUNGING CAP is easily made. This is worked in black and gold zephyr, "or any color preferred," with a medium bone crochet hook. Of the black wool make seven chain and join in ring, first round three chain (at the beginning of this and the following seven rounds "tr." stands for a treble), sixteen trs. very closely and evenly in the ring; second round, two trs. on every stitch, taking up both loops of each stitch, thirty-two trs. in all; third round, one tr. on first tr. of previous round, two tr. on next tr. and so on alternately forty-nine trs.; fourth round, one tr. on each of first two trs. of last round, two on the next, repeat all round, sixty-six trs.; fifth round, one tr. on each of the first three stitches of last round, two trs. on the next and repeat round the circle, eighty-three trs.; sixth round, one tr. on each of the first two stitches of last round, but stop before the last time of drawing the wool through the second tr. and take the gold wool and finish the stitch with gold; work the first part of tr. with gold on next stitch and finish it with black; * two black tr. on next stitch, one tr. on next, but finish the last stitch with gold; work the first part of tr. with gold on the next stitch and finish it with black; repeat from * to end of round, twenty-eight gold trs. with three black trs. between; seventh round, no increase, work one black tr. over centre stitch of the three black trs. of last round, then three gold trs. and repeat; eighth round, all gold, one tr. on each of six trs, two trs. on next tr., repeat, 127 trs.; ninth round, black wool, one d. c. (double chain) on each stitch of last round, which, working a d. c. on the chain that stands for a tr. makes 128 d. c. in the round; this will be the number till the cap is finished. Now begin the band with tenth round, black wool, d. c. taking up the horizontal back loop of the stitches; eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, black d. c. taking up both loops of stitch; fifteenth round, three d. c. black, one d. c. gold, changing the wools in the manner described in the sixth round; sixteenth round, one black d. c. in the centre of the black d. c. of the previous round, three gold d. c. and repeat, work five rounds of d. c. with gold wool; twenty-second round, one black d. c. above the black one in the sixteenth round, three gold d. c. and repeat; twenty-third round, one gold d. c. over the centre stitch of the three gold of last round, three black d. c. and repeat. Now work six

rounds of plain d. c. with black wool, and strengthen the edge with a round worked closely into the back loops of the d. c. of last round, and the cap is finished.

SHAVING TIDY—Take a pretty piece of material measuring, say, eight inches by five, cut a bit of wash-leather to line, and turn over the edges of your cover upon it, or bind with ribbon; embroider or paint a spray of flowers if desired, and trim round with cord; take three or four sheets of soft coarse linen, work them round with colored silk or wool in buttonhole stitch, fasten them with ribbon into the centre of cover, so that the whole will close like a book. The leaves are to clean the razor on and should be removable, for washing. The wash-leather is to polish the blade after drying.

A TRAVELLING COMPANION, for using when going on a visit, is a most useful article, and few of your friends but would thank you for one of them. A yard of crash will make two companions. First, you will want a piece a yard long and thirteen inches wide; this piece you must hem all round, then work a border below the hem (to hide the stitches) in coral or feather stitch, with crimson ingrain cotton. When this is finished turn up one end about a quarter of a yard, or perhaps a little more, to form a pocket. The best way to get the pocket the right size is to fold up a night-dress neatly, turn up the pocket to fit it, sew up the sides of the pocket and work with the common cotton in front of it, "Night-dress." You will find this quite easy, if you write the word in lead pencil, then work it in chain stitch, "or outline." Cut off another piece from the crash, about thirteen inches long and six inches deep, hem one side of this piece and work, as before, with the fancy stitch, turn down the ends and other side about half an inch, and hem it neatly on to the larger piece, about two inches above the pocket for the night-dress, so as to form another pocket, on which write and embroider the words "Brush and Comb." Now you must make a strap of double crash, about five inches long, and embroider at both edges; place it down the middle of the crash, above the second pocket, and stitch it about an inch, or inch and half distance. In these places thus formed you can put tooth brush, nail brush, scissors, etc. A piece will be left of the companion; this, when you fold up the companion, will form a flap to fall over the rest. With the crimson cotton work three buttonholes, at equal distance, just above the hem of the flap; fill the pockets inside that you may see how it all fits, then put three buttons where they will nicely fasten through the buttonholes in the flap. Of course, if you prefer you can make of any other material you can afford, and embroider elaborately, but what I have described is cheap and washes well.

If you want to please a young mother, make a SLEIGH SACK. This article is made like a large envelope, opening at one end, and is made of any thick material, wadded and lined. The child is popped bodily into the bag, which covers it to a little above the waist, and the flap of the envelope comes up behind it at the back of the sleigh. These sacks can be made plain, with only a colored binding, or they can be beautified with any amount of embroidery, including the monogram of the owner. They are very warm, and keep the cold air from the child better than a rug.

BEAD PURSE—an easily knitted one, that will

last longer and be as useful as more fancy ones, can be knitted with one spool of purse silk and a bunch of steel beads. Thread the beads on the silk and cast on seventy-two stitches, first row; pass down two beads, * over narrow, over narrow; pass down two beads, repeat from * to the end of the row; second row plain and keep all the beads on the same side of the work; third row, two beads, * over narrow, two beads, repeat from * to the last two stitches of row, over narrow; fourth row like the second row. Repeat from the first row this pattern until you have knitted three inches in length, then knit three inches plain, or without beads, for the middle of the purse, then with beads again, as at the beginning, and for the same length, three inches; this finishes the knitting. Sew up the edges with silk, leaving a third open in centre of purse, draw both ends together for tassels made from beads and slip on two steel rings of suitable size.

KID BAGS AND PURSES can be made from Swedish kid gloves. If the old gloves are short, two, including the hand, are required for one bag, but only the tops of long ones are necessary. They should be cut off a little before the hem, and well stitched together, the top of the glove forming the bottom of the bag. The strips of kid left are snipped finely for a fringe, which can be gilded. Buttonholed or crocheted silk loops are made on the outside to hold the drawing on top of cord, the ends of which are ornamented with gilt buttons, or tassels made of snipped kid and gilded to match fringe. A little flower or spray painted on the bags is an additional ornament. Bags may be made from pieces left over from dresses, and can be made to contain all sorts of things—newspapers, knitting, fancy work, and "what-not." An appropriate decoration for cloth bags is a flower whose petals consist of velvet and leaves brought out in crewel or split zephyr. Velvet scraps of any color may be used for the flowers. Cut them out in the required shape, baste them on and button-hole stitch over the edges, fill the centre of flowers with satin stitch and French knot. When crewel and velvet are used together, press the crewel embroidery on the wrong side before applying the velvet.

PENWIPERS—Shreds of chamois skin tied up into a bunch or tassel and attached to a clipped goose quill forms a novel penwiper. Little embroidered or painted flags, on velvet or canvas, are fastened to a quill handle. The flag itself is only the top of the book of little flannel leaves opening like a needle-book. Other penwipers are roses and carnations, made like paper flowers, and provided with wire stems. Still, other penwipers are tiny felt hats filled with flannel leaves cornucopia fashion. The outside is embroidered with a dainty spray of flowers in crewel, and finished off with a band and bow of baby ribbon.

TOKENS, CARDS, NOTEBOOKS, ETC., can be made of strong white drawing paper, decorated in water colors; the designs are effective rather than delicate, and the mottoes, when used, should be comical rather than sentimental. Baby ribbon is used for fastening sheets together.

LINEN AND MUSLIN APRONS, trimmed with crocheted lace and delicate sprays of flowers outlined with wash silk or colored embroidery cotton, are pretty and always acceptable gifts.

In bestowing presents, it is well to take into consideration the tastes and circumstances of those whom we wish to receive our tokens of regard. The little keepsakes made by one's own hands are often valued as highly as more costly ones would be that had come without thought or care.

How Johnny Lost the Prize.

His family and friends were there.
His uncles, cousins, aunts;
And all were sure that for the prize
Their Johnny had best chance.



'Twas Johnny's turn to speak his piece.
He said, with outstretched hands:—
"Under the spreading blacksmith tree,
The village chestnut stands."

Woman's Love.

Grace Greenwood, writing to the New York Independent of the martyr-like devotion and loving recklessness of wrong and suffering exhibited by certain women, remarks:—

History, literature and every-day life are rich in instances of this kind of amiable insanity. We read of a gentle royal madwoman who, after watching tenderly by the death-bed of her faithless and unloving husband—the death-bed of Charles II., of England, encompassed by a cloud of mistresses—begged pardon with tears "for any offence she may unwittingly have committed." She is known as Catharine of Portugal.

Acknowledging One's Errors.

Few attributes of character are more charming than the faculty of gracefully acknowledging one's errors. The man who makes a blunder and sticks to it is a person with whom argument or controversy becomes impossible. The trouble and time spent attempting to convince him of the truth are completely wasted, for he will still believe that what he has advanced must be right, even in the face of actual demonstration that it is wrong. On the other hand, of the action of one who will admit with frank and ready courtesy that he has been mistaken, it may be said that it "blesseth him that gives and him that takes"—it covers his own retreat with gracefulness, and gives his adversary a pleasant memory of an encounter with a generous foe.

Farmer Fallow—"Hear you been havin' sickness over at your place." Farmer Wallow—"Yes, best heifer on the farm's been moppit 'round all summer. Wife was taken down yesterday." Farmer Fallow—"Any improvement?" Farmer Wallow—"Well, she's leetle better, but she never'll be the animal she was afore."

An Insulted Tramp—"She's the sassiest woman I ever asked for a bite." "How did you find that out?" "Well, she offered me cold to-mato soup and stale bread, and I said I thought a little cake would do me good." "Well?" "She said if it was a cake of soap, she thought it would."

Flowers in Winter.

BY J. H. PEARSON.

It seems to me that the study of flowers is a pleasant one, and with the return of winter will come a desire to have a few flowers in the window; something cheerful to look at, while all without is cold and dreary. To help the readers of this paper in the pleasing art of window-gardening, and to guide them in selections of plants easily grown, I make these suggestions. Select an east or south window, and if these cannot be had, then a west window.

During the night the temperature should not fall below 50°, nor rise above 60° or 70° during the day.

Most rooms are too dry for plants as well as people, and it is well for the health of both to have a vessel of water boiling in the room continuously.

Plants must have air and light at every opportunity, but be careful not to let a draught of cold air strike them.

The leaves of plants need frequent washing to remove all dust, as the leaves are the lungs of the plant. A good way to do this is, after your week's wash, to immerse the plants, pots and all, in a tub of suds, and allow them to remain under water for a few minutes, then rinse with clean, tepid water. The soapy water will destroy many insects, and what is taken up by the earth will invigorate the plant to a healthy growth. The pots should be well drained. Never allow water to stand in the saucers, except in case of water plants.

Never attempt to grow too many plants—more than you have room for or time to properly attend.

There are many plants that are suitable for window-gardening, but space will allow me to name but few, with brief hints on their treatment.

Hyacinths, tulips, and crocus make beautiful plants for this purpose, grown either in pots of soil or glasses of water. They should be set, after potting for a few weeks, in a dark closet for two weeks, for the roots to grow before being placed in the window. Ivy may be grown in any part of the room. If the vines are long, set the pots on the floor and train them up the sides of the window or around picture frames. They need an abundance of water, but none must be left standing about the roots or they will rot. Madeira vine and cobeæ scandens are good climbers and will bear almost any kind of treatment. There are some annuals, such as mignonette, alyssum, broualia, ageratum, petunia, balsam, and morning glory, can all be grown and bloomed in winter from seed sown now. The seed should be sown in shallow boxes filled with soil. Be careful not to keep the soil too wet or to cover the tiny seeds too deeply. One-fourth of an inch is plenty, and less will do. The growth of the seeds will be greatly hastened by placing a warm brick under the box each morning and evening. Besides these above-named plants, I would recommend geraniums, stevias, callas, fuchsias, begonias, carnations, abutilons, and a few of the cactus. I do not mean that you should try to grow all of them, but select from the list just such as your fancy dictates. Try and make your home a garden of flowers, where joy shall bloom through childhood's hours, and fill young lives with sweetness.

You may find hens in a hennery, but you don't look for bats in a battery.—Terre Haute Express.

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

"Christmas bells and Christmas trees,
Christmas carols on the breeze."

Can it really be possible that one more year has circled round since we together read "The bells across the snow," and that Christmas is almost here again?

How long we have looked forward to it, and how slowly it seemed to come, but now it is almost here. Why do our hearts rejoice so much at the thought of Christmas coming? Is it because Santa Claus comes round and fills our stockings then? Is it for all the Christmas treats and Christmas cheer? My little nieces and nephews may answer in the affirmative, but I see in the thoughtful face of my niece there, that there is something in her heart which makes Christmas glad, the requirements of which these do not fulfil; and, too, in that nephew, boy as he is, there is something nobler in his nature, which makes Christmas glad, which these do not include? Is it for the short vacation then, or is it joy over the giving of present or presents, however small, to some dear one? Is it joy because the absent ones from the home are to return again, and there is to be sweet converse, and music, and commingling of spirits which will arouse new subjects of thought through the opening year? Is it? is it? is it? But I may ask and ask again, for there are no two of us who have exactly the same reasons for loving the Christmas time.

I can only wish it may be a very happy one for each and all of my nieces and nephews. A happy day, from the exchange of greetings in the morning, till the good-night hymn is sung. "And how shall we make it so, Uncle Tom?" I hear some one ask. In the first place, just now, when you have some days to spare, get your presents ready. "Small," you say. Well, never mind; it is the heart which gives it which makes any present acceptable. In giving them, be sure and try and find some one whom others are likely to forget—some one to whom kindnesses like that come but seldom; give it from your heart, and accompany it by a prayer in His name, who at this glad Christmas time came into the world, that He may use you and it as his messengers this year; that yours may be the kindly hands to help remove the burden of grief, or pain, or sadness from some soul. Give, not hoping for anything in return. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and another spice to the happiness is to "let not the left hand know what the right hand doeth." Have you toys or books, dolls or clothes, which will make another glad, then give them; have you kind words and smiles, and earnest prayers and kind words for all about you, then give them. Have you nice presents, give them too, and you will do your part to make it a happy Christmas for others, and will be happy yourselves.

There are poor, half-clothed natives on the prairies of your Canadian land—there are poor dying little ones in heathen lands—

"Under the palms

There are voices waiting for grave, sweet psalms," who know nothing of Christmas, nor of the beautiful story of Him who lay, long ago, in a manger a little babe.

Make it a sweet resting-place on the road of life, to which your memory may oftentimes, when the old home is yours no more—when the dear

faces now around you are far away, or, it may be, sleeping some Christmas day under the pure snow mantle, while the Christmas joys are held in the far-off home beyond.

Now, a word about our puzzle department. I am sure you are all eager to know who are the lucky prize winners for 1890, and their names will appear in the January ADVOCATE. Whilst the puzzles have been very interesting and instructive to many—and we thank all the contributors to that department—still, I think we could use the space to better advantage if we changed it, for a time, to matters more interesting to everybody. I am now making arrangements for much greater improvement in Uncle Tom's Department, whereby it will have the spiciest columns you have ever read. Prizes will also be offered for other things; so look out for the January number.

Your loving UNCLE TOM.

For the Boys.

Would not some of our boys like to hear of the wonderful lizard-like reptiles that abound in Australia. One of them is called the gilla. It is of a very dangerous character, especially when angered. An Arizona ranchman, named Vail, was recently riding home, when he spied one of these reptiles in the road, and alighting from his horse, killed it, as he supposed. He tied the carcass to the back of his saddle and resumed his journey, but soon had occasion to place his hand in the vicinity of the animal, which instantly seized one of his fingers in a vise-like grip, that it could only be removed by having its head literally smashed to pieces, which was done by an Indian who was with him. The gentleman himself immediately cut the flesh off the finger to the bone, just above the wound, and tied a string tightly around above the wound. He then rode for life to the nearest railroad station, 25 miles distant, where he procured a locomotive and rode forty miles further, before he procured medical aid. By that time nearly the whole of his body was black, and the physician gave him no hope of being able to restore him, although he did congratulate him upon his good sense in refusing to drink whiskey at the start, as the Indian advised him to do, for that, he said, would have ended his life speedily. Hard work and the application of the best remedies at last brought the patient around, and he is probably the only living man who is able to relate his own experience in being saved from the usually fatal bite of a gilla monster.

AUNT GRACE.

The fangs, or teeth, of all venomous animals or reptiles are set in a layer of loose skin, and are hollow. When the fangs are pressed into any substance they are pressed against a small sac of poison, which lies at the root of the fang; this poison is thus forced into the wound. By extracting these fangs, as is often done when the reptiles are handled, as we have seen them at exhibitions, the sac of poison dries up and the animals are rendered harmless.

"Commuter tells me he has named all his hens Macduff." "How asinine! But why?" "In hopes that they'll lay on."—The Jester.

Vincent (to brother who was visiting him at school)—"Why didn't you bring me something good to eat?" Harold—"I forgot all about it when I was leaving home." "Humph! when ma comes she always brings me lots of sweet things. I was sick for three or four days after her last visit."

Puzzles.

1—DECEMBER, 1890.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

ACROSS.—1. Esoteric philosophy of the Jewish doctors.
2. Proceeding from the side.
3. Time intervening.
4. A broad dagger.
5. Scarce.

DOWN.—1. A story-teller.
2. Plants yielding a kind of arrowroot.
3. Corrupt matter.
4. A pick-axe used by miners.
5. A pledge (obs.).
6. A layman.
7. Girls in Egypt who earn their living by singing and dancing.

FAIR BROTHER.

2—ANAGRAM.

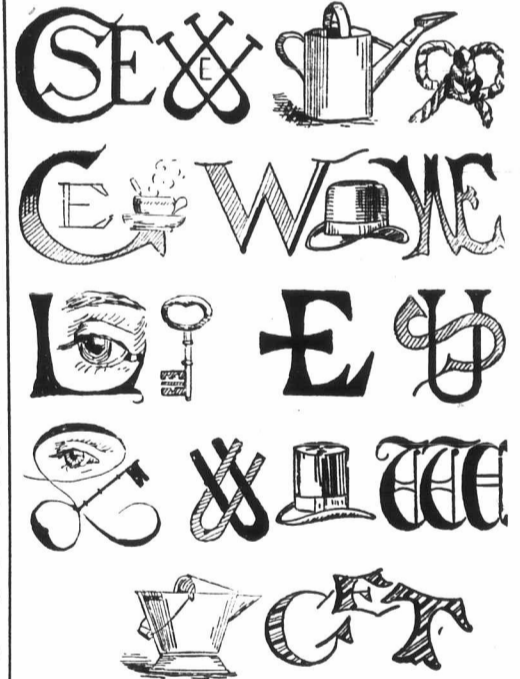
We had a party at our house;
Of girls there were a few;
Some were dressed in red and white,
And one was dressed in blue.

But of all the girls that took my eye,
It was the one in green;
I had more fun with her, you bet,
Than with a fairy queen.

But where we had the greatest fun,
Was when we came to dine,
For LO I PUT A NICE RAT where
It scared the girls just fine.

FAIR BROTHER.

3—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



4—CHARADE.

A merry Christmas, cousins,
I wish unto you all;
Let's see, who are the faithful ones
That respond unto the call.

Miss Armand's name doth head the list,
Her puzzles LAST the cake;
Sir Henry Reeve then follows on,
Our ranks he won't forsake.

Miss Woodworth and Miss Cunningham
Contribute sometimes, too;
But it seems, alas! that Snow Bird
Is entirely lost to view.

Her sister, Snow Ball, sometimes gives
A verse or two in rhyme,
And so does Clara Rilance, too—
That is when she gets Time.

A. Howkins and A. Russel Boss
Are faithful to the end,
Accompanied by Miss Elinor Moore,
Each month, they, answers send.

I Irving Devitt and Miss Fox,
Belong to the solving crew;
But where are the rest that started;
Have they gone to Timuctoo?

Oh! no, they are just recruiting;
They'll begin on New Year's day,
And COMPLETE to show the Vets,
Who's PRIMAL in the fray.

FAIR BROTHER.

MEDIUM WOOLLED SOUTHDOWNS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, A Telfer & Sons, Paris; 2, T C Douglas, Galt; 3, George Baker, Simcoe. Shearling Ram—1, D H Dale, Glendale; 2, T C Douglas; 3, D H Dale. Ram Lamb—1, D H Dale; 2 and 3, A Telfer & Sons. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, A Telfer & Sons. Two Shearling Ewes—1, D H Dale; 2, T C Douglas; 3, D H Dale. Two Ewe Lambs—1, D H Dale; 2, T C Douglas; 3, D H Dale. One Ram, 2 Aged Ewes, 2 Shearling Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1, D H Dale.

MEDIUM WOOLLED SHROPSHIRE DOWNS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Richard Gibson, Delaware; 2, Jno Campbell, Woodville; 3, W H Beattie, Wilton Grove. Shearling Ram—1, W H Beattie; 2, Jno Campbell; 3, R Gibson. Ram Lamb—1, Jno J Smith, Brantford; 2, John Campbell; 3, W H Beattie. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Jno Campbell; 3, W H Beattie. Two Shearling Ewes—1 and 2, Jno Campbell; 3, W H Beattie. One Ram, 2 Aged Ewes, 2 Shearling Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1, Jno Campbell. Special given by the American Shropshire Association for best flock of five Lambs (three ewes and two rams) got by one ram and bred by exhibitor—1, Jno J Smith.

OXFORD DOWNS—All the prizes in this class were won by James Tolton, Walkerton.

MERINOS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Rock Bailey, Union; 2, W M & J C Smith, Shearling Ram—1, Rock Bailey; 2, W M & J C Smith. Ram Lamb—1, W M & J C Smith; 2, Rock Bailey. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1, W M & J C Smith; 2, G & E Deo. Two Shearling Ewes—1, W M & J C Smith; 2, Rock Bailey. Two Ewe Lambs—1 and 2, W M & J C Smith. One Ram, 2 Aged Ewes, 2 Shearling Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1, W M & J C Smith.

PIGS.

YORKSHIRE, CHESTER WHITES AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS—Boar, 1 year and over—1, H George & Sons, Crampton; 2, E D George, Putnam; 3, Joseph Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit. Boar, under 1 year—1 and 2, Jos Featherston; 3, Thos George, Putnam. Breeding Sow—1, Jos Featherston; 2, E D George; 3, Robt Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe. Sow, under 1 year—1 and 2, Thos George; 3, Ed Kendrew, Wilton Grove. Sow, any age, with litter by her, not otherwise entered—1, W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2, E D George; 3, Wm Goodger, Woodstock. Best Fat Pig (any of large breeds)—1, Thos George.

SUFOLKS (SMALL BREEDS)—Boar, 1 year and over—1, Robt Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe; 2, Jos Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit. Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2, Jos Featherston; 3, T F Kingsmill. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, Robt Dorsey. Breeding Sow, 1 year and over—1, Robt Dorsey; 2, Jos Featherston; 3, T F Kingsmill. Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1, Jos Featherston; 2, Robt Dorsey; 3, H George & Sons, Crampton. Sow, under 6 months—1, Robt Dorsey; 2, T F Kingsmill; 3, M McArthur, Lobo. Sow, any age—1, Robt Dorsey.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES—Boar, 1 year and over—1, 2 and 3, J G Snell & Bro, Edmonton. Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, John Ackland, Delaware. Boar, under 6 months—1, J G Snell & Bro. Breeding Sow, 1 year and over—1, 2 and 3, J G Snell & Bro. Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, C M Simmons & Quirie. Sow, under 6 months—1, C M Simmons & Quirie; 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, M McArthur, Lobo. Best Boar and two Sows, any age—1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro. Sow, any age—1, J G Snell & Bro. Boar, any age—1, J G Snell & Bro.

ESSEX—All the prizes in this class were taken by Jos Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

SWEETSTAKE SOW (SMALL BREEDS)—Suffolk, Berkshire, or Essex Sow, any age, with litter by her—1, C M Simmons & Quirie; 2, H J Davis, Woodstock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTED BOARS I have three first-class Imp. Berkshire Boars for sale, 8 to 14 months old; also a large number of young Boars and Sows, ready for breeding, from imported stock; also young Pigs, 6 to 10 weeks old. I have special rates by express. Will deliver free in Ontario and guarantee satisfaction. Come and see, or write.

J. C. SNELL, - EDMONTON, ONT.
300-a-OM

THE German Coachers VICTORIOUS!

29 first, 23 second, one third, and four highly commended ribbons and two grand sweepstakes prizes taken at the American Horse Show and the Illinois and Nebraska State Fairs this year by the Hanoverian Coach Stallions and Mares owned by

OLTMANN'S BROTHERS, WATSEKA, ILL.
Farm 80 miles south of Chicago. 300

BLAIR BROS. AURORA, ILL., -IMPORTERS OF-

Cleveland Bay Horses, CLYDESDALE, And English Shire Horses.

NEW IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.

The animals now on hand are of large size, good color, with good bone, good feet, and the best of action. We have winners at many of the greatest shows of England. We offer first-class animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogue on application. Stables in town. Mention this paper. 300-

Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

I have for sale forty of the choicest young birds I have ever offered. Won 1st and 2nd prizes at Toronto this year. Send for circular.

300-a-O W. J. BELL, Branda, Ont.

HOME STUDY
Secure a Complete Business Education at Your Own Home.

Thorough and practical instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Business Law, Letter Writing, Grammar and Shorthand. Prepare for Success in Business. Low rates. Distance no objection. Satisfaction guaranteed. Over 1000 students registered. Send for free Circulars to

BRYANT & STRATTON'S COLLEGE,
300-y-OM 24 Lafayette Park, Buffalo, N. Y.

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MAKE YOUR OWN RUGS Price lists of Machines, Patterns, etc., free. Agents wanted. 300-y-O J. J. HAZELTON, Guelph Ont.

PLAYS Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers, for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill. 27

J. F. QUIN, V. S., BRAMPTON, ONT.
Ridgling horses successfully operated upon; write for particulars. 275-y

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This is entirely new, and supersedes the gang-plow, and will beat any solid disc or spade harrow in the world. It makes the land in a perfect seed bed; has a seeding attachment for sowing all kinds of grain. Send for circular, with full description, free.

Address—**SYLVESTER BROS. MFG. CO.,**
300-a-O LINDSAY, ONT.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
—OF—
SHORTHORNS!
At Delaware, 17th of December, 1890,
TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP.

A superbly bred lot of Shorthorns, comprising specimens of the following Bates families:—Duchess, Waterloo, Constance and Darlington. There will, in addition to the Shorthorns, be offered some imported Shropshire Ewes and Rams, also Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine, THE LATTER FROM AN IMPORTED SANDERS SPENCER SOW.

For catalogue address—
GIBSON & BURCH,
Delaware, Ontario.
300-a

STOCK FOR SALE.
FOR SALE,

At a very low figure, a grand young Cleveland Bay Stallion.—W. C. BROWN, Cleveland Bay Stock Farm, Meadowvale, Ont. 297-g-OM

A. B. SCOTT & SON,
VANNECK, - - - ONTARIO,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
REGISTERED CLYDESDALES

The get of McGregor, Belted Knight, Good Hope, etc. Colts and fillies, winners at all the large shows, for sale at moderate prices. 298-y-OM



CLYDESDALES & Shetland Ponies.

A. K. TEGART,
Importer and Breeder, offers for sale choice stallions and mares of the above breeds. Address **Tottenham, Ont.** 298-y-OM

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I have just returned from Scotland with my last importation, all good, hard-shanked, heavy-boned colts, including prize-winners at several leading shows. I can sell a first-class horse as low as any importer in America. Do not buy till you see my stock. Also a few choice fillies, imported and Canadian bred. 297-r-OM **NEIL SMITH, Brampton, Ont.**



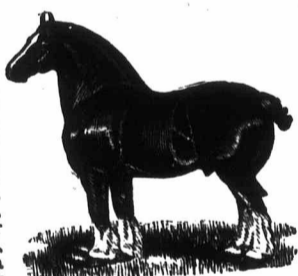
ROSEDALE FARM
HIGHFIELD P. O.,
MALTON, - ONTARIO.

Jas. Gardhouse & Son
Importers & Breeders of Shire and Clyde Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. First-class stock at rock-bottom prices. Write or call. 298-y-OM

ROBT. NESS, Woodside Farm

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—
CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, SHETLANDS, AYRSHIRE CATTLE

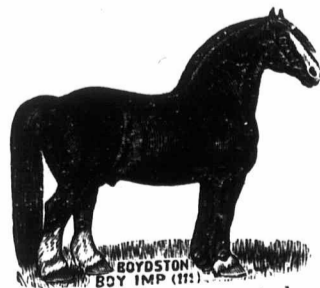
The eleventh yearly importation consists of some of the best specimens of the several breeds. Clydesdales from such noted sires as McGregor (1487), Crown Royal (4315), Top Gallant (1850), Macfarlane (2988), Macbeth (3817), Sir Hildebrand (4074), Golden Guinea (3960), Old Times (573), Good Hope (1879), Knight of Snowden (2212). The stock is selected by myself with great care. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect.



The farm is situated 40 miles south-west of Montreal, on the G. T. R., and 100 miles east of Ottawa, by C. A. R. Howick Station on the farm.
ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P. O., Que. 291-y-OM
Visitors always welcome.

D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.,

Breeders and Importers of
FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES



We always have on hand a large number of imported, and home-bred Clydesdales (male and female) of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good and well bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars. 277-y

Pure-Bred Registered Clydesdales & Jerseys
Bred from pure imported stock. Young stock for sale at farmers' prices. 293-y-OM

JOHN PULFER, Springvalley Farm, Brampton, Ont.



Imported and Canadian bred
CLYDESDALES.

We challenge competition for quality and smoothness in our horses. Imported Stallions and Mares of the most desirable strains. We have been most successful in the show rings with mares, colts and fillies of our breeding. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

PROUSE & WILLIAMSON,
297-y-OM Ingersoll, Ont.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Mr. John Kerr, of Winton, Cumberland Co., England, arrived in Jarvis on Friday, Oct. 31, and is now with John C. Ross, of Walpole, with three registered Clydesdale stallions. The same are for sale, and intending purchasers would do well to see them before looking elsewhere. Address—

JOHN KERR,
Jarvis, Ontario. 300-a-0

PRIZE-WINNING Clydesdale Horses & Mares

FOR SALE CHEAP. TERMS LIBERAL.



We have on hand and for sale a superior lot of imported and home-bred Clydesdale Stallions and Mares. Several of them were prize-winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada. Also a few choice SHETLANDS. Prices to suit the times.

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Shire and Hackney Horses
IN AMERICA.

100 Head of Registered Horses on hand 100

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A Jet Black, High Grade

PERCHERON STALLION

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HON. L. BEAUBIEN, President, Montreal, Canada.
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R. AUZIAS-TURENNE, Manager.



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A SUPERB YOUNG STALLION.

REGIE is a dark brown three-year-old, and is as stylish and as handsome as his renowned sire King Rene, the sire of fourteen in the thirty list, and the victor of eighteen herd premiums without a single defeat. Regie's dam has produced two fillies, one the dam of Shadeland Onward, record 2:20 1/4, and the other the dam of Linnie, three-year-old record 2:25 With little handling, Regie trotted in 2:43 1/4, and repeated in 2:43 1/4. He is sound, without blemish, and is the best type of the highly finished coach stallion. Price \$1,000.00 cash. 300-c-OM - **J. N. BRADLEY, Georgetown, Ky.**

— THE —
SIRES OF CHAMPIONS.

STALLIONS:

William L., sire of Axtell, three-year-old, 2.12; **Jay Bird**, sire of Allexton, four-year-old, 2.13 1/2; **Young Jim, Eagle Bird, Betterton, Etc.**

TROTTERS FOR SALE.

"GEO. WILKES" SIMMONS,
PHENIX HOTEL,
Lexington, Ky. 300-f-OM

Shorthorns for Sale.

Bulls and heifers, sired by Laird of Kinellar, of the Campbell-Buchan Laasie family, from which we have some fine show animals, several prize takers at the Provincial Show, 1889.

JAMES CRERAR,
294-y-OM SHAKESPEARE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

—AND—
COTSWOLDS
FOR SALE.



My Shorthorns are well bred, good colors, and have been fine milkers for generations. I have over 100 females and a large number of bulls, from which 100 females and a large number of bulls, from which buyers may select. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome.

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290-v PORT PERRY, ONT.

ENGLISH PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK.

SHIRES, SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS, JERSEYS, AYRSHIRES, KERRIES, SHROPSHIRE, OXFORDS, HAMPSHIRE, DORSETS, LEICESTERS, LINCOLNS, BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Choice registered stock of the best strains and highest merit for sale at moderate prices. Foreign buyers assisted in purchase and shipment at one per cent. Stock purchased and shipped under experienced herdsman for two-and-a-half per cent. Special low freights. Highest references from foreign breeders. All importers should apply to—

E. GOODWIN FEECE,
Exporter and Live Stock Agent,
SHREWSBURY, ENG. 296-j-OM

WHAT OUR READERS SAY ABOUT US.

WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. BELOW ARE A FEW TAKEN FROM AMONG THEM:

DEAR SIR.—We are just in receipt of the September number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and cannot let the matter pass without congratulating you on the superiority of your paper. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a credit to you and to Canada, and we are very glad indeed to know of its success. We are familiar with all the agricultural journals published in the United States, and in our opinion not one of them compares in anyway with the ADVOCATE. We wish you the success that your enterprise merits.
Yours truly,
BELDEN BROS., Publishers, Toronto.

DEAR SIR.—Since I have left Smith Bros., at Churchville, I have greatly missed your paper. I wish you to forward it to me. You will find enclosed \$1, which is one year's subscription. If you send, as you sometimes do, from now till the end of the year free, start my subscription next year; if not, start my subscription with the October number. If you have one left. What is the extra charge to have the paper sent to Manitoba, as I shall be going there next spring, and wish to take the ADVOCATE with me.
E. PACH, Toronto.

Chicago, Oct. 6th, 1890.
DEAR SIR.—Kindly mail us duplicate copy of your last issue. We congratulate you upon the fine appearance of the September number, and the interesting matter contained. You are publishing the best farmer's and live stock paper in Canada.
Very truly,
C. S. BURCH PUBLISHING CO.,
Publishers of American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.

Bunyan, Dec. 17th, 1890.
DEAR SIR.—I like the ADVOCATE; would not like to do without it, and trust that you will be long spared to defend the farmers' rights, and wage warfare against the combines that all go to make the farmer come to their terms.
Yours truly,
ROBT. BUNYAN.

DEAR SIR.—I am indebted to an unknown friend for a copy of your admirable journal, truly a publication which reflects great credit on you, and which Ontario should be proud of. We, of the South, feel kindly toward our Canadian cousins, and trust the time is near when the family of the great English speaking race will be bound together by the closest bonds of friendship.
Very truly yours,
COL. THOS. T. WRIGHT, Nashville, Tenn.

DEAR SIR.—Your paper is a very welcome monthly visitor, and greatly appreciated in our family.
S. F. MCCREADY, New Brunswick.

DEAR SIR.—Enclosed find three dollars (\$3.00) subscription for FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Please change the address of same from Eugenia P.O., as formerly, to Flesherton Station P.O., Ont. Every farmer who wishes to be abreast of the times and to keep himself duly posted on all things relating to his chosen avocation, should be your subscriber.
JAMES H. STUART, Flesherton Station, Ont.

Springfield, Ill.
DEAR SIR.—You will please except my thanks for a copy of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which is a most creditable paper, and reflects honor upon the editor, contributors and patrons. I consider your September number the best issue ever published in America, and I receive all the best papers.
Yours truly,
CHARLES F. MILLS,
Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association.

DEAR SIR.—I received to-day the September number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and was so well pleased with its appearance that I enclose herewith \$1 as subscription for balance 1890 and 1891, as per offer on page 288. I have also mailed the copy you sent to a friend in Pennsylvania, so it may be that this specimen will produce two new subscribers.
SPENCER BORDEN, Fall River, Mass.

Derwent, Ont., Nov. 6th, 1890.
DEAR SIR.—I must congratulate you on the last number of the ADVOCATE, as it deals most ably with so many subjects of living, practical interest to Canadian farmers. Wine is said to improve with age; the ADVOCATE certainly does.
WM. THOMPSON,
Agricultural Editor of the Western Advertiser,
London, Ont.

The Educational Journal, Toronto, Ont., says:—The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, published by W. Weld, of London, is an excellent agricultural journal. The September number was beautifully illustrated, and was a credit to the Province as well as to the publisher.

WHAT OUR ADVERTISERS SAY.

MR. ARTHUR JOHNSTON, of Greenwood, Ont., importer and breeder of Scotch Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, writes:—"I am one of your oldest continuous advertisers of live stock, and I have continued to advertise with you because it has continued to pay me to do so. While it has always paid me to advertise in the ADVOCATE, it has paid me much better lately than ever before."

DEAR SIR.—Advertising in your paper pays us well; a great many of our correspondents mention the ADVOCATE.
D. & O. SORBY,
Extensive Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Guelph, Ont.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., President of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, whose fame, as a breeder and importer of Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire sheep, has spread over the whole continent, writing to us some few years ago, said:—"I must give the FARMER'S ADVOCATE credit for being the best advertising medium I have tried, and I have advertised in the National Stock Journal and leading papers. I have received more enquiries from the little advertisement in your paper than from all other advertising I have done." In a recent letter, Mr. Dryden says:—"My faith in the ADVOCATE remains unshaken." He is still one of our chief advertisers.

DEAR SIR.—Will you please insert enclosed advertisement of bull for sale, as directed. We can say that we find your paper a very valuable advertising medium indeed. We have received answers to advertisements we have placed in it from all parts of Canada and the States and we should now be very loath to attempt to build up a business in live stock without the aid of the ADVOCATE.

ORMSBY & CHAPMAN,
Breeders and importers of English Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire Down Sheep and Improved Large White Yorkshire Pigs.

MESSRS. G. BACH & SON, of Onibury, Craven Arms, Salop, England, writes us:—"Advertising through your medium has brought us, this month, several Canadian and American buyers, besides letters of enquiry. Mr. W. S. Hawshaw, of Glanworth, Ont., has just purchased from us thirty-two choice Shropshire Ewes, and one fine Shearling Ram named Wool Merchant. Our flock last year won first and second at the Royal A. S. of England, for wool; also numerous prizes at all the leading shows."

DEAR SIR.—I have been more than satisfied with your paper as an advertising medium, and believe it to be the best paper to forward the interest of stock raisers and farmers generally.

H. J. DAVIS,
Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires, Woodstock, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—The results of our advertisement have exceeded our utmost expectations. Commencing, as you are aware, with a trial advertisement of one inch space we found that the sales effected by means of it justified us in increasing our space in your columns, and we find the money we have expended in advertising in the ADVOCATE is a profitable investment.
GREEN BROS.,
Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Improved Large White Yorkshire Pigs, Innerkip, Oxford Co., Ont.

DEAR SIR.—It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on the continued improvement and rapid progress of the ADVOCATE. It is certainly very commendable, the noble interest ever felt and manifested by you in whatever tends to the best interests of all the industries of the country that come within your touch. Your paper certainly is a great success, and as an advertising medium is all that could be an anticipated. Doubtless it has been the means of cleaning us out of young bulls, fit for service, some time ago, an occurrence which has not taken place for many years before.
JAMES GRAHAM,
An extensive breeder of highly-bred Shorthorns of milking families, also Cotswold Sheep, Port Perry, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—I have advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for over six months, and find it the very best medium through which to reach the farmers of the Dominion. I might say I have had more enquiries, mentioning the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in that short space of time than I have had from years of advertising in other papers. For our business it is by far the best paper we have ever advertised in, and intend to continue advertising in it.

D. A. ROSS & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Loan Companies' Valuers, Winnipeg, Man.

SIR.—We have pleasure in stating that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is one of the best advertising mediums we have on our list.
WM. RENNIE,
Seedsman, cor. Adelaide and Jarvis Sts., Toronto, Ont.

The Celebrated Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ont., say:—"We consider your paper an excellent advertising medium. We have mainly used it to advertise our engines, and the sales have been greater than we expected."

DEAR SIR.—Kindly stop our card in Breeders' Directory, as the larger ad. will make this necessary. We have derived great benefit from this little card. Very many of our best sales came through it. It has brought us enquiries even from England, and we must acknowledge the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the best advertising medium we know of in this country, and we are satisfied that our enlarged ad. will bring us an enlarged trade.
H. & W. F. BOLLERT,
Importers and breeders of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Cassel, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—The advertisement of my champion herd of Galloways in your paper has brought me applications from parties in all parts of this North American Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, for the past five months at an average of fifteen a week. Your journal must have a very extended circulation, and from the style in which you conduct it editorially, and as an advertising medium, you certainly deserve success.
W. KOUGH,
Breeder of pure Galloway cattle, Owen Sound, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—We have been fully satisfied with the results of our advertising in your journal this season. A large portion of our increased trade has resulted from a judicious use of printers' ink with you.
THE STEEL BROS. CO.,
Seed Merchants, Toronto, Ont.

We have for many years used the advertising columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and consider it one of the best mediums in the Dominion for those who wish to reach the leading agriculturists, horticulturists, and others who take an interest in rural affairs.
JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,
Seed Merchants, Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—During the past few years I have advertised in several agricultural journals, and from a record of sales the best results have been obtained from the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Judicious advertising is the keystone of success in raising high-class stock for the general market, and to obtain this the business must be systematized on the basis of results. Long experience has invariably found the ADVOCATE at the head of the schedule, as showing the most satisfactory return for the money invested.
GEO. M. BEEMAN,
Breeder of Choicest Strains of A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, Napanee, Ont.

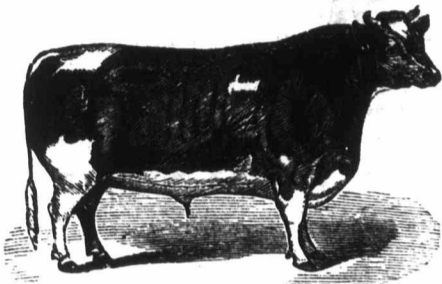
DEAR SIR.—Our experience in advertising in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has been most satisfactory, and since advertising in it our sales have rapidly increased, and we have had inquiries from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island, so that we can emphatically say that it is an excellent medium for reaching the farmers and breeders of Canada.
SMITH BROS.,
Breeders and importers of Pure-bred Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Saddle and Carriage Horses, Churchville, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—We have always experienced a prompt and vigorous response to our announcement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and consider it one of the best channels of intercourse with our patrons.
NOXON BROS MFG. CO.,
Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Ingersoll, Ont.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS

FOR 1891

A SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION PRIZE.



We have bought, to be given as a special subscription prize, a very promising young Holstein Bull of the famous Aaggie family. His dam is a very fine cow, and an extra heavy milker. The following is his pedigree:—Sir Ollard of Aaggie, thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian bull, bred by R. Howes Crump, the Waldrons Stock Farm, Masonville, near London, Ont. Calved January 10th, 1890. Sire Sir Archibald of Aaggie (H. F. H. B., Vol. 1., No. 596). Grand Sire Sir James of Aaggie, H. H. B. 1425. Dam of Sir James of Aaggie is Bles, with a record of 64 lbs. of milk in a day on grass. Dam of Sir Archibald of Aaggie is Aaggie Ida (H. H. B. 2600), with a record of 75 lbs. of milk in one day, and 20 lbs. butter in one week. Dam of Sir Ollard of Aaggie is Imported Doralice 2nd (H. F. H. B. 204), who has a milk record of 49 lbs. in one day as a two-year-old, on grass alone. Sire of Doralice 2nd is Jakob 2nd, whose dam has a milk record of 82 1/2 lbs. in one day. Grand dam of Doralice 2nd has a milk record of 92 1/2 lbs. in one day. This grand young bull will be given as a subscription prize for 100 new names. We will ship the bull at any time, and allow the canvasser six months in which to send the names.

STOCK.

For 150 new names, a Shorthorn Bull (fit for service), bred by James Graham, Port Perry, Ont.
 For 100 new names, an Ayrshire Bull (fit for service), bred by Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont.
 A Heifer of any of the above breeds will be given for from 100 to 150 names, according to quality of animal.
 For 35 new names we will give a pair (or single animal for 20) of Improved Large Yorkshires, from 6 to 8 weeks old, bred from imported English stock by Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.
 For 30 new names, a Shropshire Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., or Hon. Jno. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.
 For 30 new names we will give a Cotswold Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Mr. J. C. Snell, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
 For 30 new names we will give a Leicester Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont.
 For 25 new names we will give a Berkshire Sow or Boar, 6 to 8 weeks old, bred by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., or by Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont.
 We will give as subscription prizes young animals, either male or female, of any of the following breeds:—Short-horns, Herefords, Galloways, Ayrshires, Jerseys, a bull or heifer of fair quality, purely bred, for 100 new subscribers, accompanied by \$100. We can also supply home-bred or imported stock of any desired breed, age or quality. In

all cases we will guarantee satisfaction as to the quality, breeding, and value of the animal. We will give very liberal terms to agricultural and other societies, and farmers in new sections, special inducements in sheep and poultry. Write for particulars.

For 10 new names we will give a pair, or for 5, a single bird, of any of the following breeds:—Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Langshans, Black Red Games, any variety of Leg-horns, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Spanish, Bantams, Ducks, etc. Eggs will be given as prizes, when desired, from the yards of Wm. Hodgson, Brooklyn, Ont.

For 12 new names we will give a registered Chester White Sow or Boar Pig, 6 to 8 weeks old, or a pair for 20 new names. A young Sow in pig or a young Boar (fit for service) will be sent for 40 new names. All our Chester prizes will be sent from the herds of Messrs. E. H. George, H. George & Sons, R. H. Harding, or D. Decorey, all of whom advertise in our columns.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

For 110 new names a Bain Farm Truck, value \$75, manufactured by Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock, Ont.
 For 65 new names a Patent Iron Frame Section Spring Tooth Cultivator, value \$35, manufactured by J. O. Wisner & Son, Brantford.
 For 110 new names we will give a first-class wagon, value \$75, manufactured by the Chatham Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.
 For 75 new names we will give one of the celebrated Westward Ho Sulky Plows, value \$40, manufactured by Copp Bros., Hamilton, Ont.
 For 125 new names we will give one of Halliday's Standard Wind Mills, value \$75, manufactured by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, Ont.
 For 140 new names we will give a Hay Loader, value \$75, manufactured by Matthew Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
 For 100 new names we will give a large Straw Cutter with Carriers attached, value \$55, manufactured by B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.
 For 40 new names we will give a large Agricultural Furnace, value \$22, made by the Gowdy Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
 For 65 new names we will give a new Fanning Mill, value \$35, manufactured by Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont.

GUNS AND RIFLES.

For 43 new subscribers we will send a Winchester Repeating Shot Gun. This is the newest and best shot gun made. The famous Winchester Arms Co., who make it, describe it as follows:—"This gun is made of the best rolled steel barrel, case hardened frame; the 12-inch gauge has a 30-inch barrel; the 10-inch gauge has a 32-inch barrel. This is a well-finished and beautiful gun. It will shoot six shots without reloading. It is one of the strongest, most durable and best shooting guns made, irrespective of price." Those desiring a rifle may have a Winchester repeater of any of the following calibres:—22, 32, 38 or 44, round or octagon barrel.
 For 30 new names we will send a Winchester Repeating Rifle, either round or octagon barrel, of any of the following calibres:—22, 32, 38, 44. These are all first-class guns. They will be securely packed and shipped by express to the winner. Every gun is guaranteed satisfactory.
 For 40 new names we will give a Winchester Repeating Rifle or a Breech-loading English Shot Gun of latest design and good quality, or for 10 new names we will send an imported Breech-loading German Rifle.
 We will give reliable guns for new subscriptions. Our guns are like our watches, made by a reliable firm.

RAMSDELL'S EXTRA SEAT.



For 4 new yearly subscribers we will express one of Ramsdell's Extra Seats. This seat is used only when a third person is to ride on one seat of the conveyance. It can then be taken from under the regular seat and put in the position by the loop passing around and in under the cushion, entering the cushion on the back side. Pull it forward until the bend touches the back of cushion. It is then ready for use. It can be used on all conveyances that contain a cushion, such as buggies, carriages, carts, surries, sleighs and cutters. It does not cut the cushion, and has no extra attachments whatever. The seat is 8 inches wide on top, and 10 inches long, leaving about one foot of open space behind for hips and dress. All the space that is taken up in this seat is 11 1/4 inches. It fits firm on the cushion when in use, and the same comfort is given the occupants as though there were only two on the seat. It is manufactured by the Ideal Manufacturing Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Retail Price, \$4.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

No. 1—For 6 new yearly subscribers we will give a nickel case, open face, stem-wind and stem-set watch, a good, reliable time-keeper. Guaranteed for one year. This watch retails at \$5.
 No. 2—For 10 new yearly subscribers we will give a solid coin silver, open face, stem-wind and stem-set watch. Jewelled movement. Guaranteed for one year.
 No. 3—For 12 new yearly subscribers we will send No. 2 in a hunting case.
 No. 4—For 20 new yearly subscribers we will give an open-face, screw bezel and back stem-wind and set watch, with genuine American movements. Guaranteed for 5 years.
 No. 5—For 30 new yearly subscribers we will give the same works in a beautiful gold-filled case. Guaranteed for 15 years.

LADIES' WATCHES.

No. 6—For 10 new subscribers we will give a lady's solid silver, open face, stem wind and set watch. Movements jewelled. Guaranteed for one year.
 No. 7—For 12 new yearly subscribers we will give a hunting case, the same as in No. 6.
 No. 8—For 24 new yearly subscribers we give a solid silver hunting case stem-wind and set watch, with fine American jewelled movements, guaranteed for five years.
 No. 9—For 34 new yearly subscribers we will give the same works in a filled-gold case, guaranteed for 15 years.
 Our watches are all guaranteed by the makers. If any prove unsatisfactory they may be returned, and will be at once replaced by another.

OUR JEWELLED GOLD RINGS.

For 4 new subscribers we will give a 10k lady's bright gold ring set with real stones and garnets.
 For 6 new subscribers we will give a 10k lady's bright gold ring set with pearls and garnets.
 For 11 new names we will give a lady's 15k (yellow) gold ring set with six pearls and diamond, real stones.
 For 6 new names we will give a gentleman's ring, nicely engraved by hand, design of Noah's ark and dove, 90 dwts. All stock or goods shipped free on board the cars.

In sending in subscribers for subscription prizes, send in your names weekly, and the cash as frequently as convenient. Every canvasser will be held responsible for \$1.00 for each yearly subscriber he sends in. In all the larger prizes we will give from three to six months in which to send us the required amount of cash and names. When you commence to canvass, let us know for what prize you are working. As soon as any reliable canvasser sends us one-fourth the number of names required to win the prize for which he or she is working, we will ship the prize if desired, and allow the canvasser a suitable time in which to send us the number of names required, but we must be furnished with suitable evidence that such parties are reliable. Many of the prizes we offer are suitable for Xmas presents. All watches and jewelry will be securely packed and sent, post-paid. The guns will be sent by express, safely packed, but not prepaid. The safe arrival of all prizes is guaranteed.

FOR SALE 12 head of Shorthorns, bulls and heifers; 20 Leicester and South-down Ram Lambs, and about 30 Berkshire Pigs. All bred with care. Send for prices
304-y-OM EDWARD JEFFS, Bond Head, Ont.



D. ALEXANDER,
Brigden, Lambton Co.,
Ontario.

My Shorthorn herd now consists chiefly of Imp. Lady Violet Lustre and seven of her daughters, and two daughters of imp. Beauty 15th, almost all sired by one bull, and of one character, thick, and fine quality. Can furnish a splendid young herd at reasonable prices. Trains twice daily. Station one mile. 294-y

SIMMONS & QUIRIE
IVAN, ONT.

Shorthorns, Berkshires.

Representatives of the Scotch families are MINA'S & STRATHALLEN'S. The sires in use are the Sweepstakes Silver Medal Bull

SIR CHRISTOPHER and RED KNIGHT,
winner of 1st prize at Toronto and London in 1888; also, prize-winning Berkshires. 297-y-OM

BOW PARK HERD

PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

We have on hand Eighteen Young Bulls, fit for service, that we offer at reasonable prices and easy terms. They are good individuals, and well bred. ADDRESS—

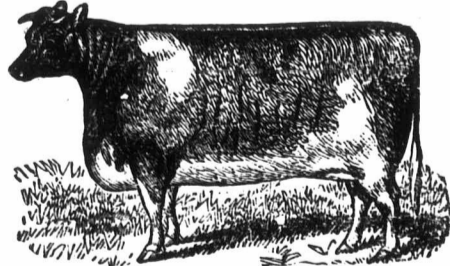
JOHN HOPE, Manager,
290-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.



JOHN MILLER & SONS
Brougham, Ont.

Extensive breeders and importers of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Shropshires. Business established in 1848. We always have on hand and for sale a large number of imported, and home-bred animals. A visit, or correspondence solicited. 294-y

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont.



I have for sale by far the best lot of young animals of both sex that I have ever offered. My yearlings are especially good; they are all by imported sires, and mostly out of imported dams. I have a number of excellent imported and home-bred Clydesdales of both sex for sale. New Catalogues for 1890, will be ready by January, 20, 1890. Send for one.

My motto is, "No business no harm."
Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station, C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 290-yf

TWO YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.
Fit for service season of 1891; eligible for registration in D. S. H. B.; of good milking strain. Correspondence solicited. Prices right.
J. B. LANE & SONS,
300-c-0 Dorchester Station, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED

Shropshire Sheep.

The imported 2-year-old

Aberdeen Hero

And a choice lot of young bulls of our own breeding.

Some No. 1 imported

Ewes & Lambs FOR SALE.

SHOE BEES,
WHITE OAK, ONT. 298-y-OM



HOLSTEINS, CLYDESDALES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.
I have one of the oldest herds of Holsteins in Canada, founded on the best blood in America; also registered Clydesdales and Carriage horses. 297-y-OM WM. SHUNK, Sherwood, Ont.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
All imported or bred from imported stock. "Sir Mac," of the famous Aaggie tribe, heads the herd. **HUGH McCAUGHERTY & SON,**
297-y-OM Walnut Hill Farm, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Holsteins, bulls and heifers, for sale at very reasonable figures. Write or come and see me. Also one or two high grades.—JNO. A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont., Richmond Hill Station. 291-y-OM

H. & W. F. BOLLERT,
Cassel, Ont.,

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS,

Comprising Aaggie Barrington, Bonnie Queen, Jennie B. Trijntje, Glenburine and Geldertje families. Stock for sale at reasonable rates. Railroad station, Tavistock, on G. T. R. 294-y-OM



BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
ADVANCED REGISTRY STOCK.

Netherland Romulus, a grandson of Netherland Prince and Albino the second, heads the herd. Young stock for sale.

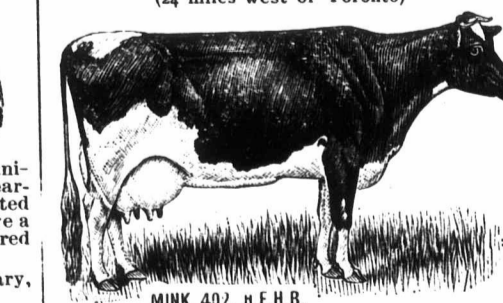
R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor,
295-y-OM ANCASTER P. O., ONT.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
Stock for Sale at Reasonable Prices.

All my stock I have carefully chosen for their extra fine breeding and large milk records, and are all registered in Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. A visit, or correspondence solicited.

R. HOWES CRUMP, Masonville,
30-y-OM near London, Ontario, Canada.

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,
CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.,
(24 miles west of Toronto)



MINK 402, H.F.H.B.
This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 291-y-OM

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
The sweepstakes herd at the Toronto Industrial Fair, where my stock bull Woodbine Prince (6712) also took the first prize and sweepstakes silver medal. I keep no cattle that are not of the highest standard.

A. KENNEDY,
298-y-OM Woodbine Farm, Ayr, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
THE CHOICEST AND MOST UNIFORM HERD IN CANADA.

Telegraph and Post Office, New Dundee, Waterloo Co.; Peterburg Station on G. T. R. Send for our new catalogue.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.
294-y-OM

FOR SALE,

fifteen head of Registered Jerseys, consisting of Cows, Heifers and young Bulls. Some "Pure St. Lamberts."

Having leased part of my farm, I offer the above at very reasonable prices.

WILLIAM ROLPH,
300-a-OM Markham, Ont.

Clair House Vineyards, Cookville, Ont.

B. W. MURRAY,
BREEDER OF—

THOROUGHbred JERSEY CATTLE
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
Pure Native Wine.
Write for prices. 298-y-OM

CHOICE
Jerseys for Sale.

All ages and sex, of best milk and butter strains, St. Lambert blood prevailing. This herd has won sixteen medals (gold, silver and bronze), one hundred and forty prizes in money, several diplomas, many discretionary prizes, solid silver cup at Kellogg's New York sale for best prices on five head, silver tea set donated by FARMER'S ADVOCATE at London, 1889, for three best dairy cows of any breed

MRS. E. M. JONES,
Brockville, Ontario, Canada.
291-y-OM

Riverside Farm.

PURE-BRED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS
—AND—
ESSEX PIGS.

Prince of Oaklawns (imp.) 12851, heads the herd. Young stock for sale. Also a few choice unregistered and high grade cows.
Farm one mile from Streetsville Junction. J. H. SCARLETT, Streetsville, Ont. 297-y-OM

HILLHURST HERDS

ABERDEEN, ANGUS, HEREFORD,

—AND—
A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE.

Choice Young Bulls and Heifers of the above breeds for sale at moderate prices at all times. A few fine, young Hereford Bulls, by Cassio, at low prices if taken at once.

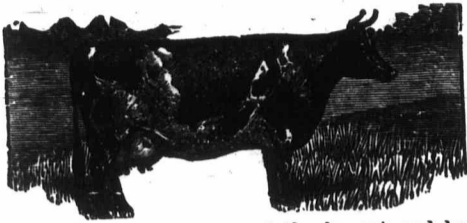
M. H. COCHRANE,
298-y HILLHURST P. O., Compton Co., O.

PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.

This herd took all the first prizes in Quebec in 1887 and 1888, and in Ontario in 1889, in competition with all the leading herds. Young stock for sale, all of which is from the celebrated bull ROB ROY (3871), which is at the head of the herd.

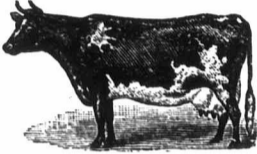
JAMES DRUMMOND,
291-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.



I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale, always on hand. **JAS. McCORMICK,** 299-y-OM ROCKTON, ONT.

Imported and Canadian-Bred



AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.

I have on hand a large herd of finely-bred Ayrshires of splendid quality. My Clydesdales are also first-class. Stock for sale. Prices and terms liberal.

THOS. BROWN, 298-y-OM Petite Cote, P.Q., near Montreal.

Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs, MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWLS.

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 36, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

W. M. & J. C. SMITH, 298-y-OM Fairfield P. O., Ont.

Prize Winning Ayrshires for Sale.



GURTA 4th (1181) Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors well come. Address **THOS. GUY,** 290-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS GUERNSEY HEIFERS & CALVES For Sale,

Mostly sharing the blood of the famous Presto (14 P.S.), and Juno (76 P.S.); imported 1883. Also Thoroughbred Shropshires, cheap.

J. J. C. ABBOTT, Montreal, Can. 300-b-OM

SOUTHDOWNS.



296-y-O-M

To make room for my fresh importation, lately landed, I will sell the whole of my flock, consisting of Sixty Southdown Ewes and Lambs of my own breeding. These sheep are large and first-class quality. Prices very reasonable. **DAVID H. DALE,** Glendale, Ont.

FOR GOOD HEREFORD CATTLE

F. A. FLEMING -WRITE TO- Address, **WESTON P.O., ONT.,** Or 15 Toronto-St., Toronto, Ont. 300-r-OM

Mention this paper.



Green Grove Stock Farm

Jersey Cattle of the very best butter strains. Choice Southdown Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Fancy Poultry. Young Stock for sale.

J. W. BUSSELL & SON, LISGAR P.O., ONT. Stations - Streetsville and Lisgar, on C. P. R. 297-f-OM

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

My flock was founded in 1870, and has been bred with the greatest care since, none but rams of the choicest strains of imported blood having been used. "Halton Hero," winner of 8 1st prizes, now heads the flock. I have some grand ram lambs that I will sell at farmers' prices.

JOHN. W. ALTON, 297-f-OM Cedar Grove Farm, OAKVILLE, ONT.



PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS

Shropshire Sheep

Now ready for shipment. Imported and Canadian bred Rams, Ram and Ewe Lambs, the get of the choicest imported sires. Good heads, good carcass and good fleece. None better in the Dominion.

Write for prices. Address - **JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont.** 289-tf

SHROPSHIRES



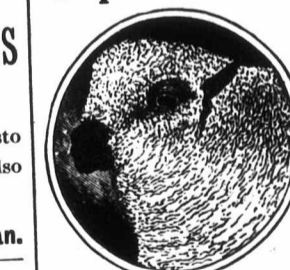
MY SPECIALTY.

I beg to lay before intending purchasers that my recent importation have proved themselves to be very prolific, fully realizing my expectations, as I have had a very heavy crop of lambs, all of which are by the most noted sires of recent years. Purchasers should inspect this stock before buying elsewhere.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO. 291-tf-OM Seven miles south of London.

SHROPSHIRES

Improved Yorkshire Pigs.



A choice lot, imported by ourselves. Sheep from the flocks of H. J. Sheldon, F. Bach, R. Mansell, J. Thonger.

Yorkshire pigs from last years prize winners.

W. MEDCRAFT & SON, SPARTA, P. O. and Telegraph Station 297-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP



DAVID BUTTAR, Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland

Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred: every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.



This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.

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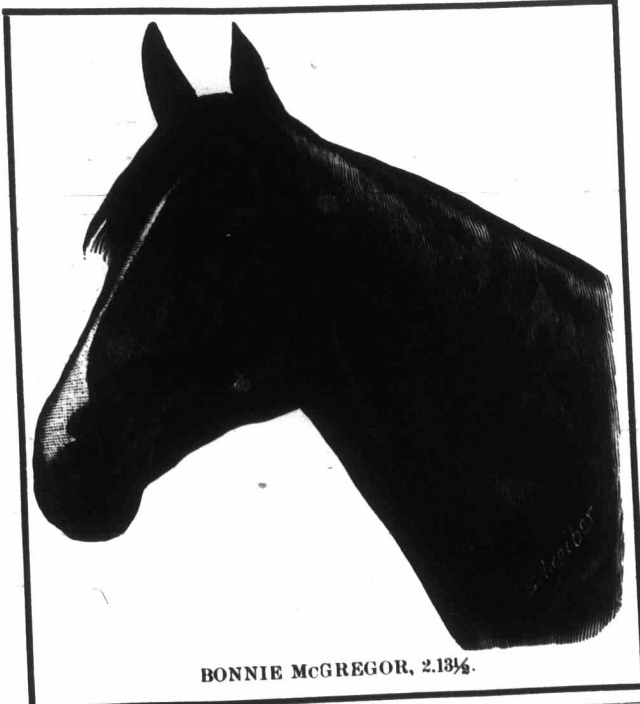
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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. C. W. Neville, of Newburgh, reports a sale of eight sheep to W. H. & C. H. McNish, of Lynn, Ont., and one to go to New York State. His show record is also very satisfactory, having taken 84 prizes at six fairs.

Shorthorn sales have proven very successful in Great Britain this season. At Lord Rathdonnell's, cows sold as high as 51 guineas, and fifty head of cattle averaged £32 16s 6d, or a total of £1,141 7s. At Wm. Duthie's sale, Collynie, Scotland, animals sold at \$300 and \$400 each, forty-two head averaging £36 15s.

Mr. J. K. MacMichael informs us that he now has a herd of nineteen head of pure-bred Hereford cattle, all registered in the American Hereford Cattle Record. He purchased, at the recent sale at the Agricultural College Farm, the promising young bull Corporal 2nd, which he intends placing at the head of the herd. See card in this issue.

In a business letter from Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, they include the information that their celebrated sweepstakes Clydesdale horse, Macneilage, that won such honors for them at the Toronto Industrial, has further added to his reputation as a great show horse by winning first in his class, also a \$100.00 cup for best draught horse of any age or breed at the recent New York show.

In this issue appears several advertisements sent us by extensive and well-known breeders in Kentucky. A full description and review of each of these studs will appear in an early issue. All parties who desire to purchase first-class stock of this breed should write these parties. Read their advertisements carefully. One of these gentlemen advertises an extensive auction sale to be held in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 9th to 14th, inclusive.

H. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., writes to the following effect: "My Ohio Improved Chester White swine are going into winter quarters in excellent condition; my aged sow Annie Laurie, No. 7462, farrowed this fall thirteen pigs of individual merit, sired by Broadbrim, No. 4855. I have recently imported from the herd of S. H. Todd & Sons, Oakman, Ohio, a fine boar and sow which are a very promising pair. I have still on hand some fine pigs about three months old. Inquiries for Chesters steadily on the increase."

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, writes: "The McKinley tariff has not interfered with the trade in first-class stock. The demand for sheep has been greater from the States in the last month than for the corresponding month in many years, and we have shipped Cotswolds on orders to half a dozen different States this month. The demand for pigs has been good from all the provinces, and we have made many sales at fair prices. We have still three good imported boars for sale, and a number of grand young pigs from imported stock. See advertisement this month."

R. Rivers & Son, of Spring Hill Farm, Walkerton, have recently made the following sales of live stock for breeding purposes: "To John Eckert, Beechwood, Ont., two Shorthorn calves, male and female; to R. Andrews, Palmerston, the imported Southdown ram used by them for three seasons, and a pair of ewe lambs; E. A. Carver, Colpo's Bay, a ram and two shearing ewes; one Leicester ram lamb, to J. A. Mackenzie, Eskdale, Ont.; one Leicester ram lamb, to W. J. Mason, Warton; to Alex. Laycock, Meaford, one Berkshire sow; to D. Smith, Walkerton, the first prize Berkshire boar, under one year, at the Northern; to Wm. Clark, Cargill, a full brother; and to Alex. Murray, Palmerston, the hog that won first in the same class last year. A few young pigs for sale. See adv. in another column."

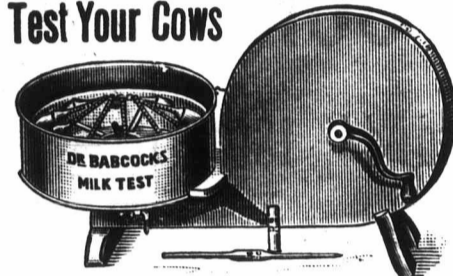
Messrs. Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., write us that their recent sales have been Siepkje's Mink Mercedes, one of the most promising and best-bred bulls in their herd. He comes from Siepkje, who gave 13,021 pounds of milk in a year. He is half brother to Siepkje 4th, who gave 1344 pounds of butter in a week, and 4,239½ pounds of milk in four months as a two-year-old. He is also half brother of Siepkje 3rd, who gave over 9,000 pounds in ten months. His sire is their rich-bred butter bull Mink's Mercedes Baron. With this young bull went Cornelia 2nd, a fine individual, and a very persistent milker, as well as being an excellent breeder. Mr. Allin, of Little Britain, has thus made a good beginning. They sent to Mr. D. Nichols, of Philipsville, Hijke 2nd's Baron, a remarkably fine individual, and from Hijke 2nd, who gave 18 pounds of butter in a week, and 5,922 pounds of milk in four months. With him went Minna Witzjide, one of the most promising heifers in their herd, being handsome, large, and of the dairy type. Florinda Ykema went to John Scott, while Jessie Church, Queen Vivan 2nd, go to James Fennell, Bradford. Jessie Church is from advanced registry stock, and from deep milking strains, and she gives promise of becoming one of the largest cows and best milkers in Ontario, and Queen Vivan 2nd is very similar to her, and has some fine ancestors in her pedigree, as well as high individual merit. These two will make a good foundation herd. They have still on hand a fine lot of heifers in calf to their Mink's Mercedes Baron, and those who know what good Holsteins are say their prices are very reasonable. They have some choice young bulls on hand now, from such cows as Baroness Chothilde, Netherland Heroine, Kramer 2nd, Tritonia's Mercedes, Harmonia, Onetta, Cornelia Lensen and others, and cows of all ages, for sale.

Pure-Bred : Berkshires FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

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BREEDERS OF SCOTCH-BRED

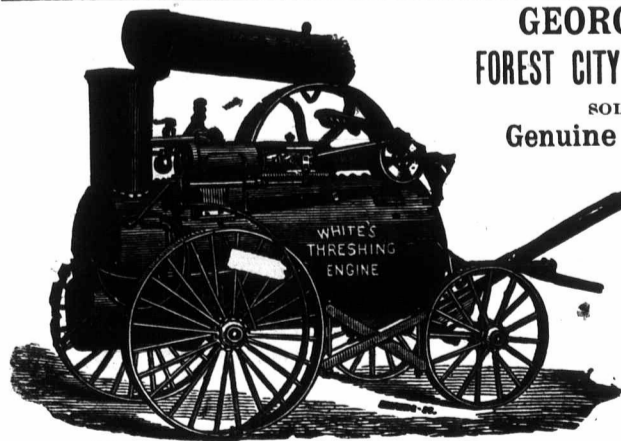
Shorthorn Cattle!

With Campbell, of Kinellar, bull, imp. Albert Victor, at the head of the herd; also several imp. Urvs, also bred at Kinellar, and a daughter, and grand daughters of the sweepstakes cow Rose of Strathallan 2nd, and other useful sorts. A nice lot now on hand for sale.

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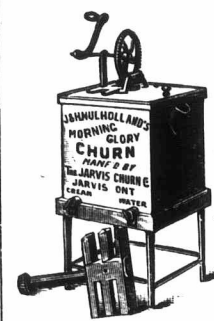
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—OF—



—AND—

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FOR 1890.

VOLUME XXV.

WILLIAM WELD,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE--360 RICHMOND STREET,

LONDON, CANADA.

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