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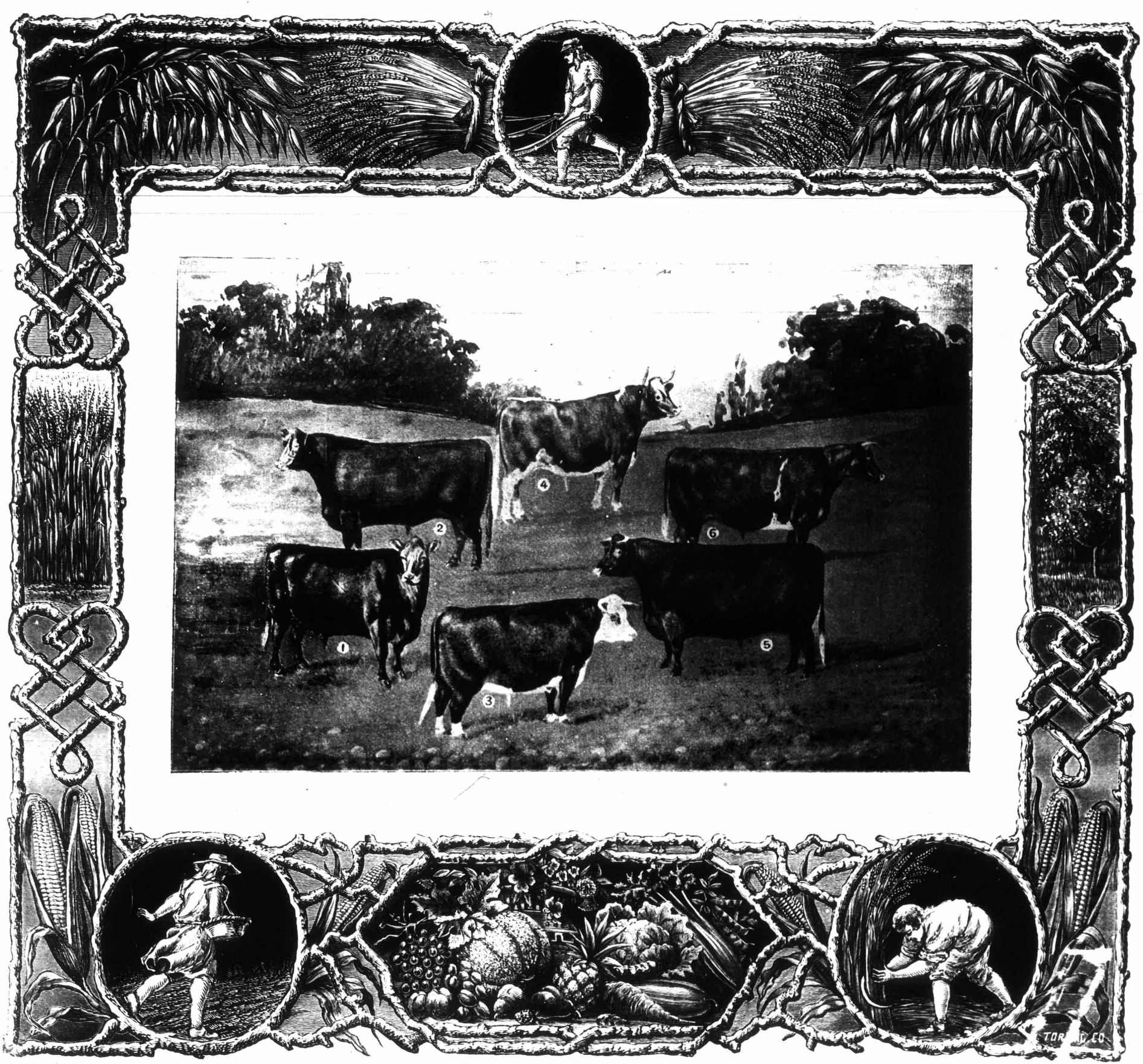
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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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 law.

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 pure-breds, 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, Antigonish Society; Hugh Munroe, Earlton Agricultural Society; John McDonald, Shubenacadie; S. W. Low, Pugwash Agricultural Society; E. J. Moore, Musquodoboit Agricultural Society; A. K. Patterson, Aylesford Agricultural Society; A. G. Goodacre, Kings Co. 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 this fact.

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.

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 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 abundance. Shorthorns should be given higher prizes than 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; Ayrshires 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.

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 farm.

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 old orchards was very important, especially in old orchards; pruning of large limbs should be done, 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 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 orchards 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.

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.

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, 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 annual 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.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

JOHN WELD, Manager.

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month.
- It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
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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 Huronia 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 somewhat 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

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. Heubach, Box 1348, Winnipeg, that the response from all sections of the country has been most encouraging, 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 yearning 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 reach. 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 be 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 a little warm bran slop, made quite thin, a handful of oat-chop, and a little salt may also be added. 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. When 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 attained.

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 uncorrected. 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 magnificent work from the first. We wish Mr. Glennie 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 years—all 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,
Saskatoon, N. W. T. THOS. COPLAND.

International Farmers' Institute.

Mr. Geo. McKerrrow, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Wisconsin State, advises us that a call has been made for an international convention of Farmers' Institute 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. McKerrrow 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, February 13th, 1896.]

The Shorthorn interest in England is seldom allowed 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's 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 ranging 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 getting. We may ask, Can these tenants afford to pay such prices for that purpose? The reply is, They cannot possibly 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 meat for the millions. But to compete with these 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 ourselves 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 pounds, at five cents, realizing the nice sum of \$55, but as Stratford 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 \$169. Chas. Hobbs & Son, nearly pure Bates; 48 head averaged \$25. Darcy E. Taylor, high-bred Bates; 26 head averaged \$161. Philo L. Mills, Bates, Cruickshank top; 43 head averaged \$150. The celebrated Warlabry herd of pure Booth; 48 head averaged \$675. R. Thompson, Booth on Bates; 86 head averaged \$225. Earl Feversham, mostly Bates; 54 head averaged \$155. The Scottish sale of bulls: The Collynie—24 head averaged nearly \$400. Upper Mill—25 head averaged nearly \$210. Total sold at public auction, 1,330 lots; aver-

age, \$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' year." As at Birmingham and Smithfield (in England), at Guelph (in Canada), and, tell it not in Gath, 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 I 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.

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, Thistleton; Wm. Mullin, Hillsburg; Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton; W. Wilkie, Toronto; J. Y. Ormsby, Toronto; Secretary-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. Widdow, Downsview; John Warrilow, Owen Sound; Richard Gibson, Delaware.

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. 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 equal basis, with equal privileges.
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.
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 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. Baldston, North Wilshire; 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.

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 resolution passed 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.

Resolved, That the class for two-year-old Canadian draught stallion be cancelled, and that a mare class, any age, be introduced in its stead.

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 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

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 necessity 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 hunting 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 Breeders' Association; and Messrs G. W. Beardmore, Major John D. Hay, Lt.-Col. Otter, John McDonald, D. Bristol, R. O. McCullough, James Carruthers, and Stuart Houston, from the Country and Hunt Club.

It was resolved that the names of the judges be submitted by each Association to the General Joint Committee for approval 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.

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.), 1885, bred by John McDowall, 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 still 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 uprightness and integrity is indeed an enviable one.

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 23th. 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.

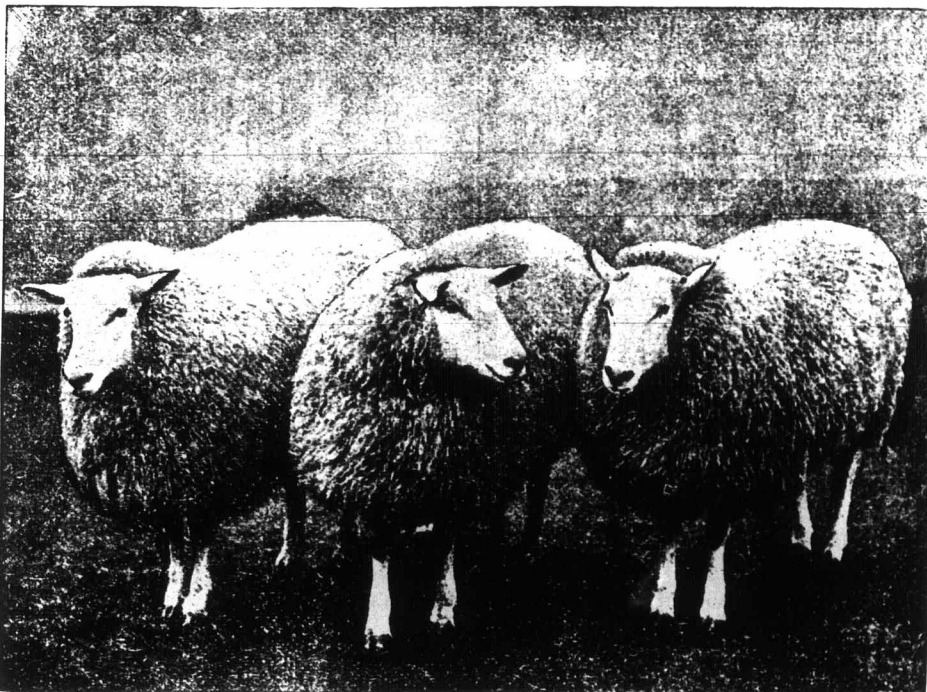
The output of butter from our "Central Creamery" at Charlottetown is surpassing the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the scheme. Prof. Robertson's prophecy that the creamery would turn in to the farmers at least \$25,000 in this, its first season, will be amply realized, if not exceeded. 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 down here by all classes for helping 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 commodious 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 over 50 cattle, and a large number of pigs and poultry without any accommodation whatever in the 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 all departments, and especially in the live stock department of our 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 impartially done, much favoritism 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.

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"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 *Mechan'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, and these possibly enter into the insect organism."



HALF-BRED PRIZE-WINNERS AT SMITHFIELD.

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, 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. Still 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 udder—not 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 be in charge of the committee. Are we helping the

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 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. By attaching 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 old-fashioned 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 silaging 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.

SILAGING 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 silaged 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 knowledge. 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 love. 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 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 (morning 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. Two boxes are used, keeping one filled ahead. 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 strappings department of the home or private dairy. It is said to make more honest men than the Bible." 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. A 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 corn comes in. The following is a popular seeding for the purpose: Oats, one and one half bushel; barley, one bushel; peas, one half bushel; total, three bushels per acre. For the barley some substitute one half bushel of vetches with good results.

J. J. FERGUSON.

Prefers a Cement Concrete Silo.

SIR,—My silo is built of Queenston cement concrete. The dimensions 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 or "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 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep. The bit must be of suitable size for the spout used. The cast-iron 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 the day, and, if 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, 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

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 away. 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 thickness. 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, notwithstanding 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 than five dollars, enough really choice fruit trees 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 vicious 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 shown 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 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, either 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. It 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 now manufactured into cheese were made into butter, the buttermakers of the country, in order 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 101 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.

O. A. C. Guelph. H. H. DEAN.

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, when they receive all they require for proper 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.

both I and the Comudi were stowed away somehow in the woodskin beside the Indian. The serpent's huge carcass 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.

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 transhipped 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.

"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 landing 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!"

"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 betought himself and stopped to ask, with polite concern, if I had had hard work in killing the boa.

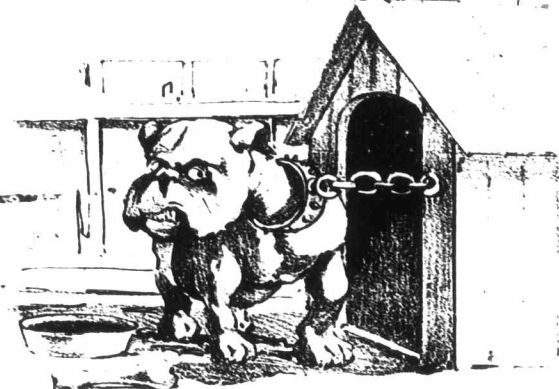
"Oh, the killing of him was the only part of the business I really almost enjoyed. But what went before!—Garth, old fellow, I have a story to tell."

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, 4, 6, 7, 8, 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 ADVOCATE. 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 the fairy tale. . . . 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 early days. But, there! if I begin to preach, you will

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 until 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 stone? 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— what? 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 5.)

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 God. 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 pretensions purpose, God makes the results immortal. Surely 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 permanent, as established habits. It costs no struggle to do right, because what has been done so long, under the influence of grace in the heart, has become part of the regenerated nature.

The face of Moses did not shine, because of the people of his holiness, but because he had felt so long in the presence of God that it could not but shine. Truest, ripest, christian life flows out of a full heart—a heart so full that it cannot hold it

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

It must be remembered, however, that all goodness in living begins first in obeying 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 dexterity 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. The 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, falsehood, 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 RIDDER.

"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 say: "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 clasped 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 MILLER.

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; Their never-a-quiet that's waged in vain;— Try 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 praise him.

We always find a thousand excellent excuses for our greatest sins, but if anyone wrongs us in the least, there is no pardonable. We have a thousand reasons which with to condemn our neighbor, but not one which will excuse him.

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. One of the most striking of the recent episodes has been the unparalleled speed with which England has equipped, ready for sea, a powerful squadron, 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 accomplishes 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 afloat 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 unflinching confidence on the undegenerated pre-eminence of British fighting qualities upon the ocean.

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 broke the power of Spain. The second illustration represents the leading fleet of England in 1854, during the Russian war; a fleet marking the highest 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 Hampton Roads revolutionized the navies of the world.

The last illustration shows various forms of the modern war engines of the day, in which England has yet to make her mark, on which she is spending her wealth like water, and which she is sending from her dockyards at a speed which no rival can approach. Few can now cherish with

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 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, skating rinks in every flooded field, and a thermometer

Winter here means a continued rainy season no 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 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 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 understand 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.

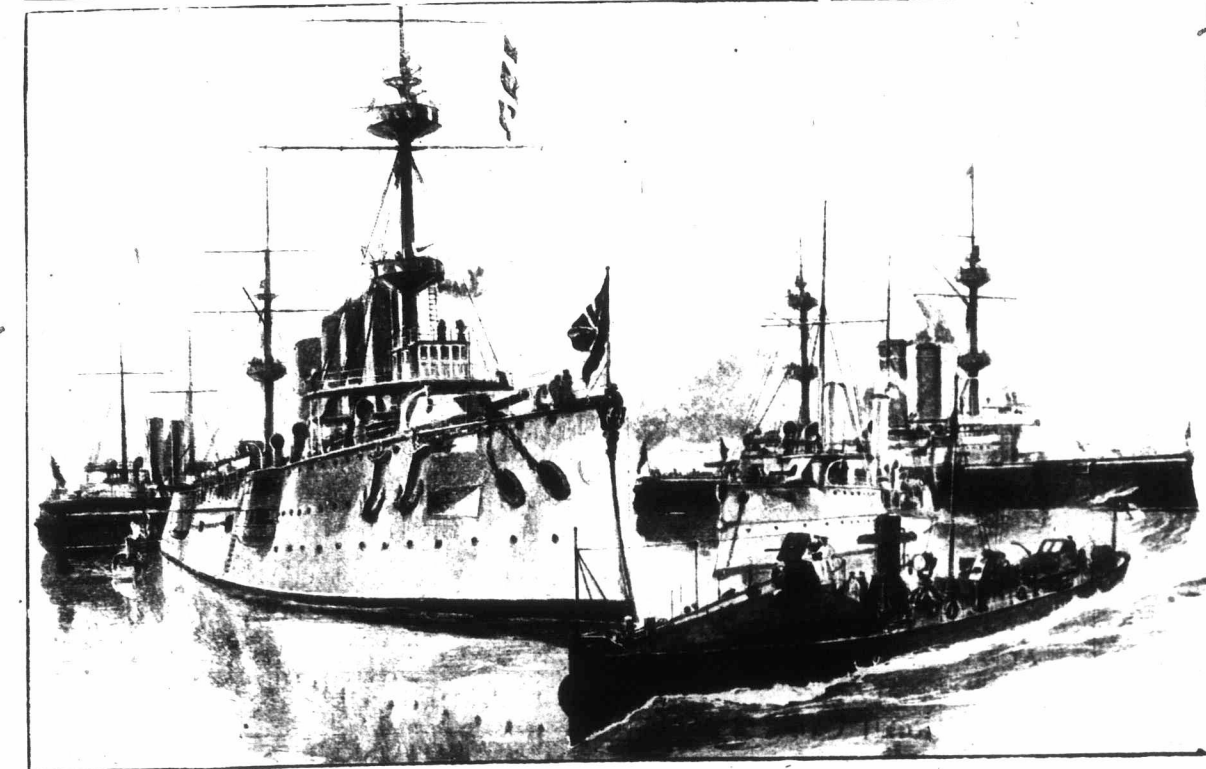
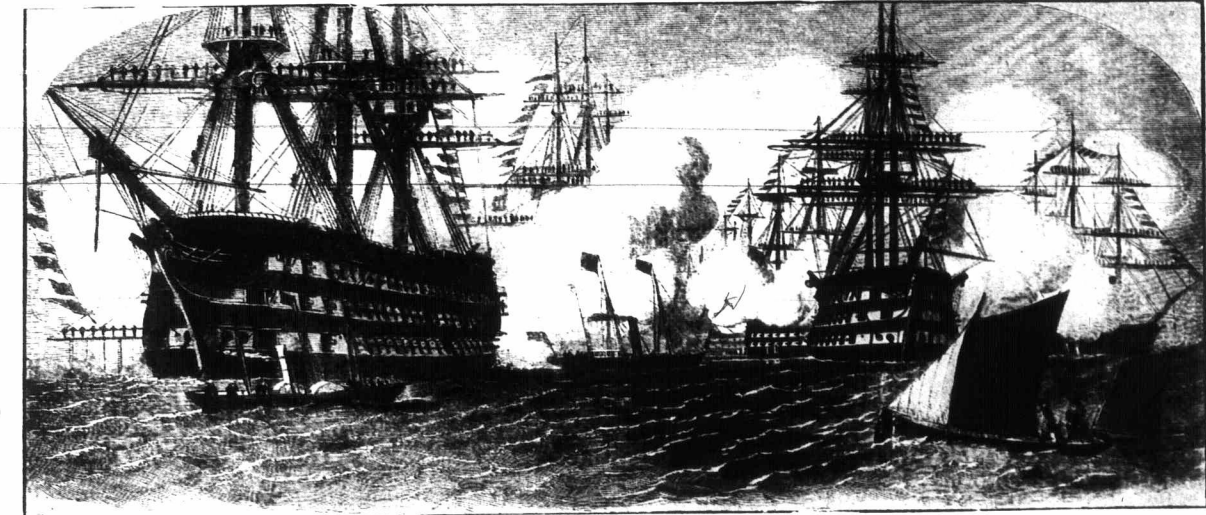
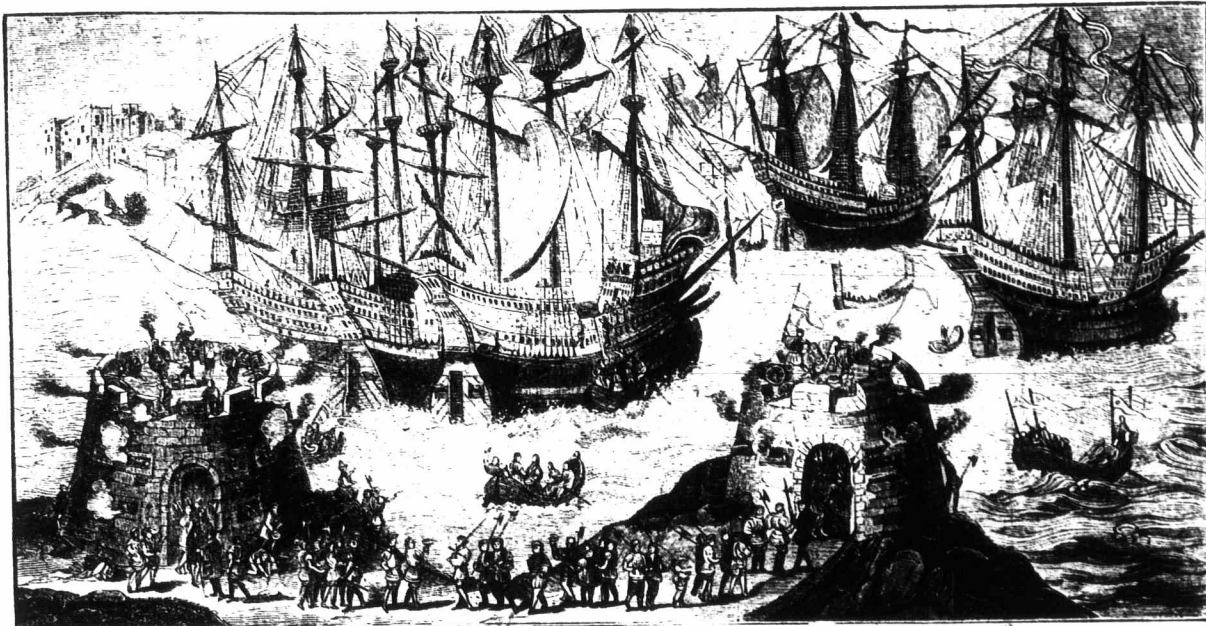
As might be supposed, vegetation is luxurious here. What a wondrous size the very fruit trees are here—their immense trunks and spreading branches look more like those of some Giant of the Forest. Of the forest trees, oak and fir are commonly used for fuel. Speaking of oak, the mistletoe grows in rich abundance here. You 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 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 places.

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 future. He is like the evening of a fine day.



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 ago:

"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 oppressive heat by the cool sea-breeze. But to return.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

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 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 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 ignorant, unless they wish to remain so. Look at the children's 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 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.

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.

My FIRST is righteous, though in truth
It leads us into sin;
My SECOND in a fractious tooth
Will truly make you grin;
My THIRD is 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.

CHARLES S. EDWARDS.

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. HAMPTON.

5—METAGRAM.

To change a biped into something to cool 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 appearance if you change him again.

THOS. W. BANKS.

Answers to January 15th Puzzles.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1—Man, ban, bay, boy. | 2—Plover, lover, over. |
| Pin, pie, tie. | Blowing, lowering, owing. |
| Well, sell, silk, sick. | 3—UNIT |
| Book, cork, cord, card. | NICE |
| Vase, base, bank, bank. | ICES |
| 4—Bright-right. | TEST |
| 5—Wis-dom | 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 McKenzie (for December).

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

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 25228, is one of the best, a two-year-old 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.

The Chesters comprise some very fine individuals. Gracie—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 Thordale—303—, and was sired by Zola—233—, 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 Thordale, Ont. He had for his dam Lady Cleveland—403—, and was sired by Lincoln—306—. 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, Wakarusa, O.; Geo. McKerron, Sussex, 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 \$8, third premium \$3. Best registered Shropshire wether, under one year old: first premium \$10, second premium \$6, third 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.

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.

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Shires, Clydes, Percheron, Royal Belgian, German 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 horses of any firm in America.
Canadian distributing point, Woodstock, Ontario. Write

A. B. HOLBERT,
Greeley (Iowa),
3-m-o or Woodstock (Ont.).

VALENTINE FIGHT,

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. F. COLLYER,
"Westwell House," LONDON, ONTARIO.

CREAMERY FOR SALE.

THE entire buildings, machinery, plant, and all apparatus of the Edmonton Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association is for sale. 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.

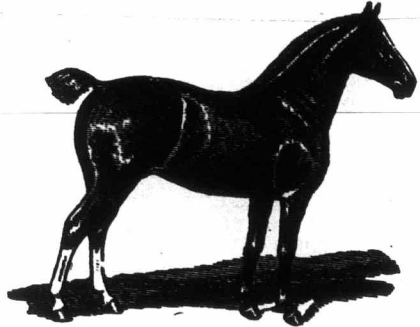
MUST BE SOLD



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

IS AT THE HEAD OF OUR STUD.
D. & O. SORBY, - GUELPH, ONT.
6-2-7-om

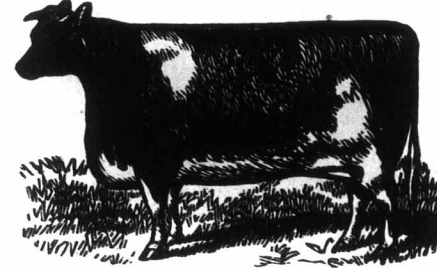
HORACE N. CROSSLEY,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
SANDY BAY STOCK FARM,
Importer and breeder of
SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.



The above stud, though only commenced in 1864, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR. The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II, 1885, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Hackney Fireworks No. 3002, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, ROSSEAUX, Muskoka. 10-7-om

1864. HILLHURST FARM. 1894.
HACKNEY HORSES,
Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Shropshire and Dorset-Horn sheep.
M. H. COCHRANE,
16-2-7-om HILLHURST STATION, P. Q.

Arthur Johnston
NOW OFFERS



13 EXCEEDINGLY PROMISING YOUNG 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.

GREENWOOD P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
Claremont Stn. C.P.R. or Pickering Stn. G.T.R.
Parties met on shortest notice at either station.
5-1-7-om

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 ewe 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. 15-7-om
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.
om C. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, York Co., Ont.

Thos. Allin and Bros.
LAKE VIEW FARM, OSHAWA, ONT.,
Breeder of CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, and SHROPSHIRS. 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. 4-2-7-om

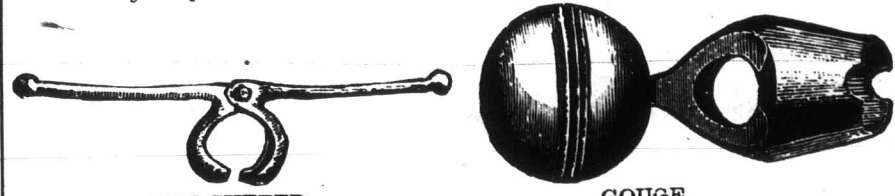
Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

(Opportunity Still Open.)

Saccharometer for Maple Syrup makers. Secures 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.

GOUGE.

One set of these tools will be given any subscriber sending us the names of four new yearly paid-up subscribers. Cash price, \$1.50 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, 50c. 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. McEwan, 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 4 1/2 ounces. They are perfect time-keepers. Hundreds of our subscribers have carried them for years.

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 ADVOCATE.

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.

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. (1896) 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 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.

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 new-fangled 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-ship and up-to-date improvements in various lines. It will pay farmers to patronize them.

We call attention to the advertisement in this issue of E. Leonard & Sons, London, 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 in full 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 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 manufacturer are at 62 to 66 South Clinton St., Chicago, but the machine is manufactured in Canada and therefore saves duty.

LOOKING TO MANITOBA.

There is no doubt but that many Eastern farmers are looking to Manitoba 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.

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 Warlabull, her g. daughter by Booth bull. The sire of those calves is of finest Polwarth and Warlabull blood. Two roans, two red and little white. Price, \$100 each. Also several Heifers.
D. ALEX. ADEB.
5-7-om Bridgen, Ont.

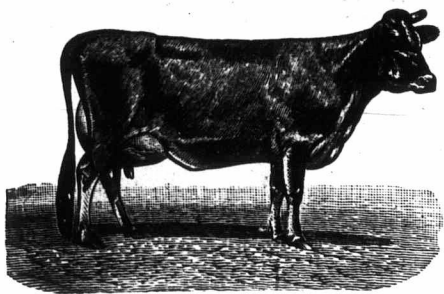
THE SPRINGBURN HERD OF

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-bottom prices. Correspondence solicited.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



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. 8-y-om

Sale of Durham Cattle

As I have given up farming, I will sell by public auction on
March 4th, 1896
(one mile east of St. Mary's), my entire herd of DURHAM CATTLE, VIZ.:
WIMPLES, MISSIES, MARCHIONESS, BUTTERFLYS, 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. 15th. Send for one.
Hugh Thomson,
"Drawer D." 3-b-o St. MARY'S

Ingleside Herefords.

UP-TO-DATE HERD OF CANADA!
Bull Calves OF THE RIGHT SORT For Sale
Address— **H. D. SMITH,**
17-y-om INGLESIDE FARM, COMPTON, QUE.

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 Bientafrique 4th, heads the herd.
Address: **SYDNEY FISHER,**
17-y-o Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

James Cottingham,

RIVERSIDE FARM, Ormstown, Que.,
Breeder of AYRSHIRE cattle. Herd is headed by the prize-winning bull, White Prince of St. Anne's - 608 - . Choice bred stock for sale at all times, including some very choice young bulls and heifers. 4-2-y-o

GLENGARY STOCK FARM.

My herd comprises the best strains procurable. Am now offering young bulls and heifers descended from the importation of the late Thos. Brown. PRICES RIGHT.
JNO. A. McDONALD, JR., Williamstown, Ont. 4-2-y-

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

Several good yearling 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.
F. W. TAYLOR,
Wellman's Corners, Hoard's St. 1-2-y-o

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 FARM,
Allan's Corners P. O., Quebec,
Breeder of high-class Ayrshires. Herd is now headed by Lord Sterling, winner of first premium at Montreal '95, from which I now have a number of extra choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Farm one and one half miles from Bryson's St., G. T. R. 4-2-y-o

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.
JAS. MCGORMICK & SON,
ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-o

AYRSHIRES - AND - YORKSHIRES.

The largest herd in the Province of Quebec; selected from deep-milking strains. Also choice Yorkshires. Orders booked for young pigs.
W. F. & J. A. STEPHEN,
Trout River, Que.

DANIEL DRUMMOND
BURNSIDE FARM, PETITE COTE,
Montreal, Quebec,
BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
16-2-y-om

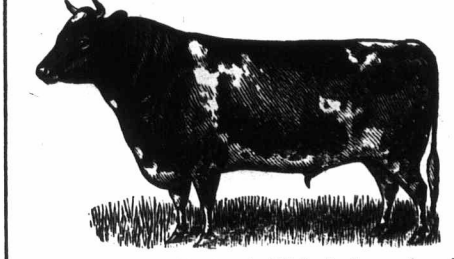
J. YULL & SONS,

MEADOWSIDE FARM,
Carleton Place, Ont.
Breeders of high class Ayrshires, choice Berkshires, and Shropshire Sheep. Young stock always for sale, at reasonable prices. Our Ayrshire herd is the largest and oldest in Canada's Hotel, Carleton. 20-y-o



HAVE NOW ON HAND **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: 19-y-om
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. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS,** Petite Cote, Montreal, P.Q. 8-2-y-o

Ayrshires!

PURE-BRED, of different ages, and both sex No inferior animals. Write for particulars.
A. McCallum & Son,
Spruce Hill Dairy Farm, DANVILLE, QUE. 22-y-o

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 7-y-om

SHROPSHIRE

Our importation of show sheep has arrived in good form. This addition to our splendid lot of home-bred shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, enables us to offer such a variety of good animals and at such prices that we can suit any person. Write for particulars, or come and see.
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 Catalogue 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. 14-2-y-o

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.,
7-y-om INNERKIP, ONT.

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 particulars.
T. F. KINGSMILL,
LONDON, - ONTARIO.

Specialty 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 and at reasonable prices.
3-y-om **J. E. BRETHOUR,** Burford, Ont.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

A choice lot of young pigs from four weeks to six months old, including 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-y-o

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-o **E. DOOL,** Hartington, Ont.

IMP. LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

I am now prepared to supply young pigs of this noted breed at hard times prices. Order-booked for young pigs due Oct. 1st. Write me for prices and particulars. Mention "Advocate."
18-2-y-o **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-y-o

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.

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. Clemens, 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 prizes, \$100; sundries, \$99.63; amounting in all to \$721.88, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$352.47. 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. Clemens, 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. Dagggett, Oneonta, N.Y.; D. J. Hinkley, Brockfield, N. Y.; S. Burchard, Hamilton, N. Y.; W. K. Sexton, Howell, Mich. Western Fair.—C. V. Sealey, 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, Sharyour, R. H. Crump, Massville, 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 \$50 for the best Holstein registered in the C. H. F. B. which has won first premium, and \$50 for the next best Holstein registered in the C. H. F. B. Carried.

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 given to each of the following fairs 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 regarding obtaining 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., Wm. G. Ellis, Toronto; Fourth Vice-Pres., C. W. Charlton, St. George. Directors for two years—C. J. Gilroy, Jr., and A. Hoover, Jr. Auditors—Messrs. Shuring and Patten. Sec.-Treas., G. W. Clemens. 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—Wm. 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. Clemens.

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 years, and who has done so much in promoting its interests, was 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, Alf. Hales, John Tyson, James Taylor, President Mills, O. A. C. George Whitlaw, J. King, Professor Day, George North, A. Bolton, A. Stone, W. J. Rudd, J. M. Duff, and James Millar. 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.
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 Minnesota 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.

Table with Receipts and Expenditure columns. Receipts total \$1,657.30. Expenditure total \$1,281.50.

Balance on hand, Dec., 31, '95 \$ 375 80. The annual report of the Secretary was submitted and taken up clause by clause.

Standard of Excellence.—Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Snell, and carried.

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 1893 and 1894.

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

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.

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.

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

Moved by Mr. Teasdale, seconded by Mr. Harding, that the prize 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 \$30 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 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 \$4. Tamworths and Duroc-Jerseys to be 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 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:—

To the President of the Swine Breeders' Association:—

Dear 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 stationery for the first year for the sum of 7 cents per pedigree. If your committee should adopt the above-mentioned 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

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.



Sick Headache CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING

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.

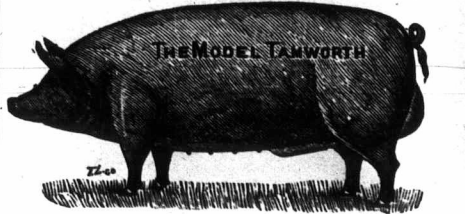
Know What You Chew. 5¢ Plug. 10¢ Plug. T & B MANDAGANY CHEWING TOBACCO.

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.

MARINE BOILERS

Now is the time to order to secure prompt delivery. We make a specialty of boiler work, and are still taking orders at old prices notwithstanding the sharp advance in cost of material. WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

TAMWORTHS & SHROPSHIRE



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.

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.

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.

H. GREGG & SONS, Salford, Ont.

Large English Berkshires!

Our Berkshires made a clean sweep of all the first (11) prizes offered for Berkshires at the late Toronto Industrial Exhibition, including 1st and 2nd prizes for herd of boar and two sows, boar and four of his get, and sow and four of her produce.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

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

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.

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.

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 some young boars fit for service to dispose of at right prices. Correspondence 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, Mount Elgin, Ont.

MYERS' ROYAL HOG POWDERS FOR CHOLERA & ALL OTHER DISEASES

MYERS & CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Important to 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.

Stevley's Milk Cans

are the STRONGEST and BEST. Correspondence solicited.

WM. STEVLEY & SON,
LONDON, CANADA.

Peeling

of veneer machines are a very profitable investment. Requires 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.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Feathers! We Buy Them

WE BUY ALL KINDS, AND WE PAY CASH. Write for Shipping Instructions.

THE ALASKA FEATHER and DOWN COMPANY, Ltd.,
10 St. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.
Manufacturers of Down Comforters and Down Cushions.

NOXALL INCUBATOR.

Are used in every State in the Union. Incubator and Brooder. Thousands in self-regulating operation. Circulars free. **GEO. W. MURPHY & CO.,** Quincy, Ill.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM— With the MODEL Excelsior Incubator. Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made. **GEO. H. STAHL,** 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

Incubators & Brooders
Best in the world, hot water, pipe system. Will hatch chicks when others fail. Catalogue Free. Shoemaker Incubator Co., Freeport, Ill., U.S.A.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK
96 pages, printed in 6 colors. Birdseye view of largest Poultry Farm. Tells all about Chickens, Prices of same, their Diseases, remedies, poultry buildings, etc.; finely illustrated. Price only 15c. **G. C. SHOEMAKER,** Freeport, Ill., 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.

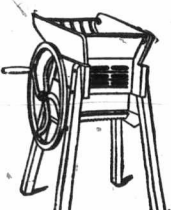
Office of McNeil Bros., Vineyardists, Windsor, December 21st, 1895.

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. McNEIL.

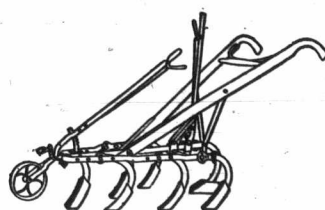
Send three-cent stamp for 48-page Treatise on Spraying. Agents wanted.



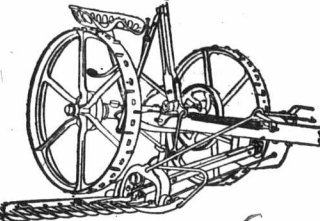
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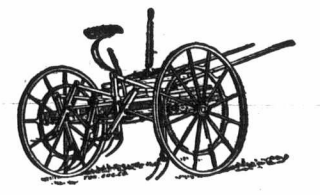
ROOT CUTTER.



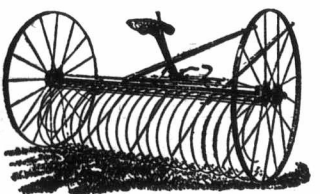
SCUFFLER.



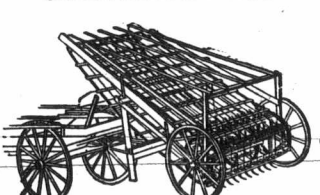
THE MAXWELL MOWER.



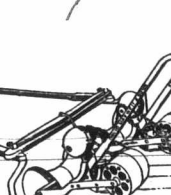
TEDDER.



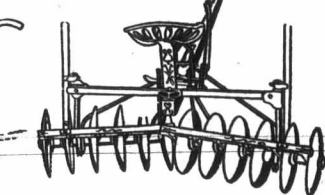
STEEL HORSE RAKE.



LOADER.



TURNIP SOWER.



DISK HARROW.

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ST. MARYS, ONTARIO, CANADA
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.

Manitoba!

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

Look up Advantages Its..

BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

CROP OF 1895:

	Area Under Crop.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Total Yield.
WHEAT	1,140,276	27.86 bushels.	31,775,038 bushels.
OATS	482,658	46.73 "	22,555,733 "
BARLEY	153,839	36.69 "	5,645,036 "
FLAX	82,668	16.8 "	1,381,664 "

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 **THOMAS GREENWAY,** Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, 3-4-0 Winnipeg, Manitoba, or **W. D. SCOTT,** Man. Gov't Immigration Agent, Toronto, Ontario.

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.

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. 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 pedigree. Amendment lost and motion carried.

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 unanimously, 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.

2. New divisions shall not be opened without the authority 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 the pedigree and 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 member.

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 Provincial 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 Bedfords herd (of Brockville, Ont.), having sold a portion of her farm. Mrs. Jones writes: "For many years I have invariably taken first herd prize every where, and (exception 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 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 Maple Lodge herd, as well as from Springhurst. Our young bulls and heifers, by British Flag (by Hampton 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.

In writing to advertisers, 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..."

R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., write: "Our stock has wintered so far in good shape, but we are crowded for room, so are making special offerings, as advertised, in Ayrshire bulls..."

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. 1, 1895, is \$6,254.59...

MR. E. BRIEN'S SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

We recently had the pleasure of spending a few hours at the home of Mr. Brien. His fine property is located but a short distance west of Ridgetown, Ont. The Shorthorn herd comprises the blood of Bates, Booth, and Cruickshank strains...

Dorset Horn Breeders.

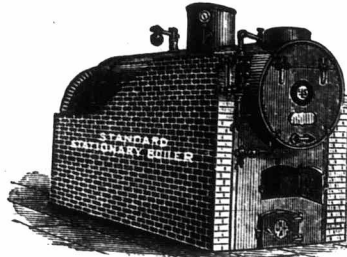
The Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America was organized in 1891. The roll of membership now numbers 156, and comprises some of the wealthiest breeders in the U. S. and Canada...

FINE FRUIT AND GRAIN FARMS FOR SALE

In the Grimby and Niagara Districts. Address: G. F. BELL, Grimby, Ont.

IMPROVED Farms FOR SALE in most of the best districts in Manitoba.

E. Leonard and Sons, London, Ont.



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.

Geo. Keith's Seed Catalogue Now Ready. 121 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. SEND FOR ONE.

Simmers' New Illinois SEED OATS THE GREATEST OF ALL OATS!

The Astonishing Agricultural Wonder of the Age. YIELDS OVER 100 BUSHEL PER ACRE. This new oat opens a new era of profitable oat growing throughout the entire country...

J. A. SIMMERS, Seed Merchant and Grower, TORONTO, ONT.

CHOICE SEED OATS. "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..."

"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...

JOHN MILLER, Markham, Ont.

EVERGREENS and ornamental trees. 121 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

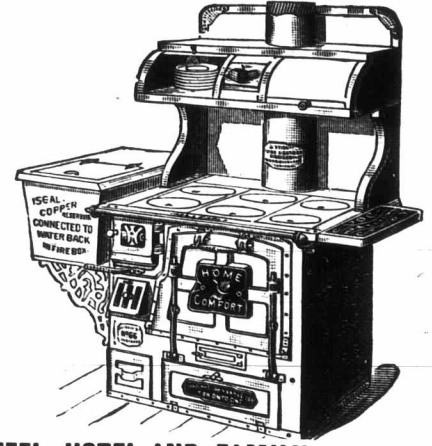
Cheaper than ever in the following districts:

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, Storden, Winnipeg, East Winnipeg, Northwest. Apply to

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

HOME COMFORT ROLL OF HONOR.

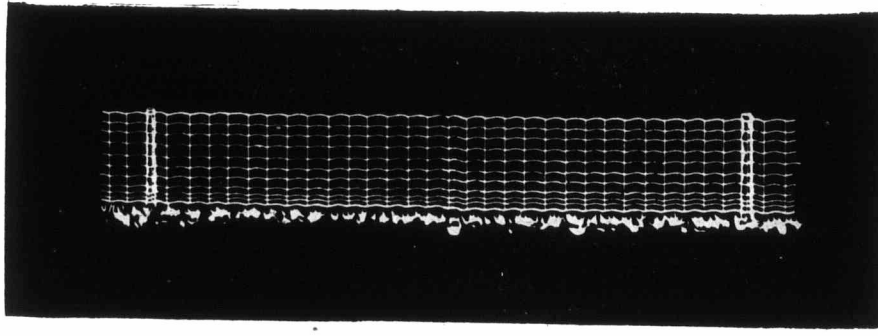
THREE GOLD AND ONE SILVER MEDAL World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans 1884 and 1885. HIGHEST AWARDS Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1887. DIPLOMA Alabama State Agr'l Society at Montgomery, 1888. AWARD Chattahoochee Valley Expo., Columbus, Ga., 1888. HIGHEST AWARDS St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Ass'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 WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., TORONTO, ONTARIO, and ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. FOUNDED 1864. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.



STEEL, HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.

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. Over 321,697 Sold to January 1st, 1896.

\$50 Buys a Steel Plate Range. SIX COOKING HOLES, WITH RESERVOIR AND WARMING OVEN. Equal in DURABILITY, 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, write our nearest house.



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 handiest tool you ever hitched a horse to. Newly improved better this year than before. You want to learn all about this and other time-savers and money-makers for farmers and gardeners. Send for the Planet Jr. Book, it's free.

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

RENNIE'S SEEDS
PLANTS & BULBS
TORONTO
SEND FOR FREE
HANDSOMEST CATALOGUE EVER ISSUED
W. M. RENNIE, TORONTO

Seeds
That Raise Money
Largest and most Complete
CATALOGUE OF
Good Seeds, Pretty Flowers, and
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in Canada
SENT TO BUYERS FREE IT WILL PAY
WRITE US
The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
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Perfect seeds grow
paying crops. Perfect seeds
are not grown by chance. Not-
thing is ever left to chance in grow-
ing Ferry's Seeds. Dealers sell
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FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL
for 1896. Brimful of valuable
information about best and new-
est seeds. Free by mail.
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Windsor, 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
we can do.
A. G. HULL & SON,
Central Nursery,
St. Catharines, Ont.
WE SOLICIT YOUR TRADE.

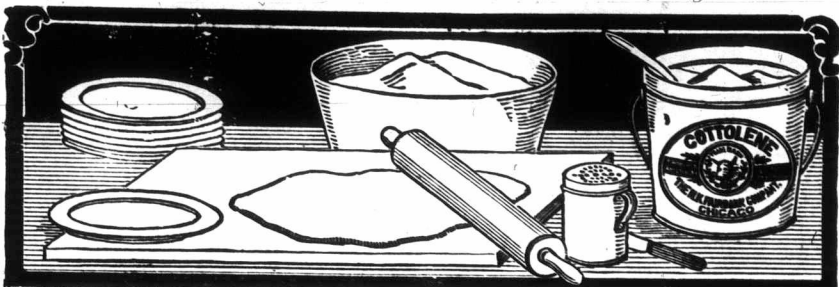
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SHRUBS, ETC. Write us for
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free (to it now). GLOBE NURSERY CO.,
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc.
First-class stock. Leading Varieties; true to
name. Also 100 bushels Jeanette Seed Oats.
1-y-om CROW & PAGE, Ridgeville, Ont.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR
For MAPLE, SORGHUM,
CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES. Has
a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling
boiling capacity; small interchange-
able syrup pans (connected by
siphons), easily handled
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Champion is as
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THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO.,
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53 KING W. COR. BAY TORONTO
CUTS FOR ALL
ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES
12-y-om



Make a Pie

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.

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FOR BUILDING...
STABLE, SILO, AND OTHER
WALLS, CISTERNS,
STABLE FLOORS, HOG
TROUGH, 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. SMILLIE BROS. Norval, Ont.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PAMPHLET CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS, FREE.

For prices of Cement and other particulars, apply.

ISAAC USHER & SON, Thorold, Ont.

13-y-o

THE MODEL GRAIN 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. Coleman"



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Ground Linseed Oil Meal.

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.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY,
Works: West Ganson Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICES. 12-y-o



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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 Grade Bone Fertilizers.

The W. A. Freeman Co.,

Limited,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

(Send for Catalogue.) 3-n-o

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Directors' Meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' 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 Tolson, 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, Sneigrove, and Jno. Geary, London, be the judges of Lincolns for the ensuing year. Carried.

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

RECEIPTS.	
Members' fees.....	\$ 96 00
Legislative grant.....	850 00
Entry fees Fat Stock Show.....	114 00
Total.....	\$1,060 00
	\$1,060 00
EXPENDITURE.	
Balance due Treasurer, as per last statement.....	\$ 54 99
Expenses for meetings.....	87 32
Officers' salaries.....	100 00
Postage and stationery.....	58 70
Printing.....	96 87
Cost of reporting meetings.....	41 25
Cash paid for prizes.....	414 00
Auditing books.....	6 00
Duty.....	25
Express.....	1 40
Addressing wrappers.....	1 50
Telegraph.....	70
Total.....	\$ 862 98
	\$ 862 98

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 we do with our sheep records?"—The feeling of the meeting was that Canadian sheep records should be discontinued.

Fat 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. 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.

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 Hampshire and Horned Dorsets.

Moved by Mr. Hamner, 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.

Grade Sheep.—Moved by Mr. Hamner, 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, \$8, 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, Lincoln—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, J. Miller, Markham. Southdowns—J. Miller, Markham, and Henry Arkell, Teeswater; reserve, T. M. Whitesides, Innerkip. Oxfords—Henry Arkell, Teeswater, and J. Miller, Markham; reserve, T. M. Whitesides, Innerkip. Horned Dorsets and Hampshire—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 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 and Mr. R. Gibson.

Deputation to wait on the Government to ask for increased grant.—The Executive Committee.

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. Carried.

The amended rules and prize list were adopted.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Breeder and Importer of Oxford Sheep, also Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Bronze Turkeys.

JOHN SANDILANDS, Williamstown, Ont., Breeder of choice Ayrshires. Young stock for sale. 4-2-y

J. P. PHIN, Breeding and Importing Shropshire Sheep a specialty. 23

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 Cattle. 8-2-y

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

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

SITUATION WANTED as farm manager or herdsman, with beef cattle, by Scotchman, thoroughly experienced; can furnish best references. Address, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO ROBES

Received Highest Award at World's Fair. HAVE HAD SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CANADA.



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 NEWLANDS & CO., Galt, Ont., AND AMERICAN BUFFALO ROBE CO., Buffalo, N.Y. 21-h-o

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.

Wholesale General Merchants, 100 GREY NUN ST., MONTREAL

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

MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL SOFA, - CHAIR - AND - BED - SPRINGS A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. WM. CURRIE. 7-y-o F. P. CURRIE.

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, 280 Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONT.

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, 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 containing 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.

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Windsor Dairy Salt

Is the PUREST and BEST for butter-making.

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 paper-lined barrels, 280 lbs. net.

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

NORTHERN Business College

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 socks a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.

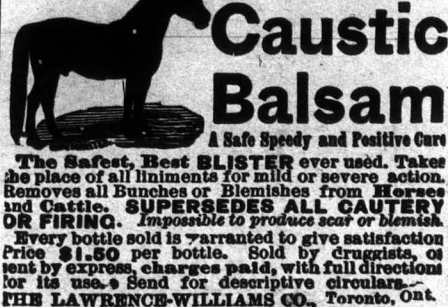
This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Price, \$8.00. Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ont. 17-y-om

\$3 A DAY SURE. SEND me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a 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 I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; write at once. Address, IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., BOX D 3, WINDSOR, ONT.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP

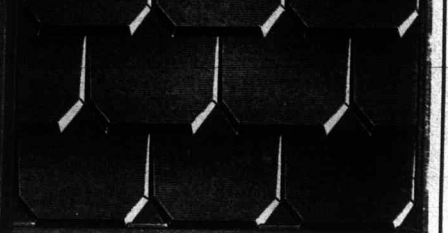
The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will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

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



A Safe Speedy and Painless Cure The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Responsible to produce scurf or blisters. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. FEE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

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Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd.

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KEEP YOUR Engine AT WORK WATEROUS

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. BRANTFORD, CANADA. 9

USE RAMSAY'S Barn and Roof PAINTS.



Read Its Advantages! Our Fence contains all the claims made by other companies, besides having the following exclusive points:—Highest award at the World's Fair; more weight; more strength; heaviest stay; greatest supporting qualities; the only diagonal brace (secured in the lock); no remnants; repairing of old fences; equal strain on all wires over grades; requires less capital; can build high or low, close or open; accommodates itself to any condition. The "Missing Link," the Jones Flexible Clamp. Write for Catalogue. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

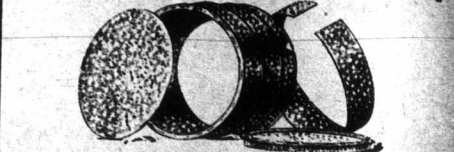
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(Patented in Canada, Sept. 26th, 1895.) The body of the hoop is made of one piece of sixteen gauge tinned steel, is flanged in at the bottom, and the loose perforated bottom rests inside upon the flange. The advantages are:—No rusting out at the bottom corners; cheese readily removed from the hoop; hoop easier to clean and keep clean; bandager after being put in place cannot drop down inside of hoop. W. W. CHOWN & CO., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Write for prices. 4-f-om Also all cheese-factory supplies.

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NO FAILURES, CONVENIENT TO WOOD, Unlimited First-Class Water at from twelve supply of to sixteen feet. GOOD MARKETS. It is safer to buy on the Portage Plains, at a reasonable figure, than to homestead West and gamble on reaping a crop. Within the last seven years young men have started with less than \$500 of this world's goods, and to-day are considered wealthy. The same opportunity is open to you. Write for particulars as to prices, terms of payment, and any other information you desire regarding these noble plains. W. H. TRELEAVEN, Real Estate, Etc., 4-y-om PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

GALVANIZED STEEL WIND-MILLS



For POWER and PUMPING with PATENT ROLLER and BALL BEARINGS.

"Maple Leaf Grinder"



Ten-inch reversible plates, Relief Springs, Ball-bearing Plates, Shake Feed, grinds fine and fast. GOLD SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. LTD. BRANTFORD CAN. Send for Circulars, and mention this paper.

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We manufacture the largest variety of Wind-mills and Pumps of any firm in Canada. Our goods are strictly up-to-date, and prices are made to suit the times. Be sure and get our prices before purchasing. Catalogues mailed free on application. Live agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO.,

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WANTED—On a farm, by first of April, a careful-working housekeeper. Must be good butter-maker. References. G. M. B. "Drawer 16." 4-b-om Brantford, Ont.