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Vol. XXXI.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

No. 400.



A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVE WESTERN BEEF CATTLE.

EDITORIAL.

Judging from present indications in many parts of Canada and the United States, dehorning bids fair to become about as general a practice as docking lambs.

In order to preserve the purity of their register, the American Jersey Cattle Club are systematically prosecuting any person found guilty of falsifying pedigrees, thus making themselves amenable to the

The next great event in breeding circles will be the second annual Canadian Horse Show in Toronto on April 15, 16, 17 and 18, so successfully inaugurated last year, under new auspices, as a successor to the old Provincial spring stallion show.

The English Mark Lane Express reports that an upland farm of 150 acres, near Canterbury, upon which the owner pays £18 a year tithe, has recently been leased for a term of three years for £10 per year. At this rate the owner loses £8 a year for owning the land. The farm has a good residence and homestead, and would have rented at one time at from 35s. to 40s. per acre.

"Decided improvement in the horse trade," is the encouraging substance of our horse market report in this issue. The inevitable results of the abandonment of horse breeding, together with a rapidly increasing trade with Great Britain, are already making themselves felt. Those who persistently endured discouraging conditions and aimed at high quality will appreciate the silver lining now spreading over the cloud.

When a farmer fails to secure a "catch" of clover two or three years in succession, it seriously interferes with his rotation. In view of this it would be wise to adopt every reasonably practical measure to obtain a successful seeding next spring. Where the soil to be seeded is not already well supplied with vegetable matter, a light coat of horse manure put on this winter will have a very advantageous effect. Not only will it supply fertility and hold moisture, but it will also add to the soil myriads of the microbes to convey the nitrogen of the air and soil to the young clover plant.

Our Frontispiece.

Our first page illustration in this issue represents half a dozen steers selected from a group, fed experimentally, at the Missouri Experiment Station. No. 1 is a pure-bred Angus; No. 2, grade Angus No. 3, pure-bred Hereford; No. 4, scrub; No. 5, pure-bred Shorthorn; No. 6, grade Shorthorn. In all, there were some twenty head, made up of purebreds, grades, etc. We were rather surprised, in looking over the voluminous record of the experiment published, at the high cost of feeding these apparently good animals, which varied from 6.01 to 7.17 cents per lb. live weight, indicating lack of judgment or experience on the part of the feeder. One mistake evidently made was keeping the animals on their feet far too much of the time between morning and night in stall feeding. While giving easily digested food, in small quantities and often, to very young or delicate animals is a wise course to pursue, the same method cannot give the best results with such food and stock as were used in this case. Again, we believe it is a fact long since proven that grain fed in more than very limited quantities to fattening animals while on really good pasture is largely lost. (The utility of mere breed tests is now regarded by many as very doubtful.)

Again, it should not be forgotten that even among beef breeds there are special purpose sorts, the Hereford finding its most favorable environment in good grazing conditions, while others, as a result of breeding and training for generations, do best in stall feeding. Such points as the foregoing may account for the high cost of the beef. That they were about as good animals as could be obtained at the time we would infer from the account given of their selection, as well as from the portrait which we reproduce. Even the so-called "scrubs" were not so "scrubby" as might be supposed. Of course, that term does not convey any very definite idea as to the breeding or quality of the animal bearing that discredited name. According to this test in stall feeding, animals from two and a half to three years old gave the most profitable results in this respect-Angus, Shorthorns. grades, and Herefords ranking foremost, and scrubs in rear. In point of early maturity in power of attaining heavy weights, palatability,

and juiciness of flesh, and in certainty of commanding a market at profitable prices, the improved beef type of animal takes the front rank, with the scrub at the bottom of the list. In beef, as in all other products, it is not only necessary to keep down the cost of production, but even more important still is the imperative demand on the part of the consuming public for quality, quality! QUALITY!!

Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

BY A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.

The Farmers' Parliament of Nova Scotia, organized last July, held its first regular meeting in Kentville, January 21-22. In the absence of the President, John B. McKay, S. C. Parker, Berwick, First Vice-President, presided, assisted by Second Vice-President Geo. C. Lawrence, Hastings, C. B.; Paul C. Black, Secretary. The interest and enthusiasm manifested by those in attendance exceeded the most sanguine expectations, all of the sessions being largely attended. The following delegates were in attendance, representing the different agricultural societies of the Province:—W. E. Armstrong, Granville Ferry; P. Innis, Kings Co. Agricultural Society; Edward Harris, Pictou Co. Society; E. Foster, Dartmouth Agricultural Society; T. R. Trotter, Antigonishe Society; Hugh Munroe, Earltown Agricultural Society; John McDonald, Shubenacadie; S. W. Low, Pugwash Agricultural Society; A. K. Patterson, Aylesford Agricultural Society; A. K. Patterson, Aylesford Agricultural Society; and others. The meeting opened with an address by Mr. J.

W. Ryan, Mayor of Kentville, welcoming the farmers in behalf of the City Council and citizens. "In conclusion," said he, "not only as citizens of Kentville, but as loyal citizens of this great Dominion, we heartily wish the Nova Scotia Farmers' Parliament a pleasant and profitable session, and a permanent and successful career of the highest usefulness to the Province." M. G. De Wolfe presented an address of welcome on behalf of the Kentville Board of Trade. He spoke of the recent formation of the Kings County Board of Trade, the first County Board of Trade in Nova Scotia, its members and officers being made up chiefly of farmers. Kings County was proud of

Responses were made by Messrs. Laurence, Elderkin, and Hon. Isadore Le Blanc. B. W. Chipman, Esq., Secretary for Agriculture, presented the regrets of Premier Fielding, who was unavoidably absent.

avoidably absent. Judging at Exhibitions.-Mr. William Young, Judging at Exhibitions.—Mr. William Young, in his address, expressed dissatisfaction at the way prizes were awarded. Exhibitions properly managed, with competent judges in all departments, and a proper scale for judging, would be an education to the farmer. He spoke strongly against granting prizes to "hit or miss" exhibits. In choosing judges select only those with a thorough choosing judges select only those with a thorough knowledge of what they are to pass upon. A scale of 100 points as a standard was recommended. Nova Scotia was not yet a rich Province. Only classes of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc., that had been tested and found suitable for Nova Scotia should receive the prizes. In breeds he advocated the granting of prizes to those found in greatest Shorthorns should be given higher abundance. prizes that Polled Angus or Herefords. He prizes that Polled Angus or Herefords. He opposed the Holsteins as a breed with too much water in their milk, and thought it would be better to get "milk from the Jerseys and water from the pump." It was a question, however, whether Jerseys were hardy enough for this Province: Ayraking had proven hardy. He advised placing shires had proven hardy. He advised placing equal prizes on these two breeds, and favored granting the bulk of prizes to grades. Horses should be placed in three classes: Driving, General Purpose, and Draft. The first two most common in use. The difficulty with sheep raising was too many worthless curs. It was more profitable to raise good dogs than "curs." Laws should be made regarding this matter. Mr. Young thought Leicester sheep were the most profitable. Shropshires, being a made-up breed, were liable to deteriorate. Cheviots were too small. Mutton sheep should be the prize-winners. Among swine the two most popular breeds, in his judgment, were the Berkshire and Chester White. All the prize money should be divided between these two breeds. In poultry prizes should be given to only the most worthy breeds. He recommended that horses be judged as to what they were kept for. Those that were blemished should not receive prizes. Dairy cows should be milked on the exhibition grounds, milk tested, and butter made there. He insisted on more honesty about exhibitions.

on more nonesty about exhibitions.

The address naturally provoked a lively discussion. It was thought by some that there should be a uniform system of judging for the entire Dominion. The regulations used by the Industrial Exhibition of Toronto were adopted for stock, and the fruit scale was referred to a committee.

E. B. Elderkin. Amherst, spoke on Annual Exhibitions. He was in favor of an annual Provincial exhibition, where farmers and producers of all kinds could meet, compare notes, and thus, by keeping up to date, hold our place in the best markets against keen competition. The farmer should know that when he plants seed in the spring he will have the chance of exhibiting it in the fall, thus creating a healthy rivalry. The Local Government has assured the present Association that they would do everything in their power

to advance the interest of the Farmers' Association, financially and otherwise. The City of Halifax had offered \$50,000 towards new grounds and buildings, the Province to raise an additional \$50,000. It was the hope of the Executive of the Association that it would be the means of bringing the young men to see the great opportunities of agriculture, and inducing them to remain upon the

Some Important Points in Fruit Culture was the title of an address by Prof. E. E. Faville, Director of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture, to which was given an entire evening. The points taken up were applicable to all parts of the Province. Agriculture depends at the present time more on mental effort than upon physical effort; education was as essential to the agriculturist as it was to any of the other professions. Dwelling upon the condition of fruit culture throughout the Province, cultivation of the orchards should be carried out more fully; sod in orchards prevents proper aeration of the soil, serves as harbors for insect pests, and promotes fungous growths. The object of cultivation was to conserve moisture, and the preparing of the food for the plants by stirring up the soil. Subsoiling should be practiced in planting orchards on heavy soil, and in no instance should any orchard be planted in ground not properly drained. Stock raising in Nova Scotia was not extensive enough to supply manure to the soil, so commercial fertilizers should be used. Clover, peas, and beans supplied nitrogen on account of their power to collect nitrogen from the air. Crimson clover has never been tested thoroughly, but seemed promising. Nursery stock should never be grown in an orchard, as it is such a heavy eater and drains the food supply from the soil. The winter work in the orchard was very important, especially in old orchards; pruning of large limbs should be done, or the winter wounds with coating of paint. then covering the wounds with coating of paint. Scions cut early in winter are more vigorous growers. These should be kept in leaves. Scurfy bark should be scraped off and insects beneath destroyed. Bark lice could be killed by application of a mixture of soft soap and washing soda. In planting orchards a warning was given to beware of purchasing too many novelties; buy chiefly the standard sorts. In grafting, only the scions from healthy and productive trees should be used; as in breeding cattle, care can be exercised in selection. Observations in the London market convinced the Observations in the London market convinced the speaker of the need of more care in packing fruit; sorting, grading and marking should be noted carefully. Thinning of fruit, wherever practiced in the Annapolis Valley, had been attended with good results. Intensive fruit culture was rapidly becoming the watchword in Nova Scotia, and a large number of ten-acre or chards were being planted.

The Best Cow (by J. E. Hopkins, Nappan Dairy Station) was dealt with in a brief and practical way. He was not prepared to point to any special breed of cows, but it was quite evident that a better class of cows was needed. The great drawback to the creameries was the poor class of dairy cows. The improvement of the grades would work the greatest progress in the future of the dairy industry.

reatest progress in the future of the dairy industry.

Cold Storage in Relation to Agriculture was discussed by Major Wm. Clark, of Halifax. He had recently returned from London, investigating the best methods and systems of cold storage, in view of the new cold storage plant about to be established in Halifax. He pointed out the large quantity of perishable products lost each year by the producer, because of a lack of proper means of placing the product in the hands of the consumer. Only the carcasses need be shipped in the meat trade. The Furness Steam Boat Line was ready to co-operate at once. In fruits it would aid the large and small fruit grower in marketing fruit. The consignor would be able to draw from sixty to seventy per cent. at the bank on warehouse receipt. Pears, tomatoes, and early apples would at once find a market in England.

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Prof. Craig, of Ottawa, spoke of the benefits to be derived from the establishment of a cold storage plant. Markets for the products should first be secured. He hoped that trial shipments would be made the next season. Ventilation was very essential, especially in fruits; natural heat causes decay, so that certain stable temperatures were needed.

The Association passed a resolution advising the establishing of a cold storage plant in the City of Halifax, and, further, asked the Government to assist the promoters of the scheme by public aid.

Other speakers on the subject of cold storage were Geo. E. Boak, Halifax; Hon. Isadore Le Blanc, and J. E. Hugill, Manager Furness Company.

A resolution was passed by the Association,

A resolution was passed by the Association, recommending to the Legislature the holding of an annual exhibition in Halifax, and that grounds be secured at once and buildings erected; the control and government of the exhibition to be under the management of the City of Halifax and the Province. The armual meeting of the Association will be held in July.

A "Practical and Up-to-Date" Premium.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
SIR. The copy of "A Book on Ensilage" duly received. I have glanced through it and find it right up to date and very practical.

S. A. Bedford, Superintendent Experimental Farm. Brandon, Man., Jan. 27, 1896. n

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,

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The "Bible" of Practical Farming.

Geo. Jas. McCormac, Prin. High School, Cardigan Bridge, P. E. I., writes:-"I am a constant reader of the ADVOCATE, and consider it to be the bible of scientific and practical agriculture. Uncle Tom's and Minnie May's departments are very interesting." Strictly speaking, the only sort of farming that can be successful is scientific farming; that is to say, farming in accordance with the laws of Nature. In some way we must learn to link our practical efforts on the farm with the forces of Nature. Whether we call it "scientific" or not matters but little, so long as it is so in effect.

The Cattle Embargo.

Additional representations re the above subject to the British authorities appear in a report by the late Acting Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. A. Ouimet. Dr. McEachran, Canada's Chief Veterinary Inspector, and Prof. Adami, the eminent Pathologist of McGill University, Montreal, both deal effectively with the somewhat meager official report given out by the British experts on the two pairs of lungs alleged to contain the lesions of "pleuro" from the Hurona shipment last summer, but which Canadian representatives were not privileged to see.

The English Inspectors evidently too hastily formed an opinion on discovering one link in a chain of scientific evidence, and that a weak one, viz., the "marbled areas," ignoring the conditions and the non-existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, as well as the clinical evidence, all of which is in direct opposition to their view.

Dr. McEachran has carried out very carefully an investigation promised [see ADVOCATE, September 1st (1895) issue], collecting last fall no less than 4,877 pairs of lungs from all the principal slaughtering places of Canada, and not a solitary lung showing any sign of "pleuro" was discovered, and only a rare instance of tuberculosis, thus completely verifying a previous investigation in November, 1894. The absurdity of so virulent a disease as contagious pleuro-pneumonia existing in Canada, and only one or two cases appearing among the thousands shipped annually, is pointed out; also, the fact that other conditions besides those of "pleuro" will cause the "marbling" to which the English veterinaries seem to cling with such death-like tenacity. For ten years strict enquiries and microscopical examination have not disclosed a single case of undoubted "pleuro" in the Dominion. Our Government may well ask the home authorities to reconsider the conclusion they have arrived at re the embargo, or, as an alternative, suggest that different and more satisfactory methods, such as would be declared sufficient by scientific experts, should be undertaken to determine the fact.

Were this embargo based as a general safeguard against possible disease from any quarter, so much objection could not be raised, but it has simply been an absurd slander against the healthiest herds in the world-those of Canada. Knowing how seriously Great Britain has suffered from live stock diseases, we cannot question any reasonable safeguards they may throw around their herds; but that the embargo has been maintained as a relief against the growing pressure of foreign competition is very evident, reading "between the lines" in our British contemporaries for several years past, and from the satisfaction it has given the breeders of pure-bred cattle and stockers, not only in Great Britain, but in Ireland as well, from whence large numbers are drawn.

That the purpose of the English Government for a long time past has been to institute permanent regulations for keeping out foreign "stockers" (sheep as well as cattle) is very evident. We should therefore, see that our animals go forward thoroughly "finished" for the butcher on landing. While efforts are to be made, by means of cold storage, to establish a trade in Canadian dressed beef first, and after a few months adding mutton and lamb, as well as other perishable products, our authorities will do well, in our judgment, to see that the facilities for shipping cattle and sheep alive are also preserved in the highest possible state of efficiency.

An Immigration Movement.

However people may differ in their political opinions, all will agree that one great need of Canada, particularly Manitoba and the Northwest, is immigration and capital. No one who has travelled over our fertile prairies can entertain any doubts as to the magnificent possibilities that await the enterprising settlers of the great West.

The experimental stage has been passed; settlers in every district, even in those less favored by nature, who have been prudent and industrious, have been successful. Of course there have been failures, but these failures have taught us that farming requires the application of thought and skill as well as muscle, and that our soil, fertile though it be, will not continue to yield up its gold without thorough and intelligent cultivation.

Never was there a more opportune time than the spring of 1896 for the arrival of settlers. Land, implements, horses, clothing, food, seed, etc., can be bought at reasonable prices. Besides, owing to the enormous crop of 1895, farm work is in a some-

spring work. And, again, markets are opening up, great opportunities are offered in the breeding and feeding of live stock, dairying, growing small fruits, etc.

A new immigration movement is being inaugurated, taking its birth in the big immigration convention that was held in St. Paul last fall. A number of Winnipeg's energetic citizens have taken the initiative and called a meeting to be held in the City of Winnipeg on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 27th and 28th.

This movement is entirely independent of all political parties, land corporations, railroads, etc.; but these interests, as well as all others, are invited to send representatives to the convention, or, as put in a circular letter that has been sent out:-

"Representation by delegates is being asked from all cities, towns, and municipalities, from Port Arthur to the Pacific Coast, as well as from all commercial, railway, and industrial interests of the great West. It is considered desirable that every special interest and locality be represented, in order that all the advantages possessed by each may be presented to homeseekers. It will be the duty of the convention, therefore, to form some plan which will most effectually advertise the Canadian Northwest as a desirable field for settlement by all classes of immigrants, and secure at an early date the necessary increase to our population."

We learn from the Secretary Mr. F. W. Hen-

We learn from the Secretary, Mr. F. W. Heubach, Box 1348, Winnipeg, that the response from all sections of the country has been most encourage ing, even enthusiastic. A large gathering is confidently expected, and among the speakers will be many of the leading men of the West.

In our opinion, this scheme, properly worked out,

should result most beneficially for the country, and the enterprise has our best wishes for its successful issue. Reduced fares are announced over all lines of railroad, and other advantages are extended to delegates. Any information desired may be obtained from Secretary Heubach.

STOCK.

The Flock in Spring.

On many farms the flock will have thus far wintered on less fodder than usual, owing to the generally sparse supply of hay. The sheep will, however, be no worse for that if they have been kept up to a moderate condition. When lambs are to come in the latter part of March or beginning of April, the ewes should soon after the middle of February commence to receive a small quantity of oats and bran daily to put them in the best of vigor for the lambing. Those that are already fat, and ewes that are copious milkers, or have ever given any trouble with their udders, will advantageously be kept on the lower diet. It is very important that roomy quarters be given, and a comfortable yard provided, in which the flock should be allowed to spend as much of the fine days as they choose. The lack of exercise during pregnancy is sure to cause trouble at yearing time. Not only will the vigor of the ewes be kept low, but there are sure to be a number of soft, weak, watery lambs, which are more apt to die than live. Over feeding of roots is often justly blamed for this trouble, but the writer is of the opinion that lack of outdoor exercise often has more to do with it. It is not well, however, to feed a large quantity of roots to pregnant ewes, for the reason that their very watery character floods the system of the sheep to their disadvantage. A few roots, however, should always be fed if possible, as they serve as a laxative and corrective to the system. Where silage is used, roots can be dispensed with. If the sheep are ever noticed to eat snow, more succulent food should be given, or fresh water kept constantly within their Sheep do not require much water, but what they do require is just as important to them as to any other stock. A simple provision, but of great importance, is that of a constant supply of salt. Just here is where rock salt answers an excellent purpose. A lump can be thrown in a box or even on the ground, when the evils of salt hunger or over salting cannot possibly occur.

As lambing time approaches, the flockmaster should be in and out among his charge frequently. The ewes should know him so well that they will not rise up when he passes among them at night with a lantern. Every good shepherd has his flock in this condition. This is very important when assistance is required to aid a young ewe in lambing. When their udders commence to fill up, greater care than was previously necessary should given, so that draughts, or exposure to cold, wet places, upon which they are likely to lie down, may be avoided. Young ewes especially that give evidence in the evening of lambing before morning should be seen occasionally up to midnight at least, and during lambing no good shepherd will lie abed after half-past four or five in the morning. Plenty of room in the lambing pen is a necessity, so that a ewe may find a corner somewhat alone to give birth to her offspring. It is well to have a few hurdles, similar to those illustrated in Feb. 1st issue of the ADVOCATE, which may be formed into pens for the ewe and lambs until the latter are able to look after themselves. Where racks are built up against the wall, the hinged hurdles will not be practicable; but this leaves no difficulty where the floor is of earth, as by the aid of a crow bar, holes may be put down for stakes to hold the corners of pens.

When a ewe lambs all right she should be given what backward state, and doubtless rare opportunities to rent improved farms will offer, and plenty of work may be had in assisting in the seeding and She should be sparingly fed for a few days. A supply of well-cured clover hay should always be at the disposal of the feeder at this season. the lambs are four or five days old, the ewe's diet may be increased in roots and oats, and as soon as the lambs will nibble clover they should have a creep pen of their own, in which oats, oil cake, finely cut roots, and savory clover hay should be kept in fresh supply. The lambs should be de-tailed at about ten days old, when they will seldom bleed to any extent. Larger lambs should have a cord tied tightly round the tail above where it is to be cut off. This will prevent any bleeding. It should be removed a few hours afterwards, before the tail commences to swell. It requires two persons to de-tail properly. One should hold the subject in his arms, feet upwards, with the hind legs in the left hand; with the right hand the skin should be drawn up, so that when the tail is taken off the skin will slip down over the wound. The joint about one or one and a half inches from the base should be found, and with one firm stroke the tail should be severed. If they do not heal up rapidly, a daily application of pine tar and fresh lard or butter, half of each, hastens the process.

When a ewe loses her lambs she should be made to raise a foster child, which can usually be found in a flock. One of a young ewe's twins will be glad to accept her as a wet nurse, when both ewes and both lambs will be benefited by the adoption. When a ewe refuses to allow the strange lamb to nurse, her head should be placed in the stocks for a day or two, when the trouble will likely be over Another method is to take the skin from her own lamb and place it over that of the new babe for a couple of days. These methods have each been used with success.

The ewes and lambs should be made to do as well as possible until grass comes, when the flock will not require much more attention. It is a mistake to keep sheep housed like cattle until late in the spring. Lanes, the fence corners of green fields and by-places will furnish a "bite" quite early that will gladden their hearts, tickle their palates, and make the lambs grow. Before they are turned out. however, the ewes' tails should be squared and the wool trimmed off between their thighs, so that if a few scour a little at first, they will not become polluted and loaded with filth.

No doubt there are several important duties overlooked in this short article which a careful and anxious shepherd will see the need of as his days are spent about the pens. The needs and comforts of the ewes and lambs must be looked after if the highest degree of success is to be

The Champion Cow.

SIR,-That Mr. Glennie's cow has not received credit for her best work is, of course, due to Mr. Glennie allowing incorrect reports to go uncorrect ed. The first report we had of his cow was 72.25 lbs. milk, 2.62 per cent. fat; other reports later gave it 2.62 lbs. butter, and now the "Last Edition" places her at 2.62 lbs. butter-fat; which record shows her to be a "gem of the first water." We believe her record has only been surpassed once and equalled once by any cow of any breed in all the great American tests. Cows have made some larger records tested by inspector at home, but they have a decided advantage, as also has a cow tested in July over one in December. It is quite an injustice to the cow and the breed (Holstein-Friesian) that she did not receive full credit for her magnifi-cent work from the first. We wish Mr. Glennie rom the first continued success, and hope he may build up a herd of such; but a cow might not reach this very high mark and still be a very good one.

A. & G. RICE.

Another Prolific Cow.

SIR,—The record of "G. H. F.'s" prolific cow does not quite come up to a previous record here. In May, 1885, I had a high-grade heifer, Rose, well known at the time and remembered by many yet She was then 19 months old and had her first calf when 20 months old; before the end of three years she had three more calves, all heifers except the last, which was sold at three years old for \$42, as a steer for export. The first heifer had two calves, and the second one calf before May, 1888. Therefore, while "G. H. F." started with two, I started with one, and had eight head within three yearsall heifers except the one mentioned. Besides this Rose and her offspring earned in prizes at Saskatoon Exhibitions during that period no less than \$27.00 in prizes, and when killed some time after (owing to some injury to her bag), Rose dressed nearly 800 lbs. of excellent beef. Yours truly, THOS. COPLAND. Saskatoon, N. W. T.

International Farmers' Institute.

Mr. Geo. McKerrow, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Wisconsin State, advises us that a call has been made for an international convention of Farmers' Inititute workers, to be held at Watertown, Wisconsin, on March 13th, in connection with their tenth annual closing Institute or "round up." This was done, he states, at the suggestion of Secretary Leech, of Manitoba. Judging from the interest manifested, Supt. McKerrow looks for a well-attended, interesting, and beneficial convention. The State Institute "round up," prior to the international gathering, is on the 10th, 11th and 12th March.

The Shorthorn Trade in England in 1895, and Reflections Thereon.

[Paper by Mr. Richard Gibson, before the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association's annual meeting in Toronto, Feb ruary 13th, 1896.]

The Shorthorn interest in England is seldom llowed to lag, for as soon as the Christmas fat stock shows are over the spring bull sales commence. At Penrith, February 28th, 69 were sold for an average of \$126 each. Birmingham followed, March 6th to 8th. There were 365 entries, including cows and heifers, and all passed through the auctioneer ring; 205 bulls were sold at an average of \$163 each, not including the prize money; with that, W. Atkinson averaged \$1,010 : Earl Stanhope, \$360; J. Deane Willis, \$340; J. W. Barnes, \$300; etc. It may be a matter of interest to some to know the system upon which these sales are conducted. There is a class for bulls exceeding 30 months, another exceeding 21 months and not exceeding 30, do. 10 do. 21, do. 15 do. 21, do. 12 do. 15, do. 9 do. 15. Three prizes are given in the three first classes and six in the three latter. The first prizes run from \$100 to \$250. There is an upset price in each class canging from \$100 to \$250, so that an exhibitor is not obliged to sacrifice his stock.

But you ask, Who buys these bulls? Ninety per cent, are bought by tenant farmers for steer get-ting. We may ask, Can these tenants afford to pay such prices for that purpose? The reply is, They cannot possible afford to use a poor bull because he can be bought at a low price—I won't say cheap, because the ill-gotten, ill-fed, low priced brute is generally dear at any price. They know, if our steer breeders have not found it out yet, that the only salvation for them is to breed nothing but the best. The world at large, the American and Australasian Continents will supply the cheap meats for the millions. But to compete with thes at all, it behooves them (the tenants) to put a superior article upon the market, to do which they recognize the value of good bulls. Our platform speakers may tell you, with a wise wag of the head, that there is no choice between Scotch and Canadian. I tell you there is. Englishmen care little whence an

article comes, providing it pleases their palates.

If Patagonia produced better beef than could be found in England, they would import it; and even if it came from Timbuctoo, that would make no difference. We have got to do away with this idea that it is all a matter of prejudice on the part of the Englishman. When we take the same methods to produce the results that he does, then we may cry, Prejudice! but don't let us hug our-selves with the delusion that with our rough-shod system and cheap bulls we are on the right road to produce superior steers. Good bulls have been going abegging for the last year or two here, with the result that the breeding industry has been paralyzed. The Government purpose organizing what is called a "dead meat" trade. Where are our steers to come from that will continuously do us credit? The first step will be by using better bulls. How can the Canadian farmer expect to raise steers, got by bulls for which he grudges \$50 to \$60, to compete with the English farmer who does not hesitate to pay four or five times that sum. Don't let our people try to economize at that end of the steer; and when your calf arrives, don't economize in the manger, but feed from start to finish, and plenty of money can be made even in these times. As an illustration, a neighbor the other day sold a steer fourteen months old, weighing 1,100 nounds, at five cents, realizing the nice sum of \$55, but as Strafford used to say, "he was well got and well descended."

The next feature to which I would draw your attention is the attitude of South American buyers in the English market,-not only to the quantities they have taken, but to the quality of their purchase also. Nothing has been too good for them or price too high. For instance, the purchaser of Sir Lionel Studley, a Booth bull, for \$3,500; and whenever they could hear or see an extra good animal, the agents of the breeders in Buenos Ayres or the Argentine were after him. The very best of English, Scottish or Irish that could be bought have been expatriated. Price has not stood in the way, providing the animal was good enough. The numbers exported have been enormous. In connection with this trade two questions suggest themselves. The first is: Are there no means of reaching this market by our breeders? Upon this there might be a discussion. The second is: For what purpose are these bulls imported? It is in the main to breed steers for England. No people or nation of stock breeders realize the value of good males as much as they do. With a poor quality of foundation stock, they have learned that no bull is too good to cross on these native cattle, if they want the English market. What a lesson to ourselves; and if they outstrip us in the race, whom must we blame?

Of the principal auction sales in 1895, I note those of C. W. Brierly, 42 head, mixed breeding on a Bates foundation; 42 head averaged \$160. Chas. Hobbs & Son, nearly pure Bates; 48 head averaged \$205. Darcy E. Tavlor, high-bred Bates; 26 head averaged \$161. Philo L. Mills, Bates, Cruickshank top; 43 head averaged \$150. The celebrated Warlaby herd of pure Booth; 48 head averaged 867. R. Thompson, Booth on Bates; 86 head averaged \$25. Earl Feversham, mostly Bates; 54 head averaged \$155. The Scottish sale of bulls: The Collynie-2t head averaged nearly \$400. Upper Mill-23 head averaged nearly \$210. Total sold at public auction, 1.30 lets; average, \$136. This is of breeding herds, excluding the bull sales.

Another remarkable feature has been the success of Shorthorns at the various fat stock shows. as well as in the English dairy tests.

1895 will probably be known as "the heifers' As at Birmingham and Smithfield (in England), at Guelph (in Canada), and, tell it not in Sath, at the American Live Stock Show (at Madison Square Gardens, New York), a heifer won the championship, and each was a Shorthorn. Frederica, owned by Her Majesty the Queen, won \$3,775 in cups and money at the two former shows, while believe this is the first occasion upon which one of the other persuasion has been honored with the championship at a United States fat stock show.

In conclusion, let me echo the sentiment, "Long may Her Majesty reign to win prizes and dignify our profession," and may our wealthy men follow such an example. It is an honor to us to have her enrolled in our ranks. Such an honor she confers upon no other calling or profession; then, let us duly appreciate her interest in it by striving to produce something to be mentioned as an equal of

Frederica.

Breeders' Annual Meetings. SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association met in Toronto, Feb. 12, with Vice-President H. N. Crossley in the chair. The report of the Secretary, Mr. H. Wade, was read. During the past year ten Shires were recorded. Under the new Agricultural Act, the registration fees for the future, as well as the members' fees, will be the property of the Shire Horse Association; Mr. Wade to be paid a commission by the Association for recording and preparing the proof for the printers. Hereafter the Registrar shall be paid the sum of 35 cents for each certificate issued and 15 cents for each transfer; he to do all the clerical work and proof-reading necessary to complete the volumes. In future the membership fees shall be \$3, and it shall be collected annually.

the clerical work and proof-reading necessary to complete the volumes. In future the membership fees shall be \$3, and it shall be collected annually.

Election of officers:—President, H. N. Crossley, Toronto; Vice-Presidents—Ontario, Mr. W. E. Wellington, Toronto; Quebec, A. Davies, Lachine; P. E. Island, Geo. Tweedy, Charlottetown; Manitoba, Henry Munn, Brandon. Directors—John Guardhouse, Highfield; J. M. Guardhouse, Highfield; Geo. Garbutt. Thistletown; Wm. Mullin, Hillsburg; Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton; W. Wilkie, Toronto; J. Y. Ormsby, Toronto; Scoretary-Treasurer, Hy. Wade, Toronto.

It was recommended by the Association that a full class for filly or gelding foaled in 1893 or subsequent be added to spring show prize list.

It was resolved,—That this Association, having heard the proposal of the Manager of the Industrial Fair Association, of Toronto, that the exhibitors of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., shall have stock on the grounds by Thursday noon of the first week, express its willingness to conform to this proposal, provided it does not interfere with their exhibiting at any other important show,

Judges recommended: J. Y. Ormsby, Toronto; John Guardhouse, Highfield; H. N. Crossley, Toronto; J. G. Wardlow, Downsville; John Warrilow, Owen Sound; Richard Gibson,

TENTH CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Dominion Clydesdale Association convened in Toronto on Feb. 12th, with President Robt. Davies in the chair; Mr. Hy. Wade, Secretary. During the year seventy-six Clydesdales were registered. The Secretary reported 66 paid-up members at \$3 each. Including cash on hand, the total assets amount to \$2,299.85.

The President read a communication from Mr. Dovid Mr.

amount to \$2,299 85.

The President read a communication from Mr. David McCrae, who has communicated with Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Secretary American Association, regarding a proposed amalgamation of the Canadian and American organizations. The following is the basis of amalgamation suggested by Mr. Galbraith:

1. Recognition of all animals recorded in American and Canadian books.

2. Issue of certificates to Canadian horses.
3. All members—Canadian and American—on an equalus, with equal privileges.
4. Equal representation on the directorate.

4. Equal representation on the directorate.
5 Some compensation to those now holding stock in American Association. This includes many Canadians. (Life membership suggested.)
6. Frequent publication of Stud Book and its circulation at a very nominal price.

a very nominal price.
7. Arranging details and basis by a joint committee of three from each Association, with power to act and report to their Associations for confirmation.

After some discussion of the scheme, it was resolved that three members of this Association meet with three members of the American Association to discuss terms of amalgamation and to report to the Canadian Association. The delegates elected were John Davidson, Robt. Beith, M.P., and R. Graham. Mr. Millar will arrange with the American Association to have their delegates meet with the

Beith, M.P., and R. Graham. Mr. Millar will arrange with the American Association to have their delegates meet with the Canadian delegates in Toronto during the spring horse show. Officers elected:—President. Robert Davies. Vice-Presidents—Robt. Beith, M. P.; for Quebec, Mr. Robt. Ness; Nova Scotia, Wm. Blair. Halifax; P. E. Island, W. P. Baldeston, North Wiltshire: New Brunswick, A. S. Murray, Fredericton; Manitoba, John E. Smith, Brandon; British Columbia, H. D. Benson, Ladner's Landing; N. W. T.. John A. Turner, Calgary. Directors—Robert Graham, Claremont; D. Sorby, Guelph; John Davidson, Ashburn; J. Vipond, Brooklin; Geo. Cockburn, Baltimore; Robt. Millar, Brougham; Geo. C. Clayton.

Clayton.

The manager of the Industrial Fair was present, and put before the meeting his claim for the presence of the live stock not later than Thursday noon of the first week. The resolu-

not later than Thursday noon of the first week. The resolution bassed by the Shire Breeders' Association was also carried by this Association.

Judges nominated—Robt. Ness, Howick; Richard Gibson, Delaware: David McIntosh, Brucefield.

Resolved,—That four prizes of \$40.\$30,\$20,\$10 be offered for draught teams at the spring show, the same to be the get of Clydesdale sires.

Clydesdale sires.
Resolved.—That the class for two-year-old Canadian draught stallion be cancelled, and that a mare class, any age, be intro-

THE CANADIAN HORSE SHOW.

A joint meeting of committees representing the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and the Country and Hunt Club was held in Toronto, February 10th, Mr. Robt. Davies in the

chair.

Major Hay thought it advisable for the two Associations to unite again under similar arrangements as to partnership as was agreed to and successfully carried out last year.

Mr Crossley, who voiced the breeders of the country, thought that if the breeders, through the Government, put in one-half of the prize money, that they ought to have one-half of the profits.

Mr. Hendrie had been one of the deputation that waited on the Government and the greent was if given to go strictly.

Mr. Hendrie had been one of the deputation that water on the Government, and the grant was, if given, to go strictly to the breeding classes.

Dr. Smith said he thought the agreement of last year was an equitable one under the circumstances.

Mr. Wade thought that if the Horse Breeders' Association

put in half the premiums they should have half the profits, for

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they intended to lay aside any profits there might be, or savings, more properly speaking, towards the show of the following year.

Mr. Carruthers thought the principal attraction was the driving classes, and consequently the Country and Hunt Club should have the largest proportion of the receipts

Mr. Houston spoke in favor of the same arrangement as last year, and thought the show would be a great success; he rather doubted that the breeding classes were a drawing card, as there did not appear to be many farmers in attendance.

Mr. Crossley thought the morning and afternoon receipts were very good, and the principal attractions then were the breeding classes.

Mr. Awrey then spoke as to the hecessity of placing the Government money on premiums for the breeding classes, and for the benefit of breeders.

It was finally resolved that the show be held in the New Armories, on April 15 to 18, under the same partnership, rules and regulations as last year. The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association shall have charge of the breeding classes, give prizes, receive entry moneys, and pay judges in those classes. The Country and Hunt Club shall have charge of harness, saddle and hun ting classes, give prizes, receive entry moneys, and pay judges in those classes. The general expenses, not including prizes and judges' expenses, shall be borne in the proportion of two-thirds by the Country and Hunt Club and one-third by the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association. The surplus of general receipts over general expenses shall be divided, two-thirds to the Country and Hunt Club and one-third to the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association. The expenses shall be subject to approval of joint Committee of Management.

An Executive Committee was then appointed from the Joint Committee, as follows: Messrs R. Davies, N. Awrey, Dr. A. Smith, w. m. Hendrie, Jun., H. N. Crossley, and Hy. Wade, from the Horse Breeder' Association; and Messrs G. W Beardmore, Major John D. Hay, Lt. Col. Otter, John McDonald, D. Bristol, R. O. McCullough, James Carr

provat before being notified.

Mr. Robt. Davies was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Canadian Horse Show Association.

Messrs. Hy. Wade and Stuart Houston were appointed Joint Secretaries; Mr. Wade to receive entries and act as Treasurer, and Mr. Houston to attend the other duties in connection with the show

the show.

Messrs. Robt. Davies, John McDonald, S. Houston, and H. Wade were chosen a committee to arrange with the City Corporation for a grant to the show.

[Note.—For reports of other breeders' association meetings] see "Gossip" Department.-ED.

A Pen of Half-bred Wethers.

The accompanying illustration represents the first prize pen of half-bred wethers at Smithfield (Eng.), 1895, bred by John McDow-all, of Girdstingwood, Kirkcudbright. They were in the class for first cross wethers over 12 and under 24 months old, for Cheviot, Scotch, and Mountain breeds. They were sired, says the Mark Lane Express, by a Border Leicester ram; from Cheviot ewes. When exhibited they weighed 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs., and they were 19 months and two weeks old, thus showing an average daily gain per head of .492 pounds.

Judging at Fairs.

SIR,—I feel this subject to be one of such vital importance to all exhibitors that it should be put upon a better footing before next exhibition season. My day is quickly passing, and when I no longer keep Jerseys my heart will be with their breeders and exhibitors, and I will be more anxious than ever to see the good work carried on by abler hands than mine. But we should now pause, look back over the road we have travelled, and then shape the future course so as to avoid past errors while

confirming past success. 1st. For years I have been earnestly advocating the excellent plan adopted by the Live Stock Exhibition held last November, in Madison Gardens, New York, which I attended: to let every judge be secured long before the time, having his name published and printed in every prize list and catalogue. No words can express the endless trouble it would save the officials, already distracted with work; and if an exhibitor were not satisfied as to the ability and integrity of the judge chosen, he need not go where he feels that he

would not get justice. 2nd. As expense is always an object (and rightly too) with the committee, I would strongly advise having but one judge, but let that one be a thorough expert, above suspicion, and let him be paid in proportion to the value of such services. Better take all the money usually paid to three and give it to one really competent judge. People have said: "Oh, you have done so well, you ought to be satisfied"; or, "We would like to have had this go your way, but felt that we must divide up." Nothing could be more fatal to the interests of stock raising, whether fat cattle or dairy cattle. It is putting a premium on inferior stock, while it leaves the owner of the best stock that money and brains and a lifetime of ceaseless labor can produce smarting under a sense of injustice. On some occasions our Jerseys have had to wait till nearly the end of the fair, because the judge had not turned up; and, at the last moment, the committee have scoured the grounds and got whoever would consent to fill the gap—a process as unfair to the gentlemen thus urged to act as to the exhibitors.

True, this haphazard way has sometimes been a blessing in disguise, as when we caught on the wing, Mr. Snell, of Edmonton, Ont., who excels as a breeder and a judge, and whose reputation for up-

Also, Mr. Peel, of Mount Morris, N. J., was a fortunate choice. But these "angels unawares" are not always forthcoming, so is it not better to secure them beforehand? Many years ago I was told that a famous expert from the States had been secured for one of our principal exhibitions. There walked into the ring a gentleman I had never seen or heard of before, and most faithfully he tried to do his duty, but he didn't know how. After all was over, he asked to be introduced to me, and when I inquired how many Jerseys he had, he replied that 'he never kept any, but that he had once owned a grade Jersey bull for a while!"

Comment is needless. But whenever a judge of recognized ability and integrity is chosen, all are satisfied, even those disappointed. Several times we have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and it is safe to say that as a good, honest judge he is unsurpassed. To beginners especially it is an education to see how he awards the prizes; and although Mr. Cooper tolerates no talk or interference in the show ring, yet afterwards he is most willing to explain the reason of his awards, and to show the standard towards which we all should work. As a result, everyone is satisfied, and I have seen a letter from the Secretary of the Toronto Exhibition, stating (what is true) that fully nine-tenths of us entered our cattle this year on the understanding that Mr. Cooper was to act as judge. And I never saw more brilliant judging than that done by Major Alvord at the late Live Stock Show in New York; it was worth going all the way from Canada to see the able way in which the Major tied the ribbons upon the animals and not on the owners. These are the men we want.

3rd. Have the judging done not later than the second day of the fair, so the public may see which are the winners—the instructive part of the exhibition, and yet they are often obliged to leave

farmer to make money if we show him a great two-days' yield, but don't tell him the butter has cost more than it will sell for? No, indeed. The true friend to the farmer is the one who will show him not only how to make the best and the most butter, but also to produce it at the least cost.

7th. Let all exhibitors be obliged to have name and number of each thoroughbred animal, and name of its sire and dam, put up over the stall. Visitors have a right to this information. They pay their admission, and many of them pay railroad fares and board in the city as well, so it is only fair that every facility should be afforded them to make the most out of the opportunity.

MRS. E. M. JONES.

Some Notes from P. E. Island.

We have enjoyed a remarkably fine fall and early winter down here by the sea. With the exception of a light fall of snow early in December, we had no snow till the 10th of January, and excepting a slight snap of frost, no cold till January 28th. As a result of the mild fall weather, much fodder was saved, and fodder of all kinds-straw excepted—is abundant and cheap; hay selling now at \$7 per ton; other feeds in proportion.

The output of butter from our "Central Cream-

ery" at Charlottetown is surpassing the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the scheme. Prof. Robertson's prophecy that the creamery would turn in to the farmers at least \$25,000 in this, its first season, will be amply realized, if not exceeded. From Dec. 3rd, the date of starting, until Jan. 31st, not quite two months, 40,000 pounds of butter were turned out. Two other creameries are also operating on the Island and turning out quite a large amount of butter. If Prof. Robertson is railed at on all sides by your Ontario dairymen for giving the dairy interest of this Province a little of his attention, he is lauded

> the farmers to help themselves. The general annual meeting of the directors and shareholders of the P. E. I. Provincial Exhibition Association was held in the Masonic Temple, at Charlottetown, on January 20th. Some important matters were brought up and discussed, among them being the matter of increased accommodation for the stock exhibit at the Exhibition. Six years ago, when the new grounds were laid out and new buildings erected, the directors were scorned and laughed at on all sides for erecting such large and commodi-ous buildings for the stock exhibit, -the opinion being prevalent that there would never be enough stock exhibited to fill them, whereas at our Exhibition last fall there were

down here by all classes for helping

shape of shelter. The directors at the meeting were given full power to erect whatever new buildings they deemed necessary for the success of the Exhibition. In our opinion, if there is one reason more evident than another for the healthy growth of the number of entries in departments, and especially in the live stock department of our

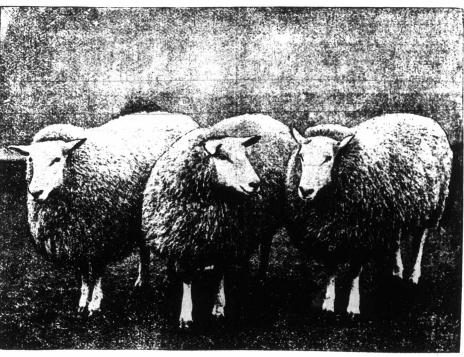
over 50 cattle, and a large number

of pigs and poultry without any

accommodation whatever in the

Provincial Exhibition, it is the good system of appointing judges. Under the old regime, three local men were always appointed, and in some cases five, to act as judges in each department of live stock. As a consequence, judging was never importable description. judging was never impartially done, much favorit ism was shown, and a large number of exhibitors went home disgusted. Now, under the new order of things, only one judge is appointed in each department, and the directors have so far succeeded in getting good, reliable men—experts in their business—who know their duty and do it without fear or favor. To tie the ribbons in the horse department, they have had on several occasions Dr. Greensides (formerly of Guelph, Ont), and his judging has given the very best satisfaction to the exhibitors generally; while to award the honors in cattle, sheep, and pigs, they have had such men as Prof. Shaw (formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, but now of the Minnesota School of Agriculture), Prof. Craig (of the Wisconsin College), and Mr. Herbert Wright (of Guelph, Ont.), and it is needless to add that they performed their duties in an impartial and thorough manner. At the Exhibition in September last, Mr. Wright awarded the honors in 328 entries of cattle, 319 entries of sheep, and 105 entries of pigs, and the small amount of discontent expressed by the exhibitors and parties outside the ring is proof positive that Mr. Wright is a judge of live stock of no mean order, and that the directors made no mistake in engaging him to act in that capacity. W. CLARK, P. E. Island.

"Mr. George B. King, in Psyche, a well-known entomological journal, asserts that insects freeze solid during the winter and thaw out when warm weather comes. This surely has never been demonstrated," observes Meehan's Monthly. "If once the power of evolving heat is lost, life goes with it. At least this is a great principle in biology. There are liquids which do not freeze under a low temperature,



for home before the awards have been made in the very class they came to see.

4th. I think any display of temper on the part of disappointed exhibitors should be promptly suppressed, as it was in New York when Mr. Norton, manager for Messrs. Miller & Sibley, finding that Mr. Cooper was beating him, refused to lead out any more cattle till told by the Superintendent that he must or he would forfeit what prizes he had won. I don't know a man who can fit or show an animal

better than Mr. Norton, but he can't stand defeat,
5th. Milking the cows.—I claim that every cow
should be milked dry, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the
evening before she is shown. To neglect this is to
insure loss to the owner and suffering to the animal.
But, or the other hand, I control that mercan But, on the other hand, I contend that no cow should be milked the next morning till the judging is over. We wish to see the animal at her very best, and certainly a large, well-balanced udder, full of milk, is the chief beauty of the dairy cow Why, then, deprive her of it? If judging begins, as it should, promptly at 10 a. m., it is not going to hurt any cow in the world to put off her milking till noon, on one day in the year for each fair. Should the udder be over-distended, the owner can with advantage have some of the milk drawn, for what we want to see is a handsomely filled uddernot one distorted and swelled to bursting, nor yet one milked out to a rag. After the cows have been shown at their best, if any doubt exists as to whether the udder is milk or flesh, it is a good plan to have them milked while going on with other classes, and then, when the cows return with empty udders, to award the prizes. Still, if it can be done without this, it is well, as the crowning glory of an exhibition is a number of competing herds, the cows carrying magnificent udders, and all standing in the ring together.

6th. In milk competitions the whole value of the test is lost unless the food be weighed and the cows rightness and integrity is indeed an enviable one. be in charge of the committee. Are we helping the and these possibly enter into the insect organism.

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FARM.

Practical Points Gleaned at Farmers' Institutes in Central Ontario.

The territory covered in Division No. 8 lies in the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Hastings, and Peterborough. The deputation consisted of Mr. D. McCrae, of Guelph; Mr. D. W. Beadle, of Toronto, and the writer.

THE CORN CROP. All were agreed that this was the crop, not only for the dairy farmer, but also for the man engaged in general or mixed farming. Mr. Birdsall, who farms one thousand acres, said that if he had to give up his silos he would feel like giving up farming too. There is still, and probably will be for some time, much difference of opinion in regard to the silo. One man who has 25 to 20 acres of expressely. One man who has 25 to 30 acres of corn each year tried the silo for five years, then gave it up. However, the balance of opinion is decidedly in favor of the silo, because (1) it is the cheapest method; (2) there is less space required to store the crop; (3) silage is succulent, and approaches most nearly to summer conditions of pasturage; (4) a supply of silage may be held over to supplement scant pastures. Cured corn fodder is valueless for this purpose.

HARROWING THE CORN FIELD.

Mr. D. H. Leavens reported that he had used his horse-rake for this purpose with very satisfactory results. His primary object was to gather up roots of quack grass, but it proved another case of killing two birds with one stone. Mr. J. B. Ewing, Secretary Northumberland Institute, last season tried a new form of cultivator on his corn field. Realizing that our ordinary scufflers went too deep, especially towards the close of the season, he constructed a triangular framework of plank; through this he drove a large number of six-inch wire spikes. This gave him an implement with fine teeth four inches long. Byattaching a convenient pair of handles he was able to handle it easily; naturally it is a one-horse machine. Mr. Ewing considers it a grand success. Many farmers spoke of using the cultivating attachment of their seeders for cultivating the crops. By removing the center teeth two rows can be done at once. By this plan one man is enabled to do as much as two men with two of the oldfashioned scufflers

SILAGE FROM CORN HUSKS. Nearly everyone looks upon corn husks as worthless; on most farms they are used for bedding in the stable. Mr. Wellington Boulter, the canning-factory magnate of Prince Edward, has proved that by siloing them they may be preserved as a valuable succulent feed. He had large quantities at his factories; these he stored in a silo at Picton. We saw a quantity of the cured silage at Mr. Boulter's stables at Demorestville. The husks were moist, bright in color, and but slightly acid. The dairy cows were being fed largely upon them, and were at the time of our visit giving a large flow of well-flavored milk.

SILOING CORN STOVER, MORE OR LESS DRIED-GOOD RESULTS.

At Mr. Switzer's, Bloomfield, we saw a silo full of corn silage of the very best quality. The ears had been pulled off for the canning factory, and the stover put up in good, large, well-built shocks until the whole was cut. When the stover was being siloed the outside of the shocks were quite dry. A large quantity of water was pumped over the cut corn to supply the necessary moisture. As I said before, the silage was in fine condition, and was the nearest to sweet silage of all samples I have seen. SUBSOILING.

Nearly everyone is firmly convinced of the value of judicious subsoiling. But note, I said judicious. Very often several years are required to overcome the injurious effects where cold, dead, hardpan clay or similar subsoil is brought to the surface in large quantities. Mr. R. J. Graham, Belleville, gave two cases which had come within his personal knowl-The farm upon which the institution for the deaf and dumb stands was practically ruined for the profitable production of cereal crops. In regard to subsoiling, the greatest care should be exercised, both as regards time of doing and amount of subsoil stirred up.

THE BARE FALLOW.

Many farmers still remain true to this their old They will not accept the teaching of science that it is a wasteful and expensive method of cultivation. While farming, Mr. Graham kept strict account of debits and credits of every field on his farm. He found by actual experiment that it took three crops to pay the simple cost of bare fallowing the field for one season. Again, near Madoc, we saw a field of 20 acres bare fallowed in '94, which last summer yielded 600 bushels of wheat -30 bushels per acre. Query:—Would 30 bushels wheat, at 60 cents, pay the cost involved?

OVER FEEDING.

It is certainly true that large quantities of hay are wastefully and extravagantly fed; especially is this the case with our farm horses. Many farmers remarked, rather pathetically, that this would not remarked, rather pathetically, that this would not happen this year. Mr. Herkimer Aylsworth, Shannonville, spoke very strongly on this subject. He contended that horses would do better, feel better, and work better on a much smaller hay ration. His ordinary feeding ration was: Oats (fed at noon), 1 gallon; carrots, 1 pailful; hay (merning and night), 10 pounds. Filling a horse

does not necessarily mean feeding him; and besides, a horse's stomach was never intended to be a miniature storehouse for coarse, bulky foods, since it is of such small capacity. In this year of dear hay and comparatively cheap grain, this point should be especially emphasized. COOKING FEED.

Mr. Stokes, Secretary E. Hastings Institutes, considered it much better to boil potatoes for all classes of stock, except, perhaps, dairy cows. We had always thought that horses objected to cooked potatoes, but Mr Stokes had not found this the case. The results of many experiments at different stations show that cooking or steaming does not usually affect the digestibility of roots and tubers. In some cases they are made more palatable. The potato, being very rich in starch, is generally considered greatly improved by boiling. It is an open question if this slight increase in digestibility compensates for the expense of cooking. Several times we heard of boiled turnips being fed to hogs with good results.

FEEDING STRAW.

Mr. A. E. Bailey, Campbellford, gave the following unique plan for utilizing straw profitably. Usually there is more or less waste in feeding it. He heats about four pails of water to boiling, adds two quarts flaxseed, and after stirring allows the mixture to cool. Then the thick, slimy mixture is poured into two barrels—two pails in each; several pails of cold water are then added to each barrel. He then fills a large box with silage and cut straw in the proportion of two to three, adding enough of his flax mixture to thoroughly moisten the mass as it is mixed up. This is left for twenty-four hours, when the whole is moist and warm, are used, keeping one filled ahead. Two boxes Mr. Bailey thinks very highly of his mixture and claims great things for it.

CLOVER CULTURE.

Mr. McCrae touched the right note when he said: "If we are going to farm successfully in Ontario, we must raise corn and clover." Lucern is coming strongly into favor in many sections. Several farmers stated that they had three and even four cuttings for soiling purposes last season. In some sections it winter-kills badly; many farmers, knowing this, do not care to give it a trial. Cut before it is woody, and well cured, it makes excellent hay for both sheep and cattle. Sowed in meadow mixtures, one to two pounds per acre—it gives good results. In some sections the growth of Alsike clover for seed is a very profitable industry. It comes in as a good second on low, damp lands where Red clover fails.

"THE FARMER'S FRIEND." Mr. Payne claimed that no matter how doctors might disagree, the Babcock test, at its present stage of development, might justly lay claim to this title. The very best thing practical dairymen can do is to remain in status quo until the perplexing questions allied with the most correct application of the test are definitely settled. The simple basis of fat per cent. was a very long stride in the right direction—a great advance on the old and sometimes present pooling system in cheese factories. He said: "I may say few revolutions have taken place without warfare. By this discovery we have light upon the many features of the dairy: the dairy department of the show ground, the milk pail, the churn, the dairy cow at home, the cheese factory, the creamery; also the works of darkness wrought by the skimmer, the pump, and the strip-We can best afford to wait for the end, and not sit in haste and often ignorant condemnation upon those earnest scientific investigators who are weighing the merits of "simple fat per cent." and "fat readings + 2." It will resolve itself into the survival of the fittest.

FRUIT JOTTINGS. Mr. Beadle said that the best soil for an apple orchard, looking to both quantity and quality of fruit, was a clay loam containing a large amount of lime. Apples from such soil usually possessed better flavor, higher color, and improved keeping qualities. A southerly exposure is not desirable, since it induces early, tender spring growth. There are many men of many minds; all things considered, the balance of opinion favors the month of June for pruning. A dressing of five or six hundred pounds of fresh wood ashes per acre will usually meet with a ready response from the apple orchard. It is worse than foolish to pile manure around the trunk of an apple tree. Mr. Beadle showed by diagrams (drawn from life) that often the feeding rootlets of such trees are found thirty feet distant from the parent trunk.

It is a great mistake to plant out a large orchard of one variety, since many existing varieties are not self-fertilizing.

GRAIN MIXTURES. Every farmer who spoke of sowing mixtures of grains for feed was highly pleased with the result. mixture of oats, peas, and two-rowed barley is highly spoken of for sowing early in spring for a soiling crop for dairy cows. By sowing small plots of an acre or less, at succeeding dates, a good supply of nutritious food can be had, lasting until fodder Prefers a Cement Concrete Silo.

SIR,—My silo is built of Queenston cement concrete. The demensions are: Walls, 26 feet high, 12 by 12 feet (inside measurement); the walls are 18 inches thick at the bottom and 9 inches thick at the top, the batter being on the outside. Silo perfectly square, with 12 inches cut off in each corner and only one opening from top to bottom, which is closed with matched boards driven closely together at time of filling. The cost was \$67 worth of cement and \$38 for labor, not counting board and hauling gravel, which is near the barn. The silo was filled in October with four varieties of ensilage corn. Owing to my heavy crop of corn, I was obliged to make my silo 5 feet higher, temporarily, with boards, making total depth of ensilage 31 feet. The walls stood the pressure thoroughly; the silo is now half empty. The ensilage is perfect, with the exception of a little that was spoiled on top, which is the case in any silo. Last winter, when I contemplated building a silo, I gleaned all the information possible from the best authorities, and came to the conclusion that a double board silo was the best, but in the month of June, when I had my material all ready on the ground, I wrote to Mr. Isaac Usher to come and lay out my stables as to ventilation, etc., and was persuaded by him to build a concrete silo, as being better and just as cheap. From my experience I can heartily recommend a concrete silo as the best, for cheapness and durability. It never needs repairing, rats cannot bore through it, and it is a perfect curer of ensilage. There are three or four cement concrete silos in my locality which are also giving entire satisfaction in every respect.
Ontario Co., Ont.
W. J. DEVITT.

Modern Maple Syrup and Sugar Making.

BY W. H. BARBER.

Let us assume that some such outfit as that described in my last article has been secured, and we shall now follow the process, briefly, from the time the trees are tapped until the syrup and sugar are finished and placed upon the market.

Everything should be in readiness a few weeks in advance of the time for tapping, so that when the proper "sap weather" comes no delay need occur in opening the camp. In this section (Quebec) tapping is seldom in order before the 20th of March or the 1st of April; although sometimes, as two years ago, sap weather has come early in March, and it is best to be prepared, so that none of the "first run" need be lost; but we do not advise tapping the trees until the sap will run freely, as the hole will become dry and not produce much sap if a cold snap of several weeks' duration follows. It needs at least two men to do the tapping, and three or four can work advantageously. The first should be the owner himself, or some trusted person. He selects the place for tapping, and with a sharp hatchet or adz smoothes "rosses" the bark where the hole is to be bored. A second man follows and bores the hole, while the third drives the spout, and the fourth, if there be one, distributes and hangs the buckets and covers them, also keeping No. 3 supplied with spouts. A sharp, curved lip bit is the best for boring the holes, which should be 1½ to 2 inches deep. The bit must be of suitable size for the spout used. The castiron spouts take a 9-16 inch bit, while the tin spouts take a 3-8 or 7-16 inch bit, according to the kind of spout used.

The bush should be tapped in the early part of ana, ir possible, the sap gathered and reduced to syrup the same day—the quicker done, the better the quality will be. Having collected the sap in the gathering tank, the exit pipe is released, allowing the sap to run into the storage tank through a cloth strainer, thus straining the sap for the second time, as the top of the gathering tank is provided with a fine-perforated tin strainer. If the day is a cold one and ice has formed in the buckets, it will not be possible to strain all the sap in this way, and it may be necessary to place some of the ice directly into the evaporator. On this account many prefer to have their storage tanks inside the sugar house, but this is not to be recommended, as the sap is liable to sour on warm days late in the season. The best arrangement is to have the tank partly within and partly without the house. Then it can be pushed almost entirely within the house on cold days, or left outside as the weather moderates. A shed roof should be built over the tank when outside. Where much trouble is experienced with ice, a strainer may be placed in the storage tank, so that the sap will be strained as it passes from the tank into the evaporator. No effort should be spared to keep the sap perfectly clean from the time it leaves the tree until it enters the evaporator.

The work of boiling the sap is very important, and no careless or thoughtless man can be trusted with it. Before starting the fire, connection should be made with the storage tank, and the sap allowed to run into the pans to the depth of about two inches and the regulator set so that it will feed to that depth. The fire is now built, and it is important to be a good fireman to secure the best results. The wood should be laid crosswise, in alternate diagonal layers, so that the air can form a good draft through it and make a rapid, hot fire. The woodshed should be filled with good wood early in the fall on that it will be represented the Although the fall, so that it will be perfectly dry. Although we use the utmost care to keep the sap clean, still some impurities will reach the evaporator, and these will rise to the top as boiling progresses and

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should be skimmed off. If it is the first boiling of the season, or the beginning of a new run, the first sap in the rear pans must be drawn off and returned to the storage tank after the fire is well started. After this, syrup will come in the rear pan, and at the proper density it must be drawn off. An imperial gallon of maple syrup should weigh thirteen pounds, a wine gallon eleven pounds. The surest way to have your syrup uniform, so that it will keep without souring but will not crystallize or candy in the bottom of the cans, is to use a saccharometer, which will tell when the proper density has been reached. Another way is to draw off a gallon and weigh it. In this hot condition it should weigh twelve and a half pounds, and when cool it will weigh thirteen pounds. The syrup should be strained, while hot, through a flannel cloth, or, better yet, a felt strainer or filter, such as chemists use. This straining removes the malate of lime, and the syrup can be canned hot without further treatment. The strainers should be rinsed in cold sap, which will remove the lime, and after allowing the lime to settle, the sap may be turned back into the storage tank and the lime thrown These strainers should also be thoroughly washed in soapsuds every night. If an evaporator is used, the syrup should be drawn off as fast as it is of the proper density, which will be every twenty or thirty minutes. If plain pans are used, it is best to syrup off three times a day. By allowing the syrup to cool before it is canned, a little more of the lime may be extracted, but it will also lose flavor; so it is best to use great care in straining and can it while hot. Be sure and have the cans perfectly clean and sweet. Great care should also be used to have the syrup just the right thick-If over thirteen pounds to the gallon it will crystallize, which is very objectionable, as it injures the syrup and the crystals are very hard to remove from the bottom of the can. If less than thirteen pounds it will sour. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Farmer's Table.

It is a fact that a great many city people live better than the majority of farmers, notwithstand ing the fact that the former class pay cash for what the latter can produce with very little outlay. Roast turkey on a farmer's table is more rare than there is any reason for. Thirty or forty young turkeys grow up on a farm with very little attention after they are a few weeks old. These will furnish a great many enjoyable dinners, and much better health, than day after day of pork, pork, pork. Who can have an abundant supply of pears, plums, cherries, currants, and berries as easily and cheaply as the farmer? and yet how comparatively few pay any attention to these things. What are known as "hard times" would not seem half as hard if a little better living on these cheaply produced luxuries were indulged in. Even a swarm of bees would play a desirable part in furnishing a treat now and then. All the so-called luxuries just mentioned are not of the sort which impair digestion and shorten life, but in reality they promote healthfulness and extend life, besides all the pleasure they afford. For less then five dollars, enough really choice fruit tees and bushes can be procured to supply in a very few years as much fruit as a large family can use, so there is really no reason for not having it. Unfortunately, this sort of reasoning does not appeal to strong, hard-working men who come to their table three times a day with an appetite fit to take anything eatable, while very often their more delicate wife has to buy, with money, delicacies, or live upon what is not relished, if, indeed, it be not positively hurtful. Farmers, live better yourselves, and think of those about you by providing some of these good things which need not cost much, but will furnish, every year, many dollars' worth of health, comfort, and enjoyment.

APIARY.

How to Handle Bees With Safety.

Many more farmers than now keep bees would own a few colonies for their own honey, at least, were it not for the fear of being stung at every attempt to do anything with them.

As regards the advice frequently given, not to blow smoke into the entrance, we would say that such a practice is not necessary unless the bars are to be removed, but in every case when a thorough examination is to take place it is always wise and safe to give a few puffs into the entrance. Whenever damage arises through the use of smoke, it either arises from the use of wrong material or too much of it. Common fustian, dried before using. answers the purpose very well. For very viciou-bees the following may be used with caution:— Make a little touch-cloth by dissolving some saltpetre in hot water, steep a little cotton rag in the solution and then dry it in an oven; put a small portion of this prepared rag amongst the fustian. and the most vicious will show the "white feather" after the first sniff.

Lucern Honey.

In the train of blessings ushered in with the growing of lucern clover is the great boon to beekeepers by its copious nectar secreting characteristics. It is one of the plants that drouth has little effect upon, therefore when all other plants are dried up lucern will be giving a good flow when in blossom. Its honey is said to differ but little to that from white clover, and is, therefore, of the highest quality.

DAIRY.

Butter-fat vs. Casein.

SIR,-Pressure of work has prevented me replying sooner to the letter of Robt. McCulloch Secretary Edmonton Cheese Company), which appeared in the ADVOCATE of January 1st. I shall endeavor to throw some "light" on a few of the points raised.

1. Three years' experiments at the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College have hown that the composite test, properly handled, will give accurate results, whether continued for one week, two weeks, a month, or even two months. For a full report of this work, and best methods of handling composite samples, I would refer readers to the dairy section of the College reports for 1892, 1893, and 1894.

2. The chemical added to the milk in composite samples does not prevent the cream from rising; it

prevents souring of the milk.

3. Yes, it is customary to set the sample bottles in warm water (not too hot, as it may break the bottles), in order to loosen the cream from the sides of the bottles and enable it to be thoroughly mixed with the milk again. (The temperature of the water needs to be from 110° to 120°.) The shaking should be done by a rotary motion so as to avoid churning, and when the cream has been loosened from the sides of the composite bottle, finish the mixing by pouring from one vessel to another two or three times.

4. I could not agree with Mr. McCulloch about taking samples two or three times a month, for the following reasons: (a) The per cent. of fat in the milk delivered by patrons of cheese factories varies from day to day and from week to week. Taking a sample two or three times a month would not give a correct basis for determining the total pounds of fat delivered termining the total pounds of fat delivered during one month. The milk might be lower or higher in the percentage of fat than usual on these particular days, consequently it would be unfair, ither to the patron himself or to the other patrons. (b) Taking samples two or three times a month is a careless plan and would encourage carelessness in both maker and patrons, whereas daily sampling keeps both on the alert all the time. (c) Daily sampling is a correct business principle. leaves no room for doubt or guess work if properly done. (If the testing cannot be done properly, do not start the system at all, would be my advice, as it will cast discredit upon the plan.)

5. The remarks of Mr. McCulloch on the three systems of pooling are to the point. He seems to have a thorough grasp of the subject of which he is writing, but I cannot agree with all his conclusions, especially those in reference to the market value of fat and casein. He says that "butter-fat has a market value of its own, and a much greater value than casein." Now, I would like to ask what it is that gives butter-fat its value? Of course this leads to a discussion of what determines the price or value of any commodity, which it is not my intention to enter upon at present. I shall simply say that it is cheese which largely determines the price of butter (fat). In support of this statement, I would observe this fact: If all the milk which is to sell butter at even the present prices, would be compelled to do more "bawling" than all the Jersey cows of America ever did.
6. The question of quality in cheese was quite

fully dealt with in my last article, so I need not repeat. This whole discussion of which is most important in cheesemaking-fat or casein-reminds me of the fable that we used to read about, if I mistake not, in the "old Third Reader," "Twixt nose and eyes a fierce dispute arose," etc.

For further "light" on this point, see I. Corinthians, 12: 14-22.

7. Time will permit me to refer to but one other point which might properly have been considered under 5, but which deserves a special note. The article says "butter-fat is worth from 18c. to 20c. per pound, while casein would only be worth from 3c. to 5c. at most." The writer would like to know who determined

that casein is worth only 3c. to 5c. per pound? So far as he is aware, casein by itself is not a common commercial article. Its use is very rare in the arts, and it is never quoted in ordinary market reports. To my mind, casein is worth per pound just what cheese sells for per pound. If cheese sells for eight cents per pound, then the casein is worth eight cents per pound. The average composition of 100 pounds of the cheese made in our experiments during the past season was as follows, according to our chemist:

33.5 lbs. of water. 32.5 " " fat. 20.9 " " casein. 4.1 " " albumen. 9.0 " " sugar, ash, etc.

If 100 lbs. of such cheese were sold for \$8, the purchaser would pay as follows: \$2.68 for the water, \$2.60 for the fat, \$1.67 for the casein, 33c. for the albumen, and 72c. for the sugar, ash, etc.

I have endeavored to answer what seemed to me the chief points raised by your correspondent, who is evidently a seeker after the truth. H. H. DEAN.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Devonshire Clotted Cream.

The following receipt is given to us by one of the best Devonshire Dairies who supply the London (Eng.) market in small pots. The milk is strained in large, deep pans and put in the dairy house, where it is left eight or ten hours. It is then taken out and scalded by placing the pan in an iron skillet or large cauldron, partly filled with water, upon the stove. At the bottom of the skillet there is a grate on which the pan rests to prevent burning or scorching. The milk is slowly heated till it nears the boiling point, and when the first bubble rises to the surface of the cream it should be removed from the fire. Some experience is necessary in applying the heat to a nicety, otherwise the cream is spoiled. When properly scalded the milk is removed to the dairy, where it stands from 12 to 24 hours, according to the condition of the weather, when the cream should be a thick, compact mass an inch or more deep. It is then divided with a knife in pots of various, convenient sizes, and sold at the rate of 10c., 15c., 25c., and always finds a ready market.

POULTRY.

Broiler Raising.

BY R. C. ALLAN, NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT. (Concluded from page 52.)

If you use artificial incubation, remove the chicks from the incubator when the last hatched chicks are dried and strong on their feet. Sometimes a good many hours pass between the time the first and the last chick leave the shell, and the first gets hungry in about twenty-four hours. For the first month I keep the heat in the brooding-place at 100° to 104°. The chicks may be apparently comfortable at a lower temperature, but will be sure to take diarrhoea, one by one, and die. A proper heat is more essential to their health and growth than any other thing. From four weeks old, the heat may be gradually lowered until at ten weeks you can maintain it at 70°. If the chicks should have the scours, I have never found a better remedy than common white chalk reduced to a fine powder, mixed with boiled milk as thick as they will drink it. Give half a teaspoonful of the mixture at two different times, just when the chick will drink it. This rarely fails to affect a cure, but of course I do not allow the disease to weaken the chick before I give the remedy. But proper food, such as I have described, and a right temperature maintained in the brooder and brooder-house, will bring your flock through with very little loss from disease. If old fowls are kept out of the brooder-house there will be no lice on the chicks. The careful manager looks out for this. An ounce of prevention is worth pounds of insect powder, days of time, and dozens of young chicks. I never had lice among brooder chicks. The brooders must be kept clean. The sand should be renewed every other day. The floor of the house should be raked over with a fine rake and the droppings taken out. Everything must be sweet and clean. In providing a variety of food, the chick obtains the necessary essentials for the growth of bone and muscle, flesh and feathers. They do not become too fat, or go off their feet, now manufactured into cheese were made into butter, the buttermakers of the country, in order development. People often say a chicken does not development. People often say a chicken does not eat much, but if you are feeding even four hundred little chicks, you will think it takes a good deal to go around, five times a day. But it pays to feed well. You cannot afford to neglect your chicks. It takes more to bring a neglected chick to maturity than one that has always been properly fed and cared for.

Toward the end of the feeding a large proportion of the food may be of corn. It makes yellow meat and is more fattening than wheat. It should be ground or cracked. Wheat is the best grain to feed whole. It pays best to buy good wheat. Damaged grain is dear at any price. They should be plump and well feathered at eight or ten weeks. Every day you have to keep them after they should be fit for market is just so much deducted from your profit.

From February till August are the best months for marketing broilers. I doubt if chicks sold after the latter month pay for care and food, unless raised in small flocks and allowed to secure most of their food on the range. It is not of that way of raising chicks that we are treating, but of broiler raising more as a specialty.

I find it a difficult subject to present to a Canadian public, owing to the lack of knowledge prevailing among all classes as to what a broiler really is. Thousands of our people think a broiler should weigh two and a half or three pounds. If you told them that large quantities were dressed to weigh one-half pound and sold on the American markets, you would simply be disbelieved. And so they keep and feed their chicks till they are the size of hens, and sell them at a loss, where they should have fed them well for ten weeks and sold them at a profit. Just as eggs for a large part of the year are sold at cost of production, so exclusive summer broiler-raising is proportionately unremunerative to many. Those who combine winter with summer work, thus retaining steady customers, realize a better average of prices for their summer as well

as their winter product.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

WARTS ON BULL'S SIDE. ENQUIRER: - "I have a bull which appears to be thriving well. On one of his sides are a large number of warts, some of which are as large as a man's fist. Have tried a number of supposed remedies, but all to no effect."

[Warts are known to veterinary surgeons as papillomata and are new formations or exhalation of ordinary papillæ. The epithelial covering consists of a network of connective tissue supporting blood vessels, and grow from either a cutaneous or mucous surface. In those originating from a mucous membrane, such as the nostrils, they are given the name of polipi. More frequently the growth simply consists of a enlarged papille as in the common wart. Most people are familiar with the appearance of these excrescences, which vary in size from a pin's head to that of a large apple, and are found on all parts of the body. The most common situation is about the eyes, mouth, belly, sides, organs of generation in the male, and udder of the female. Treatment: In cases where they are pendulous (hanging) they may be removed with the knife, applying the actual cautery to staunch the hemorrhage or bleeding afterward; the daily application of nitrate of silver will remove them.

DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto. Another authority recommends saturating the parts with fresh lard once a day for three or four days, when they will be easily removed with the When they are of great size, and this treatment is impracticable, they may be removed from the root by torsion.—ED.]

DECAYED TOOTH IN HORSE.

HOWARD MILLS, Grey Co.:—"I have a horse four years old with a running discharge from his left nostril. The veterinary surgeon bored a hole through the bone on the face about three inches below the eye, and let out about a cupful of matter. and ever since that the horse has a running from both hole and nostril. If you know of a remedy for it please let me know through the FARMER'S

Some months ago articles appeared in this journal on diseases of the horse's teeth, and it was particularly pointed out that at four and five years of age the teeth of the young animal should have careful inspection. The common symptom for any derangement of the teeth is a constant dribbling of saliva from the mouth, the "quidding" of hay, and inability of the animal to masticate his food. In this case inspection of the mouth will lead to detection of a very feetid, disagreeable smell from the decaying bone, and a small cavity will be found between two molar teeth, probably the third and fourth. Where the caries has extended to the fangs, it ulcerates through the socket into the nasal chambers—"turbinator bones" above the offending tooth—the matter being discharged out of the nostrils, termed "ozena." Let your veterinary surgeon again examine the mouth and find of the nostrils, termed "ozena." Let your veterinary surgeon again examine the mouth and find the offending tooth; remove it by the aid of a suitable pair of forceps; this will produce a rapid and radical cure. The kind of diet necessary in these cases will be an important matter for consideration. Soft, sloppy mashes are to be recommended; hay, grain, etc., if allowed, would probably retard the recovery; give water with the chill off, not ice-cold as is usually done.

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

BARNYARD ITCH.

VERNON, Ont :- "Will you please say, through the columns of your paper, what is wrong with my cattle? The hair comes away in patches readily when pulled (principally on the neck and hips), leaving bare spots. They rub themselves on posts, walls, trees, gates, etc., when out for water. Some of my neighbors call the trouble 'barnyard itch.' Is there a cure, and, if so, what is it?

We have never seen the term applied before to mange, but we think it a very good one. Mange depends upon the presence of a minute insect parasite on and beneath the skin, where it burrows its way from the surface underneath the cuticle. Mange in the horse, ox, dog, and scab in sheep are one and the same affection, although the "acarus insect" in each differ in form, size, and habits, each animal having its own particular insect, which cannot be transferred to the skin of a different species. It is much more common in poverty-stricken and debilitated animals than in those which are well kept and cared for. Whenever a mangy animal is introduced into a herd he will be sure to infect his companions. The symptoms given are well described, and, under a good toms given are well described; and, under a good magnifying glass, the acari may be found and distinctly seen. As in the disease ringworm, the treatment is often troublesome, but the main object to be kept in view is to destroy the insect and ova and restore the healthy action of the skin. If you have a large number of animals infected it will be necessary to attend strictly to directions, and you ought to get rid of the disease entirely in a month or six weeks. Take of English soft soap, 1 lb.; sulphur, 1 lb.: mercurial ointment, 4 ozs.;

oil of tar, 4 ozs.; water, 1 qt. These ingredients must be well incorporated, placing them on a warm stove and stirring constantly. With a hard, stiff brush rub the ointment all over the parts affected, allow to remain on three days, wash off by means of warm water. After three applications you may look for good improvement. Whitewash stables, look for good improvement. barns, posts, walls, etc., infected, every month, as the ova have a fourteen-days' cycle of life. Write and report results in one month. DR. WM. MOLE. CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

SHADY Nook:—"I have a new driving horse, a pacer,' out of condition; when I let him out to exercise and take his roll he never goes over as the others do. Both hind legs are swelled up to the hocks, he seems to urinate more often than natural, and labors to get into position. Eats and drinks fairly well; long hay and six quarts of oats per day is his usual feed. Could you tell me what is the

matter and what can be done for him? [There is no particular reason why your horse does not roll over like the others, except that he may be thin and the prominent withers prevent by hurting his back. The symptoms given indicate chronic indigestion; the animal is not getting sufficient nutriment or digesting his food, and it will be necessary to search for the cause. First see that the teeth are level and in good condition. Give him a dose of purgative medicine: eight drams of aloes and one dram of calomel made into a ball with about two drams of glycerine; as soon as the operation of the medicine passes away give some powders, as the following: Sulphate of iron, 1 oz.; carbonate of soda, 1 oz.; nitrate of potash, 1 oz.; resin, 2 ozs.; aniseed, 4 ozs.; powder. Mix and divide into 24 powders, give one night and morning in the animal's food.

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

Miscellaneous.

SHEEP NEED WATER.

A. C. H., Toronto:-"The late lamented Paul Peel, the celebrated artist, painted a picture representing sheep drinking water in a dell, under the shadow of trees. The picture is very pretty, and the subject very poetical, but the piece of art has been criticised as being contrary to nature, as most people are under the impression that sheep do not drink water. Please inform your readers whether or not sheep drink water in any shape or form outside of their usual food.

Sheep drink water just the same as cattle or horses, when the amount of moisture in their food is below the demands of the system. With sheep the normal proportion of water to dry food is about 2:1; with cattle, about 4:1. Where sheep are receiving green grass, roots, or other succulent food, extra water may not be necessary, but where the food does not supply the needed proportion they drink large quantities. We have carried hundreds of pails to sheep, especially to ewes suckling lambs. They also drink liberally in summer when on dried pasture, and when water is not supplied them when needed their owner suffers a financial loss by their failure to do well.

WARTS-CORN MARKER-ROOT SOWER.

W. I. R., Lunenberg:—"1. Please let me know if there is anything that will take the warts off a cow's teats, as I have some that are almost covered with small warts? 2 How can I make a good marker for corn, potatoes, and roots, that can be adjusto widths? 3. Where can I a good sower of field roots, and what kind would you recommend?

[1. Warts may be removed by touching a few at a time with a caustic, such as butter of antimony, or nitric acid. Apply a little carefully, and do not treat many at a time or the teat may become very sore. Do not allow the caustic to touch the sound portions of the skin. Caustic in stick form might be used. 2. The writer has used a home-made marker, constructed by taking a 12 foot cedar pole, 5 or inches through, and boring several two-inch holes in a straight line, for the insertion of pegs, which make the marks. One set of holes, 3 feet apart, for corn; another set, 2½ feet, for potatoes, etc. A pair of shafts, and holes for handles, completes the marker. Some construct a marker with three wooden "runners." No doubt many Approach No doubt many ADVOCATE readers can describe a better contrivance than this, which we will gladly publish. 3. We doubt whether there is a better sower made than is illustrated in David Maxwell's advertisement in this

POLLED ANGUS versus SHORTHORNS.

"HAYSEED," Shady Nook, Ont :- "I have looked in vain through the columns of the ADVOCATE for advertisements of Aberdeen Angus cattle.

1. Are they as large as Shorthorns? 2 How do they compare with the latter as milkers? 3. Do they require any better feed?

1. At the last Christmas Smithfield Club Show, the Shorthorn steer, Snowball, at 2 years 6 months and 14 days, weighed 1,830 pounds; while the Aberdeen-Angus steer, at 2 years and 10 months, weighed 1.887 pounds. The Shorthorn heifer, Red Rose of Stratton 6th, at 2 years 10 months and 15 days, weighed 1,723 pounds: while the Polled Angus heiter, Witch of Endor, at 2 years 10 months and 11 days, weighed 1,667 pounds. These are fair samples of a great number of records, which go to samples of a great number of records, which go to show that the Shorthorn is a little the larger animal. 2. It has been the chief aim of Aberdeen-Angus cattle breeders to develop beef producing qualities, and consequently their dairy qualities

have been neglected. There have been some notable exceptions to this rule. At the London (Eng.) Dairy Show in 1892, a Polled Angus cow carried off the premier honors in the milking competition. Such honors as the above have frequently been won by Shorthorns, whose milking qualities have not been so generally neglected; hence their superiority in that direction. The milk of the Angus cows is noted for its richness. There is a hint in the first sentence of the shove letter the hint in the first sentence of the above letter that some "Doddie" breeders should not overlook They are evidently modestly hiding the light of that worthy breed under a bushel.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

A better feeling prevailed in the cattle market last week;

A better feeling prevailed in the cattle market last week; a fair attendance from outside buyers; an improved demand from Montreal made the local enquiry more active. The receipts for the week—1,190 cattle, 593 sheep, 1,405 hogs.

Butchers' Cattle.—Buying was perhaps a little more active, but prices did not improve. About half a dozen carloade were taken for the Montreal market. The receipts not being heavy, the market was pretty well cleared up. Two or three choice bullocks fetched 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. per lb. One lot of cattle sold for 2c. per lb., but the general run of prices was from 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. per lb. Messis. Halligan, Vincent, and Ray bought for Montreal. Good cattle are still very hard to find; 23 cattle, 1,073 ibs. average, 82 per lb; one carload, 1,025 lbs. average, \$2.5 per lc., less \$5 on the deal. One carload, 1,030 lbs. average, \$2.24 each. Twenty-two extra choice, 1,030 lbs average, 3c, per lb., less \$5 on the deal. One carload mixed cattle—cows, heifers, and steers—from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. 20 per cov., one carload, 1,030 lbs. average, \$2.5 per lb.

Export Cattle.—Excepting a few bulls picked up for export, there was practically nothing doing in this line. Bulls fetched from 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. per lb. Mr. A. Thumpson is at prevent in Fort Worth, Texas, shipping steers to the Old Country, much to the disgust of the Chicago buyers, who see in this movement a breakup of their privileges.

Stockers and Feeders.—Stockers are quiet; choice ones in good demand; 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. per lb.

The higher quotations were caused by improved quality of some of the ofterings, the two latter figures being paid for extra choice grain-fed lambs; the general tone of the market is no better than it has been.

Calres.—Not many on offer to-day. Good ones are selling from \$4\times 4\times 6\times 6\times 6\times 7\times 6\times 6\times 7\times 6\times 6\times 6\times 7\times 6\times 6

Wheatt.—Receipts on this market are very small, non-wheat sold higher at 82c.; market firm; White, one load only, 85c. per bushel.

Barley.—Steady; 2,500 bushels selling at 38c. to 45c. per bushel: offerings are hberal and a lower price is predicted.

Peas.—One hundred bushels of peas at 56c. per bushel.

Ryc.—A dealer, speaking of the situation, said: "Our prices are above export basis and there is no business. The distilleries are filled up, but two or three are taking all on offer. Offerings are very light, and all we can get will be wanted for home consumption, at 50c.

Otals.—Easy; 500 busnels selling at 27c. to 28c. The oats offered were mostly of a poor quality.

Hides and Skins.—Local dealers have advanced the price of sheepskins to 90c.—being 10c. higher than last quotation. The market for hides is very dull, and inclined to go lower. No. 1, green, 5c. per lb.; curec, 6c. per lb.

Hay.—Still continues in good demand; 20 loads selling at from \$17 to \$18 per ton. Some farmers were in this market from Ccokstown, near Braaford, a distance of about 46 miles from here.

Strum—Market slow; too leads on offer \$10 to \$12 per ton.

from \$1, to \$18 per ton. Some farmers were in this marker from Cookstown, near Bradford, a distance of about 46 miles from here.

Straw.—Market slow; ten loads on offer, \$10 to \$12 perton; baled at \$8 to \$9 per ton.

Batted Hay.—Market overloaded with poor hay from Quebec, \$12 to \$14 per ton.

Butter.—The local demand is easier, and the receipts of large rolls to-day were heavy; there is little or no change in the market. Many dealers keep buying up stock for outside shipment; this has its good effect upon the market. One dealer shipped 5,000 lbs. of butter east at the local market price, 20c. Best dairy rolls, 18c. to 20c. per lb.; too full supplies on sale to maintain prices.

Poultry.—Supply scarce; turkeys in demand, 10c. per lb.; chickens, 50c. to 55c. per pair; geese, 7c. per lb.

Cheese.—Retail, 1lc. per lb. to 15c. Prices are expected to go higher. July and August are selling in small lots at 9c., and full cream at 9c. to 10c. One carload sent east last week for export.

Euro — A few more on the market, new laid selling well;

for export,

Egys.—A few more on the market; new laid selling well;

not quite equal to the demand, at 25c. per dozen; the market
seems easier; dealers are shading prices.

Montreal Markets.

There has been very little change to note in the live stock trade since last writing, with the possible exception of a couple of fairly good markets, which had the effect of clearing the market up for the first time in a number of weeks. There was, however, no advance made in prices beyond former quotations. Were there any choice cattle offered fit for export, a trade would be transacted in them at about 4c. per 1b., this being the rate paid for a few small bunches to fill up with. However, there are not sufficient offered to make a market.

Butchers Cattle—The feeling on the past couple of markets has been of a firmer tendency than for some time past, and a clearing was effected in most lines. The best beeves only made 3½c. per 1b., while a very good animal made from 2½c. to 3½c. per 1b. the common and poorer grades making as low as 1½c. per 1b.

Sheep and Lambs.—There has been a good, steady trade in sheep and lambs, owing largely to the short supplies, and all offerings have been propelly absorbed at very good prices, choice sheep making about \$5.50 each, and ranging down according to quality as low as \$2.50 each, and ranging down according to quality as low as \$2.50 each, lambs making from 3½c. to 4c. per 1bs., live weight.

Calcus continue scarce, choice making from \$9 to \$12; the poorer and medium grades, \$3 to \$7 each.

Live Hops.—Quite a number of live hogs have been offered on this market of late, and we fear were rather unprofitable to their owners, as they were not of the best quality and grades, but were just mixed packers. The best price paid was \$4.10 per ewt.; those who held for higher prices being glad to take less before the day was over.

Dr. cs. of Hogs.—Receipts in this line are falling off steadily from week to week as the demand is lessening, but prices continue firm. The receipts for the past two weeks were 3.40 and 2.42, respectively, against 13.313 for the previous two weeks. Packers are now pretty well filled up, and it is gener.

Y 15, 1896

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steadily rices con-vere 3,404 lous two is generally conceded that the season's pack has been a favorable one to them; values for the greater part of the season continuing very low. Sales have taken place during the week at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per cwt. in car lot; for choice bright bacons; mixed packers making from \$5.25 to \$5.35 per cwt. in car lots, with the usual advance on small and single lots.

Lambs and dressed beef have fallen off from the advance noted in our last report, mild weather and heavy receipts of live stock keeping prices down, the clearance effected in the latter market not having as yet had any material effect on the dead meat market.

dead meat market.

The hide and skin market has a weaker tendency, and a decline is shortly expected from the recent advance; quota-

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Top prices at present, with comparisons:

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|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| CATTLE. | prices. | ago. | 1895. | 1594. |
| 1500 lbs. up | \$4 75 | \$ 4 75 | \$ 5 60 | \$ 5 20 |
| 1350 @ 1500 | 4 70 | 4 90 | 5 60 | 4 85 |
| 1200 @ 1350 | 4 55 | 4 65 | 5 20 | 4 65 |
| 1050 @ 1200 | | 4 40 | 4 75 | 4 10 |
| 900 @ 1050 | 4 20 | 4 30 | 4 50 | 3 80 |
| Stks. and F | | 3 85 | 3 75 | 3 70 |
| Fat cows | 3 75 | _* 4 00 | 4 30 | 4 50 |
| Canners | 2 40 | 2 40 | 2 20 | 2 40 |
| Bulls | 3 50 | 3 65 | 4 50 | 4 00 |
| Calves | 6 25 | 6 50 | 5 50 | 6 25 |
| Texas steers | | 4 25 | 4 40 | 4 10 |
| Texas C. & B | | 3 25 | 3 50 | 2 35 |
| Hogs. | | | | |
| Mixed | 4 32 | 4 20 | 4 35 | 5 50 |
| Heavy | 4 35 | 4 20 | 4 45 | 5 50 |
| Light | | 4 20 | 4 20 | 5 40 |
| Pigs | | 4 10 | 4 00 | 5 30 |
| SHEEP. | | | | |
| Natives | 3 70 | 3 75 | | 4 25 |
| Western | 3 60 | 3 65 | | 3 95 |
| Lambs | 4 80 | 4 85 | 5 00 | 4 75 |
| Cattle man do not a | vneet hig | her prices | for a w | hile |

Cattle men do not expect higher prices for a while. Hog men are generally very "bullish." Sheep dealers anticipate stronger prices for light but not

Sheep dealers anticipate stronger prices for hight but not for heavy sheep.

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says:—"A. J. Thompson, of Toronto, Ont., has recently purchased 400 head of choice beef cattle at Alvar do, and will ship them direct to England by the way of New Orleans. This is the first heavy shipment from Texas to England, and will mark an epoch in the live stock history of the country." The cattle were fed on cotton-seed meal, and are said to be of very good quality, averaging about 1,300 lbs.

The new Texas quarantine regulations are causing a lot of

seed meal, and are said to be of very good quality, averaging about 1,300 lbs.

The new Texas quarantine regulations are causing a lot of trouble. The State of Texas disagreed with the Secretary of Agriculture as to where the line should be, and the latter has shown his authority by putting the entire State of Texas under quarantine. The result of this will be to prevent Montana and other Northern range cattle men from buying young cattle in the northern part of Texas, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. Furthermore, the cattle in these regions cannot be sent down where the cottonseed meal is made, because they would contract fever as readily as the so-called "native" or northern cattle. If the new order is allowed to stand there will soon be a big shortage of cattle in Montana and the Dakotas.

Among the consignments of cattle received here recently was a train load of 15 cars of California cattle, shipped from Sacramento by C. Swanson & Son. They were shipped through Omaha, and came about 2,400 miles. In the lot were 339 head, averaging 1,148 lbs., and they sold to Swift at \$3.55. The freight on the 15 carloads amounted to \$4,388.73, and after all expenses were paid they netted about \$30 per head, or \$9.852.87. The shippers said they could not ship so far at a profit, and thought it would have taken \$3.75 to equal home prices. The trouble is the Coast demand as yet is too small to take very large numbers.

A well-nosted cattle man writes:—"The supply of cattle

take very large numbers.

A well-posted cattle man writes:—"The supply of cattle

prices. The trouble is the Coast demand as yet is too small to take very large numbers.

A well-posted cattle man writes:—"The supply of cattle for January was about the same as a year ago, but more Texans than usual arrived, so that the supply of natives was really the smallest in several years. We think that this decrease will be more apparent this month, and will soon reach the point where the scarcity will create a greater competition among buyers. It looks as if there was a tendency among farmers to feed to a better finish, and we hope this is the case, for good cattle are always easiest to sell.

Big, heavy cattle have lately been quite plentiful, and have sold at a disadvantage compared with light weights. The cheap feed is bound to make big cattle sell less readily than tidy, fat baby beeves.

The provision stocks announced showing an increase in pork of 40,000 bbls., and an increase in lard of 32,000 tcs., had a barish influence on the hog market. The packers who, with one exception, have been "wrong" on the provision market have been busy lately manufacturing as much mess pork as possible. They can only make contract pork until the end of March, but can make ribs and other cuts any month.

A lot of 245 Mexican yearling sheep, averaging 87 lbs., sold at \$4.10. Sheep are coming quite heavy in weight. Feeders are holding to use the large supply of cheap feed, also to give the market a chance to mend. A lot of 99 clipped native sheep arrived one day lately. They averaged 101 lbs., and sold for \$3.25. It was a pretty chilly day for sheep with no clothes on.

A lot of 128-lb. native sheep of choice quality sold to an exporter at \$3.80. For several weeks exporters of sheep alive have been practically out of the business, but a recent advance in the British markets it is thought, will stimulate the trade considerably. So many sheep from South America are going to English markets that there is not so much room this year for our sheep, and the ten-day limit requires that the sheep should be much better in quali

21,264 sheep.
February receipts of hogs at Chicago for five years past ranged from 395,477 to 933,875, or an average of 670,000. Receipts for February, 1896, are estimated from 425,000 to 550,000. Really good horses are quite scarce in all of the markets. A consignment of select drivers sold here at auxtion from \$300 to \$500, nearly the entire lot being secured by foreign dealers for the export trade.

Toronto Horse Market.

Probably one of the best shipments of draught horses that has left Canada was exported by Mr. John Sheridan. There were in all 51-mostly Clydesdale grades, about 1,500 lbs. They are consigned direct to London, via Boston, by the S. S., British Queen, and are due at Mr. Rhymill's Horse Repository, Barbicau, London, on the 27th February. A further consignment will be forwarded in two weeks, and a few 1,500-lb. to 1,600-lb. horses wanted. They must be sound, on short legs, with good feet; not too much hair on their legs. There seems to be a decided improvement in the horse trade; dealers are buying freely, and although the prices are not high there is every indication that in the near future they will go better, as buyers are operating earlier in the season than usual. Two carloads were shipped from Grand's Repository last Tuesday for the Old Country-one lead to Montreal, the other direct to Glasgow; they were mostly workers and fast drivers. The sale of Hackneys last week, from the Northwest, ranged from \$50 to \$105, which must be considered fair, as many of the animals were in poor condition and the weather inclement, and, also, that the season is too early to get good prices. We quote a few sales: Draught horses, 1,350-lb, to 1,600 lb, \$65; general nurpose, 1,150-lb, \$55 to \$75; drivers, 15 to 15.3 hands, \$50 to \$100; carriage horses, 15.3 to 16 hands, \$10 to \$150. Messrs. Silver & Smith have dissolved partnership, Mr. Silver retiring.



THE COMUDI.

AN ADVENTURE IN GUIANA

Garth and I got our holiday at the same time, and, shaking off the dust of Georgetown and civilization, we went out together into the wilds. When we came back again he was laden with spoils for his cherished botanical and zoological collection, and I had gained some experiences that were distinctly new to

with spoils for his cherished botanical and zoological collection, and I had gained some experiences that were distinctly new to me.

The extent of Garth's holiday and mine did not admit of far roaming. We had to be content with hiring a large bateau, with four lusty negroes to paddle it, and going just as far up the Esscquibo River as our tether of time would let us. That was not very far, for we spent a large part of our allotted time in exploring every promising-looking creek that we passed, and wherever it was practicable we left the bateau and dived into the forest with our guns.

One evening at sundown we camped on a tiny savannah on the side of the very prettiest creek we had yet paddled up—a creek which seemed to present at every bend a different variety of tropical scenery and the best sample of that variety.

We hung our hammocks up in a clump of graceful bamboos, lit a fire, and presently had supper. Garth, who had got a touch of fever on him, declined supper, dosed himself with quinine and retired to his hammock, where he lay tossing and growling. Garth's noble rage for collecting the carcasses of beasts, birds, and plants was tempered by a tendency to take fever whenever it was there to be taken.

Around the dying fire-the negro boatmen laughed and chatted boisterously among themselves. I, having no one to talk to, and nothing to do, followed Garth's example and got into my hammock. Presently I fell fast asleep.

When I a woke the bright tropical noon was riding high in the heavens. Under its rays the little savannah looked exactly like an English park that had mysteriously found its way into the midst of a South American forest. I felt too wide-awake to go to sleep again.

I slipped out of my hammock and strolled down to the

to go to sleep again.

I slipped out of my hammock and strolled down to the

On the opposite side of the creek the trees and bushes formed a towering, seemingly impenetrable mass of foliage, festooned with gay bignonias and flaming orange noranteas, and with flowering orchids of all kinds that in the daytime and with flowering orchids of all kinds that in the dayline made an embroidery of glowing colors on the background of living green. The moonlight had stolen the glow from the flowers and foliage, it is true, and they now looked somewhat anæmic in its pale rays. But they had assumed, as an offset, an air of delicate spirituality. The whole scene, with its subdued white light, its undecided tints, its graces of dimly revealed form, made me feel that I was in real fairyland where the life of nature and the fairies is attuned to a faint minor

I felt tingling with life and energy and unrest. It suddenly became to me an all-important thing to be off by myself and see what lay behind the next bend of the creek. In another minute I was in the bateau and paddling contentedly up stream. Those I left in our little camp slept stead-

In another minute I was in the bateau and paddling contentedly up stream. Those I left in our little camp slept steadily on.

The next bend of the creek, and the next, and the next, and a good many more were passed, and still I had not sated my curiosity as to what lay behind the point I had last reached. Presently the creek broadened out into a small lagoon. On one side of the lagoon was a low stretch of ground covered with long gleaming grass, chiefly razor grass. Tall, graceful Itah palms were dotted over this ground, which stunted wallaba trees and moco-mocos and prickly soweri palms sufficiently proclaimed to be swamp.

I was lazily skirting the swamp when the bateau ran on a nasty snag, and, after vainly exhausting all lesser efforts to get it off, I had at last to take my weight out of the boat. Standing above my knees in water on an insecure footing of fibrous roots, I tugged and pushed at the beteau until, finally, with one herculcan shove I got it off the snag.

But I had overdone the thing. My herculean shove had sent the bateau spinning right out into the lagoon, and I was floundering on my face in the water, hugging the snag tightly with both arms. I scrambled to my feet and ruefully realized the situation.

I could see that the bateau had already got into deep water and was drifting with the current back into the creek. I could not go after it, for, apart from the question of alligators, my evil destiny had so arranged things that I had never learned to swim. I breathed a fervent wish that the boat might not drift past our camping-place unobserved, and then I had, to turn my attention to myself, for I was gradually sinking deeper in the water.

I lost no time in scrambling on to the swamp. It seemed to

drift past our camping-place unobserved, and then I had, to turn my attention to myself, for I was gradually sinking deeper in the water.

I lost no time in scrambling on to the swamp. It seemed to me that more water than anything else went to the composition of this swamp. There was no stable footing anywhere except about the roots of the trees, and I tried to in prove my position by climbing one of a little group of wallabas that grew near the edge of the swamp. There I found a surprisingly comfortable seat, with a back, too-formed by the fork of two queerly twisted branches. My tree and its neighbors evidently lived unhappily on this spot. for they were stunted and gnarled and had a melancholy insufficiency of foliage.

My surroundings, like my situation, were certainly rather depressing, but I can hardly say I felt depressed. My temperament is anguine—to an irrational degree, friends tell me—and I didn't doubt that things would turn out as I wanted them to. I was possessed of a comfortable, though ill-grounded, conviction that some one would be opportunely awake in our camp as the bateau was drifting past, would secure the boat, discover my absence, and, understanding generally what had happened, paddle off at once to my rescue.

Desp'te my dripping garments, I was pleasantly warm, and, though I knew that fever microbes were swarming up in their greedy millions from the swamp, it gave me no concern; fever microbes had always treated me hitherto as a privileged person. I grew drowsy and ended by falling asleep.

I was awakened by the loud, weird call of a maam from the bush or, the opposite side of the lagoon. I sat up and remembered where I was.

The moon was still shining brightly, but there were no signs of my rescuers. Was it possible that the boat had drifted past the camp unobserved?

I was really about to consider the serious bearings of this question when something stirred on the tree nearest to me. I turned my head to see what bird this something was. Then I had no thoughts for anything else.

There

the neighboring wallaba, was a huge water-boa, or Comudisnake.

The foliage of the tree was too scanty to obscure the moonlight, and I instantly recognized what the creature was, for, only a few days before, Garth and I had had an unsuccessful shot at a Comudi sunning itself on a log on the river bank.

I had heard a great deal about Comudi snakes, more than it was agrécable to recollect just then.

My neighbor, with a gentle, undulatory motion of his head, looked at me. I looked at him. I am absolutely certain that he must have derived more pleasure from that interchange of looks than I did. A cold perspiration broke out upon me.

Here at least was a situation in which it was impossible for me to believe that things would turn out as I wisned. I could not fight nor could I run away on that swamp. I was weaponless, helpless, and I quite understood that the boa would not refrain from taking advantage of my helplessness. If he were gorged with food, no doubt he would exercise a passive courtesy and leave me unmolested; but he was very evidently not gorged with food. He looked hungry.

I had an irresistible conviction that it was my destiny to serve him for a late supper. It gave me a very queer sensation to look at his rather lean girth and think that, he a short time, I should be making him bulge out to an unseemly extent. The thought was humiliating, too. A much more dignihed ending to my strong young life would have been even an attack of Yellow Jack and a grave in the Georgetown cemetery.

Following this thought came the sudden remembrance of one of the many tearful little regrets which my mother had expressed when I was leaving her and England to try my fortunes in Demerara. It was to the effect that, "if anything should happen" to me out there, she would be denied the sad consolation of tending my grave and weeping over it.

The idea of my dear mother wishing to shed tears and flowers on my grave struck me as exquisitely funny, in view of what that grave was going to be. I could not fancy an anaconda lending itself easily to be wept over. I burst into a loud fit of laughter, though I was certainly far from feeling mirthful.

a loud fit of laughter, though I was certainly far from feeling mirthful.

Thoughts move quickly, and not more than half a minute had elapsed between my first sighting the serpent and my burst of laughter. I had never taken my eyes off him for a second, and now, when I let out my mirthless cackle, I saw that he suddenly stopped the gentle movement of his head and shrank back a little as if daunted by the sound.

A wild gleam of hope lit up the situation for me. Might it not be possible by noisy demonstrations on my part to frighten him away, or at least to deter him from attacking me? With daylight—surely with delight—help must come. If not from Garth and the boatmen, then from the Indians. There were Indians living on that creek, I knew, and at daylight some would surely be about in their canoes. If I could only keep the Comudi at bay till then!

Thereupon, I began making violent gestures with my arms, and I emitted a series of blood-curdling yells which I think even Fuzzy-Wuzzy, in his home in the Soudan, could scarcely have bettered. The Comudi did not unwind his tail and flee. But he was evidently impressed by these demonstrations—strongly impressed. They seemed to take the keen edge off his appetite. No doubt he wanted his supper very badly, but, as there seemed to be something in it he didn't quite understand, his assault.

So he continued to inspect me with cold, glittering eyes,

he evidently decided to inspect it a need longer shadow his assault.

So he continued to inspect me with cold, glittering eyes, while I tried, by converting my arms into windmills, every now and then, and yelling at the top of my voice, to make him afraid of attacking me. My tactics were so far successful, but the anaconda was not to be frightened off the field. He seemed to know instinctively that my powers were limited and his position secure. With some of his great black and yellow coils embracing the tree, and the rest reposing gracefully among the branches, he looked very much at home—as I dare say he was.

among the branches, he looked very much at home—as I dare say he was.

How slowly the time passed! I suppose the Comudi, having, seemingly, no pressing engagement elsewhere, didn't find it very tedious waiting till the supper he had in view should cool down enough to let him begin upon it, but I shall never forget the long, torturing suspense that waiting meant to me. Every moment 1 was expecting him to overcome his doubts of me and make the fatal spring; and I kept an unwinking watch upon him, with my nerves strung up to an almost unbearable degree of tension. Then, as time went on, the violence of my demonstrations to keep the Comudi in awe began to exhaust me physically. I grew hopeless of escaping those cruel jaws, though I was doggedly determined to show fight to the end.

My thoughts would conjure up all the horrible details of

those cruel jaws, though I was doggedly determined to show fight to the end.

My thoughts would conjure up all the horrible details of that end, and dwell on them with an odd fascination. Sconer or later my vigilance must relax, and then the watchful serpent would seize his opportunity and hurtle himself through the air upon me. I would feel his sharp teeth piercing my flesh. Then I would know myself involved in the cold, scaly coils of his body, and feel them pressing tighter and tighter till my ribs cracked and suffocation began. And thenwell, I hoped I should be dead before he began swallowing me. It seemed rather absurb that at that moment I should have felt a sort of finnicking disgust at the idea of being passed through the process of degluttion, but I did.

The dreadful hours passed somehow, and the morning found me—a ghastly-looking object, I make no doubt—still perched on the wallaba, desperately watching my neighbor on the other tree. My body ached with fatigue, the wild motions I still made with my arms from time to time were purely mechanical, my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth. I seamed to be almost past thinking or feeling about what was going to happen to me.

As the sun rose the Comudi began, by his restlessness, to plainly express his indignation at having his supper merged in his breakfast in this fashion. I had seen that latterly my attempts to intimidate him were losing their effect, and I knew that the end was at hand. I did not seem to care. Yet, all the same, I got out my pocket-knife and opened it. I think I meant to try to do something with it, if the Comudi wasn't too quick for me.

I waited, making no further attempt to delay the Comudi's

all the same, I got out my pocket-knife and opened it. I think I meant to try to do something with it, if the Comudi wasn't too quick for me.

I waited, making no further attempt to delay the Comudi's fatal spring. It seemed to me that I waited long before it came; but perhaps I was mistaken.

There was a slight noise, and I had a blurged vision of something darting toward me.

Instinctively I leaned forward and threw out the hand which held the knife. At the same instant I felt myself encircled by the huge body of the anaconda.

The touch of the reptile seemed to galvanize me into fresh life. I looked and saw what I had escaped by my sudden, unthinking change of position. The boa's powerful jaws were nearly closed in the wood of the wallaba, exactly at the spot where my head had been resting the instant before.

I remembered that the peculiar formation of the teeth of boas makes it difficult for them, to let go what they have once seized with their mouths, and I simultane-usly divined my advantage. Bringing my free right hand with the knife into play, I struck repeatedly at the Comudi's massive coils, devoutly trusting to reach some vital part.

I was sitting in the fork of two branches which were both included in the Comudi's embrace, and, as the pressure of his powerful muscles were first expended on those, I had not felt it as yet. But now I heard the slighter branch crack, and immediately afterward I felt the terrible convolutions tightening round me.

I was sure all was over, but, actuated by a blind instinct of

it as yet. But now I heard the slighter branch crack, and immediately afterward I felt the terrible convolutions tightening round me.

I was sure all was over, but, actuated by a blind instinct of revenge rather than by a hope of setting myself free, I again and again drove my knife up to the handle into the encircling folds. The last time it broke, but it had done its work.

The Comudi's great coils, with blood spurting out of some of them, spasmodically unwound themselves and fell limply down. But, as his teeth were still buried in the wood of the tree, a big length of him remained hanging plumb with the wallaba, while the rest—a good twenty feet—trailed on the ground. A violent tremor ran through him from head to tail, and then he hung motionless. He was dead.

If I had been a woman I suppose I should have fainted then. As it was I sat quite still, staring stupidly at the dead Comudi. Now and then I put out my hand timidly, like a child, and touched the still flexible carcass.

After a time I heard the sound of paddles. I looked round slowly, and there was an Indian in a large woodskin paddling down the stream. I hailed him with a rather feeble croak.

He paddled quickly toward me, stared blankly at me and the pendant, blood-starned Comudi, and, said, "Huh!" He did not seem to quite take in the situation.

He could not speak English, and I could not speak Macusi. But the language of signs is universal, and in a very short time

both I and the Comudi were stowed away somehow in the woodskin beside the Indian. The serpent's huge carcas made it rather a tight fit, but I didn't mean to leave him to the king vultures—I wanted to have at least something to show for what I had suffered.

what I had suffered.
On our way down to the camp we came upon the errant bateau with its nose gently run into the soft, oozy bank. Apparently it had drifted only a short distance before sticking. We transshipped ourselves into the bateau and took the woodskin, with the boa, in tow.
As we approached the camp, I saw Garth walking about in a very forcible style, and I knew by the token that he was angry. I could conceive that it might be with me he was angry. It was.

It was.
"When next the whim takes you to go off in the bateau by "When next the whim takes you the white which is the white which is the white white white which is the white whi

"When next the whim takes you to go off in the bateau by yourself, Kenyon," he shouted out angrily, as soon as he caught sight of me, "you will please have the courtesy to manage it so as not to upset all our arrangements. We were, as you know, to break up camp and start away at dawn, and now"—

Then his tone suddenly changed as the bateau and the woodskin touched the landling place.

"By Jove, my dear fellow, where did you get hold of that Comudi? It's the biggest I've ever set eyes on! It can't be less than thirty feet long! My dear Kenyon, I wish I had been with you!"

Comudi? It's the biggest I've ever set eyes on? It can't be less than thirty feet long? My dear Kenyon, I wish I had been with you?

"You wouldn't if you knew," I said, with a burst of laughter that was in truth a little hysterical.

Then I took a good grip of his friendly shoulder.

"Garth, old chap, is it a few hours or a few years since I last saw that sunburned old phiz of yours?" Garth ran his short-sighted eyes inquiringly over my dirty, blood-stained garments. Then he looked anxiously at the Comudi.

"It's a pity you've hacked him so," he said, regretfully. "It rather spoils the skin for preserving."

"I wasn't thinking of your confounded old museum when I was killing him," I said, laughing. "But I'll make you a present of him now if you think his skin worth having."

"Worth having! Kenyon, you are a down-right good fellow," cried Garth, joyfully. He made a rush to get the Comudi out of the woodskin, but half way there he bethought himself and stopped to ask, with polite concern, if I had had hard work in killing the boa.

"Oh, the killing of him was the only part of the business I really almost enjoyed. But what went before!—Garth, old fellow, I have a story to tell."

And, after I had had a good stiff nobbler of brandy and water, I told my story. I think I told it rather well then, for Garth was moved to strong sympathy and interest.

He was really much concerned that I should have had such a terrible and well nigh fatal experience, but, all the same, whenever his eye lighted upon the latest and finest addition to his darling collection, it was evident that he could not regret my encounter with the Comudi.—[A. Ferguson, in Temple Bar.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A "Proverb-Hunt" will now begin this column. A prize is offered for correct solutions of the first three pictures. Only children of subscribers may compete, and competitors must be under sixteen years of age. Answers should be sent in for each group, e. g., 1.3, 46, 79, etc. A prize is offered for each group of three pictures, and a better one at the end of the year for the largest number of correct answers. Letters marked "Proverb-Hunt" will not be opened until ten days after the third picture of each group is issued. The first letter opened, containing correct answers, will be prize winner; all others will receive honorable mention. Address your letters to Cousin Dorothy, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont., and mark them "Proverb-Hunt"—outside the envelope.



HIDDEN PROVERB-NO. 9

MY DEAR YOUNG COUSINS, Our "Corner" seems to be very much appreciated, judging by the letters I receive from all parts of the country. Here is an extract from one received to-day from Nova Scotia: "I will answer the Proverbs as long as they appear in the Advo-CATE. I just think the Advocate is grand.—Your little 'Hunter,' Bertha M. Myers." Ethel Potticary writes: "Dear Cousin Dorothy,-I was greatly surprised yesterday when I received the prize for Again, Cousin Dorothy, allow me to thank you for the pretty knife, and, hoping to compete again should another story competition be given, I will close this lengthy letter, which I fear will prove rather burdensome to you." Indeed, it was not "burdensome," Ethel. I should be very glad to get another like it. Here is another extract from one of the winners in the Proverb-Hunt: "I got your prize, which was a very nice book, and was very much pleased with it. It was more than I expected. I didn't think that I would get it, so I thought I would try to see how I would

come out.-Yours truly, James Brass. I think our next story competition should be of an historical nature. Now that Christians are again being enrolled in multitudes in "the noble army of martyrs," our thoughts naturally turn to the persecutions of Nero and other heathen emperors. Then, as now, men and women yes, and children too, met torture and death with a quiet heroism which fills us with wonder and admiration. Could you not tell simply and naturally, the story of a martyr's death? - a true story, remember; in fact, a sort of composition. I offer a prize in July for the best original description of the death of a Christian martyr, before A.D. 305 If this competition induces even one of you to read the history of the early church, I shall be well repaid, and the time so spent will never be regretted. Our modern Christianity looks so cold and lifeless beside the record of those looks so cold and lifeless beside the record of those farly days. But, there! if I begin to preach, you will full heart—a heart so died with t prior the items of the condemn our neighbor, but refere will a small reaches where with to condemn our neighbor, but refere will a small reaches where with to excuse him. even one of you to read the history of the early

think you have dipped into the "Quiet Hour" by mistake. I am not given to writing long letters—so all my friends complain—and this one has surprised you, I have no doubt; it certainly has surprised-Your old friend, Cousin Dorothy.

The Thirsty Stars.

A long time ago, seven little stars came out one night to play hide and seek in their beautiful sky-garden, and oh! such a twinkling time as they did have, hiding behind mother and father stars, and

the pretty floating cloudlets. First one would wink and then another, which meant, "Come, I have found such a good hiding-place." Then they would all blink, which meant, "Ready!" So they kept winking and blinking un-til they grew very warm and thirsty. Just then they remembered that there were no drinking-cups in the sky-garden. What was there to be done? Of course they did not sit down and cry-for they were brave little stars, and always tried to find out a happy way to do everything, even if it did seem hard.

So they twinkled and blinked, And laughed and winked,

which meant, thinking what to do. "I've got it!" said one bright little twinkler; "we can all join hands and make a dipper: four can form a cup, and three the handle, and we can get a drink from the

first cloudlet that comes floating by. So they all joined hands and made the dipper just in time to fill it with water from some pretty white clouds that were on their way to cloudland.

After having enjoyed a cool drink, the stars thought Lady Moon looked thirsty, and they decided to fill the dipper again and take it to her. She was delighted, for she really wanted a drink; but oh! what do you think happened? Lady Moon was very, very cold, and the moment she touched the dipper to take a drink it caught her breath, and the seven little stars were frozen together in the form of a dipper, forever; and if you try I am sure you can see them every bright star-light night, twinkling merrily in their beautiful home in the sky.

The Body House.

There are queer little houses We all of us know, And we carry them with us Wherever we go.

Are they built, do you think, Of wood, brick or stores? No; these funny houses Are all built of bones.

With flesh they are cushioned, Without and within, And drawn over the whole Is a pretty white skin.

Though you each own a house. I'm sure you'll confess That its use and its name You never can guess

I suppose I must tell you. So, list, and you'll hear; Your queer little house Is-your body, my dear.

-Selected.

THE QUIET HOUR.

"Forenoon and afternoon and night, - forenoon And-afternoon and night; — forenoon and — w The empty song repeats itself. No more? Yea, that is life: Make this forenoon sublime, This afternoon a psalm, this night a prayer, And time is conquered, and thy crown is won.

"Habits in Religious Life."

(Continued from page 57.)

When the natural emotions of the soul have been trained into the grooves of righteousness, and the life transformed more and more into the image of Christ, then, unconsciously and without effort, the Christian does the things that please This is the ultimate of Christian culture. It has in the highest and truest sense become "second nature" to do right and beautiful things, and not even to stop to think of them as right and beautiful. Who does not know some quiet Christian life that makes no pretension to greatness: that is simple, modest, retiring, and yet performs a blessed ministry, breathing fragrance and joy all about itself? The more we watch the seeds which grow and bring forth fruit in this world, the more shall we learn that they are oftenest those that are unconsciously dropped when the sower knows not that his hand is scattering golden grains of life. When we try to do something great or fine, nothing comes of it: the when we do some simple thing, without pretentious purpose, God makes the results immortal. Sarely no one will say that these beautiful things possess no moral quality, because they are wrought unconsciously or through force of long habit. A ripe Christian character is simply a life in which all Christian virtues and graces have become fixed and solidified into permanence as established habits It costs no struggle to de right, because what has been done so long, under the inflation of grace in the heart, has become just of the tem setated

The face of Moses del to ' shine to co or

quires no effort to live well and to scatter the weetness of grace and love.

It must be remembered, however, that all goodness in living begins first in obeying rules, in keepness in living begins hist in coeying rules, in keeping commandments. Mozart began with running scales and with painful finger-exercises. The noblest Christian began with the simplest obediences. The way to become skillful is to do things over and over, until we can do them perfectly, and without thought or effort. The way to become able to do great things is to do our little things with endless repetition and with increasing dex-terity and carefulness. The way to grow into Christlikeness of character is to watch ourselves in the minutest things of thought and word and act, until our powers are trained to go almost without watching in the lines of moral right and holy beauty. To become prayerful, we must learn to pray by the clock, at fixed times. It is fine, ideal talk to say that our devotions should be like the birds' songs, warbling out anywhere, and at any time, with sweet unrestraint; but, in plain truth, to depend upon such impulses as guides to praying would soon lead to no praying at all. This may do for our heavenly life; but we have not gotten into heaven yet, and until we do we need to pray by habit. So of all religious life. We can only become unselfish by practicing unselfishness whenever we have an opportunity, until our life grows into the permanent beauty of unselfishness. quickest way to outgrow rule is to make faithful use of rule. The melted iron can dispense with the mold by having been run in the mold. The more pains we take to make the letters in our copy-book like those at the top of the page, the sooner we can get along without any copy-book.

Our daily habits carry in them the buds and prophecies of our future character. The test of all moral life is in its *tendencies*. The question is not, What point have you attained? but, Which way are you tending? In what direction is your growth? Is your character compacting towards patience, truth, love, or towards impatience, falsepatience, truth, love, or towards impatience, faise-hood, and selfishness? What is the trend of your spiritual habits? We grow always in the direction of our daily living. The powers we use develop continually into greater strength. The graces we cultivate come out more and more clearly in our character. If we grovel in the dust, and do not use our wings to fly towards God, we lose power to soar, and our whole life grows toward earthliness. But if we train ourselves to look upward, our whole being will grow towards spirituality and heavenliness.

REV. J. R. MILLER.

The Noontide Prayer.

BY MAY KIDDER.

"From morn till night, my sons, is long to go; At noontide softly say your tiny prayer! Remember twelve o'clock," she whispered low, To all her children, gathered round her chair.

"When busy with your play and little toys, At noon leave them a moment; quickly seek Some quiet corner, far from playful noise, And pray a prayer to Jesus, good and meek."

She often heard the little prattlers fay:
"It makes us kind to one another. Let
Us all remember twelve o'clock, to-day!
I'll tell you, brother dear, if you forget."

One day she found at noon a figure small,
With tiny fingers clapsed so close and still;
As, kneeling in the corner of the hall,
He prayed: "Dear Jesus, keep me if you will."

The rapid years flew steadily along; Yet when the golden noontide quickly nears, Still these dear children, grown to manhood strong, Remember habits of their earlier years.

If busy with their work, will slowly stop
And leave it for a time. In silent prayer,
They bow their noble heads at desk or shop,
To pray that He will watch and guide them there.

Try It Again To-Day.

BY MINNIE WEBB MILER.

Was yesterday's burden heavy to bear?
Try it again to-day.
Was yesterday's brightness clouded by care?
Try it again to-day.
Take up the burden; with resolute face
Shadows ignore and quicken your pace;
Look unto Christ for the needed grace—
Try it again to-day.

Did yesterday's prayer bring no seeming relief!

Try it again to-day.

Was yesterday's testing a source of great grief!

Try it again to-day.

"Put on the whole armor" and prayer will win:
Chast ning will empty the heart of its sin;
God's love will give you sweet peace within—
Try it again to-day.

Was yesterday's song with keen anguish fraught?
Try it again to-day.
Was yesterday's victory too dearly bought?
Try it again to-day.
Your song may have thrilled with its sad refrain A heart that was hardened by sin and pain;
There's never a conflict that's waged in vain;

ye'y it again to-day.

Men are not to be judged by their looks, habits, and appearances, but by the character of their lives and conversations, and by their works. 'Tis better that a man's own works than that another man's words should grid a him.

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The English Navy.

We have grown accustomed to the rumors of war. The alarm-bells of the press have been rung so frequently that attention has been getting dulled; but there is a sound of menace in the reports as they now reach us which arrests the attention of the most sober. The cruel tragedies in the far East are arousing passions and sympathies which may well grow beyond the powers of diplomacy to control. The arousing of England under recent provocation, and the grim reality of her preparations, is the most stirring note of the time.

been the unparalleled speed with which England has equipped, ready for sea, a powerful squad-ron, of the most modern construction, accomplishing in five days what has hitherto been considered a) task for two months. This stirring illustration of the unequalled naval resources of the country has arrested the attention of both friends and foes. In the point of ship-building, England a c c o m-plishes in one year what no other nation can attempt in less than two. At no time in the history of the country has the Navy received greater attention. At no time has it been more jealously cherished as the keystone of the Nation's greatness and the safeguard of its security. Eight years ago England had affoat over three hundred and seventy war ships, built at a cost of thirty-five millions of pounds. At that time the Parliament of England passed resolutions to add seventy ships of the latest designs to its forces, at a cost of over twenty-one millions and a half, to be completed in four years and six months, and the thing was done. Since then the Old Land has been spending more than thirteen millions yearly

on its mighty armaments. The conflict between the ironclads of China and Japan, watched with interest by the whole civilized world, proved conclusively that the new fighting machines offered all the old scope for that combined exercise of naval science, seamanship, and courage by which England has won her proudest triumphs in the past, and there is not an Englishman to-day who does not rely with unfaltering confidence on the undegenerated pre-eminence of British fighting qualities upon the

We have brought together here, illustrations of three epoch-making periods in the history of the British Navy. The first picture represents the fleet of Henry VIII., and gives a good idea of the type of vessel by which the foundation of England's naval greatness began to be laid. It was in ships of this character that in the succeeding reign of his daughter, Elizabeth, the English brake the power of Spain. The second illustration represents the leading fleet of England in 1854, during the Russian war; a fleet marking the high-

est point to which science and centuries of accumulative experience and skill ever carried the "wooden walls of Old England": noble structures with towering masts and serried sides, soon to receive their death warrant from the clumsy ironclad monsters evolved by the fratricidal struggle in the States, the meeting of which on the waters of the Hamp-ten Roads revolutionized the navies of the world.

The last illustration shows various forms of the m war engines of the day, in which England yet to make her mark, on which she is spendher wealth like water, and which she is sending from ner dockyards at a speed which has suntined by the cool sea-breeze. But to return, the future. He is like the evening of a fine day,

delayed.

A Letter from Oregon.

BY MISS A. M. CARSON.

February!-really February!-it seems to your humble scribe, here in Oregon's capital city, that the months have changed names. February! Hitherto, that name has always been associated in my mind with snowdrifts high as the fences, skat-One of the most striking of the recent episodes has ing rinks in every flooded field, and a thermometer

much reality the hope that the dire necessity of testing England's continued possession of her traditional mastery on the sea can much longer be frost, no snow. Well, there was a slight fall of snow a few weeks ago, the first for years, and funny it was to hear the native Oregonian's comments thereon. Owing to the lack of frost, snow here is never light, dry and crisp as at home, but wet heavy and slight, a standing temptation to wet, heavy, and slushy—a standing temptation to profanity, with pedestrians. Fortunately, the snow never lasts long—a day or two at most, oftener a few hours. But while this particular snowstorm lasted, the liverymen "made hay," figuratively speaking. Everything that the city could afford in the line of a sleigh or cutter was eagerly snatched up, and rather antiquated up, and rather antiquated

vehicles some of them were. But the opportunity was too good to be lost. One man said he had owned a cutter for ten years and this was the first opportunity he had had to use it. By which we may under-stand that the native Oregonian's ear is all unused to the music of sleighbells.

Ah, yes! No "saintly veil of maiden white" does Mother Earth array herself in here. The fields are bare and brown-not all brown, though; already the young clover is giving the stubble-fields a greenish tinge. All winter through, the meadows are dotted with cattle and sheep. Already the people have begun gardening. By the way, the Oregonian has at least one advantage over his Eastern cousin;he is saved the trouble of gathering vegetables and roots into storehouses and barns—he can leave them out, to be gathered as required.

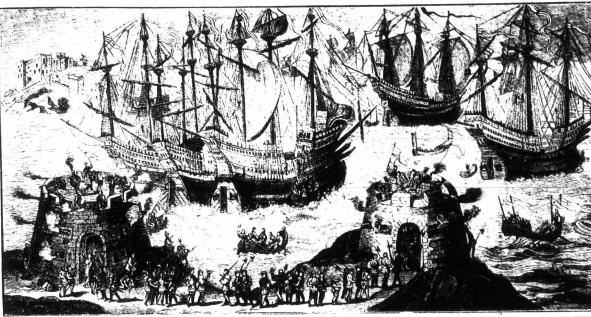
As might be supposed, vegetation is luxurious here. What a wondrous size the very fruit trees are here — their immense trunks and spreading branches look more like those of some Giant of the Forest. Of the forest trees, oak and fir are commonly used for fuel. Speaking of oak, the mis-tletoe grows in rich abundance here. see great clusters of it hanging in the big oaks that border the city streets. How delightful, too, for him whose heart turns fondly to the Old Land, and all connected therewith, is the sight of the heather, the broom, and the primroses. Strange too, in Eastern eyes, is the moss-such quantities of it. There is moss everywhere. I have seen the branches fairly laden down with it. Moss on the rocks, moss on the fences, on the edge of the very sidewalks, on the church walls, on the roofs of the houses,—a thick, velvety growth, vividly green, wonderfully beautiful.

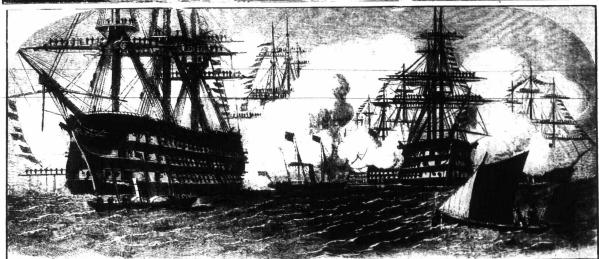
Lovely, too, are the gardens here, enriched with many a rare plant and shrub seen only in our Eastern greenhouses. The delicate roses tenderly reared in our Ontario conservatories grow bravely in the gardens here. Roses! A very Paradise of Roses, is this Oregon, they tell me. Roses of every shade, kind, and description, blooming from early

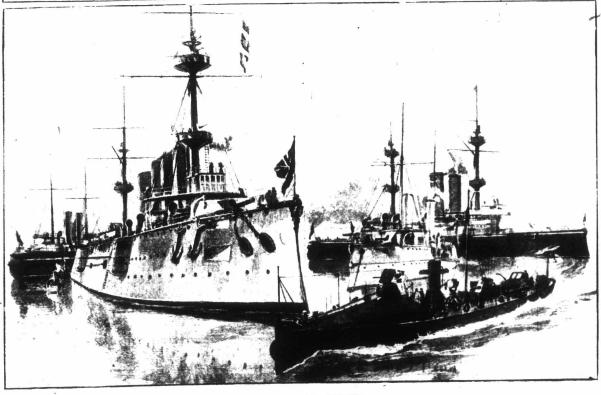
spring to winter. Christmas roses grown outside are no uncommon sight here. Already the air is fragrant with violets; chrysanthemums have been blooming for several weeks; pansies and daisies, the snowdrop and crocus, are in full bloom.

Truly, the lines have fallen to us in pleasant

When you see an old man amiable, mild, equable, content, and good humored, be sure that in his youth he has been just, generous, and forbearing. In his old age he does not lament the past nor dread







THE ENGLISH NAVY

where the mercury was simply "out of sight." February! Nay, April describes it better. The air is so balmy-it suggests an old couplet heard years

"The air is fresh, and cool, and sweet, And full of sunshine, and free from heat

The beginning of that second line, as applied to this particular season, in this particular spot, may be regarded as an example of poetic license. Sunshine bright warm sunshine, though not exactly unknown here at this season, is by far less frequent than rainfall. Only during the winter, though. The summer is a long, dry season, saved from op-

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MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES,

My DEAR NIECES,—

Most of you live in the country—perhaps several miles from even a village or railway station—and, I dare say, you often sigh for the many opportunities and advantages within the reach of those who are differently situated. This is a rapid age we live in, and almost all the youth of our beloved country is eager for knowledge. The human coil (so to speak) is ready for cultivation—ripe for soil (so to speak) is ready for cultivation—ripe for education. Now, because you live in the country do not suppose that education is beyond your reach. There are some, I know, who do not yet seem to feel the want of education; but these are slowly, but surely, getting to be in the minority—the enormous strides made of late years in almost enormous strides made of late years in almost every kind of mind culture plainly show which way the wind sets. The great scheme of our Public Schools, extending, as they do, all over this vast country, has laid a firm foundation, has created a desire for education which can now never be eradicated, but must go on and on. Another great factor in the spread of education is the wonderful cheapness of books and magazines. People have really no excuse for remaining igno-People have really no excuse for remaining ignorant, unless they wish to remain so. Look at the childrens' books of the present day; compare them with what our grandparents had! Possibly in many households some of these old books are lying about in the attics or cupboards. How our youngsters would laugh at the illustrations and the whole get-up of those dreadful old books—and no whole get-up of those dreadful old books—and no wonder! So you see, dear girls, that in these days our tiniest dear ones are all being set out on the educational road. You may live far away from town, but cultivation is easily within your reach. A few young people who desired to attain a little mind culture to add to (and make so much pleasanter) their usual household duties, could, I think, form a delightful little club by meeting occasionally at each other's houses; forming, in fact, a sort of Chautauqua Circle on a small scale. Let some

bright girl think of a nice name and motto for your club—or all think of a name, and draw lots.

I once belonged to a little literary club—there were about six or eight of us only—and some very charming and instructive evenings we had. I will give further information on this subject in future letters, for I feel sure that many of my country nieces who are searching after knowledge will get interested in the plan I suggest. MINNIE MAY.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE

All o'er our fair and native land, From North to sunny South, Through public press and telegraph, And, too, from mouth to mouth,

The talk of trouble has gone up, And pictures fierce of LAST And comparisons to our neighbors South Have been published far and fast.

God grant that LAST may not come down Upon our peace-blessed shore; But should it come our gallant ONE Will fight as they fought before.

And pictures gory Two Eighteen-Twelve, Where their enemies were slain, Will rise right up before their eyes A second Lundy's Lane.

And mothers proud will bless their sons As they go forth to fight— To fight upon the battle field For home and kin and right.

But our friends across the border I do not think will meet Our brave Canadian volunteers And England's great COMPLETE.

HARMOND A. BRADLEY. 2-NUMERICAL ENIGMA. My 4, 5, 2, 7 is any green tree. My 6, 3, 8 is a thin sort of silk. My 8, 5, 1 is a boat shell. My 4, 3, 2, 5 is the staff of justice.

My 6, 5, 1 is a game.
My 2, 3, 7, 5 is a tax.
My whole is to "make ridiculous." CLARA ROBINSON.

3-SQUARE WORD.

3—SQUARE WORD.

My First is righteous, though in truth
It leads us into sin;
My BECOND in a fractious tooth
Will truly make you grin;
My THIRD'S a color, and forsooth.
To you and me description lends;
My FOURTH is aught that comes to pass;
My FIFTH is payments from a class
Who dwell in homes another tends.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

4-PHONETIC CHARADE

4—PHONETIC CHARADE.

I now thus FIRST this puzzle o'er,
THIRD may FIRST it after,
And yet it is not very gay
To give LAST mirth or laughter.
TOTAL fun is hard to have,
As hard a SECOND to hold;
Oh dear! you'll please excuse the slang,
I really should say gold.

A. P. HA

A. P. HAMPTON.

To change a biped into something to cool you, You just change his head, let none overrule you; You just change his head, let none overrule you;
But if you want something your meal to contain,
Just take the above thing and change it again.
To make the past tense of to rapidly go,
In plain common sense the same thing I would do;
But if bruised oak bark is your fad, I should say,
I'd alter his head without any delay.
If you do it again to you will appear
A thing to contain what's to the stomach most dear;
And if you see someone who has been in great pain,
"Twill explain his appearence if you change him again.
Thos. W. Banks

Answers to January 15th Puzzles. -Man, bay, boy, boy.
Pin, pie, tie.
Well, sell, sill, silk, sick.
Book, cook, cork, cord, card.
Vase, base, bask, bank.
-Bright-right.
- Wis-dom 2-Plover, lover, over.
Blowing, lowing, owing.
3-U N I T
N I C E
I C E S
T E S T
6-Spear, pears, spare.

6-Spear, pears, spare, pares, reaps, parse.

SOLVERS OF JAN. 15TH PUZZLES. Charlie S. Edwards, Bertha Jackson, Clara Robinson, Annie P. Hampton, Thos. W. Banks, Chris McKenzie, Chris Mc-Kenzie (for December).

STOCK GOSSIP.

LT In writing to advertisers, please mention the Farmer's Advocate. JOS. CAIRNES' JERSEYS AND CHESTER WHITES-

JOS. CAIRNES' JERSEYS AND CHESTER WHITES-A representative of the ADVOCATE recently spent a few hours looking over the stock of Jos. Cairnes, Camlachie, Ont., whose farm is situated at the village of Camlachie. The Jerseys, as yet, only consist of four or five individuals. Beatrice of Glen Rouge 99877, by One Hundred Per Cent. 16590, dam Milly McLennan 25238, 18 one of the best, a two-yedrold of good dairy type, as is also the three-year-old, Addie of Glen Rouge 99876, also by One Hundred Per Cent., dam Tryotolic 61746. The above cows were bred by William Rolph, Markham, and form the foundation of a future herd. A nice bull calf was also seen from Beatrice of Glen Rouge, and sired by Hugo Bonanza.

Beatrice of Glen Rouge, and sired by Hugo Bonanza.

The Chesters comprise some very fine individuals. Gratia —419—, bred by H. George & Sons, is a lengthy, strong sow of good quality that has bred some extra nice stock, her sire being Royal —72—, dam Queen —150—, by World Beater —55—. Miss Long —716— is a sow of fine quality, smooth and well formed, and the dam of some extra nice pigs. We were shown a very fine four-months old sow from her, and also a grand young sow due to farrow this spring, of exceptionally good quality, and a sow that should mature into something of the right stamp. Miss Long is bred from Miss Thorndale —303—, and was sired by Zola —253—, one of Mr. Harding's stock boars. The stock boar now in use in this herd is Boy in Blue —478—, bred by Mr. Harding, of Thorndale, Ont. He had for his dam Lady Cleveland —403—, and was sired by Lincoln —366—. A nice young six-months boar was recently purchased from Mr. Harding for use. A few choice young sows due to farrow this spring, and a few good four-months pigs are still on hand from the above sows, and by Curley Boy —599— and Boy in Blue.

American Shropshire Breeders' Association.

At the recent Executive meeting in Detroit the following expert judges were named: Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.: John L. Thompson, Gas City, Ind.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.: F. D. Ward, Batavia, N. Y.; W. J. Garlock, Owen, Wyo.; S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O.; Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; Prof. J. A. Craig, Madison, Wis.; and Mortimer Levering, Larayette, Ind.

Wis.; Prof. J. A. Craig, Madison, Wis.; and Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.

It was decided to give \$50 to Montreal, \$75 to Toronto, \$75 to London, and \$50 to Manitoba; Guelph Fat Stock Show, grand sweepstake, premium of show, if won by registered Shropshire sheep. \$50.

Classification.—Best registered Shropshire wether, one year old and under two: first premium \$10, second premium \$6, third premium \$3. Best registered Shropshire wether, under one year old: first premium \$10, second premium \$3. Best three registered Shropshire wether lambs: first premium \$10, second premium \$6, third premium \$3. Extra special premium for best wether, sired by registered Shropshire ram, out of grade ewes, one year old and under two: first premium \$10, second premium \$6; under one year old, first premium \$10, second premium \$6; noe row year old, first premium \$10, second premium \$6.

The classifications for Montreal and Manitoba are as follows:—For best flocks of registered Shropshire sheep, consisting of one ram lamb one year old or over, and three ewes any age, all to be owned by exhibitor at least ten days before showing: first premium \$15, second premium \$10. Best flock four lambs (one ram lamb and three ewe lambs), all to be bred in America and owned by exhibitor at least ten days before showing: first premium \$15, second premium \$10.

At Toronto and London as follows:—For best flock of registered Shropshire sheep, consisting

of one ram one year old or over, and three ewes any age, all to be owned by exhibitor at least ten days before showing: first premium \$15, second premium \$10. Best flock of four lambs (one ram lamb and three ewe lambs), all to be owned by exhibitor at least ten days before showing: first premium \$15, second premium \$10. Best flock four lambs (one ram lamb and three ewe lambs), all to be bred and owned by exhibitor, who must be a resident of the Province where prize is competed for: first premium \$15, second premium \$10.

The Executive Committee decided that the annual meeting of the Association would be held in Chicago in November, at the American Fat Stock Show.

Highly Important AND Unreserved

Auction Sale

HARAS NATIONAL CO.'S

Imported And Home=Bred **PRIZEWINNERS**

HIRTY Percheron, Clyde, and Norman (French Coach) Stallions and Mares; also several Norman Cows (pure-bred), Shetland and Welsh Ponies.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE ON Wednesday, March 4, 1896,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING,

Haras National Co.'s Stables,

OUTREMONT

(NEAR MONTREAL).

Most liberal terms to agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, or groups of ten breeders. For particulars and catalogue apply to

H. J. ASHMAN, Auctioneer,

Imperial Building, MONTREAL,

OR TO THE

HARAS NATIONAL CO.,

30 St. James St., MONTREAL. To reach the Haras National Stables, take the Park and Island street cars for Outre-mont, from any part of Montreal. These cars pass the farm. ROSES, Etc.

TREES, SHRUBS, Don't buy Nursery Stock at random. We can give you reasons for buying of us. Price list, with handsome lithograph, free. Send for it. It points the way to economy and satisfaction. Big and small orders at wholesale prices. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y

PUBLIC SALE OF

Choice Shorthorn Cattle MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Wednesday, March 25th.

About 23 head—8 thick, sappy young bulls, and 15 cows and heifers—of rare quality and choice breeding, either Cruickshank or Scotchtopped Bates. Send for a catalogue containing all particulars, to

JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont. or H. & W. SMITH, Hay P. O., Ont.

Dispersion Sale!



THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD, THE GREAT PRIZE-TAKING HERD OF Holstein-Friesian Gattle

Smith Bros. WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON Wednesday, March 11, '96

AT 12 A. M. CREDIT VALLEY CHURCHVILLE

For catalogues address—SMITH BROS., 4-b-om Churchville, Ont. DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS

The undersigned will sell his Shorthorn herd, consisting of Waterloos, Barringtons, and other first-class families, without reserve, at Stratford, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March. Particulars and catalogues given later

JOHN IDINGTON, STRATFORD, UNTARIO.

For Sale or Exchange

ONE OF THE FINEST THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS IN CANADA TO-DAY. If not sold will exchange for a No. 1 Coach or Clydesdale. Apply to

Credit Valley Stock Farm, HILLSBURGH, ONT. om-

A. B. HOLBERT

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Shires, Clydes, Percheron, Royal Belgian, Cerman Coach, French Coach, Hackney, Cleveland Bay, Yorkshire Coach, and Thoroughbred Stallions and Mares, and 🧳

Shetland Ponies for sale. He has the largest assortment of imported

orses of and Canadian distri horses of any firm in America.
Canadian distributing point, Woodstock,

A.B. HOLBERT, GREELEY (Iowa),

or Woodstock (Ont.).

VALENTINE FICHT,

MAPLE LEAF FARM,

ORIEL, ONT., Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, Clydesdale, and Shire Horses; Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep; Yorkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale at hard times prices. Young bulls supplied in carload lots.

7-1-y-om Write for particulars.

FARM FOR SALE

160 acres of choice land, situated within two miles of Wellwyn, and sixteen miles from Moosomin, Man.; good hewed log house, five rooms; good garden; 100 feet of stabling; implement shed, 35 feet long; large granary, 22 x 33 feet; good well, 50 feet deep, never less than 20 feet of water. Also Live Stock and Implements. This is an exceptional opportunity for anyone in Ontario to make a good investment. Address, G. P. COLLYER,

'Westwell House." LONDON, ONTARIO.

CREAMERY FOR SALE.

CREAMERY FOR SALE.

The entire buildings, machinery, plant, and all apparatus of the Edmonton Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association is for s.de. The principal building, near Edmonton, was erected last spring. The building at Poplar Lake is three years old. The machinery, which is complete throughout, was purchased chiefly from J. S. Pearce & Co. The central building is situated in the center of the Edmonton dairying district, which is undoubtedly the finest in Canada. Especially favorable terms will be given to a buyer who will agree to operate the Creamery upon terms favorable to the patrons.

For further particulars apply to

C. M. WOODWORTH,

"Advocate," Edmonton, N.W.T.

MUST BE SOLD



A few Imported Mares in foal to Grandeur. Also a prom ising yearling Hackney Colt. They will be sold very cheap.

TO AT THE HEAD OF OUR STUD D. & O. SORBY, - GUELPH, ONT. 6-2-y-om

HORACE N. CROSSLEY, SANDY BAY STOCK FARM

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



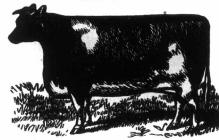
The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparelleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the SHOADE WORLYS FAIR The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II. 12835, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. Hackney, Fireworks No. 3602, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor. Rosseau, Muskoka.

1864. HILLHURST FARM. 1894 HACKNEY HORSES, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Shrop-shire and Dorset-Horn sheep.

M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST STATION. P.Q.

Arthur Johnston

NOW OFFERS



EXCREDINGLY Shorthorn Bulls

ALSO A VERY CHOICE LOT OF YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS.

We are breeding registered BERKSHIRES of the best English strains. Shorthorns or Berkshires shipped to order. Send for our 1895 catalogue.

CREENWOOD P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE Claremont Stn. C.P.R. or Pickering Stn. G.T.R. Parties met on shortest notice at either station

Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires. Six young Bulls from 10 to 14 months old; 25 Shropshire Ewes, one, two and three years old, due to lamb in March; 15 ram and 20 ewes lambs. Twenty Berkshire Sows, from 5 to 12 months old, several of them due to farrow in March, April, and May. The above choice stock are all registered, and For Sale at GREAT BARGAINS. W.C.Pettit, Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn. C.T.R.

BULLS AND SEED GRAIN

For Sale.

Six good young Shorthorn Bulls at rock bottom prices.
Siberian and Poland White Oats at 50c. per bushel. Crown and Canadian Beauty Peas at 75c. per bushel. Red Clover Seed at \$6 per bushel. All f. o. b. at Stouffville. Bags extra. C. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, York Co., Ont.

Thos. Allin M Bros.

LAKE VIEW OSHAWA, ONT.,

Breeders of CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, and Shropshirms. Young stock always on hand. A few choice young bulls and heifers of grand breeding now for sale at prices to suit times. Imp. Grand Sweep at head of herd.

4-2-y-om

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

Saccharometer for Maple Syrup makers. proper and uniform density. Once tried will never be done without. Easy to use as a Thermometer.

Any subscriber sending us two (2) new subscribers to FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and \$1.00 each, will secure this Maple Syrup Tester. Cash price, 75 cents. The Horns Must Go. Begin right. Use Haaff's Dehorning Tools for calves from six weeks to six months old.

Easy, quick, effective, cheap.



OUT-CUTTER. One set of these tools will be given any subscriber sending us the names of four new yearly paid-up subscribers. Cash price, \$150 per set.

The Book on Silage. How to build, fill, and feed from a Silo. See contents in previous issues. Supt. Bedford, of the Manitoba Experimental Farm, pronounces it "right up to date, and very practical." Mr. Bedford has had several years' actual experience with ensilage.

To secure a copy, paper bound, send us one new subscription and \$1.00; or, for two new subscriptions and \$2.00, a copy well bound in cloth. Price, paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

"Canada's Glory." The new Premium Picture on which our artists have been engaged for six months. Now almost ready for distribution. A beautiful engraving representing eleven of the grandest light horses in Canada. Should adorn the drawing-room of every lover of the horse. Will be a life-like and popular work of art, unequalled in live stock portraiture. Any subscriber may secure a copy by sending us one new paid-up subscription to the "Advocate." Cash price, 5 oc. Copies of "Canada's Pride" or "Canada's Columbian Victors" may still be obtained by sending us the name of one new yearly subscriber for each. Price, 25 cents.

Get a First-Class Collie Dog. The herdsman's and shepherd's best friend.

To any subscriber sending us the names of ten new yearly paid-up subscribers we still offer a young Collie, six weeks old or over, eligible to registration, and bred by Mr. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., one of America's foremost breeders.

A Reliable Watch. A thoroughly reliable 18 size watch with a Genuine American lever movement. Runs over 30 hours. Plain or ornamental cover. Total weight, only 41/2 ounces. They are perfect time-keepers. Hundreds of our subscribers have carried them for

The watch, with chain and charm, will be given to any subscriber sending us the names of three new yearly paid-up subscribers.

Beautiful Rings. For children, misses, ladies; also solid gold keepers. Cash prices from \$1.25 to \$6.50. For obtaining from two to ten new subscribers. Everybody delighted with them. For particulars, see previous issues of the Advocate.

A. J. C. C. Jersey Bull Calf. Six months old.

For sixty new yearly paid-up subscribers, or thirty new subscribers and \$20 additional cash. Sire, Carlo of Glen Duart 15037; dam, Mina of Arklan 69224. A great opportunity to get a choice animal easy.

Live Stock. To those desiring pure-bred stock of any breed as a subscription prize, we are prepared to supply same on most favorable terms.

To Get the "Advocate" Free.

For sending us the names of three new yearly paid-up subscribers, we will give free, twelve months' subscription to the Farmer's Λ DVOCATE.

Closing Words. Any of the above premiums, except animals, will be sent by mail or express, as most convenient, charges prepaid by us. New subscribers may yet be got in every neighborhood to America's best Agricultural Paper, "The Farmer's Advocate." For further particulars, free sample copies, etc., apply at once.

THE WM. WELD COMPANY (LTD.), London, Ont., Canada.

NOTICES.

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

The Ingersoll Locked-Wire Fence Co. have received an order to erect several miles of their celebrated fence this spring on the Pioneer Farm, inaugurated last season in Northwestern Ontario by Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for the Province.

The monthly publication, "The Coiled Spring," published by the Page Wire, Fence Co., walkerville, Ont., contains in its Feb. ('96) issue an illustration of a huge buffalo caged in a yard 25 feet square, fenced by the "Page" Fence. The picture is a reproduction from a photograph taken at the Peterborough Exhibition last autumn.

See Mr. Beck's advertisement in this issue. He is offering lands for sale in most of the best districts in the Province of Manitoba. He has been a long time in the real estate business, and any one desiring to purchase lands will find in him a trustworthy person, who can place them in good locations and who will also sell them land right.

Messrs. Isaac Usher & Son, manufacturers of Messrs. Isaac Usher & Son, manufacturers of Queenston Cement, advise us that they have increased the capacity of their works from 250 barrels to 350 per day output. Note their change of advertisement in this issue, in which attention is called to the new illustrated pamphlet [printed by the London Printing and Lithographing Co.] describing fully how to use their cement in building walls, floors, etc. It may be obtained free by applying to Isaac Usher & Son, Thorold, Ont.

Usher & Son, Thorold, Ont.

The amount of time saved and advantages acquired by using modern farm machinery and implements over those that are slow and imperfect in their working is indeed difficult to estimate. This age of invention and rapid advancement has added as much or more improvement to the various lines of agricultural machinery as to any other sort of mechanism. While it is not wise to invest in every newfangled tool that comes out, it is a mistake to make the old things do long after they should have been discarded. In this issue appears an illustrated advertisement of David Maxwell & Sons, where a few of these important lines of machinery are pictured. This well and favorably known firm enjoy a high reputation for their substantial workman-hip and up-to-date improvements in various lines. It will pay farmers to patronize them.

pay farmers to patronize them.

We call attention to the advertisement in this issue of E. Leonard & Sons, Londen, Ont. To more fully comprehend the capacity and stability of this firm's business, those who are at all interested in stationary steam engines of whatever sort should at once write the firm for their illustrated catalogue, as it explains fully and demonstrates the value of the recent improvements added to their machinery. A boiler or an engine runs into considerable money; it therefore pays well to consult such large and reliable firms as E. Leonard & Sons, whose long experience and great facilities give them a place of pre-eminence. The constantly growing demand for engines and boilers for cheese factories and butter factories has led this firm to spare no pains to keep fully abreast of the age in these lines.

Profits come in these days by doing things

the age in these lines.

Profits come in these days by doing things well. The truth of this statement is so evident that demonstration is unnecessary. Two men often have to go to the bush nearly all day cutting wood with the ordinary cross-cut saw, thus leaving the farm stock without any attention for hours at a time. No stable of cattle can give a profit when thus neglected. Where the old saw has to be used, the wise farmer will not neglect his stock, but will hire a man for hard cash to draw one end of the saw. Did it ever occur to many who are so doing that a one-man saw can be had for little money that will saw down trees and cut off blocks at a rapid rate, with "light labor and no backache. The Folding Sawing Machine advertised in this paper is of that sort, and can be carried with ease, weighing, folded up, less than 45 pounds. The headquarters of the manufacturers are at 62 to 66 South Clinton St., Chicago, but the machine is a anufactured in Canada and therefore saves duty.

There is no doubt but that many Eastern farmers are looking to Manitaba as a place for settlement in the near future. The favorable crop reports from year to year reached a climax in the great crop of 1895, and many are anxious to share in the good things so lavishly poured into the lap of Manitoba. At no time in the history of the Province have conditions been so favorable as the present for the arrival of new settlers. Land is cheap. Present settlers have been cropping more land than they can properly cultivate, so that this coming season cultivated lands can be rented in all parts of the Province at a low rental. Seed grain is cheap, so is feed grain and all necessary supplies. Willing hands to work is the great need of the Prairie Province to-day. For information, see advertisement in this issue. LOOKING TO MANITOBA.

Shorthorns.

Four Bull Calves of finest Booth breeding. The dams are imp. Lady Ann, daughter and g. daughter Lady Ann, sired by Mr. Booth's renowned Paul Potter; her daughter by a Warlaby bull, her g. daughter by Booth bull. The sire of those calves is of finest Polwarth and Warlaby blood. Two roans, two red and little white. Price, \$100 each. Also several Heifers.

D. ALEXANDER, 5-y-om

Brigden, Out.

THE SPRINGBURN HERD OF

SHORTHORNS for SALE Five good yearling bulls, a few good cows and heifers, bull and heifer calves, all of the choicest breeding and descended from the best Scotch families; can supply a carload. Rock-Scotch families; can supply a carload. R bottom prices. Correspondence solicited.

R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ontario. 4-f-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

John Miller, Markham, Ont., changes his advertisement in this issue, offering two new seed oats (Early Golden Prolific and Improved American). He adds: "I have sold all my show herd of calves at Toronto. Second prize oull calf to Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man.; third prize bull to R. Foulds, Annan, Ont., and one to John Currie & Son, Everton, Ont; second prize heifer calf to Joseph Lawrence & Son, Clearwater, Man; fourth prize heifer to A. Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and three-year-old heifer to John McKay, Eau Claire, Ont. I have two very fine bulls left yet; one of them is, in my opinion, the best calf I have raised for some time; he will make a prize winner if fed right. Feed is very scarce in this part."

Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., write:

is, in my opinion, the dest call I have raised for some time: he will make a prize winner if fed right. Feed is very scarce in this part."

Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., write:—"Our herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle have come through the winter very well. Witzyde Sjut, whose calves have taken 1st prizes at Iicronto Industrial for the past two years, has warpped a beautiful heifer calf, which promises warpped a peautiful heifer calf, which promises to become a prize-taker. She gave 60 lbs. of milk a day and 15 lbs. of butter in a week as a three-year-old. Erie Belle 2nd, who gave 8,933 lbs. of milk in 237 days, dropped a beautiful bull calf last week. Shepkje 4th, who is now giving over 50 lbs. of milk a day, gave us a fine calf a few weeks ago; and Hedda 2nd, who gave 8,430 lbs. of milk in 2.58 days, and whose milk tested 4.40 per cent. fat, had a heifer calf last week. Then Bonheur Queen, who calved last November, is giving over her four gallons a day. Nijke 2nd's Castine Countess, a two-year old, has been giving between three and four gallons for more than two months, and shows no signs of giving less. Jongste Aagje's Tirania Queen is showing herself a fine milker. Lassie Jean, who gave 9,3864 lbs. of milk in eight months, will drop a calf soon again. Margaret 4th's Siepkje Mercedes Queen, whose dam gave over 10,000 lbs. of milk, from which was made more than 400 lbs. of butter. and this all in a year. This heifer will calve in a few weeks. She is one of the best in Canada. She should beat her mate that went out to Jas. Glennie, and at Winnipeg made the best public one-day's test in Canada. In fact, when our young Teakes and Tiranias come of age some great records may be expected. We have a seven-months bull calf from the great Cornelia Tensen, and he will give an account of himself yet in the show ring, for, in addition to the Tensen blood, there flows in his veins that of Tirania and Castine, two of the richest and best strains in America. Our youngsters are a choice lot, and our cows are known in the show

CHOICE HOLSTEINS.

Smith Bros., Credit Valley Stock Farm, Churchville, Ont., have decided to sell their entire herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle by public auction, on March 11th, 1896, at 12 a. m. This is one of the largest and best herds in Canada, and an opportunity will thus be afforded to those who want choicely bred stock to obtain them at reasonable prices. Every animal for years has been tested, and the records will be found in their catalogues. The best strains are to be found in their herd, and those who desire the best and richest bred Holsteins will do well to send for a catalogue. They have rented their farm for a number of years, and intend to sell also their Yorkshire pigs, horses, and farm implements. pigs, horses, and farm implements.

MR. HUGH THOMPSON'S SALE

MR. HUGH THOMPSON'S SALE.

In this and our Feb. 1st issue appears the advertisement of Mr. Hugh Thompson's dispersion sale of Scotch Shorthorns at St. Mary's, Ont. The herd consists of fifteen head of splendidly-bred animals. The stock bul in use is the three year-old Sherbrook Chief =16796= by Indian Chief. He is a straight, uniform animal—possibly a little thin in flesh, but thrifty in appearance and bearing a nice mossy coat. Among the leading matrons of the herd are: Fifth Missie of Neidpath =17138= (bred by Hon. Thos. Ballantyne), a strong, even cow of good quality. She is suckling a handsome bull calf by Sherbrook Chief =16796=, which was dropped Sept. 20th and promises to make a grand animal. He is coated with a mossy red coat. Duchess of Blanchard =22877=, a five-year-old cow by Baron Camperdown (imp.) =1218=, is a noticeably good animal. She has a beautiful red heiftr calf at foot. Miss Butterfly =19180-, a five-year-old roan cow of strong Shorthorn character, is now carrying her fourth calf. She will come in at the end of March. A particularly sweet heifer was seen by our representative in Ida Wimple, a handsomeroan with grandly-covered back and with very straight lines. She is really an excellent show animal. Her dam is Wimple's Daisy by Baron Camperdown. Her sire is Royal George (imp.) =17106=, from the herd of Campbell, Kinellar. Other cows suckling calves are: Marchioness IX. =24657=, Butterfly's Daisy, and Mysie 45th, all of which are fashionably bred. Their calves, which are by the present stock bull, prove their sire to be a grand getter and their dams to be good milkers and breeders. These dairy qualities, however, show the cows to disadvantage by carrying less flesh than one would desire to see. There will also be sold a pair of roan yearling bulls—one a son of Wimple's Daisy and the other out of Rosedale 9 h, which will also be included in the sale, and a pair of two year-old heifers from Lady Butterfly and Duchess of Blanchard. Write for catalogue. The date of the sale is Wednesday, March 4

•) young mares, Cleveland Bay breeding; 3 •) Durham cows and heifers forward in calf; 2 heifers, not in calf; 3 Durham bulls, fit for service. Registered Berkshire boars and sows. Prices reasonable. A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville, Ont

HAWTHORN HERD of DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Four young Bulls, all reds, descendants of 2nd Fair Maid of Hullett =9047=, with a record of 52 lbs. of milk and 2.54 lbs. butter in one day. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont. 13 y-om

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM



from the well-known 68, Pi Darnley,

Macgregor, Energy, Lord Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities.

SHROPSHIRES.

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

SHORTHORNS CHOICE YOUNG

HEIFERS and BULLS by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT

-AND-VICE CONSUL.

My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P.O., Toronto. 19-1-y-om

A. M. McINTYRE, Lawrence, Ont.,

— IS HAVING AN —

Auction Sale of his entire herd of Jerseys AND ALL THE OTHER STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS, ON

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1896.

All to be sold without reserve, as Mr. McIntyre has rented his farm, and is retiring from farming.

Have for sale a No. 2 Alexandra Cream Separator; capacity, 50 gallons milk per hour. Only in use six months.

MAPLE GROVE Ayrshire Stock Farm.



Largest importer in United States and Canada of the most noted milk, butter and Prize Record Ayrshires procurable in Scotland. Head of herd is Carlyle Lessnessock, whose granddam was never defeated in a milking contest in England and Scotland, competing against all other dairy herds for years in succession, and awarded more prizes in gold medals, cups, and money than any Ayrshire ever exhibited. With the twenty head imported females of noted individual records, I am in a position to offer none but performers, at reasonable prices.

Registered 10000 ported stock for sale. Registered Rough-coated Scotch Collies from im-

ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



WE have now on hand for private sale, choice stock of pure-bred Ayrshire and Guernsey Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, and Improved Yorkshire Swine. At our recent annual auction sale we disposed of a lot of our surplus stock, consequently we are in better shape to attend to the requirements of our correspondents.

We are preparing for publication a permanent stock catalogue, which, when ready, we shall be pleased to mail to all applicants. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Proprietor. T. D. M'CALLUM, Manager, Danville, Que.

Mount Vernon Dairy M Stock Farm.

FOR SALE: -A fine four-year old Holstein Bull,
Artis Aaggie Prince, No. 47, C.H.F.H.B., the sire
of many prize-winners at Toronto, Montreal,
bulls ever imported to Canada; \$800.00 was refused for him. Dam, Artis
Kassie, gave 49 lbs. 2 oza. of milk in one day as a two-year-old, and gave
over 70 lbs. milk in one day on ordinary feed on the Model Farm, Guelph.
Also a lot of fine Tamworth Pigs for sale, ready to breed and of the very
best quality. Address—W. C. OLIICKEALL best quality. Address- W. C. QUICKFALL, GLENALLAN, ONT.



There Is No Doubt About the DEHORNING And the horns are off close. Write for circular. A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

A. GARDNER, Britannia, Ont., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, and Berkshires. Good young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Also a number of eight-weeks-old Berkshires of both sex, and choice breeding. Prices right. Correspondence solicited. 22-2-y-o

A. J. WATSON, CASTLEDERG, ONT. (ASHTON FRONTVIEW FARM), breeder of choice SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Young stock of either sex, and choicest breeding, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

22-2-y o

GEO. DOWNLY & BAO. CASTLEDERG, ONT., breeders of Shorthorn CATTLE and COTSWOLD SHEEP. A few very choice young rams for sale at low prices. No. 1 breeding and fine quality. Stock guaranteed to be as described. St. Bolton, C. P. R.; Palgrave, G. T. R.

For Sale !--A very fine four-year imported Shorthorn bull, Sirius =15281=, bred by Wm. Duthie, Scotland, and got by the great stock bull, Leonidas =59260=. This bull is of first-class breeding, and No. 1 quality, deep roan in color, and will be sold at a bargain. A. F. McGill, Hillsburg. 22-2-f-0

E. BRIEN,

RIDGETOWN, ONT. Breeder of

Breader of
Shorthorns, Berkshires and Cotswolds. For sale at prices that must sell them: Four thoice young bulls fit for service, also a few good heifers and a number of fine young Berkshire boars and sows from two to eight months old.

2-2-y-om

BULLS FOR SALE—Farmers and stock-men requiring a first-class Shorthorn bull, at hard-times prices, will find it to their advantage to correspond with me, or, better, come and see my stock, as I have a number which I am bound to sell I have still a few good boars and sows of Berkshire and Yorkshire breeding ready for shipment. ing ready for shipment. 12-2-y-0 W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.



Have some good show material in Heifer Calves, also some grand Canadian-bred Cows and Heifers for sale. V for catalogue Write H. CARCILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.

INDENCOURT HOLSTEINS. Herd Established 1883. Original stock imported direct from the best dairy lines in Holland. All stock well developed and good size. Just what will suit the practical farmer. Prices moderate. Refore purchasing write for particulars. Address— A. GIFFORD, 42-f-o Meadford, Ont.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

On account of scarcity of feed I will make very low prices on several fine heifers, some of them prize winners and bred to the great bulls. Mechthilde. Remember that at the last Mechthilde. Remember that at the last man both silver medals, in hot competition and under the expert judgment of Mr. C. R. Payne, of New York, G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

GEM HOLSTEIN HERD

MONTHS' CREDIT GIVEN. BULLS, all Registered Holsteins; quality the best, and fit to head any herd; we have them all ages. Write for particulars to

ELLIS BROTHERS, BEDFORD PARK P.O., ONT. 7 y-om

HOLSTEINS!

WE now offer young stock that have won prizes, and calves from our show herd, from one month to one year old, whose dams have large records—any age or sex—FOR SALE, at very low prices to quick buyers. Also some Poland-China Pigs, 1 and 6 months old; same quality (the best). same quality (the best).

A. & G. RICE. Brookbank Stock Farms, CURRIE'S CROSS-ING, Oxford Co.. Ont. 18-y-om

FOR SALE!

HALF THE FAMOUS BELVEDERE HARD OF JERSEYS, owing to most of my farm being sold. Not a Culling Out; but purchasers given their choice at Lowest Prices I ever offered. For many years I have taken everywhere

FIRST HERD PRIZE,

and some of these animals, with their descendants, are for sale. There is seldom such an opportun-ity to get together a superb Dairy Herd, that will also SWEEP THE SHOW RINGS.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, BROCKVILLE, Ont., CAN.

"Dairving for Profit,"
By Mrs. E. M. Jones.
Best book ever written. 50 cents by mail. ROBT. BROWN, Box 107, Brockville, Ont., Can.

THREE HIGHLY-BRED

A.J.C.C. JERSEY BULL CALVES

For Sale.

No. 1-Solid color, dropped October 8th, sired No.1—Solid color, dropped October 8th, sired by a son of One Hundred Per Cent; sire's dam by Canada's John Bull; dam a grand cow of Pansy, Albert and Rioter strain. F.O.B., \$35. No. 2—Solid color, dropped December 12th, sired by Baron Hugo of St. Anne's; dam same strain as No. 1; a handsome, vigorous cow. F.O.B., \$35. No. 3—Little white, dropped December 21st, sired by Baron Hugo of St. Anne's; dam by Sunnybrae, a son of Canada's John Bull 3rd; Sunnybrae's dam. Thayley (imp.), 16 lbs. 8 ozs., by Guy Fox. F.O.B., \$30.

My Jerseys are larger than the average.

E. P. STEVENS Knowlton Oue.

E. P. STEVENS, Knowlton, Que.

The entire herd of A. J. C. C. H. R.
Lee Farm Jerseys. Forty head
of reg. bulls, cows, heifers, and
calves; same number of high
grade cows and heifers. Excellent chance to
start a herd cheap, as they must be sold within the next 90 days. Cone and see, or write
E. PHELPS' BALL,
17-y-o Lee Farm. Rock Island, P. Q. Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q.

JOHN YEAGER, OSAGE AVENUE, SIMCOE, P.O.

Breeder of Choice Jerseys, Berkshire Swine, and Scotch Collie Dogs. Correspondence solicited. 6-2-V-0

WILLOW CROVE HERD OF JERSEYS. Sweepstake herd of 1894.

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

JERSEY HURST HERD OF JERSEYS

ROBERT REESOR, Locust Hill, Ont.— Choice Jerseys for sale at all times; grand individuals of the St. Lambert and St. Helier strains. Locust Hill is 20 miles from Toronto, on C. P. R. 6-2-y-o

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lam-berts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 21-y-om

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JERSEYS FOR SALE.—Young Cows and Heifers in calf, Heifer Calves and Bull Calves, richly bred, best testing strains, and good color. Also first-class Berkshire Boars and Sows, bred straight from imported stock. Come and see or write for prices.

J. C. SNELL, - Snelgrove P.O., Ont. R. R. Station, Brampton, G. T. R., and C. P.R.

As I have given up farming, I will sell public auction on

March 4th, 1896 (one mile east of St. Mary's), my entire herd of DURHAM CATTLE, VIZ.:

WIMPLES, MISSIES. MARCHIONESS, BUTTER-FLYS, MYSIES, ETC. Many of them good show cattle; also some Grade Cattle, and Implements. A full notice of the herd appears elsewhere in this issue. Catalogues ready about Feb.

Hugh Thomson, "Drawer D."

Ingleside Herefords. **UP-TO-DATE HERD**

OF CANADA!

Bull Calves OF THE FOR Sale

Address- H. D. SMITH,

INGLESIDE FARM, COMPTON, QUE. 17-y-om

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Pres. Morton's famous butter cow Bienfaitrice

Address: SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q. 17-у-о

James Cottingham,

RIVERSIDE FARM, Ormstown, Que., Breder of Ayr-shire cattle. Herd is headed by the prize-winning bull, White Prince of St. Anne's -6408 — Choicely stock for sale at all times, including some very choice young bulls and heifers.



GLENGARY STOCK

My herd comprises My nerd comprises the best strains procurable. Am now offering young bulls and heifers descended from the importation of the late Thos. Brown.
PRICES RIGHT.



PRICES RIGHT.
JNO. A. McDONALD, JR., Williamstown, Ont.
4-2-y-AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

Several good year-ling bulls by Earl of Percy and Prince, Leopold, also cows and heifers. My spring calves will be by the noted bulls White Prince, Sir Colin, and Earl of Percy. Prices right.



Maple Cliff Stock @ Dairy Farm Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth

Swine FOR SALE.—Four Ayrshire bulls of different ages, sons of such noted animals as Nellie Osborne 5358, and Gold King 1382. They are good ones. Write for prices.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. One mile from Ottawa

Thos. Drysdale, SPRINGBROOK

Allan's Corners P. O., Quebec, Breeder of highclass Ayrshires.
Herd is now
headed by Lord
Sterling, winner
of first premium
at Montrealin '95,
from which Lord from which I now



from Bryson's St., G. T. R.

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE.



ROCKTON, ONT.

AYRSHIRES - AND - YORKSHIRES.



The largest herd in the Province of Quebec; select-ed from deep-miking strains. Orders booked for . F. & J. A. STEPHEN,

Trout River, Que DANIEL DRUMMOND BURNSIDE FARM, PETITE COTE,

Montreal, Quebec BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE

J. YUILL & SONS.



Carleton Place, Ont Breeders of high class Ayrshires, choice Berkshires, and Shropshire Sheep. Young

shire herd is the largest and oldest in Canada.
Write for prices. Parties met at Queen's Hotel, Carleton.



HAVE NOW 3 Young Ayrshire Bulls, 1. 2 and 3 years old, respectively; all prize-winners; the 3-year-old having won 1st at leading exhibitions. Write: MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick, Que.

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES



We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satis-faction guaranteed. JAMES DRUMMOND &

Ayrshires!

PURE-BRED, of different ages, and both sex No inferior animals. Write for partic

A. McCallum M Son, Spruce Hill Dairy Farm, DANVILLE, QUE

DR. LEAVITT'S NEW CHAMPION

DEHORNING CLIPPER The quickest working and the strongest clipper made. Every Pair Warranted. For list, etc., address,

S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig St., MONTREAL

SHROPSHIRES

Our importation of show sheep has arrived in good form. This addition to our splendid lot of homebred shearling rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, enables us to offer such a variety of good ani a variety of good ani-mals and at such prices that we can suit any person. Write for particulars, or come

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Brougham, 12-2-y-om Ontario.

Good News for the Farmers.

The John Watson Mfg. Co., of Ayr, Ontario, have taken over the business of the Watson Mfg. Co., and, having one of the *finest* plants in Ontario, are manufacturing the largest assortment of implements in Canada. Every farmer should write and get their Cat-alogue of stock feeders' implements. There are none better, and prices are made to suit the times. Feed Cutters from \$5 to \$100 each, and Root Cutters, Pulpers, Grain Grinders, Turnip Drills, Horse Powers, Jacks, etc., in great variety. Get their Catalogue now. The Company want a few good reliable agents to handle their goods.

W.S. Hawkshaw Glanworth, Ont. IMPORTED

SHROPSHIRE EWES and their lambs for sale; singly or by car lots.

Glanworth Station.

American Mammoth Bronze Turkeys for sale.

THE GLEN STOCK FARM Shropshires

We will sell at moderate prices a number of Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, also a choice lot of yearlings and two-year-old Ewes and Ewe Lambs. Our herd of Ayrshires are in splendid form, and parties in need of young stock of either sex will do well to see what we have to offer before purchasing elsewhere. WHITESIDE BROS.,

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE Improved White Yorkshire Pigs from two to five months old, bred from registered stock, which I will sell at hard-times prices. Come early, or write for

T.F. KINGSMILL, - ONTARIO.

edalty of Improved Large Yorkshires



I have now on hand a choice lot of young boars fit for immediate use. Prices very moderate. Orders for spring will receive careful attention. Pigs of the most desirable type ful attention.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES A choice lot of young

pigs from four week six months old, in cluding boars fit for service and sows ready to mate. Prices to suit times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to



WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 11-у-о

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES



FOR SALE-of the best type and breeding. Young boars fit for service and sows fit to breed. Can furnish young pigs of all sizes and ages, and No. 1 quality. Can supply pairs not akin.

18-2-y-0 E. DOOL, Hartington, Ont.

IMP. LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES FOR SAL

Advocate.



WM. TEASDALE, Dollar.

MARYSVILLE STOCK FARM R. G. MARTIN, Marysville, Ont., breeder of choice Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Leicester and Shropshire sheep. Young stock of the above always for sale, of the best quality and breeding. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Write for prices and particulars. 18-2-f-0

The MARKHAM HERD

OF IMPROVED

Large White Yorkshires

A choice assortment of young stock now for sale; all sizes and ages; either sex. Pairs and trios not akin. Only first-class stock



shipped to order.
Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. Shipping G.T.R. and C.P.R. 18-2-y-o JNO. PIKE & SONS, Locust Hill, Ont.

Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association's Annual Meeting.

Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association's Annual Meeting.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association was held on Feb. 3rd, at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, and was largely attended; Mr. T. W. Charlton, President, in the chair. The financial statement, as presented by the Secretary, Mr. G. W. Clemons, was most satisfactory. The receipts from all sources, including fees, sale of herd books, etc., were \$651.35, which, with balance on hand from last year, including interest, amounts to \$1,074.35. 'the disbursements were as follows: Publishing H. B., Vol. No. 2, \$222.25; Secretary-Treasurer's salary, \$300; special prizas, \$100; sundries, \$99.68; amounting in all to \$721.23, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$352.42. Seven new members joined the Association this year.

Mr. H. J. Hill, manager of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, attended the meeting and asked the members of the Association if they would be willing to have the stock on exhibition by Thursday noon of the first week. He stated that the cheap excursions through the United States usually ended during the first week of the Fair, and he desired to make a special excursion, so that the live stock being present a few days earlier would be a drawing card and add to the receipts to meet losses in case of bad weather the second week. The following resolution was carried unanimously: Moved by W. G. Ellis, seconded by H. Bollert, that this Association believes that the proposition of the Industrial Exhibition Association to have their cattle on exhibition at their annual Fair from the morning of Thursday of the first week will be to the interest of the Exhibition as well as to the Association and general public. Be it resolved, —That we concur in the proposition and are willing to have our cattle on hand at that time if so desired by the Association.

Moved by Mr. Ellis, seconded by Mr. Clemons that the Association desire to avwess.

in the proposition and are willing to have our cattle on hand at that time if so desired by the Association.

Moved by Mr. Ellis, seconded by Mr. Clemons, that the Association desire to express their dissatisfaction with the careless manner of appointing judges at fairs, by selecting judges to judge breeds of which they were not breeders. Carried. The Secretary was instructed to send copy of this resolution to the secretaries of the leading fairs.

Expert judges were recommended for the following fairs: Industrial Exhibition.—H. B. Daggett, Oneonta, N. Y.; D. J. Hinkley, Brookfield, N. Y.; S. Burchard, Hamilton, N. Y.; W. K. Sexton, Howell, Mich. Western Fair.—C. V. Seeley, Bay City, Mich.; A. E. Riley, Walled Lake, Mich.; W. K. Sexton, Howell, Mich.; Wm. Westover, Bay City, Mich. Montreal Fair.—T. B. McCauley, Shoreham, N. Y.; H. D. Warner, Pawling, N. Y.; Wm Shunk, Sherwood; R. H. Crump, Masonville. Ottawa.—H. Bollert, R. H. Crump, and Wm Shunk, Toronto Milking Dairy Test.—Moved by H. Bollert, seconded by C. J. Gilroy, that the Association duplicate the prize or prizes offered by the Industrial Exhibition Association, and in addition we offer 30 for the best Holstein registered in the C. H. E. H. B., which has not won first premium, and \$20 for the next best Holstein registered in the C. H. F. H. B. Carried.

It was recommended that prizes be given to the largest producing cow; products from

It was recommended that prizes be given to

It was recommended that prizes be given to the largest producing cow; products from milk produced only to be considered.

Moved by Gilroy, seconded by Ellis, that \$50 be granted to each of the following fair boards for a dairy test similar to that of Toronto, viz.: Montreal, Winnipeg, and the Ontario Fat Stock Show, distributed as follows: \$25, open to all dairy breeds; \$25, open only to Holsteins registered in the C. H. F. H. B., \$15 of which to the best Holstein, providing she has not won an open prize, and \$10 to second best. Carried. It was decided to secure information re obtaining a charter from the Dominion Government.

taining a charter from the Dominion Government.

The following officers were elected for 1896-7:—President, H. Bollert, Cassel; First Vice-Pres., R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Second Vice-Pres., A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; Third Vice-Pres., C. W. Charlion, St. George. Directors for two years—C. J. Gilroy, Jr., and A. Hoover, Jr. Auditors—Messrs. Shuring and Patten. Sec. Treas., G. W. Clemons. It was resolved that the Secretary of the American H F. A. be elected an honorary member. Delegates as follows were appointed: To the Toronto Industrial Fair Board—W m. Shunk and W. G. Ellis; Ottawa Fair—Jos. Fletcher and J. H. Loucks; Western Fair—R. Howes Crump and J. W. Johnston; Montreal Fair—C. J. Gilroy and Thomas Davidson; Winnipeg Fair—W. J. Young and James Glennie; Brandon Fair—D. Marwood and D. McNaughton; Dec. Fat Stock Show—A. C. Hallman and G. W. Clemons. Dec. Fat Sto W. Clemons.

Meeting of Guelph Fat Stock Club.

The annual meeting of the Guelph Fat Stock Club was held in the Council Chamber, on Feb. 5th. There was a large attendance, Mr. James Millar, President, in the chair. The annual report showed a balance to the credit of the Club. Mr. James Millar, who has been the efficient President of the Club for the past five

efficient President of the Club for the past five years, and who has done so much in promoting its interests, asked to be relieved of the duties of that office.

The following are the officers for the year: President, H. Wright; First Vice, J. I. Hobson: Second Vice, W. Hearn. Directors—William Laidlaw, James Anderson, Aif. Hales, John Tyson, James Taylor, President Mills, O. A. C., George Whitelaw, W. I aing, Professor Day, George North, A. Bolton, A. Stone, W. J. Rudd, J. M. Duff, and James Mills r. Auditors—James Laidlaw, Jun., and James Wright. Secretary-Treasurer, John McCorkindale.

It was decided that the annual Christmas Show be held about the usual time in the middle of December.

Show be held about the usual time in the middle of December.

The President, ex-President, First and Second Vice Presidents, and Secretary were appointed a committee to meet the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, Cattle Breeders' Association, and other live stock associations in connection with holding the Provincial Fat Stock Exhibition in Guelph this year.

The three prizes offered by the American Berkshire Association for essays on the history, breeding, etc., of the "Berk," were all won by Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Minnsoat Experiment Station. Competition was open to the professors and students of all the U.S. agricultural schools and colleges.

Directors' Meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

A directors' meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association was held in Woodstock, Ont., on the 7th January, 1896; Joseph Brethour, President, in the cnair. Minutes confirmed.

The Treasurer's report was read and adopted as follows:—

as follows :-RECEIPTS.

| port | a aur | 41 |
|--|-------|----|
| Members' fees | 488 | 00 |
| Legislative grant | 700 | |
| Eatry fees Fat Stock Show Proportion of prizes not paid | 95 | 00 |
| at the Fat Stock Show | 72 | 89 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Expenses for meetings\$ | 105 | 43 |
| Omcers' salaries | 100 | 00 |
| Postage and stationery | 75 | 54 |
| Printing | 106 | |
| Cash paid for prizes | 453 | 09 |
| Vols. of Swine Record | 391 | 05 |
| Cost of reporting meetings. | 41 | 00 |
| Auditors' expenses | 5 | 00 |
| Telegraph | 1 | 21 |
| Express | 2 | 02 |
| Duty | | 90 |
| _ | | |

Balance on hand, Dec., 31, '95 \$ 375 80

Total \$1,281 50

\$1,281 50

The annual report of the Secretary was submitted and taken up clause by clause.

Tent.—Moved by Mr. Hood, seconded by Mr. Elliot, that a tent be provided at Toronto, Ottawa, and London fairs, for the holding of meetings of the several live stock associations, provided the different fair boards pay the expense of seating and lighting, and provide passes for the Secretary and attendants. Carried.

Standard of Excellence.—Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Snell, and carried, that a standard of excellence for each breed recognized by this Association be completed for the report of 1896, in accordance with the Secretary's report.

Winter Show.—Moved by Mr. Hood, seconded by Mr. Elliot, that at some other date than at that of holding the winter show each year this Association be convened to carry out a programme similar to that of 1833 and 1894, and that said meeting be held at a point hereafter to be chosen by the Executive. Carried.

Additional Grant.—Moved by Mr. G.een, seconded by Mr. Hood, that this Association respectfully request the Government to increase the annual grant given to this Association Carried.

reases the annual grant given to this Association. Carried.

The following committee was appointed to interview the Government regarding the grant: The President, Mr. Hood, Robert Dorsey, Thos. Teasdale, and Jos. Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville.

Rules and Regulations Governing Winter Show.—Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Hood, that \$1 be charged for each entry, and that the show close at 3 o'clock on the last day instead of 4, as heretofore, and that the referee be changed to reserve judge.

Prize List.—Moved by Mr. Teasdale, seconded by Mr. Harding, that our Secretary be requested to communicate with the Secretary of the English Berkshire Association, asking him that if said Association give a special prize at our winter show that it be given for the best Berkshire sow, of any age, whether imported or Canadian-bred. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Snell, that our Secretary he authorized to write the different foreign associations, asking them for special prizes for our winter show.

them for special prizes for our winter show. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Teasdale, seconded by Mr. Harding, that the prized list be changed so as to read for "pigs over nine months and under fifteen months." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Green, that Tamworths and Duroc-Jerseys be allowed \$90 in each class. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Teasdale, that class known last year as 18, include hereafter only Suffolks and Essex, instead of Victorias, Suffolks, Essex, and other breeds, and that all pigs shown in this class be required to register in Ontario. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. J. C. Snell, that in the pure-bred classes the pen prize be reduced to two prizes of \$15 and \$10, and that a class of "under six months" be added in all classes, the prizes to be \$8, \$6, and \$1. Tamworths and Duroc-Jerseys to be deducted from and added to, pro rata. Carried.

Judges at Fat Stock Show—Joseph Feather.

deducted from and added to, pro rata. Carried.

Judges at Fat Stock Show—Joseph Featherstone, M. P., and Jos. Brethour (J. C. Snell, reserve), for Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, Jersey Reds, and Grades. Thos. Teasdale and Jas. Main (Andrew Elliot, reserve), for Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths, and Suffolks and Essex.

All the sweepstake prizes to be judged by

and Essex.
All the sweepstake prizes to be judged by the acting judges in both classes.

Provincial Show Committee—G. B. Hood, J. C. Snell, and Joseph Brethour.

Programme and Executive Committee—The President, Vice-President, Secretary, G. B. Hood, and J. C. Snell.

Registration.—The President, Mr. Joseph Brethour, reported for the Record Committee appointed to meet Mr. Wade. The following proposals were then discussed:—

The the President of the Swing President Asset

To the President of the Swine Breeders' Asso-

Boar Sir,—In reference to the letter of your Secretary, dated January 1st, asking for a statement of prices for recording swine, I am prepared to do all the work asked for in that letter, on the basis of the 4th Vol., for the rate of 25 cents per pedigree and 10 cents per transfer; also will furnish postage and station cry for the first vear for the sum of 7 cents, per pedigree. If your committee should adopt the abbreviated form, as per Shropshire Book, I will do the work for 20 cents per pedigree, 10 cents per transfer, postage and stationery at the same rate as in the former stationery at the same rate as in the former stationery at the same rate as in the former services and stationery at the same rate as in the former services and prices not with the same rate as in the former stationery at the same rate as in the former services and services reasonable. Secure prompt define to order to secure prompt define my four-year-old Guernsey Bull, winner of 1st and silver medal, 1895, at Toronto; 1st and diploma, London, 1895; 1st and diploma, Ottawa, 1895; 1st and diploma, Ottawa, 1895; 1st and diploma, Ottawa, 1895; 1st at Gananoque, 1895.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA. 1

Keep Milch Cows In Good Health

IT PAYS.—It is useless to expect a lean, run-down cow to have a good flow of milk, though she will eat more than an animal in good flesh. The difficulty is the nutriment is not all extracted from the food because her digestion is out of order.

Dick's Blood Purifier

will strengthen the digestion and make the food produce milk. It will cost but fifty cents to try it on the poorest cow you have and you will get back | your money with interest in a few weeks.

For sale by Druggists, at general stores or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cts.

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

કાતમાત્રામાં ભાગમાં મામાના માત્રામાં માત્રામાં માત્રામાં જાતા છે. આ પ્રાથમાં આ પ્રાથમાં માત્રામાં માત્રામા



Sick Headache **CURED PERMANENTLY**

Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I

Began taking Ayer's Pills

that I received permanent benefit. A single box of these pills freed me from headaches, and I am now a well man."

—C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

Awarded Medal at World's Fair

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

Know What You Chew



is free from the injurious coloring. The more you use of it the better you like it.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SON CO., LTD. HAMILTON, ONT.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap, and guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced FLETCHER BROTHERS,

Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville 8't'n, C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

H. GRECG & SONS, SALFORD, ONT. Breeders of Berkshires

and Chester White Swine. We have for sale young stock of either sex, and any age, at prices to suit the times.
8-2-yo Correspondence solicited.

Large English Berkshires!



Our Berkshires made a clean sweep of all the first (11) prizes offered for Berkshires at the late Toronto Industrial Rxhibition, in cluding 1st and 2nd prizes for herd of boar and two sows, boar and four of his get, and sow and four of her produce. We now have a fine lot of young pigs for sale from two to three months, also boars and sows about five months old. Write for prices. J. G. SNELL & BRO., Snelgrove, Ont. Brampton and Snelgrove Sts.

ARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, IMPROVED ARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE SWINE, SHORT HORN CATTLE, AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

A choice lot of Boars of either breed, fit for service, for sale. Young Sows in pig, and a lot of very fine Boars and Sows three months old.



at leading fairs, 1895. Inspection H. J. DAVIS. Woodstock, Ont.,

Siprell & Carroll, CARHOLME P.O., Ont. Breeders of Berkshire Swine & Leicester Sheep

We are fully ready for the season of '96 with a choice lot of weanlings of excellent quality. More sows to farrow in January. We solicit a call from all intending purchasers. Correspondence solicited.

Large English Berkshires for Sale

A number of very fine young Berkshire Boars fit for service; young sows fit to breed, and younger ones of all ages, either sex, of choicest breeding. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Write me for prices, or come and see my stock.

18-2-y o

HARROWSMITH, ONT.



D. A. GRAHAM, PARKHILL, ONT..

Importer and breeder of large English Berkshires. I am prepared to book orders for spring pigs. Pairs and trios furnished not akin; dams weighing 360 to 660 lbs.; sires, 400 to 800 lbs. Prices right. Poultry.—Choice breeding pens of B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, and Pckin ducks. Eggsin season, 13 for \$1. Bronze turkey eggs, 15c. each.

TAMWORTHS & SHROPSHIRES



Have an extra choice lot of young pigs. Sows in pig and ready to breed. Also a few of the choicest Shropshire Ram Lambs at reasonable prices. JOHN BELL, Amber P. O. Shipping at Agincourt, C. P. R. or G. T. R. 10-2-y-0

CHESTER WHITES AND BERKSHIRES



Young pigs now ready for shipping, and young sows in pig to imported boars. All are held at reasonable figures. Can supply pigs at all ages. Orders by mail filled with care, and correspondence cheerfully answered. Write for prices, stating what is wanted. 18-om J. H. SHAW, Simcoe, Ont.



As we have decided to ship a car of thorough-bred stock to the Northwest, parties residing in the West and wishing stock delivered at their express office at about one-fourth the usual rate should write for prices. Choice young boars and sows bred from our herd of imp. Chester White and Duroo-Jerseys now ready for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write at once. WM. BUTLER & SONS, 7-your Dereham Centre. Ont. 7-y-om Dereham Centre, Ont.

IMP. CHESTER WHITE and TAMWORTH SWINE

Having won the sweep-stakes for the best boar and two sows of any age at Industrial Exhibition (Toronto) 1895, we offer for sale 40 choice boars

and sows from four to
six months old. Prices
away down for next 60 days. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Drop a
card for prices. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont., Middlesex County.

DUROC-JERSEY AWINE

We have the best and greatest prize-winning herd in Can-ada. Write for what you want. We have

TAPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont. 20-y-om

THE ISLINGTON HERD OF ESSEX SWINE

I am now prepared to supply choice young stock, any age and either sex, of this class. This breed produces pork of the first quality; are of a quiet disposition and easy feeders. I am also breeding pure-bred Foxterriers. Correspondence solicited. Selling at farmers' prices.

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A. B. COOPER

ISLINGTON P.O., ONT.

CANADA: WILKES



Over 100 head—all ages, sexes and different families.

Six gilts and ten tried sows, all bred and safe in pig for April and May litters, from \$15 to \$25 each. If you want a bargain, write

CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-y-om R. WILLIS, JR., - Glenmeyer P.O.,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF CHOICE Poland.China Swine. Young stock of the best

quality always on hand.
A couple of young sows
bred, and also so me
young boars it for service to dispose of at right prices. Correspondence dvocate. 12-2-y-o solicited. Mention Advocate.

OXFORD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Our herd made a clean sweep of all the first prizes (30) at the late Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa Exhibitions. DARKNESS QUALITY, the unbeaten winner at the World's Fair, heads the herd. Stock for sale. Write for prices.

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



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rapid inc demand your ord Nearly e us to-day WΑ

WE BU Write fo and

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SPRAMOT Gentlen on almos tivated, larger ne of orange offer no si Apparatu it. The a no leathe valves an

and yet indestruc

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Important Dairymen

We manufacture a superior line of Dairy Utensils, including CHEESE VATS, CURD SINKS, STEEL GANG PRESSES and HOOPS, and all utensils required for cheese and butter making.

Stevely's Milk Cans...

are the STRONGEST and BEST. Correspondence solicited.

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or veneer ma-chines are a very profit-able invest-ment. Re-quiros small capital, quick turnover. The

rapid increase of cheese factories makes a great demand for boxes at a paying price. Place your order early and prepare for next season. Nearly every kind of wood is suitable. Write us to-day.

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WE BUY ALL KINDS, AND WE PAY CASH. Write for Shipping Instructions. THE ALASKA FEATHER and DOWN COMPANY, Etd.,

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NOXALL INCUBATOR



GEO. W. Incubator and Brooder self-regulating.

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HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM-**Excelsior Incubator.**

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HOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK 96 pages, printed in 6 colors. Birdseye view of largest Poultry Farm. Tells all about Chickens, Prices of same, their D seases, remedies, poultry buildings, etc.; finely illustrated. Price only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ills. U.S. A.



Patented in Canada and U. S., Sept. 21, 1893; July 17, 1894, and Dec. 3, 1895.

- MANUFACTURERS OF -PATENT SPRAYING APPARATUS

AND ALL-BRASS SAND PUMPING CYLINDERS.

Office of McNeil Bros., Vineyardists,
Windsor, December 21st, 1895.

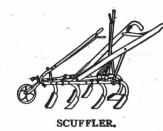
Spramotor Co., London:
Gentlemen,—Five acres of good winter apples, on almost every farm in Ontario, properly cultivated, pruned, and sprayed, will yield a larger net profit to the owner than five acres of orange grove in Florida or California I can offer no suggestions to improve your Spramotor Apparatus. The more I use it the better I like it. The agitation is quite sufficient. There is no leather about the pump to harden, and the valves and the plunger work almost air tight and yet without friction, and are perfectly indestructible.

Yours truly,
A. McNeill.
Send three-cent stamp for 48-page Treatise on

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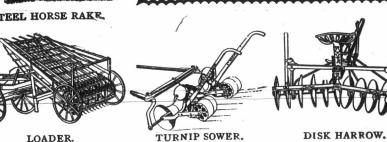
David Maxwell & Sons THE MAXWELL MOWER.



MANUFACTURERS OF BINDERS, MOWERS, REAPERS, HAY RAKES, HAY TEDDERS. HAY LOADERS, SCUFFLERS, DISK HARROWS, TURNIP SOWERS, ROOT CUTTERS, WHEELBARROWS, ETC. RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

ST. MARYS, ONTARIO, CANADA

STEEL HORSE RAKE.



200,000. POPULATION, NUMBER OF FARMERS, 25,000.

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BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

CROP OF 1895:

Area Under Crop. WHEA 1,140,276 OATS..... 153,839 BARLEY..... FLAX

Average Yield Per Acre. 27.86 bushels. 46.73 36.69 16.8

Total Yield. 31,775,038 bushels. 22,555,733 5,645,036 1,281,664

OVER 10,000,000 ACRES IN MANITOBA

— HAVE NEVER BEEN CULTIVATED —

Price of Land from \$2.50 to \$6 per Acre On Easy Terms

Settlers coming to Manitoba should always drop off at WINNIPEG for a few days and secure reliable information about settlements, free homesteads and lands for sale from the heads of Departments located in Winnipeg. For latest information and maps, all free, address W. D. SCOTT,

THOMAS GREENWAY, or Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Man. Gov't Immigration Agent,

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

offer, and will, in addition, in both cases, give name of breeder of sire and dam, if required, without additional charge. (Signed) HENRY WADE.

Toronto, Jan. 3rd, 1896.

Toronto, Jan. 3rd, 1898.

F. W. Hodson, Secretary Swine Breeders' Association, Guelph, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—I understand that the Swine Breeders' Association, of which you are Secretary, will receive tenders for the work of issuing the records of the said Association, and I beg to submit the following rates at which I would be willing to undertake the work. Calculating on the basis of, say, 3,000, I would engage to perform this work for the sum of \$600 per annum, or at the rate of 20 cents per pedigree. At this rate I would be prepared to find my own office, provide the necessary stationery and pay postage; or if the Association is willing to provide an office, with light and heat, I could then tender for the work at \$450 per annum, provided that the cost of postage and stationery be met by the Association. (Signed) W. A. CLEMONS.

St. George, Dec. 30th, 1895.

An offer was also presented from Mr. A. P. Westered Caucher.

An offer was also presented from Mr. A. P. & Westervelt, Guelph.

After discussion, it was moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Elliot, that an offer of 20 cents a pedigree and 10 cents per transfer be made Mr. Wade for doing the clerical work and supplying the postage and stationery.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Snell. seconded by Mr. Hood, that he be offered 25 cents a medigree.

pedigree. Amendment lost and motion car-

moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Harding, that if Mr. Wade does not accept the offer of 20 cents per pedigree and 10 cents per transfer, the Executive employ a clerk and conduct the work. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Green, and carried unantimously, that Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Secretary's report be adopted, and be made the basis of the agreement with the Recording Secretary, if one is chosen. These sections read as follows:—

1. A committee should be appointed to carefully revise the rules governing entry in the various sections of the Dominion Swine Record.

Record.
2. New divisions shall not be opened without the authoriy of this Association.
3. An editing committee should be appointed for each division.

4. The clerical work only should be done by the Recording Secretary; that is, he should be required to prepare all volumes, including index, transfers, etc., as required by the Executive, and to do all proof-reading as it is forwarded to him by the printers. The Executive of the Association should let all printing, binding, etc., and distribute all volumes among their members according to their rules.

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the plan adopted by the American Shropshire Association for registering transfers be adopted by this Association. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Jones, that in publishing the volumes of the Record, the name and number of the animal be given, the date of birth, the breeder's name, the owner's name; the name, number, and breeder of the sire: the first dam's name, number, and breeder; her sire's name, number, and breeder; and that the pedigree end there, and that the certificate be extended in full. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the membership fee be \$2, and that each member be furnished free the volume of the Record issued in the year in which he is a

G. B. Hood gave notice that at the next annual meeting he would move that the rules be amended so that the members of the Pro-vincial Committee may be appointed for a term of years—the same as school trustees,

etc.

[Note.—At a subsequent meeting in Toronto, a letter was read from the Minister of Agriculture. Hon. Mr. Dryden, intimating the desirability of having all the registration in one office if the present arrangement was to be carried out, and suggesting, by way of compromise, that the Registrar, Mr. Wade, receive, for the present year, 25 cents per pedigree, said sum to cover postage and work connected with the office. This proposition was accepted, and the following committee was appointed to finally deal with the question: Messrs. J. E. Brethour, J. I. Hobson, J. C. Snell, Prof. G. E. Day, and F. W. Hodson.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Creamery butter has met with a good demand at remunerative prices this winter, and the prospects for dairy products generally the coming season are greatly improved. This, together with the use of the test system in paying for milk at factories, now endorsed by all competent authorities, should improve the demand for cows yielding plenty of milk of good quality, such as those now offered by Mrs. E. M. Jones, whose advertisement elsewhere should be carefully read by dairymen. She is now selling one-half of the Belvedere herd (of Brockville, Ont.), having sold a portion of her farm. Mrs. Jones writes: "For many years I have invariably taken first herd prize everywhere, and (except on two occasions) first and sweepstakes on bull, and other prizes in proportion." The actual records of her cows are too well known to need repetition.

Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.:—"The

Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.:—"The Shorthorns offered at public auction at our sale, to be held at Maple Lodge Stock Farm on 25th March, will be decidedly superior to anything we have ever offered at public sale before; comprising an exceptionally grand lot of young bulls from the Maole Lodge herd, as well as from Springhurst. Our young bulls and heifers, by British Flag (by Barmpton Hero), are so uniform, so compact, so nicely fleshed, and stylish, and such abundance of the hair feeders of cattle like to see. We will offer some of the very best young cows in our herd—cows very hard to beat in any show ring, and in fine condition, besides some of the very best milking strains. From Springhurst will come those very attractive heifers shown at Toronto and London, besides some grand young cows of Village Blossom and other families. We intend to make our sale as attractive as possible, and are sure those who attend will be convinced of our success. Our advertisement is in this issue. Catalogue 1st March."

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

writing to davertiers, please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

William Clark, North Wiltshire, P. E. Island, writes: -"Owing to the mild fall and early winter, my Leicesters and Yorkshires were never in better and healthier condition at this time of the year. My brood sows have been out in the open yard for exercise nearly every day up to date, and as a result I expect large, healthy litters to report. My Leicesters also were never in such good shape at this date—plenty of feed and plenty of exercise. The shearling ram, Jim II. No. 1255, that Mr. Herbert Wright (of Guelph) selected from one of your best Ontario flocks and sent down to me, heads the flock. He is a large, massive fellow of over 300 pounds, full of quality, and as active as a Blood horse,— ust what I wanted and better than I expected. Mr. Wright is evidently a critical judge of sheep, and knows what is wanted when filling orders."

R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., write:—

what is wanted when filling orders."

R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., write:—
"Our stock has wintered so far in good shape, but we are crowded for room, so are waking special offerings, as advertised, in Ayrshire bulls They are an extra fine lot, including Gold King 1387. calved August 20th, 1892: sire Chieftain of Barcheskie (imp); dam Nellie Osborne 5358 (imp.), a cow too well known to need any remarks in her favor. We have used Gold King for two years, and he has proved himself a grand stock getter. He has been shown four times, and won first place three times. Labor Day 1829, calved Sept. 4th, 1894; sire Emperor 1332; dam Beauty II. 2084; a most persistent milker, having been dry only six weeks in three years, and winner of third prize at Ottawa last fall in a very large ring. Labor Day will make a large bull, with plenty of style and good color. Diamond King, by Gold King 1387; dam Beauty II. 2084; calved Sept. 8th. 1895; a very growthy calf, and promises to make a very fine bull. Also a good year-old from Daisy of Meadowside 1991. We could spare two or three good young cows in calf to Gold King 1387."

A report of the condition of the Ohio Poland-Chira Pocard Co chevre the Argential Poland.

Gold King 1387."

A report of the condition of the Ohio Poland-China Record Co. shows the Association to be in excellent circumstances. The total cash receipts, including the balance on hand Jan., 1895, is \$6,254.59, while the 1895 expenditures have been \$4.647.55, 'leaving a present cash balance and sinking fund of \$1,607.04. Of the receipts for the year, \$3.814.00 were received for registration at \$1 per pedigree. The Secretary, Carl Freigau, reports that the Company is financially in better shape than it has been for years. He predicts that this spring the hog business is surely commencing a new, grand boom. Announcement was made that the directors had fixed the price of Vol. I., \$3; Vol. II. to XV. at \$1 each, and Vol. XVI. and XVII. at \$2 each. The Board of Directors elected officers for the Company as follows: President, J. L. Van Doren, Crestvue, Ohio; Secretary, Carl Freigau, Dayton, Ohio; Treasurer, J. H. Lackey, Jamestown, Ohio. Executive Committee. I. H. Lackey, Jamestown, Ohio. urer. J. H. Lackey, Jamestown, Ohio. Executive Committee—J. H. Lackey, John F. Duffield, John W. Cook.

MR. E. BRIEN'S SHORTHOKNS AND BERK-SHIRES.

MR. E. BRIEN'S SHORTHORNS AND BERK-SHIRES.

We recently had the pleasure of spending a few hours at the home of Mr. Brien, whose fine property is located but a short distance west of Ridgetown, Ont. The Shorthorn herd comprises the blood of Bates, Booth, and Cruickshank strains, and has been established during the past twenty years. Bothwell Chief = 18592 =, a three-year-old red, now heads the herd, his dam being Gipsy Queen 3rd = 20690 = by imp. Tofthill = 6450 =, his sire being Daisy Chief = 13674 =. The herd contains such cows as Lady Bethel 2nd, 2nd Duchess 2nd, Lottic Kelso = 13603 =, a very fine two-year-old heifer, and other good ones. We were shown three fine young bulls coming two years old, and a promising bull calf about ten months old, now offered by Mr. Brien and will be sold at very reasonable figures. These were Patron = 20590 =, red (calved December 15th, 1895), thrifty, straight and smooth, sired by Bothwell Chief, and from Lady Bethel 2nd = 18620 =: Lord Byron = 20589 =, red and white (calved November 19th, 1894), a lusty, strong-boned fellow by same sire, dam Duchess of Ridgetown = 18619 = by Lord Buchan = 9244 =; with another good yearlirg red, making a trio of good, useful and well-bred animals that should be ready sellers. The bull calf is a fine, straight fellow from the Duchess of Ridgetown. A few choice heifers were also seen.

Four breeding Berkshire sows are kept, of good type and descended from Snell's stock, headed by Prince of Perth [1963] (bred by Geo. Green, of Fairview), a fine large boar of good quality, sired by Lord Belmont, and from the sow Mountain Bell [1598]. Prince of Perth is the winner of ten first premiums the past season, winning wherever shown. In the pens were a number of fine young boars and sows, from four to eight months old, possessing good length, strong bone, and nice quality.

Dorset Horn Breeders.

The Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America was organized in 1891. The roll of membership now numbers 156, and comprises some of the wealthiest breeders in the U.S. and Canada. At the recent annual meeting held in Buffalo, N. Y., the constitution was amended so as to allow the fixing of time and place of the next annual meeting by the Executive Committee. It was agreed to make a fine exhibit of Dorsets at the Madison Square Garden Stock Show next November. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa. Vice-Presidents—John A. Willingmyre, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel Rriggs, Cleveland, O.; James A. Cochran, Hillhurst Station, Can.; E. O. Denton, Somerset, N. Y. Secretary-Tregsurer M. A. Cooper, Washington, Pa. The Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association

ington, Pa.

Executive Committee -Henry Palmer, Avondale, Pa.; J. D. VanValkenburg, Greene, N.Y.; Wm. E. Kimsey, Angola, Ind.; John A. McGillivray, Q. C., M. P., Uxbridge, Can; Dr. Wm. McCleary, Washington, Pa.

Fine FRUIT and CRAIN FARMS FOR SALE

In the Grim-by and Niagara Distric Address G. F. BELL, Grimsby, Out **IMPROVED**

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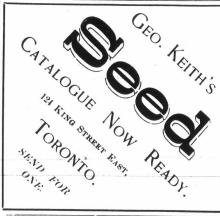
FOR SALE in most of the best districts in Manitoba.

E. Leonard M Sons,

London, Ont.



The largest manufacturers of Engines and The largest manufacturers of ENGINES AND BOILERS for cheese and butter factories in Canada. We keep in stock, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Piping and Valves for complete plants. Write us for printed matter and



Simmers'

New Illinois SEED OATS

THE GREATEST OF ALL OATS!

The Astonishing Agricultural Wonder of the Age. YIELDS OVER 100 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

This new oat opens a new era of profitable oat growing throughout the entire country, and is a novelty that stands introduction on its merits, the result of several successive seasons successful selection and hybridization. Grain large and weighty, straw very heavy and of good length; extremely early; panicles large and open. Stock of seed limited. Price, per lb., 25c., post-paid; per five lbs., \$1, post-paid; per bush., \$2, bag free; per two bush., \$4, bags free; per five bush., \$9, bags free. Order early. Our Illustrated Catalogue free with all orders.

J. A. SIMMERS,

Seed Merchant and Grower, TORONTO, ONT.

CHOICE SEED ()ATS.

"EARLY GOLDEN PROLIFIC."

"EARLY GOLDEN PROLIFIC."

Joseph Harris, Moreton Farm, Monroe Co., N. Y., says:—"Since we have introduced the Improved American, six years ago, we have been trying to get something better than this variety, but although many new varieties have been introduced since, we failed to find one that was even equal to the Improved American until we raised the Early Golden Prolific last year. This variety certainly possesses many points of merit. It is early—ripening nearly a week before other varieties. It has a stiff straw; not a spot lodged on our field, although there was a very heavy crop. And, above all, it yields big crops. One hundred and fourteen bushels were raised on one acre in this county."

It is a yellow oat, open headed, has a thin hull, and is plump and heavy. Price, per bush. S1; for 10 bush, or more in one lot, 75c, per bush. "IMPROVED AMERICAN."

\$1; for 10 bush, or more in one lot, 75c. per bush, "IMPROVED AMERICAN."

I have grown this variety for three years, and I think it is the best white oat I have ever grown. They have a long kernel, thin in the hull, and weigh over 40 pounds per measured bushel; are an open head variety, and are long and very stiff strawed. Price, 75c. per bush; for 10 bush, or more, 60c. per bush. Early White Maine and Lincoln oats same price.

I have two young bulls yet for sale, got by Aberdeen (imp.), also several heifers coming two years old.

om. JOHN MILLED Market.

JOHN MILLER, Markham, Ont.

Cheaper than ever in the following districts:

Baldur, Belmont, Birtle, Russell, Brandon, Carberry, Deloraine, Emerson, Gladstone, Hamiota, Holland, Treherne, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Morris, McGregor, Minnedosa, Rapid City, Neepawa. Pilot Mound, Plum Coulee, Steinbach, Souris, Stirden, Winnipeg, East Winnipeg, Northwest. Apply to

H. H. BECK, 208 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

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THREE GOLD And ONE SILVER Medal World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans 1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1887.

DIPLOMA Alabama State Agr'l Society at Montgomery, 1888.

AWARD
Chattahoochie Valley Expo., Columbus, Ga., 1888.

HIGHEST AWARDS St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Asso'n, 1889.

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS World's Columbian Exposition. Chicago, 1893 HIGHEST AWARDS
Western Fair Association, London, Can., 1893.

SIX GOLD MEDALS Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Cal., 1894

SILVER MEDAL Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895.

ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY

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

Made of Malleable Iron and Wrought Steel, and will last a lifetime with ordinary care.

STEEL, HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.

Over 321,597 Sold to January 1st, 1896.

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,
70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and
gton Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.
FOUNDED 1864. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. Washington



Steel Plate

SIX COOKING HOLES, WITH RESERVOIR AND WARMING OVEN.

Equal in . . .

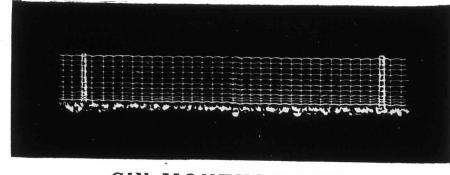
OPERATION,
WEIGHT,
ECONOMY,
AND APPEARANCE

To Any Made.

The McClary Mfg Co.,

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

If your local dealer does not handle them,



SIX MONTHS FREE.

To anyone interested in the fence question, we will send our monthly paper for six months, post-paid free.

You will be under no obligations to buy of us, but can use your best judgment after reading our side.

Send your request for free paper addressed to The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONTARIO, Ltd. WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Stir the Earth

Get the PLANET JR. tools to do it. You'll astonish the neighbors by the amount of ground you can stir up with 'em in a day. The Planet Jr. Twelve Tooth Harrow is the handlest tool you ever hitched a horse to. Newly improved better this year than before. You want to learn all about this and so other time-scarces and money-makers for farmers and gardeners. Send for the Planet Je. Book it's fixe.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., 1107 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

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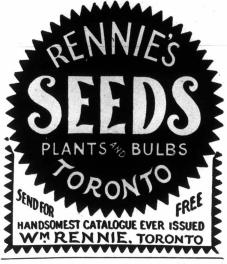
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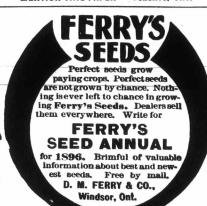
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CATALOGUE OF Seeds, Pretty Flowers, and Farm Requisites issued in Canada

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MENTION THIS PAPER TORONTO, ONT.





WE offer a splendid stock of Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals, Roses, Etc., at prices very reasonable. Our FREE CATALOGUE is our AGENT. Send for it, and see what

A. G. HULL & SON, Central Nursery, St. Catharine's, Ont. WE SOLICIT YOUR TRADE.

For Sale! CHOICE FRUIT TREES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ETC. Write us for our 1896 Catalogue, and we will send you one free (do it now). GLOBE NURSERY CO'Y, 4.8-0.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. First-class stock. Leading Varieties; true to name. Also 100 bushels Joanette Seed Oats. 1-y-om CROW & PAGE, Ridgeville, Ont.



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Shorten it with Cottolene instead of lard and see what a crisp crust it will have; how delicious and wholesome it will be. Pie made with Cottolene will do a dyspeptic good. Do everybody good because it is good. There is only one secret in cooking with Cottolene—use but two-thirds as much as you would naturally use of lard. Follow this rule and Cottolene will do the rest. Genuine is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks-"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath-on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

USE Queenston Cement

FOR BUILDING ... STABLE, SILO, AND OTHER WALLS, CISTERNS, STABLE FLOORS, HOG TROUGHS, ETC.

Haul your gravel and field stone during the winter, then you can build your structures with very little labor and expense during spring and summer. Isaac Usher & Son, Cement Manufacturers, Thorold, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—When we built our new barn, 60 by 100 feet, we put in our floors of White's Portland Cement, which was a failure; we replaced them with Queenston two years ago, and they are absolutely perfect, smooth, and as hard as steel.

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SEND FOR OUR NEW PAMPHLET CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS, FREE. For prices of Cement and other particulars, apply,

ISAAC USHER & SON, Thorold, Ont.

THE MODEL CRAIN CRUSHER.

"It is now the season for purchasing Root Pulpers, Grain Crushers, Straw and Ensilage Cutters, and Tread Powers. We have the finest. Get prices from your local agent, or write direct to The Estate of T. T Cole-



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The Best and Cheapest STOCK FOOD in the World!

Most SATISFACTORY, because it preserves healthy action at all times. Most ECONOMICAL, because it fattens the quickest. Most PROFITABLE, because best conditioned stock are secured.

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FREEMAN BONE FERTILIZERS.

Wide-awake farmers and fruit growers make money by using Fertilizer.

It is a complete plant food. It is soluble in water and feeds the plant from start to finish. It will increase the yield of your crops and improve their quality. Ask for and use only Freeman's High Crade Bone Fertilizers.

The W. A. Freeman Co.,

Limited,

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ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Directors' Meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

Association.

A directors' meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association was held at Woodstock, Ont., on Wednesday, the eighth day of January, 1896; the President, Mr. James Tolton, in the chair. Minutes adopted.

A letter from Mr. Wm. Oliver and a communication from Mr. Jno. Gibson were read. Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Oliver, that James Brooks, Blanchard; Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa; J. C. Snell, Snelgrove, and Jno. Geary, London, be the judges of Lincolms for the ensuing year. Carried.

The Treasurer's report was submitted, and on motion of Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Kelly,

The Treasurer's report was submitted, and on motion of Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Kelly,

| adopted | | | | |
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Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1895.... \$ 197-02 The Secretary's report, similar to that read before the Swine Breeders' Association, was submitted and taken up clause by clause. "What shall ve do with our sheep records?"—The feeling of the meeting was that Canadian sheep records should be discontinued.

Canadian sheep records should be discontinued.

Fut Stock Show.—Moved by Mr. R. Gibson, seconded by Mr. A. W. Smith, that if action be taken by other associations towards holding a Provincial show, that steps be taken by this Association to amalgamate with them. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. J.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. J. C. Snell, that Section 5, "the best three ewes under one year," and Section 7, "the best five sheep under two years," be struck out of each class. After much discussion this motion was carried.

carried.
On motion, classes for the following breeds were formulated, with a prize list in each class amounting to \$145, viz., Cotswolds, Lincolns, Leicesters, Oxfords, Shropshires, Southdowns, and a half a class each for Hampshires

downs, and a half a class each for Hampshires and Horned Dorsets.

Moved by Mr. Hanmer, seconded by Mr. Arkell, that the two grand sweepstake prizes heretofore awarded in the sheep department be struck out. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Douglas, that a sweepstake prize be granted in each class for the best sheep in the class, any age or sex, provided a sufficient grant is received from the Government to allow this. Carried.

age or sex, provided a sundent grant is received from the Government to allow this. Carried Grade Sheep.—Moved by Mr. Hanmer, seconded by Mr. Snell, that the prizes for "ewes two years old and over" and "wether two years old and over" be struck out, and that the prizes for the three best ewes and for the three best wethers be reduced to \$12, \$3, and \$4, in each case, and that Sections 9 and 10 be struck out and a section substituted giving a sweepstake for the best grade sheep under two years old. Carried.

Judges.—Cotswolds—Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge, and Jos. Gaunt, St. Helen's; reserve, E. Parkinson, Eramosa. Lincolns—E. Parkinson, Eramosa, and Jos. Gaunt, St. Helen's; reserve, Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge. Leicesters—Jos. Gaunt, St. Helen's, and Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge; reserve, E. Parkinson, Eramosa. Shropshires—T. M. Whitesides, Innerkip, and Henry Arkell, Teeswater; reserve, T. M. Whitesides, Innerkip. Oxfords—Henry Arkell, Teeswater; reserve, T. M. Whitesides, Innerkip. Oxfords—Henry Arkell, Teeswater, and J. Miller, Markham; reserve, T. M. Whitesides, Innerkip. T. M. Whitesides, Innerkip, and Henry Arkell, Teeswater; reserve, J. Miller, Markham. Grades—Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge, and T. M. Whitesides, Innerkip; reserve, Henry Arkell, Teeswater.

RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED AS

RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED AS

RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED AS

AMENDED.

Annual Meeting.—Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. R. Gibson, that the annual meeting be held during the Fat Stock Show-Carried.

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Harding, that the Secretary's suggestion in his report regarding the literary meeting be adopted, and that the time for holding said meeting be left in the hands of the Executive. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Richard Gibson, seconded by Mr. Harding, that the work of preparing and publishing a standard of excellence be gone on with and prepared for the report of '96, and that the work be left in the hands of the Executive. Carried.

Tent.—Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the Secretary be instructed to occupy a tent, as suggested in his report, at the three fairs, viz., Toronto, London, and Ottawa. Carried.

An Executive and Programme Committee was appointed as follows:—President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Jno. Jackson, Abingdon.

Winter Show Committee—The President

don.
Winter Show Committee—The President and Mr. R. Gibson.
Deputation to wait on the Government to ask for increased grant—The Executive Com-

mittee.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gibson, that the Executive Committee be instructed to draw a by-law dealing with the question of objections to expert judges. Car-

The amended rules and prize list were adopted.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ELLIOT, Pond Mills, breeder of Collie Dogs, Tamworth and Duroo-Jersey pigs, and Sheep & sweepstakes strain B. Turkeys.

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

S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Q., breeder of Jersey Cattle, Shropshire Sheep; W.H. fox, Irish and Scotch Terriers, and Beagles.

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

AS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Breeder and Importer of Oxford Sheep, also Breeder of northorn Cattle and Bronze Turkeys.

OHN SANDILANDS, Williamstown, Ont. Breader of choice Ayrshires. Young stock for sale. P. PHIN, THE GRANGE, HESPELER, ONT. Breeding and Importing SHROPSHIRE SHEEP a specialty. 2

T. GUY, Oshawa, Ont., Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle—prize winners at the World's Fair,

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

THOS. SCOTT, Glenmorris, Ont., breeder of Reg. Jerseys, St. Lambert and St. Helier strains. Young stock for sale. 12-2 y

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

SITUATION WANTED as farm manager or herdsman, with beef cattle, by Scotchman, thoroughly experienced; can furnish best references.

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Received Highest Award at World's Fair.



We guarantee every robe to be absolute wind, water and moth proof, and will not wear bare in spots like a skin robe. They will dry quicker and never get hard, are as strong as leather and far more durable and warmer than any cheap fur robe. The robe is made in three parts—the Fur Cloth, the Astrachan Lining, and Rubber Interlining. All these parts are without seams. The increased sale of these Robes is the best evidence of their popularity. Others having noted the great sale and popularity of these Robes have undertaken to imitate them. We would caution the public that none are genuine unless bearing this Trade Mark. Manufactured by MEWLANDS & GO., Calt, Ont.

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.& F.P.CURRIE & Co.

Wholesale General Merchants, 100 GREY NUN ST., MONTREAL

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

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

CAKED-BAG LINIMENT

This preparation is a specific for Mammitis, Garget of the Udder, or Caked Bag in Cows. Price, 50c. and \$1 00 per bottle.

DR. WM. MOLE, 260 Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONT.

Read Testimonia.

Dr. Mole, V. S.:

Dear Sir,—We bave been and are now using your liniment for "Caked Bag" amongst our cows—a herd of 50—with the best results. Since using it we have had no trouble with the disease whatever, and can recommend it to all dairymen.

Yours truly,

JOHN ADAMS & SONS,

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Carleton West, Ont.

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growers of fruits, berries, and all kinds of vegetables, know that the largest yields and best quality are produced by the liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 10% of

Actual Potash.

Without the liberal use of Potash on sandy soils, it is impossible to grow fruits, berries and vegetables of a quality that will command the best prices.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

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Is the PUREST and BEST for buttermaking.

Mrs. Marvin Burke, of Bowmanville, uses nothing but Windsor Salt, and has taken a gold medal and 26 first prizes, as follows:—Industrial Exhibition, Toronto (2); Quebec Provincial, Montreal (1); Central Canada, Ottawa (gold medal and 2 highest awards); Whitby (4); Bowmanville (3); Orono (3); Markham (4); Stouffville (3); Woodbridge (4).

Grocers should remember this fact when ordering Dairy Salt from any wholesale house. Put up fifteen 20-lb. bags per barrel; in 50-lb. and 200-lb. white duck sacks, and in paperlined barrels, 280 lbs. net.

EDMUND WELD,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

Moneys loaned on real estate, at lowest rates. Investments procured. Collections made. Address, 87 Dundas Street, London, Ont.



IS THE PLACE TO ATTEND if you want either a Business Education or a course in Shorthand. The best in Canada. Full particulars free. Address, C. A. FLEMING, Principal, Owen Sound, Ont.



The Improved KNITTER Family..... Will knit 15 pairs of sox a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.

This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents Price, 88.00. wanted. Write for particulars. Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ont.

Show you how to make \$3a day absolutely sure; I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully ; remember 1 guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; write at once. Address, IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., BCX D 3, WIBNSOR, ONT.

-om BOYS FOR FARM HELP

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will Read Testimonial.

Dr. Mole, V. S.:

Dear Sir,—We have been and are now using your liniment for "Caked Bag" amongst our cows—a herd of 50—with the best results. Since using it we have had no trouble with the disease whatever, and can recommend it to all dairymen.

Yours truly,

JOHN ADAMS & SONS,

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Carleton West, Ont.

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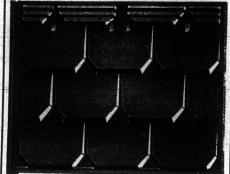
The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will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

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Full particulars, as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed, may be obtained on application to Mr. Alerred B. Owen, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farly Ave.

Horse Owners! Try **GOMBAULT'S** austic

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY Impossible to produce scar or blemish



THE "EASTLAKE"—the old reliable shingle that others try to imitate. The only original shingle with a cleat! Others are imitations.

Cut out and send this advertisement for price list and catalogue.

Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.

KEE **Engine**

Run a shingle-mill, chopper, lath-mill or small sawmill. A 12 horse-power threshing engine will run a 44 to 48-inch saw, cutting four thousand feet per day.

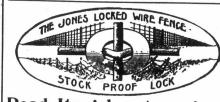
Write for circulars to-day.

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Read Its Advantages!

Our Fence contains all the claims made by other companies, besides having the following exclusive points:—

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