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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

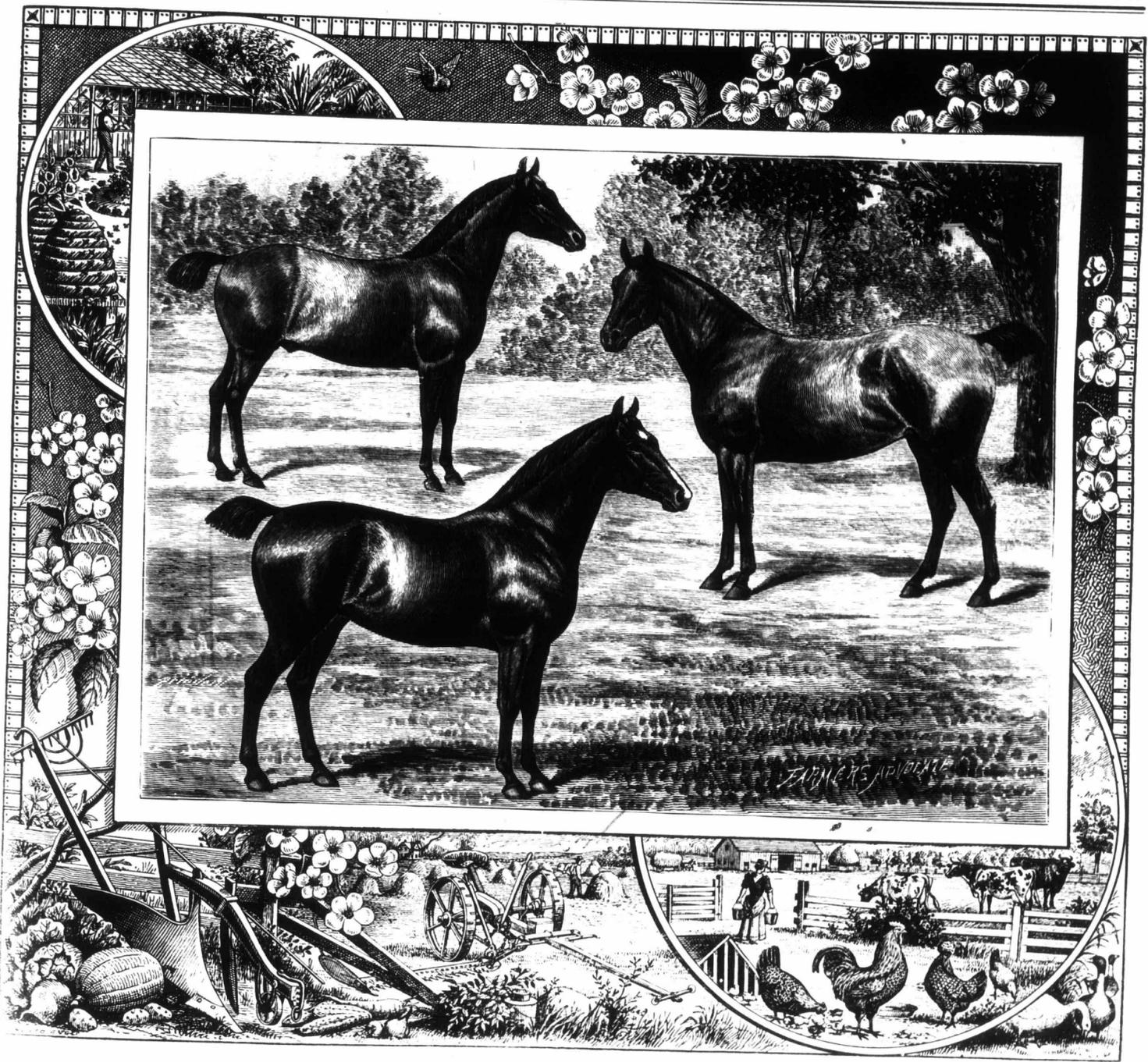
PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
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* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*
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VOL. XXX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

No. 376.



ROSSEAU PERFORMER, ALTHORPE DECISS, and ALTHORPE COUNTESS.
 THREE HACKNEYS.
 THE PROPERTY OF H. N. CROSSLEY, SANDY BAY FARM, LAKE ROSSEAU, MICHIGAN.

EDITORIAL.

Depression ought to doom the scrub to extinction.

Now is the farmer's golden opportunity to secure good, pure-bred stock.

In farming operations to-day steadiness of purpose must be combined with a watchful outlook on the tendencies of supply and demand in the world's markets.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, of Cornell (N. Y.) University Experiment Station, favorably known to many readers of the *ADVOCATE*, has been chosen President of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Mr. S. C. Stevenson, manager of the Quebec Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Montreal this year, has taken time by the forelock by sending us an announcement regarding that show, the dates of which are Sept. 12th to 21st, next. He says the premium lists will shortly be issued.

Don't neglect the first opportunity of filling the ice-house—if it is not already done—because you may not get another this season. Pack it away carefully, with plenty of sawdust. If you are dairying, and have not an ice-house, an out-of-the-way box stall or part of the waggon or woodshed may be used one season. It is best at the north side of another building. Try it this year, and you will never be without ice in the future.

The New York State Legislature has been applying the pruning knife upon the excessive growth of salary expenditures in the Agriculture Department. The Joint Legislative Committee authorized by the last Legislature to investigate the State Commissions reported Jan. 23rd, and said, in regard to the Department of Agriculture, that salaries were being paid beyond the needs of the service. The last Legislature reduced the appropriation for this Department \$10,000, yet the service was not impaired.

The Scottish Farmer reviews a lengthy paper by Mr. Allan C. Young, Stevenage, Herts, in which he suggested an import duty on corn as a remedy for agricultural depression. "Above all," concludes our contemporary, "it may at once be conceded that protection is an impossible remedy, solely because of the strong armies arrayed against it. Our southern friends will be better employed seeking to remedy abuses and remove burdens affecting land, which are well within their ken, leaving quixotic enterprises, like a return to protection, to dreamers and fossilized disciples of a cult long since dead and buried."

In reviewing the bacon trade of England during the past year, the Grocer reports increasing supplies, notably from America, Irish and Danish produce being quoted at 60s. to 72s. per cwt. in the earlier months; 54s. to 64s. later on, and 46s. to 50s. at the close. "Another factor in the situation has been Canadian pea-fed bacon, which has come into close rivalry with the salted meats of the Continent, by being both plentiful and at a moderate figure, and has been strongly preferred by buyers when Danish and Irish cures have been held for an advance, the top quotations for first quality at no time going higher than 54s. to 55s., now and then receding to 50s. and 48s., and closing at 36s. to 40s. per cwt."

We notice by a note in the Australasian that the Agricultural Department of Australia is alive to the commercial interests of the butter trade. Owing to complaints having been made that mixed butter was being shipped from that country and sold in London market as "prime Victorian butter," which would likely damage the export trade in that article, the Minister of Agriculture has directed the Government dairy expert to keep a careful watch over intended shipments, and to brand any such butter as "mixed." It has also been alleged that in some cases brands intended as an imitation to a large extent of the brands of factories noted for the superiority of their butter were being placed on boxes shipped to London, where only experienced buyers would recognize the slight difference. This matter, too, has been asked to be looked into by the "expert." The Minister expects to receive assistance in preventing its recurrence from the Registrar-General's office, by refusing in future to register any colorable imitation of an existing trade mark or brand.

Lessons from the Conventions.

As the season for the annual conventions is about over, a retrospect may not be amiss at this juncture. That the wholesome stimulus of conventions has done and is doing a great deal of good all will agree. They have brought together the leading men of remote districts, having varying conditions, so that the different aspects of the particular industry in whose interest they meet may be considered in all their bearings. This has been done to some extent in each of the conventions we have visited this season, although too often much time was taken up with subjects of a general nature, leaving less opportunity for the consideration of the special line in which the members were engaged, and with which most of those present were only too anxious to deal. *This is essentially an age of specialties.* The people who attend conventions are in a large measure not the class whom a general talk will benefit,—not but what there are often valuable hints thrown out in many of the addresses,—but an annual convention, be it held by fruit growers, poultrymen, bee-keepers or dairymen, should, to do the most good, be more of a special nature. In looking over the different conventions, we have no hesitation in saying that the fruit growers and poultrymen occupied much less time with side issues than any of the others. Their programmes were very systematically arranged, only special topics by thoroughly practical men being taken up. When the allotted time for the topic in hand expired, the next published subject was considered with dispatch and closed on schedule time. The Good Roads Convention was an admirable gathering, in pursuing closely the object in view.

It is simply wasting valuable time to devote perhaps an hour to what may be some man's hobby (however useful in its place), but which is wholly foreign to the purpose of the organization, not even having the merit of dealing with an adjunct of the industry involved, as was done in one instance, if we remember aright, at the Bee-keepers' convention. We noted also great loss of time in a couple of cases with what were aptly styled "vexatious discussions" over trifling matters.

In connection with dairying, there are many lines which go to make up the whole, but to occupy so large a proportion of the time in which creamery or cheese-factory men meet to exchange ideas, discuss new discoveries in the art of dairying proper and plan for the future, with talks on miscellaneous farm topics, hog raising, care of manure, road-making, etc., at the expense of the former, is hardly the best course. These lines of work come very properly within the domain of the Farmers' Institute; and as our extended reports of these gatherings indicate, have been very generally taken up throughout the Province. Were there no organizations such as institutes, we would see more reason for these associations taking up such subjects somewhat generally. Is it possible that we are getting too many organizations?

Judging from the programmes, and from the fact that winter dairying has now so closely allied cheese and buttermaking, the Western and Eastern Dairymen's Associations might well include the work of the Creamery Association, thus saving the heavy expense of running the latter.

We are pleased to know that there is reason to look for better work next year, as two associations have instructed special committees to prepare programmes and have them in the hands of members a considerable time before the next annual conventions. This is a timely move which will, if properly carried out, result in getting much more practical work put through in the time allotted. In other cases the president, secretary, or a small sub-committee, might first be delegated to outline a programme to be in turn considered by the general executive. Topics should be well classified, so that the same ground will not be traversed at different times.

We believe these organizations would be justified in devoting still more special attention to what might be designated the commercial or trade aspects of these various industries, such as shipping, transportation, selling, markets, etc., and in guarding against the insidious inroads of bogus products of any kind, such as oleo and the like, which have thrown the United States dairymen into a life-and-death struggle.

A commendable feature at this season's conventions was the endeavor to improve the quality of our productions, and to foster honesty in every branch, so that Canadian products will have only the highest reputation in foreign markets. In our judgment, "booming" the expansion of dairying has about reached its limit. The present momentum of the cheese business, at all events, should be sufficient to carry it forward fast enough. The prime requisites now are to keep up quality, keep down cost of production and improve transportation facilities; but we need no more "booming."

It goes without saying that these organizations should be kept well under the control of thoroughly practical men, who know the difficulties of the actual workers and possess also the needed administrative qualifications. Infusions of fresh blood from time to time are required to keep these bodies out of ruts. New men bring new ideas and infuse new life.

The Government support which has been liberally accorded these associations will doubtless be continued, providing that grants are judiciously expended along educational lines and the industries concerned manifest a healthful development.

Our Illustration.

Our front page illustration represents three grand specimens of the present popular breed of horses, the Hackney, the property of Mr. Horace N. Crossley, Sandy Bay Stock Farm, Rosseau, Muskoka, Ont. Owing to several conditions now existing, to speak of horse breeding conveys an idea of an industry not eagerly pursued, because not remunerative; but this is only true in regard to sorts of horses for which the supply exceeds the demand. It is not long since the present condition of things came about, due largely to the fact that while science, in the introduction of machinery, reduced the need of horses, many capitalists turned their energies and finances into the raising of common, easily-produced ranch plugs, which have flooded the markets in numbers almost incredible. This line of action, as might be expected, depressed the business of producing common horseflesh at paying prices on our more valuable lands.

It will have been noticed in the recent great horse sales of New York and Buffalo that the high-stepping cob and carriage horses have sold for long prices, and in many cases these have been got by Hackney sires. It is the wise plan to produce the article that the moneyed people want, and the product of the Hackney sire is being eagerly sought in our large cities of this and the old land.

Standing in the left-hand background, Rosseau Performer is of the strawberry-roan color, foaled 1893; was imported by the proprietor in 1894. He is a splendid all-round mover, and, as the illustration shows, is of good conformation. He won first prize in strong company at the last Industrial Exhibition, which success we hope to see continued. His dam was Fanny III., by Phenomenon, and second dam by Pride-of-the-Isle.

Fanny III. has won twenty first and second prizes, and has bred over twenty foals. She is now in her thirty-sixth year, and when seen last spring by Mr. Crossley was in splendid health. We might say just here that long life is a distinguishing feature of the Hackney breed, as it is not uncommon to find both horses and mares breeding up to a very old age. This is a satisfactory proof of their enduring constitution.

Enthorpe Performer (2973), the sire of Rosseau Performer, won 2nd prize at the London Hackney Show in 1891 and the reserve and highly commended at same show in 1892. Enthorpe Performer's sire, Matchless of Londesboro (1517), won 2nd at London Hackney Show, 1891, and recommended in 1892. As our readers are aware, he won the \$500 championship cup for best Hackney at the New York Horse Show two years in succession, thus making it the property of his owner, Dr. Webb.

Althorpe Countess (6357), gracing the right-hand background position in the illustration, of the strawberry-roan color, is full sister to the foregoing Rosseau Performer. She has a very noticeable family resemblance to her brother in make-up and action. She was also imported in 1894.

Althorpe Duchess (6358), occupying the foreground position, was sired by Coxton (2398), by Fireaway (249), by Achilles (2). She was foaled in 1892, imported by Mr. Crossley in 1894, and as a prize winner, has no mean position. In England she won (1892) 1st at Althorpe, Belton and Scunthorpe, and 2nd at Burringham, Caistor and Brigg. In 1893 she won 1st at Eastoft, Scotter, Scunthorpe and Winterton. She is a real beauty, and goes high, rapidly and gracefully.

Mr. Crossley, who has just been elected Vice-President of the Shire Breeders' Association, has on hand a number of Hackneys, among which is that grand mare Lady Cockling, whose portrait appeared in the *ADVOCATE* of Oct. 15, '93, and whose produce have been noted winners in England, among which we may mention Althorpe Queen, winner of thirty-five prizes, and for whom 300 guineas have been refused. He also owns a nice stud of first-class Shires, a representation of which graced the front page of the October 1st *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. This breed, too, stands high in the estimation of the English people, who are acquainted with their real qualities. In this issue we give the results of a recent English Shire horse sale, which ran well up in the thousands in some cases, and in no instance was a mean price paid.

Mr. Crossley's winter address is 91 Woodlawn avenue, Toronto, Ont., where he has recently purchased a commodious dwelling.

Keep close up to the work of getting out the manure from yards and pens. Much time, labor and sweat are saved by hauling it out on the sleighs, and piling it for roots or spreading it on the land for a grain crop, than if left till spring.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

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Encouraging Words.

GENTLEMEN, Your valuable paper, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, reached me on February 2nd, and I am more than delighted with your new departure,—it just teems with good things for farmers; and to read that issue was surprising. A man who pretends to be a dairyman or farmer, and does not take your wide-awake, progressive journal, to help him put dollars in his pocket, simply stands in his own light. I return to my farm and factory about April 1st, and will do what I can to assist you in your noble work.

WM. MELROSE.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 3rd, 1895.

[NOTE.—Accompanying the above was a list of nearly two dozen addresses of Quebec farmers, to whom we were requested to send sample copies.]

Another reader, in the Province of Ontario, writes that he is greatly pleased with the improvements that have recently been made in the ADVOCATE, and hopes they will continue.

Dr. McNaught, M. P. P., Rapid City, Man., writes: "I read the article by 'Plowman' (in Jan. 15th issue) twice; it really hits the nail right on the head."

Profitable Meat Production.

At this juncture in the history of live stock husbandry, particularly as it relates to meat production, men should realize as never before the absolute necessity of improving the quality of their stock, whether it be cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry,—the quality that converts the least food, with the least outlay, into the most profitable carcass; the quality that reverses the old order of the "man keeping the critter" to the "critter keeping the man;" the quality that tops every market, instead of going a-begging at the bottom. This quality can only be secured by a judicious introduction of pure-bred stock. In the production of beef or any other product, this is no time for a retrograde movement. With the expansion of dairying there is naturally less attention paid to the production of ideal beefes; in fact, in such localities the supply of beef cattle falls off, and certainly does not improve in quality. Hence the necessity for those with whom beef-cattle rearing is still the "mainstay" to keep their ideal type well in view, breeding and feeding according to such a plan as will keep up the highest degree of quality and keep down the cost of production to the lowest possible notch.

Death of Mr. F. W. Stone.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Frederick W. Stone, of Guelph, Ont., one of the pioneer importers and breeders of pure-bred stock on this Continent. Live stock husbandry in Canada owes a distinct debt of gratitude to the man who did so much to lay the foundation of the position of pre-eminence which the country enjoys to-day, the good influence of his enterprise naturally extending to the neighboring Republic as well. He was a fine representative of an old and worthy type of agriculturists too fast disappearing from view in these days of constant change and ceaseless activity. Deceased was born on the 17th of September, 1814, at Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire, England. In company with the late Messrs. John and Thomas Arkell, he emigrated to America, arriving in New York at Christmas, 1831. From there he came to Guelph, and purchased a block of land on the Puslinch plains. He continued to farm the original homestead until his death. He at one time owned the land now used as an experimental farm in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College. He began importing Shorthorns about the year 1850, but, unfortunately, the animals all went overboard in a hurricane. Later enterprises were successful, and Mr. Stone soon became widely known as a breeder of Shorthorns. In 1855, Mr. Stone imported Cotswold sheep and later Southdown sheep, Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs. His initial importation of Herford cattle took place in 1860, and in 1865 he brought to this country Suffolk horses. Other importations were made at later dates with considerable success.

For many years, when there were scarcely any importers or breeders in the country to speak of, his yearly sales, held for many years at Moreton Lodge (the name of his farm), were attended not only by the leading breeders in Canada, but from all parts of the United States. He was thus the means of spreading pure-bred stock throughout the country, and in this way did an immense amount of good in improving the native stock of the country.

He took a great interest in everything pertaining to agriculture, and was for years a member of the Ontario Board of Agriculture, and President of the Agriculture and Arts Association. He was also President of the Wellington Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for 22 years, and represented the Canada Life almost from its inception up to the time of his death. He did not seek public office at all, although in 1867, in the Confederation election, he ran in the Conservative interest against Mr. D. Stirton, postmaster, but was unsuccessful.

During his long residence in Guelph, Mr. Stone had the respect and esteem of the community for his public spirit, his upright character and probity in all business transactions.

Mr. Stone was married to Miss Eliza Caulfield, step-daughter of the late John Caulfield. Mrs. Stone died about two years ago. The surviving members of the family are Mr. F. W. Stone, jr., Holmhill Ridge, Barnett, Herts, England; Mr. A. Stone, Miss Stone, Mrs. W. G. Bond, Miss A. L. Stone, and Miss S. E. Stone, Guelph.

According to the census of 1891, the agricultural population of France comprises 46 per cent. of the whole population, numbering 17,435,388, as against 38,343,192 inhabitants. Twenty-four per cent., or 9,236,218 souls, are found in cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. In 1891 this proportion was only 17 per cent., thus showing that in France, as everywhere else, the movement of population is to the towns and cities.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

The month of January, 1895, will long be remembered for its prolonged frost and snow. Not for many years has there been such a spell of good, old-fashioned winter weather, and the present is one of the few winters within the memory of living persons in which Loch Lomond has been frozen over and steamboat traffic on it suspended. Canadians will think nothing of this. There is, however, this distinction between the winters on either side of the Atlantic: the Canadian winter, although cold, is dry; here we have both cold and damp. The frost was eagerly longed for at the beginning of the year, but latterly we have had enough of it, and should it continue many days longer a serious state of matters will ensue for sheep breeders, especially on the highlands. Already hand-feeding (which is a most expensive process) has been resorted to, and hill farmers are eagerly longing for a change.

Cattle breeders are preparing for the spring bull sales, and much of the success of these events is due to the care with which the young bulls are wintered. January is a month in which a large number of the principal societies hold their annual meetings, when accounts for the past year are squared up and the prospects for the coming year discounted. A subject of some interest is a proposal to institute a Scottish Smithfield show. A national show of fat stock, under the auspices of one of the larger agricultural societies, would be a great attraction in the weeks preceding the London Smithfield, and would form a good testing ground for Scottish cattle. The results of slaughtering the prize cattle at Smithfield have not been as favorable as could have been desired. In not a few instances, in the "block test," the appearances of the carcasses are strangely at variance with the awards of the judges, and it might be said, without exaggeration, that in some notable cases the results have been in reverse order to the awards. This points to a decided lack of sympathy between the butchers and the feeders and judges. What the judges regard as the best animal is not necessarily the most profitable for the butcher, and yet, unless the butcher is satisfied, there is small use in feeding fat cattle. The butcher is the final court of appeal. A prize bullock or heifer which the butcher condemns as unprofitable can teach the feeder or breeder nothing. Instead of feeding animals of that sort he should avoid them. Generally the animals to which the judges gave but moderate recognition killed better than those which wore the red tickets, and the breeds which command the smaller prices as pure-bred stock killed better and sold more readily than the prize fat cattle. Highlanders, Galloway and Welsh, as a whole, made better carcasses than some of the other breeds, but as far as we have seen the best individual animal in every respect was a two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steer of the choicest breeding. He killed well and made a good carcass. The importance of keeping commercial profit in view is being more and more realized, and in connection with all breeds, whether of horses, cattle or sheep, this can no longer be overlooked.

An important discussion has arisen over the breeding of draught horses for street traffic. Mr. MacNeilage, the secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society, in a lecture in Edinburgh, and in a series of articles, has been giving the views of contractors and dealers on this important question. One of them has avowed his belief that the best animal of this sort can be got by crossing the Clydesdale and the Shire, and the lecturer has indicated his agreement with this in so far as the breeding of street geldings is concerned. His remarks have, however, been twisted into an admission that Mr. Drew's theory was correct, but in the case of those who have done this, the wish has been father of the thought. There was no reference throughout the lecture to anything but commercial stock, and the speaker argued wholly on the analogy of cross-bred cattle being profitable for the butcher, and insisted that the Merryton horses were a tribute to the breed properties of the Clydesdale, because the best of them took after their Clydesdale sire, and were as unlike their Shire dams as might be. Whatever may be said as to the possible success of geldings bred by crossing the two breeds, there is no doubt in my mind that the best geldings ever seen in Britain have been Clydesdales, and that the best class of horses for the London market can also be found in the Clydesdale breed. A step has been taken by the Shire Horse Society which cannot but be of advantage to the Clydesdale breed. The portraits published in the newly-issued volume of the Stud Book are photographs, and the animals represented are Bury Victor Chief, the most distinguished prize-winner of recent years, and the solid, low-set champion mare, Rokeby Fuchsia. No amount of criticism in the past has availed to make the Shire Horse Society acknowledge the absurdity of the portraits which, for the past ten years, it has been publishing, but now the scene is changed, and the Clydesdale can be compared very successfully with his southern rival. The future of draught horse breeding in this country is in the hands of the Clydesdale breeders, if they be only wise enough to avail themselves of their opportunity. Their horses have more quality than the Shire horses, and the weight is not less. Their judges have to be aware of the trend of fancy judging—and we doubt not there is a great future in store for the Scottish breed.

The opinions and extracts brought to light in Mr. MacNeillage's articles cannot be gainsaid, and it is to be hoped judges in our show yards will lay them to heart.

The well-known firm of Messrs. P. & W. Crawford is being dissolved, and all their horses are to be sold by public auction on Thursday, 21st February. This will be one of the greatest Clydesdale sales ever held, and the horses are of a very high order of merit.

SCOTLAND YET.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

(FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.)

Prices for nearly all kinds of stock, except hogs, have moved up lately as a result of moderate receipts. The following table shows the top range of prices for various kinds of live stock at Chicago at the present time, with comparisons for the two preceding years:

	1893.	1894.	1895.
CATTLE.			
1500 lbs. up	\$5 60	\$5 20	\$6 15
1350 @ 1500	5 60	4 85	6 05
1200 @ 1350	5 20	4 65	5 50
1050 @ 1200	4 75	4 10	5 15
990 @ 1050	4 50	3 80	4 50
Stockers	3 75	3 70	4 35
Fat cows	4 30	3 50	4 00
Canners	2 20	2 40	2 61
Bulls	4 50	4 00	4 00
Calves	5 50	6 25	7 00
Texas steers	4 40	4 10	6 00
Texas cows	3 50	2 35	4 30
HOGS.			
Mixed	\$4 35	\$5 50	\$8 50
Heavy	4 50	5 50	8 85
Light	4 20	5 40	8 35
Pigs	4 00	5 35	7 70
SHEEP.			
Natives	\$1 35	\$4 25	\$5 50
Western	4 10	3 90	5 25
Texas	3 30	2 50	5 00
Mexican	4 00	3 60	5 25
Lambs	5 00	4 75	6 45

Compared with a fortnight ago, best cattle are 10 cents higher, hogs about the same; sheep 25 to 35 cents higher, and lambs 65 cents higher.

William Ogilvie, Madison, Wis., sold 343 head of 104-lb. Shropshire lambs to Armour, at \$5.25.

A commission firm sold in Chicago during January, 1894, 12,840 hogs which averaged 270 lbs. at an average price of \$5.43. The past January they sold 19,214 head, which averaged only 220 lbs. in weight, and \$4.25 in price. These hogs, or over 10 per cent. of them, were from Iowa.

The very cold and stormy weather has lately delayed stock trains and prevented much stock from being started to market. For that reason the hog market at this writing is 25 cents higher than it would otherwise be. The low point was reached the first week in February, when a packer bought a drove of over 4,000 hogs at an average cost of \$1.00 per 100 lbs. That was on sudden spins in receipts one day when the provision market took a bad downward tumble.

J. Greenbaum and the Canadian exporter, Mr. A. J. Thompson, were buying cattle here for export. They paid \$4.75 to \$5.25 for the bulk of their good cattle. Mr. Greenbaum also sent on a large lot of sheep.

Chicago live stock exporters have lately been operating very cautiously.

There seems to be quite a demand in France for bulls and stags. A man, recently back from Paris, said that the bulls in a large consignment sold for nearly as much as the steers. The winter losses for exporters have been quite large. Boats that carry stock exposed on deck should not do business in winter.

Meal-fed Texas cattle, averaging 950 to 1,280 lbs., sold at \$3.50 to \$4.10. Some of the Chicago packers, who have paid their old cattle and hog buyers as high as \$6,000 to \$15,000 per year, have been rearranging the forces on a corner basis. However, they recognize the fact that a cheap man who is buying stock daily to the value of \$25,000 to \$50,000 can very quickly lose many times the amount of a cheap or even a dear salary. Receipts of Texas cattle for the month of January were 17,400 head, nearly all of which were fed. Receipts for January, 1894, were 21,700, and in January, 1893, 6,500. Prices for Texas cattle during this month averaged pretty good, and quite up to the average of a year ago. The quality was generally good and shippers were well satisfied with the results. The dullness of the general trade situation is the only cause for the weakness of the demand for fat cattle.

Hog feeders are now counting on liberal supplies of hogs during the year. George Jackson, from Omaha, says Western Iowa has plenty of good heavy hogs, while Nebraska is bare of heavy with more pigs and underweights on hand than a year ago.

The average weight of hogs at Omaha last month was 211 lbs., against 239 lbs. in January last year. This, in face of an increase of 11,000 in numbers, shows the effect of the drouth in Nebraska.

Hogs received at Kansas City last month averaged 216 lbs., the lightest since last October, 10 lbs. lighter than January, 1894, exactly the same as January, 1893, and 11 lbs. lighter than January, 1892.

Most of the sheep now coming are medium in quality, and choice ones are scarce.

J. G. Moore, of Little York, Ill., marketed forty-seven hogs which averaged 198 lbs., and sold for \$1.10.

Receipts of horses last month, 1895, the largest receipts for any month in about a year, the second largest since April, 1893, and the largest January receipts on record.

Canadian Breeders' Associations Hold Their Annual Meetings.

CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual meeting of the Clydesdale Association, on February 6th, in Toronto, was well attended by representative breeders. President Robert Davies, in his address, said the principal matter for consideration, apart from regular business, was the Spring Horse Show. It was proposed to join with the Hunt Club, thus making it a great society event. That organization proposed bearing two-thirds of the expense, and taking two-thirds of the receipts. On motion of Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Graham, it was recommended that the dates be Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 11th, 12th and 13th.

Secretary-Treasurer Wade reported 147 registrations in 1894. In the opinion of many, a demand would shortly commence for this class of heavy horses for commercial purposes, many already going to Scotland and England for dray work. Our heavy geldings are well adapted for that market; also for breeding purposes the best of both sexes will still be required; but it will be necessary, through the changed condition of the trade, to produce a little more size and weight than was looked for a few years ago. Volume 8 of the stud book is now in the hands of the printers, and will soon be ready for distribution. The date for publishing Volume 9 will altogether depend on the Clydesdale breeders: if they do not record their colts readily, it will be some time before there are enough for a volume. The Agriculture and Arts Association have already done their share towards meeting the stringency of the times, by lowering the price for registration to \$1 for members, and \$2 for non-members; so, if breeders will stretch a nerve, there will soon be enough for Volume 9. It is a great mistake to drop everything at once that does not pay at the immediate moment, without studying the law of averages in such cases. An account was given of the principal Canadian show events of last year: \$250 was voted to the Spring Stallion Show, \$25 each to the Toronto Industrial, the Hochelaga Spring Show, and the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibitions. At the last annual meeting the standard that had been changed for 1891 was received, and for the coming year it will be as formerly: that a Canadian Clydesdale for exhibition purposes shall not have an imported mare in its pedigree. The financial statement showed receipts \$422.88, and a balance of \$26.77 due treasurer.

Mr. D. McCrae discussed the finances of the Association, intimating that the stud books might be got out at less expense to the members. At the suggestion of Mr. Smith, the new Board will look into the matter.

A motion by Mr. Shaw-Woods, of London, to create a "percentage" among imported Clydesdales, was referred to Messrs. Miller and Graham to report at next meeting.

Mr. Wade read the correspondence (which has already appeared in the *Advocate*) showing the failure of the negotiations with the U. S. authorities for the recognition of Canadian records, which he thought was a hardship. Canadian Clydesdales might well be considered as a breed originating in this country.

Mr. Miller said the only remaining ground to base further efforts upon was that of fairness in reciprocal relations between governments. He thought the Ottawa Government had done all that they could. The American Clydesdale Association denied that they had ever made any move inducing the U. S. Government to discriminate against Canada in this matter, but he did not think they would pass a resolution looking towards a removal of the grievance, because it would be cutting off their registration fees.

Mr. McCrae said, according to common report, the American Association was responsible.

Mr. Miller called attention to the important fact that the American Clydesdale Association, of which he was a member, had devoted some \$850 to encourage an exhibit of draught geldings and mares at the next American Fat Stock Show, Chicago. The geldings might be either pure-bred or grade Clydesdales, but the mares must be grades. At the meeting he said a very high compliment had been paid to Canada as a breeding ground. There would be classes for mares or geldings, teams in harness, and single geldings or mares, five prizes in each, going as high as \$200. It was important that Canadians should take special steps to make as good a showing as possible in that competition, because it would be of great advantage to our draught horse interests. At no distant date there was bound to come a great shortage and high prices. Good figures might now be obtained for horses eligible to be fitted for the exhibit to which he referred. Such horses might go over in bond and be returned duty refunded.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, Robt. Davies, Toronto. Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; Quebec, Robt. Ness, Howick; Nova Scotia, Col. Blair, Nappan; New Brunswick, A. S. Murray, Fredericton; Prince Edward Island, Hon. Jas. Glaw, Murray Harbor; Manitoba, J. E. Smith, Brandon; Alberta Territory, John E. Turner, Calgary; J. M. McFarlane, Saskatoon. Directors—D. Sorby, Guelph; John Davidson, Ashburn; Geo. Cockburn, Baltimore; Thos. McMillan, Constance; R. Graham, Claremont; J. Vipond, Brooklyn; R. Miller, Brougham. Delegate to Central Institute, D. McCrae; to Toronto Industrial, John Davidson and Wm. Smith; to Western Fair, London, E. G. Charlton. Auditor, D. McCrae.

SHIRE HORSE BREEDERS.

The seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Shire Horse Association was held in the Agriculture and Arts Building, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 6th.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Henry Wade, showed that stallions registered now numbered 269; mares, 102; and the number exhibited at the shows was steadily increasing. He predicted that if breeders would now raise all the heavy Shire colts they could, before mature there would be a steady demand, which he added both in England and Canada—now called for a more perfect type. He also looked for a healthy trade in "commercial lots," both of geldings and fillies.

It was decided to offer \$20 as the second prize in the Shire horse sweepstakes at the Spring Horse Show in Toronto. The first prize is to be paid from the Prince of Wales' fund.

Mr. J. Warlock, of Owen Sound, was appointed an additional judge in Shire horse competitions.

The following officers for the current year were elected:—John Gardhouse, Highfield, President; H. N. Crossley, 91 Woodlawn avenue, Toronto, Vice-President. The Vice-Presidents for the other Provinces are: Manitoba, Henry Munn, Brandon; Quebec, J. V. Papienac, Barnston; Prince Edward Island, George Tweedy, Charlottetown; and Northwest Territories, Dr. J. L. Bush, Grenfell. Directors: James H. Smith, Highfield; Geo. Garbutt, Thistlecove; John Duncan, River view; Valentine Ficht, Oriol; Wm. Mullin, Hillsburg; J. G. Wardlaw, Downsview; and Robert Mackness, Tullamore. Auditor, Mr. D. Warren Green, Toronto. George Garbutt, representative to Central Farmers' Institute; H. N. Crossley, Toronto Industrial Exhibition; Valentine Ficht, Western Fair Committee; and John Gardhouse, Spring Horse Show.

A JOINT HORSE SHOW.

At a joint meeting of the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Toronto Hunt Club arrangements were completed looking towards a great Horse Show about the middle of April, in Toronto. The Country and Hunt Club will have charge of the saddle, harness, carriage and carriage classes, while the Agriculture and Arts Association will control the heavy and valuable premiums will be offered, and a grand prize of the best horse of the Province will be won. The Government and Lady Aberdeen, and the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Aberdeen, are expected to attend their parties.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual meeting of the above organization was held in Toronto on Feb. 8th, Richard Gibson, President, in the chair. The report of the Executive Committee, presided by Secretary Wade, showed that 3,047 registrations were paid for in 1894; 3,144 certificates, and 493 transfers; only two certificates and two registrations were rejected. Vol. X. is completed and will contain all the pedigrees recorded up to 1894; Vol. XI., containing all the pedigrees recorded in 1894, has been closed and will be printed at once. Including Vol. XI., pedigrees on record number 47,068; total paid members in 1894, 384. The financial statement showed total receipts of \$6,753.55, of which the principal items were \$1,272 yearly subscribers' fees, and registration fees, \$3,357.75. The principal items of expenditure were \$1,167.60; for Vol. IX. herd book and salaries, \$2,320.00; the total being \$4,624.34, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$2,129.19. Insurance to the extent of \$3,000 has been placed upon unbound volumes of the herd book at Hunter, Rose & Co.'s, and \$2,500 on bound volumes stored at Agricultural Hall. The editor has completed in Vol. X. the histories of Shorthorn importations up to date. Adopted.

President Gibson delivered his annual address as follows:—

"It is with feelings of pleasure that I again welcome you to our annual meeting. It is a source of gratification that our finances are in as healthy condition as they are, considering the general depreciation of values; and while announcing the continued prosperity of our Association, it is owing to the fact that our breeders still cling to the old ship. While all other cattle organizations with which I am acquainted show a great falling off in membership and registrations, ours falls but little, comparatively, in those respects,—an indication, I take it, that there is a practical utility about the breed that none of the others of the beef breeds possess. We all know that when the high tide of prosperity flows over our land, none command the admiration or are so worthy of being made idols of. So, when the low-water mark is reached and all the glamour and fashion removed, there is a something left of real everyday value that will ever keep them to the front.

"I have sometimes pondered whether these dark days are not of value, to teach us the true worth of our favorites, when all the gloss and glare, the artificial environments with which the breed is periodically afflicted—I say, when these are removed, does not their real worth for practical everyday farm stock appear most conclusively? One thing has been practically demonstrated,—that just as long as cattle are bred in Canada, Shorthorns will be the favorites.

"But here let me sound a word of caution. Because you are not realizing as big prices as formerly, don't think you save in the manger, as Uncle Billy Smith used to say the corn-crib cross was the best outcross he ever used. Recollect, no breed pays better for feed and careful raising, and none so badly for neglect.

"Again, be particularly careful in selecting bulls from strong constitutioned families; in breeding up to a certain point has worked wonders, but where it has been injudiciously carried out it has wrought much mischief.

"Don't pin your faith upon any one family or strain, to the exclusion of others; recollect they all spring from the same source, and the judicious blending of the various families will produce the best results as a whole. Remember, 'a good Shorthorn is a good Shorthorn, no matter how come.'

"Because you are well laid in with the strain that is now fashionable, don't feel discouraged; in the next deal you may hold the trumps. We all know what a fickle jade dame fashion is, and how quickly she changes. Remember those former idols, Bates and Booth, Mason, Knightley and Stephenson, all had their day; each by their turn have been fallen down to be a good ship-d; and while to some they have proved a veritable golden calf to the majority only a damage and loss.

"Breed for the animal and not so much for the pedigree. Strive to make them good in the show-yard and not on paper. Never was there a time when one can exercise his best judgment and show his skill as a breeder as at the present. Now no man's hand need be tied by fashion, and it is the healthiest sign for the good of the breed and its future usefulness I've seen for some time.

"Another suggestion: Notice how the dairy interest is developing throughout Ontario and Quebec. The Shorthorn breeders ought to have a slice of that trade, for without doubt the dairy habit may be cultivated to such an extent that they need fear no rivals in that line. If you doubt my assertion, go with me to the London Fair, and I will show you a dozen, say, twenty Shorthorns to one of any other breed. Mind you, there is no fancy here; they are not kept for the romance of the thing, or that the battles of Bates and Booth may be fought over again, but on a strict pounds, shillings and pence basis, and this is the experience of as shrewd and business-like lot of men as are interested in any industry. In this direction seems to me to be a field open for great possibilities.

"With these few remarks it now becomes my duty to place in your hands that gift which for four years you have ungrudgingly tendered to me. For your confidence I thank you, and I can truthfully say that whatever I have attempted has been with the single view of what would benefit the breed at large.

My own personal interests have been entirely subordinated for the general good. As your President, I have identified myself with no clique or particular strain, and I have no doubt your future Presidents will always sink their individuality in the welfare of the whole. It would be unseemly for me to note the changes that have been carried out since I have been your President. They have been important. Everything now is working smoothly, and is in good order, and with your efficient Executive Committee everything is being done to cut down unnecessary expense and steer the old ship through the troubled waters. I have but one regret, and that is that we have not been able to reduce expenses sufficiently to cover cost of publication out of fees. I take the ground that registration fees should cover cost of registration, that we have no right to go outside of that fund for the purpose. Were that the case we would then have the membership fees to devote to the interest of the breed,—in giving prizes, or for whatever purpose you might decide upon.

"To the Directors I wish to return thanks for the kind assistance at all times rendered.

"To the Secretary, for his always genial help, and the cordiality with which he has carried out the necessary changes.

"And to the members, one and all, I wish to express my thanks for their good will, and I take this opportunity of wishing them a very prosperous year. May 1895 be the milestone on our life's journey which marks the era of a return to better and more prosperous times."

The official correspondence of the non-recognition of Canadian records by the U. S. authorities was read and discussed, various suggestions being made, such as urging international courtesy, approaching the American Live Stock Association (at whose request the U. S. Government action was taken, showing the possible effects of such a course, for instance, upon South American trade, renewing pressure through the Government by means of an active Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association; but the whole matter was finally referred to the retiring and incoming Presidents and Secretary to prepare suitable representations for the Ottawa authorities.

The question of seeking the privilege of shipping Canadian steers through the U. S. in bond to the seaboard was discussed, but no action was taken.

Mr. Robert Miller presented a paper on the subject, "Are Shorthorns as good as they used to be?" to which he gave a decidedly affirmative answer. Mr. Miller was heartily thanked for his paper, though there was some divergence of views expressed in discussion. In support of the affirmative position it was held that ideas and knowledge had advanced slightly faster than the march of improvement, so that there was no weight in steers of the retiring and incoming members.

The following were elected officers for 1895:—Pres., Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. Vice-Pres.—Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill; Hon. D. Ferguson, M.P.E., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; J. H.

Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B.C.; Jas. Cochrane, Compton; Josiah Wood, M.P., Sackville, N.B.; M. McGinnis, Calgary, Alta.; Prof. George Lawson, Halifax, N.S.; John E. Smith, Brandon, Man. Executive Committee:—"A" List—Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; T. E. Robson, Iderton; James Hunter, Alma; H. Smith, Hay; John I. Hobson, Mosboro; R. Miller, Brougham. "B" List—W. J. Biggs, Clinton; J. L. Cowan, Galt; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; William Linton, Aurora; F. I. Patten, St. George. "C" List—D. D. Wilson, Seaford; H. Wright, Guelph; John Isaac, Markham; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; C. M. Simmons, Ivan. Agriculture and Arts List—W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland; W. J. Westington, Plainsville; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; R. McEwen, Byron; William Dawson, Victoria. Delegates to Industrial Exhibition—Hon. John Dryden, Brooklyn; John I. Hobson, Mosboro. Delegate to Central Farmers' Institute—James M. Gardhouse, Highfield. Delegates to Western Fair—R. Gibson, Delaware; C. M. Simmons, Ivan. Secretary and Editor—Henry Wade, Toronto.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Johnston heartily thanked the members for the honor conferred, remarking that it was the only official position of the sort which he held in any organization. His personal interests he would at all times sink for the general weal of the society.

A notice of motion was given providing for three general Vice-Presidents in addition to the Provincial Vice-Presidents. On motion of Mr. Hobson, seconded by Mr. Linton, it was enthusiastically resolved, in recognition of the long and pre-eminently valuable services as President, to make Mr. Richard Gibson an honorary life member, and to present him with an appropriate testimonial on behalf of the Association, the event to occur at the time of the coming Spring Show. The Executive Committee was directed to carry out the wishes of the Association.

The new board selected the following Executive:—R. Miller, Jas. Russell, Wm. Linton, A. Johnston (chairman), and John I. Hobson (secretary). Messrs. Miller and Russell were named to select the Gibson testimonial.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS.

The eighth annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held on February 7th, in Toronto. Mr. Wm. Stewart, President, in his address, referred to the increasing demand for Ayrshires, as their surpassing dairy utility became recognized.

Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary, reported that the second volume of the herd book has been printed by the Agriculture and Arts Association, and 43 volumes sent out to members entitled to it. It contains all animals recorded up to 1894. We have recorded in the year 321 animals—141 males and 180 females, and as soon as enough are recorded, another volume will be issued. Thirty-two members have paid their subscriptions this year. During the year Ayrshire cattle did fairly well for their owners, both by their milk and at the different exhibitions. Sales have been made of a great many, some at capital prices. There is always a good demand for them, especially in the dairy districts, where their good qualities are recognized. After a reference to the Ayrshire exhibits at the principal fairs, Mr. Wade remarked that visitors noticed a marked difference in the type of Ayrshires, caused by the new importations which are now being crossed freely with the older type, and should produce a type of animals superior to either of the other classes, securing the improvements of both, especially in size of teats and milking qualities.

The plan of appointing delegates to the principal exhibition committees works well, and our selection of judges has been nearly always accepted by these associations. Receipts, \$163.80; cash on hand, \$7.25. Report adopted. Mr. Joseph Yuill's paper contained the result of the New Hampshire Experiment milking test, showing the superiority of the Ayrshire cow, and Mr. Wm. Stewart gave an address on a standard scale of points for judging, in which he pointed out the need for reform. After discussion, it was resolved that such a standard was desirable, and the matter was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, Yuill, McCormick, Guy, Kains, Ballantyne and Wade, to collect information, with other associations and report at a meeting to be held during the next Toronto Exhibition.

On motion of Mr. McCormick, seconded by Mr. Yuill, a resolution of regret was unanimously adopted in connection with the death during the past year of a Past President and constant member of the Association, Mr. David Nichol, of Cataragui, a successful breeder and exhibitor of Ayrshires, and whose genial face, good traits, abilities as a writer and valuable services rendered the Association would long be remembered. The Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the resolution to the family.

At the suggestion of Mr. Yuill, the Secretary was directed to open up negotiations with other live stock associations, in order to obtain the redress of several grievances to which breeders are subjected in shipping exhibition and other stock, viz. sending a man with single animal shipped over 100 miles, and with reference to transportation of an extra man with car lots of exhibition stock.

It was also decided to take concerted action with other associations in order to secure a more equitable allotment of prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition as between dairy and beef breeders. As compared with Shorthorns, Ayrshires did not get a fair share. Cheese was now the greatest industry of the country, and dairying should be encouraged. Improvements were reported to have been made at the Montreal and Ottawa shows in that respect.

A resolution to the effect that dehorning should not militate against an animal in the prize ring was voted down. Officers were elected as follows—President, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, H. E. Eyre, Harlem; for Quebec, W. C. Edwards, M. P., North Nation Mills; for Manitoba, Geo. Steele, Glenboro; for N. W. T., Claude H. Manners, Moosomin; for B. C., W. Wells, Chilliwack; for N. S., C. H. Archibald, Truro; for P. E. I., C. C. Gardiner. Directors—Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Montic; G. Steacy, Lyn; Jas. McCormick, Rockton; J. G. Crosbie, Campbellford; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; Thos. Guy, Oshawa. Auditors—De W. Green and W. Thompson. Representatives to Toronto Industrial, W. W. Ballantyne and W. Stewart; to Western Fair, W. Kains and M. Ballantyne; Ottawa Fair, Joseph Yuill and W. J. C. Smith.

Judges recommended—Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place; W. Stewart, Jr., Montic; Alex. Hume, Burnbrae; J. Crosbie, Campbellford; H. G. Clark, Brampton; J. C. Clark, Ottawa; John Yuill, Carleton Place; John McKee, Norwich; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; W. L. Carlisle, Chesterfield; W. Hislop, Smith's Falls; H. E. Eyre, Harlem; M. Ballantyne, St. Marys; T. White, Branchton; W. Hunter, Lancaster; J. H. Findlay, Beachling; W. S. McLaren, McGurry; J. P. Campbell, Vernon.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, in Toronto, on Feb. 5th, was well attended. In the absence of the President, Mr. R. H. Crump, through illness, Mr. H. Bollert presided. The auditor's report showed a cash balance on hand of \$408.75, the year's disbursements amounting to \$475.20. Secretary Clemons reported that the number of bulls registered had now reached 795; cows, 1,239; transfers of bulls, 27; of cows, 337; new members joined, 14. The Executive fixed the Secretary's salary at \$200 for 1895, with \$100 for extra work in getting out another volume of the herd book, which it was subsequently decided to publish. A committee, consisting of Messrs. T. W. Charlton, H. Bollert and R. S. Stevenson, was appointed to act with the Secretary in getting out the herd book. The volume will contain two years' entries, and a great deal of matter of special value to breeders. It is to be made not only complete and reliable, but attractive.

The Association resolved to duplicate any prizes won by pure-bred Holstein-Friesians or grades (black and white) in fat cattle classes in open competition with other breeds at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The same amount (\$100) as last year was appropriated towards a dairy cow test at the Toronto Industrial, same rules as in 1894 to govern. As our readers will remember, that test was for the most solids produced in two days; open to all breeds.

It was decided to cooperate with other breeders' associations in order to secure the cancelling of present railway regulations which compel breeders shipping single animals over 100 miles to send a man along with them, charging him half first-class fare and a full fare return; also to secure free transportation for two men with each carload of exhibition stock. Copies of this resolution were ordered to be sent the G. T. H. and C. P. R.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the Industrial Exhibition Association and to the American Holstein-Friesian Association for their liberal grants toward the dairy test last year.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, T. W. Charlton, St. George; 1st Vice-President, H. Bollert, Cassel; 2nd Vice-President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; 3rd Vice-President, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; 4th Vice-President, R. Marshall, Edmonton. Directors for two years—Wm. Shunk, Sherwood, and A. Rice, Currie's (the two other directors elected last year were F. A. Falger, Kingston, and W. G. Ellis, Toronto). Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George. Auditors—Wm. Suhring, Sebringville, and J. H. Patten, Paris. Inspectors of cattle imported from Holland—H. Bollert, R. S. Stevenson, A. C. Hallman, and W. Shunk. Delegates to Toronto Industrial, Wm. Shunk and W. G. Ellis; to Western Fair, R. H. Crump, Masonville, and J. W. Johnson, Sylvan; Ottawa Fair, Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, and J. H. Loucks, Smith's Falls; Montreal, W. H. Butters, Stanstead, and C. J. Gilroy, Glen Buell; Winnipeg, W. J. Young, Emerson, and Jas. Glennie, Portage la Prairie; Brandon, D. Marwood, Treherne, and D. McNaught, Rapid City.

Expert judges recommended in order named:—For Toronto Industrial—H. Van Dresser, Cobleskill, N. Y.; D. J. Hinckley, South Brookfield, N. Y., and H. D. Warner, Pawling, N. Y. Judges recommended for other Canadian fairs—R. S. Stevenson, A. C. Hallman, N. McCaugherty, Wm. Shunk, T. W. Charlton, G. W. Clemons, R. H. Crump, and H. Bollert.

The next annual meeting will be held in Toronto.

Scrubs vs. Beef Breeds for Beef.

BY A. W. DEWITT.

I would like to draw the attention of cattle feeders (who have in the past been largely buying stockers in the fall and stall-feeding them for a period of six months for the British market) to a few facts concerning the comparative value of scrubs versus good grades, that are short-legged, broad, deep-flanked, good heart girth, broad forehead and full eyes. Prices of all kinds of live stock have fallen during recent years, caused not only by over-production in this line in all parts of the world, thereby glutting the English market, but more so in Canada by the Mother Country scheduling our cattle; but the depressed price of cereals and the necessity of maintaining the fertility of the soil compel stock feeding. There cannot, therefore, be too much importance attached to improvement in breeding cattle and feeding them judiciously, which should be subjects of careful study on the part of the farmer. There is always plenty of room in the front rank. One of the hindrances in making cattle feeding more successful is the prevalence of too many scrubs, caused mainly by careless breeding and neglect on the part of those who are largely engaged in raising calves in connection with selling milk to cheese factories, and who afterwards sell them at two and three years old in a lean state to feeders. While this condition of things exists, the only possible means of exterminating these scrubs is to enlighten those who rear or buy cattle to fatten on the relative value of grades and scrubs, and the evil will remedy itself.

After considerable experience, and keeping an account of the cost of beef production (two and three-year-old steers), with a ration of meal, roots, hay and straw, at market prices, with good care and attention, good grades will make a gain of 350 pounds in 200 days, at a cost of \$32, while scrubs, with same care and cost, will only gain 300 pounds; the cost of shipping in both cases is the same, or with last season's rate, will average about \$22 per head. After careful inquiry as to what per cent. cattle will dress in the British market, taking weights here, we were informed by authorities who have acted as commission men for American and Canadian firms, that the average choice animals dress 58", while inferior only 53". Now, for example, we will take a good grade bullock weighing 1,000 pounds, with a cost of \$32 he will gain 350 pounds, or attain a weight of 1,350 pounds, and at the above rate will dress 783 pounds, while the native or scrub, weighing 1,000 pounds at commencement of feeding period, at same cost, will only weigh 1,300 pounds or make 689 pounds of beef. The price of beef of both animals, on last year's range of prices, varied from 9 1/2 cents to 11 cents per pound, dressed weight, from inferior to choice animals; 783 pounds @ 11 cents, will equal \$86.13, or value of dressed carcass in England, deducting the cost of feeding and shipping; this animal will leave actual value at the beginning of feeding period, or cost of feeding, \$32 + cost of shipping \$22 = \$54; subtracting this from \$86.13 will leave \$32.13 as value of bullock in a lean state, while the scrub dressing 53" will only command \$65.45; deducting \$54 will leave only \$11.45, or the former will be worth \$21.86 more to attain the same results. On this range of figures any weights might be taken. For example, we take a scrub weighing 900 pounds, the actual worth would be \$6.92, while a good 1,200-pound animal is worth \$44.29. In quoting the above figures no thought was given to the comparative cost of rearing the two kinds to the given weight, but experience teaches us that the difference in cost is similar to the quotations given. What we want in these times is better stock, better food, better methods. We meet people every day who will not believe it makes any difference what kind of stock is kept; hence, if you can manage to instruct a man by facts and figures and convince him that in adopting a certain method he will increase his income, you have given him the best impetus to enterprise I know of. We do not want to occupy a second or third place in our cattle trade, we want to stand at the top; and if we mean to hold the highest place, we must insist upon lessening the cost of production and improving the quality of our products.

FARM.

Our Water Supply.

BY WILLIAM SHARP, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Water supply is a question of vital interest to all. 1st. *Our Drinking Water.*—In all towns and cities the health of citizens is largely affected by the quality of the water supplied. In Toronto, for instance, the medical health officer, in his report for 1893 and 1894, says that diphtheria and typhoid fever have both decreased since the water has been better, owing to the repairing of the conduit across the bay. The American Public Health Association, in session at Montreal, emphasized the necessity of having better water by condemning the open well in villages, towns and country places as being the cause of typhoid and malarial fevers and diphtheria, especially where there was no sewerage system. The usefulness of the old open well is gone since the country has become more thickly populated, as all the pollution of barnyards, kitchen slops and privies finds its way into the surface soil in a dry time, and as soon as a fall of rain occurs everything is washed into the open well, where it accumulates and breeds bacteria, and an occasional frog, toad, and even snakes, help to convert it into a death-trap. Thousands of people do not realize this till some of their dear ones are stricken down with that dread disease, typhoid fever, or diphtheria.

2nd. *The Dairyman's Supply of Water.*—It is impossible to make first-class butter or cheese if the cows are not provided with a good supply of pure water. In some sections of the country this is a serious question, as there are no springs and no running streams, but an all-wise Providence has in most cases given a substitute by underground streams and water-bearing strata, the water from which can be brought to the surface by means of the Artesian well. If this is properly done, the surface water is effectually shut out. The water obtained is only from whatever depth the desired quantity is found. How many instances are there where a man will haul water nearly every day the year round because he thinks he cannot get a supply by having a well drilled, or perhaps he thinks he can not afford to drill; but if he would sit down and estimate what it costs him to haul his water, he would find that it would pay for a pretty deep well in one year.

In conclusion, I will give a few of the advantages of the drilled well:—

- 1st. The well being small, there is no stagnant water.
- 2nd. The surface water is excluded right down to where the supply is procured.
- 3rd. Neither rat, cat, dog, worms, frogs, toads, snakes, or any other vermin, can get into it.
- 4th. There is danger to neither man nor beast from falling into it.
- 5th. Should any undesirable water be found, it can be shut out and a good supply obtained below.
- 6th. The chances are as three to ten for getting a flowing well.
- 7th. You can have it wherever most convenient, either in barnyard or dooryard, and the supply will not be contaminated by surface water.

The Road Question and Narrow Tires.

BY GEO. D. FARMER, ANCASTER.

This is certainly a very important question in Canada at the present time. In a short paragraph in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Jan. 1st, you state that "Too many fail to realize how bad the roads really are that they are compelled to travel over, usage having 'hardened them to it,' or from not having, in contrast, had the pleasure of travelling over really good ones." It is most extraordinary the amount of ignorance and indifference displayed by many with regard to road improvement. As an example: When going round the other day to get signatures to a petition in favor of our council passing a by-law reducing the tolls on broad-tired wheels, a well-to-do farmer confronted me with the argument that "It would deprive a lot of poor men of employment in repairing the roads," and consequently refused to sign it.

Now, sir, when we find such crass ignorance in connection with the cause and consequences of bad roads, I certainly think that many sadly need educating up to a much higher standard of appreciation of good roads. But, sir, I have very little hope that a good state of the roads will ever be retained, or even obtained, so long as heavy teaming is done with those road destroyers—narrow-tired wheels. What I feel convinced is the first step to be taken by municipalities toward permanent road improvement is to hold out every possible inducement to farmers, as well as all parties teaming on the roads with heavy loads, to use broad-tired wheels. There would soon be a visible improvement in the general condition of the roads, owing to the greater encouragement afforded to all those who already know how to appreciate them; and, ere long, even the man with old prejudices, as he drove to market under the improved conditions, would wonder how he could possibly have been such a fool as to travel for a lifetime over wretched, ill-constructed roads when he might just as well have enjoyed good ones. I trust that the question of road improvement will be more thoroughly discussed through the press.

Making Maple Syrup.

BY T. D. J.

The Fuel.—Preparation for this work should be made in the fall, when all the rough wood lying around can be picked up, put under cover or else into neat piles, so as to have it good and dry for the fire. Without dry wood the work goes on slowly, one is always behind, and a strictly first-class article cannot be so easily produced; much valuable time is lost, and to make it up one has to boil much at night, greatly increasing the labor—slavish at the best.

Always use grates in your arch, and a good, tight door, so that you can control the draught, and by keeping all the heat in a great saving of wood is effected.

The Tapping.—Be ready for the first run. The syrup-maker who misses that, say in a bush of 500 trees, loses \$30 at least and the most delicate and palatable of the saccharine products. A small bit (less than half-inch) is used either for the metal or short tin spiles; they are handy and clean, and the small hole does not scar the trees to any extent. Bore about an inch deep with a little slant, and drive the spile well up to the shoulder in the bark, so as to prevent any leakage. With a good brace, bit and hatchet, two men can tap 500 trees in a day.

Tin buckets are by far the best to use, as they are easily stored and quickly handled; the deep, narrow ones are the best, as very little rain can get into them, and their length (about 16 inches) keeps them perpendicular, so that they hold about ten quarts, and very little sap is lost during a heavy run.

Gathering.—This should be done as quickly as possible, as the sap should not stand in the buckets very long. Barrels with one end taken out and a float in them are the quickest for this work. For storing the sap use a big tank that will hold from 400 to 500 pails, then you are always prepared for a heavy run and will sometimes save the cost of a tank. Always strain the sap thoroughly when running it into the store tank. This should not be too near the arch, neither should the sun shine on it, as when the season advances and the days get warm, it is apt, as some old sugar-makers say, to "sun-burn" the sap, causing the product to have a very dark color, also spoiling the flavor to quite an extent; and will not bring the top price of the market.

The Boiling.—The sap from the store tank to the evaporator can be run automatically, or by a siphon, and should again be strained. By using a wormer before the sap enters the evaporator greatly hastens the boiling process. The best evaporators are made of the heaviest gauge of tin, enabling the syrup-maker to produce the lightest-colored article. For the ordinary syrup-maker, an evaporator such as was described in the February number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for 1892 answers excellently. The present writer has used such a one for three years, and it has given good satisfaction. It is 14 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and four inches deep, and divided into 13 sections. The sap runs out of feed tank into a wormer in the chimney, is then carried to the front end of pan through a small tin pipe and runs in where the fire is hot, and for quick work the sap should be run not more than two inches deep, zig-zag over the bottom of the pan. In this way one can have syrup in half an hour after commencing to boil. When it reaches the back section it can be drawn off and strained through flannel. It should then be allowed to stand and settle for at least 12 hours and then finished. During the boiling process the sap sometimes has a tendency to boil over, and right here let me say, don't throw in a few pounds of fat, salty pork, but use instead a little sweet cream, a few drops in the front section of evaporator will answer quite as well, and not give the offensive flavor of the former.

The Finish.—For finishing, use a tin pan one foot deep by two and one-half square, set on a small brick arch; pour the syrup out of the can you strained it into, being careful to keep out all sediment, then very little cleansing is necessary. For that purpose use the white of two or three eggs, well beaten and thoroughly stirred in the syrup. Just when it comes to a boil skim off the top, and in a short time test, not by "fooling" away time flaking it on a dipper and guessing at it (for in that way on a cold day your syrup will be too thin, and on a warm day too thick), but test it with a saccharometer, that can be bought at any drug store for 50 or 75 cents. For heavy syrup boil to 32 density.

Marketing.—By all means have customers for as much of your syrup as possible, and save middlemen's profits, and it's better for both seller and buyer. Deliver in neat tin cans. For years the writer of this article has had a custom trade and never found any difficulty in getting \$1.25 per gallon for a first-class product. In order to make a high grade of syrup perfect cleanliness from "start to finish" is absolutely necessary. After the season is over scald and clean everything thoroughly, and then you are ready for that "first run."

It is estimated that the South Australian wheat crop will not yield over five bushels per acre over the colony. In some sections much of the crop has been cut for hay, and in others the harvested crop will be about 2½ bushels per acre, and that poor, shrivelled, miserable stuff, which means that very little, if any, new wheat will be exported from that country this year.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Practical Gleanings from Division No. II.

Feeding and Care of Dairy Cows.

Mr. D. M. Ferguson, Odel, who has made a success of supplying milk to the city trade, London, Ont., considers that stables should be frost-proof even in the coldest weather, but should be well ventilated. Feed and water regularly, and keep the stable clean. Use the brush and comb every day. Never expose cows to uncomfortable conditions at any time. The food should be bulky. Corn-fodder and straw have been found to give as good results as hay and straw. Mr. Ferguson has tried several grain rations, and finds bran and shorts, with a little oil-cake, to give good results. The feeding of oat-dust with shorts, in the form of slop, mixed 3 to 1 by bulk, gave best returns in quantity and quality of milk. Hay that had heated in the stack, or mow, materially lessened the milk flow. As a summer food, soiling with Lucerne was commenced May 18, and kept up till red clover, peas and oats came in, after which fodder-corn supplied the ration. Pumpkins were highly recommended for milt cows. Mr. Wm. Rennie's experience goes to show that chopped hay and straw mixed with pulped mangles makes grand cow feed.

Dehorning.

James G. Munro, Embro, has had a lot of experience in dehorning, and considers it a profitable and merciful operation. To prove that it does not cause suffering, the speaker stated that if a cow has a horn shelled off by accident, she will fall off in her quantity of milk; if a dog bites a piece off her tail, the effect will be noticed in the next milking; but when cows are properly dehorned, no falling off in milk supply will be noticed. The advantages are in the greater docility of the animals, at all times. This is especially noticeable if a cow gets loose in the stable. A herd of dehorned cows will drink at the same trough, at the same time, like sheep. There is no such thing as bossing around the salt-box, or anywhere else. Mr. Munro's plan is to put the animal's head into a stanchion, with a box or stool beneath the head, upon which it rests, and a bar across above the neck to hold it firmly down. Then she is tied forward by means of a rope drawn through a pulley 15 or 20 feet ahead of her, and held by two strong men. She is then ready for operation, which is done by a fine-toothed saw, taking the horn off as close to the head as possible, as it is softer and less liable to bleed at that point. It is better done in the fall, after the flies are all gone, or in spring, before the first of April. Mr. Richard Gibson, one of the Dehorning Commission, stated that cattle should not be dehorned till after two years old, as after that age they never become bunters. He also recommended that horns should not be taken off in cold weather, or they would heal very slowly. Mr. Chas. M. Simmons, speaking from a shipper's standpoint, was strongly in favor of dehorning, as he had lost large numbers of valuable cattle by having a few vicious steers in carloads of shipping stock at different times.

Rotation of Crops.

Mr. Wm. Rennie, superintendent of the "Model Farm," Guelph, said that in going through the country he found greater prosperity and better feeling when dairying was being carried on. Rotation of crops is the only method of getting the best out of the land for the least outlay. A four-years' rotation was recommended in sections where clover would produce a crop the second season. The plan is to seed down with clover among wheat, oats, or barley. Always have the clover seed fall before the drill or much will be thrown in the rows of grain and be largely smothered. When oats are used they should not be sown thicker than five pecks per acre, or the clover will be weak. The second crop of the second year's clover should be ploughed under for a hoed crop, or for peas. The hoed crop should be the cleaning one. When peas are sown, the land should be thoroughly cultivated after the harvest is taken off. Mr. Rennie's experience agrees with T. B. Terry's, in clover and potato culture, as given in our "Union" report, Jan. 15th issue. Following the hoed crop comes the cereal crop, with which the ground is again seeded down to clover. Mr. Rennie recommended that the seeding consist of eight pounds of red clover, three of alsike, and three of timothy. By this rotation, he built up a poor, impoverished farm to a sufficient state of fertility to have awarded him the silver medal for the second best farmed farm in Ontario.

Fruit Growing.

Mr. McNeil, Chatham, talked on the importance of farmers paying more attention to fruit growing. Many apple orchards have paid their owners very little profit for the last few years, largely because of codling-moth and fungus diseases. The treatment for these pests was gone into at considerable length, giving the same in substance as is contained in our Fruit Growers' Report, in our Dec. 15th issue.

Bees.

R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, considers bee-keeping worthy the attention of the farmer, as it takes the least fertility from the soil of all the agricultural industries. It should always go in conjunction with fruit growing, because cross-fertilization is essential to successful fruit setting with many varieties of apples, pears, strawberries, grapes, etc., and this is largely done by the little bee passing from one flower to another, in quest of nectar. It also furnishes profitable, and interesting employ-

ment for boys and girls, men and women, who would otherwise leave the farm to try something in the town or city, which will end in failure and disappointment.

Farmer's Library.

Mr. McNeil finds in passing through the country that too many farmers have little or no library. Education precedes the felt need of literature. The speaker does not consider our Public school system conducive to the best ends in educating farmers. He, as an old school-teacher, never heard a visitor on examination day encourage a bright boy by telling him he would be fitted for a first-class farmer, but always that he would do for a lawyer or doctor if he kept on improving. We have a school for the education of farmers at Guelph, which Mr. McNeil thinks should be more highly appreciated and used by our farmers.

Beautifying the Farm.

Mr. Rennie, by two charts,—one showing the bare house and barn without trees, the other with the same house and barn, having hedges, winding roads clumps of trees, and a nice lawn interspersed with flower beds, rockeries, etc.,—illustrated his subject. Most farmers who have growing sons and daughters, understand quite well the importance of keeping them from running off to a town or village in the evenings. Now, by making the home attractive, both inside an out, much anxiety will be saved, and the family will grow up better men and women than they otherwise would. The winter season is a good time to lay plans for spring. At that time many old fences can be removed, ready to be replaced by neat wire structures, inside of which evergreens may be planted, two and one-half feet apart, to be trimmed into hedges the height of the fences. The trimming should be done in September. Mr. Rennie is in favor of a good-sized lawn, part of which can be kept mown with a lawn-mower for tennis or croquet. The rest may be mown with a scythe. A good lawn mixture consists of equal parts of white clover, blue-grass and red-top, sown thickly. A great improvement can be made in the appearance of a farm by giving the barns a coat of cheap paint. Mr. Rennie has increased the value of two farms two-fold by a little inexpensive decoration, such as is seen in a few country homes.

Practical Gleanings from Ontario, Division No. VII.

The Round Silo.

Mr. D. E. Smith:—I had the pleasure of visiting the Messrs. Gould's round silos at Uxbridge, and they claim that they are not only the cheapest form, but far the most satisfactory in every respect. It may be made somewhat as follows: Get your lumber 2x6 or 2x8, and make the edges join and fit closely together, so that when stood upright there will be no cracks. It is made the same as a large tank. It should have the same width at the top, middle and bottom. The diameter should be about 16 or 18 feet, and the deeper the better. Dig out a good foundation, of a foot or more in depth, so that the bottom may be firm, and have it well underdrained. Then place these 2x6 pieces upright, and bend around them from 5 to 7 3/4-inch, round, iron bands or bars. Two of these should reach around the silo, and have fixtures at opposite sides, at the ends, for tightening or loosening them by means of nuts. These nuts may be tightened in summer and relaxed again as soon as the ensilage is put in. Coal tar will preserve the bottom that touches the ground; it is best to be smeared on the whole inside. A roof can then easily be put over this, and your silo is ready for the corn. Four feet from the bottom, and at intervals of six feet up, holes are made for taking out the ensilage. These are made large enough to get the ensilage out easily, and are bevelled, with the wider side inside, so they cannot be pushed out, and then, when replaced, tar-paper is put over the whole hole; these are reached by means of ladders. The frost has never yet injured the ensilage, and this kind is very popular around Uxbridge, due largely to Mr. Gould, who was the pioneer builder.

Round silos are becoming very popular around Uxbridge, and, in fact, many intend building them in the counties of Northumberland, Victoria and Peterboro, because they are simple, safe, cheap and easily constructed.

Dehorning.

Many considered dehorning cruel when it was first mentioned, but when Mr. J. F. Bean explained the advantages derived, and that the "cruelty" was mostly imaginary, then the people looked at it with a greater degree of favor. Wherever it has been tried, it has been found to give the best of satisfaction. The dairy cows become quiet, and the hides of beef animals are much better, because they are not injured by the horns of other animals. Some use clippers, others a saw, but in either case it is done quickly, and all going is at an end. Some remove the embryo horns when the calves are a few days old, others apply caustic, and so kill the horn of the young calf. Sometimes horns grow if dehorned under a year and a-half old, but after that age they do not. The horn should be taken off as near the head as possible to obtain best results.

Hired Help on the Farm.

One thoughtful farmer advocated hiring men by the year, and having a house for them. There would be an advantage to the employer, as it would save work in the house, and be better for the children, and the man would be more likely to remain for a number of years.

The advantages to the hired man would be that he would have a home, and would pride himself in taking care of it and making it comfortable, whereas a seven months' man will have to go from place to place, and soon he becomes restless and his winters spent in idleness spoil him. New and unknown men keep coming into a community, if hired only seven months, and many are doubtful characters, whereas if married and hired by the year they become known and feel a greater interest in remaining in one place. Those hired for short terms leave for the towns and cities, and the hired girls do the same, and generally the latter do not return. If the standing of the hired help can be raised by building a small, snug house for them, then by all means let it be done. The children from this industrious class are far ahead of the imported article, which in many instances are useless.

Breeding up a Herd.

The experience of Cornell University in building up a dairy herd was cited. Only a few years ago, from a mixture of grade cows of different breeds, the average quantity of milk for the milking season was about 3,000 lbs. From the progeny of these cows, by mating with suitable sires, the average has been raised to over 7,000 lbs. of milk, the highest cow giving over 13,000 lbs. during the milking season. There is a good deal in training a dairy cow to milk. After the calf intended for dairy purposes is dropped, give her bone and muscle-forming foods that will keep her growing nicely, but not fatten. Have her drop her first calf rising two years old, and then aim to have her calve the next time some 16 months after, so as to educate her to milk a long period. Most six or seven-month cows were trained the first year or so to milk about that period, and they never forgot it. If a heifer does not do well the second year, fit her for the butcher right away.

A gentleman, at Innerkip, who had been weighing the milk of the individual cows of his herd this summer, found that one cow gave him a return of \$70, while one or two others only paid him \$25. He was sending the latter to the butcher.

Experimental Work.

C. A. Zavitz, B. S. A., Agricultural College, Guelph:—"We have obtained different varieties of grain from over Ontario, and also leading varieties from nearly all the countries of the world which possess climatic conditions somewhat similar to our own. After these varieties are obtained they are grown upon plots, situated side by side, for a number of years in succession. The plot work is conducted with the greatest care and system. Exactness in all details is exercised throughout. The varieties of a certain class of grain are grown upon soil which is quite uniform in character, and the seed is all sown upon the same day when possible to have this done."

"In five years' experience, with one hundred and ninety-one varieties of grain grown side by side, we have obtained very reliable and very satisfactory results. In nearly all classes of grain we have obtained foreign varieties which have given considerably larger yields per acre than the very best Ontario varieties. Among the eighty-one varieties of oats grown for five years in succession, there were fourteen foreign varieties which surpass the best Ontario oat in yield of grain. There were eight varieties of barley which gave a larger yield of grain than the common six-rowed variety of Ontario. In spring wheat and peas, the most satisfactory results were obtained from the foreign varieties."

"A few of the best varieties of each class of grain are distributed annually to ex-students of the College, and to other farmers throughout Ontario. A regular system of co-operative work is thus established. This is conducted through the Agricultural Experimental Union, and is in perfect harmony with the experimental work at the College. In 1894, there were 1,704 plots in the Experimental Department of the College, and no less than 1,340 farmers throughout Ontario were conducting co-operative tests in agriculture. This is, perhaps, the largest and most systematic system of co-operative agricultural experiments that can be found at the present time."

"Mr. Zavitz dwelt specially upon the practical results which have been obtained from the experimental work at the College, in conjunction with the co-operative work over Ontario."

Small Farms.

A young, thoughtful farmer gave it as his opinion, backed up by good, sound arguments, that small farms were more profitable and far more satisfactory than large ones. They require less hired help, are under full control, every foot can be farmed and kept clean, and special lines of farming mastered. Large farms require too much hired help, and some parts are frequently neglected.

The Manitoba Central Institute and the Freight Commission.

James Elder, President of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, assisted by R. E. A. Leach, Secretary, appeared, on behalf of the Institute, before the Freight Rates Commissioners on Monday, the 20th of January. He stated that the reasons why the Institute was not more prominent in prosecuting the case were (1st) that the matter had been undertaken so nobly and elaborately by the Manitoba Government and the Winnipeg Board of Trade; (2nd) these gentlemen had the means of ascertaining the facts much more accurately than the Institute, and, moreover, they were much more capable of performing the task; (3rd) besides,

the funds at the command of the Institute were quite too limited to undertake such a work. At the same time, the Institute having been instrumental in having the enquiry instituted, they felt it to be their duty to appear. He pointed out the fact that British Columbia shingles were carried through the Province and sold at outlying points in Ontario for a less price than they are sold for in Manitoba. However, it has been found upon enquiry that the C. P. R. was not all to blame for this condition of things, much of this difference being caused by the wholesale dealers selling at a lower price to their customers in Ontario than to those in Manitoba. He said that the Institute had no desire to convict the C. P. R. of sins of which they were not guilty, and if, in some cases, they were not so bad as had been supposed, it was well that the farmers should know it. While admitting that in some cases the C. P. R. had been blamed more than was their due, still, in the main, their rates were oppressive. He showed that the rates charged for shipping thoroughbred animals from one part of the Province to another, or from this Province to the Territories, were out of proportion to those charged on the same class of stock carried through Manitoba to the Coast. He also took exception to the passenger rates charged on the different lines throughout this Province, as compared with those charged on the Intercolonial. Exception was also taken to the classification of freight. Figures were presented in support of all the points noted.

DAIRY.

Western Buttermakers take "F. J. S." to Task.

In a late issue of the *ADVOCATE* we find an article under the title of "Cream," containing some marvelous assertions which are new to us, and upon which you ask the testimony of parties making unexceptionable butter while feeding turnips. Whether there was anything objectionable in our butter, or not, we will leave to the consumer to decide, and simply give our experience in connection with the feeding of turnips to dairy cows, and the testimony of the dealers who handled it. In the summer of 1892 we were favored with a fine crop of turnips (purple-top swedes) which we fed to our cows the following winter, the ration being one heaped patent pail once a day to each cow, fed just before milking at night. That winter we sent our first shipment of butter to Winnipeg, to the firm of J. Y. Griffin & Co., commission men, who wrote us saying they could handle such butter in unlimited quantities. But in the meantime we had received a letter from the gentleman (a retail grocer in Winnipeg) who had purchased the shipment sent to Griffin, stating that it was the finest lot of butter he had seen in the country, and asked for all we could make. We sent him all we made all winter, and did not receive a single complaint concerning the flavor, and we fed the turnips until spring. And what is more, after the turnips were all gone and the cows getting nothing but some crushed grain and bran, with hay, we fancied the butter was not so sweet as when they were having the turnips.

Again, under the heading of "Carelessness and lack of knowledge," "F. J. S." says it may be that some do not know that twenty-four hours for shallow pans is sufficient for summer setting, twelve hours to be added for winter setting. He is quite correct in that statement, as we did not know it. But we do know that if we skimmed our milk at the time specified, that the calves, pigs, etc., would get more of our butter than we have any intention of feeding them while it will bring us more than 15 cents per pound. The only instances in which we have had all the cream rise in the time stated by "F. J. S." was either when it was so cold that the milk froze solid, or so hot that it was thick in less than 24 hours. At present, since the very cold weather set in, we have just five milkings set, and it is usually as sweet as a nut when skimmed. Should any of it turn sour before its turn comes, then we skim it, and then only do we get all of the cream, as there is certain to be a small quantity rise when the milk is skimmed while it is yet sweet.

"F. J. S." also speaks of the kitchen as an improper place for the "cream" to be kept. Now, I think that he should recollect that there are "kitchens and kitchens." If he has only seen one variety, and it unfit for cream to be kept in, then he has our sympathy. We have been in the country over ten years, have visited a good many farmers' homes, and have not seen any place more suitable for the keeping of milk and cream, during our severe winter weather, than a clean, well-ventilated kitchen (but a clean kitchen is not one in which dogs, cats, and smokers are predominant), and we are thoroughly convinced from our past experience that the few odors arising from cooking in such a kitchen have very little effect on the milk or cream, as it takes a strong odor to effect either one, providing they are kept scrupulously clean, and all the vessels, cupboards, etc., as sweet as water, ashes and baking soda will make them. Oh, no; the kitchen is responsible for a very small percentage of the bad butter in our country to-day. A good deal of it is caused through lack of knowledge, but I believe the larger proportion is due to carelessness. Now, who is responsible for this? Our farmers' wives, as a rule, are not careless house-

keepers. What, then, is the reason that we have so much inferior butter? Simply because it does not pay to make a first-class article, if it is to be taken to a country store where all kinds bring the same price. We have seen farmers selling first-class butter (that would have brought 25 cents in Winnipeg) in some of our country stores for 15 cents, and then taking trade for it, at a price from twice to four times what they would have to pay in the city. Other brands of butter brought into the same store, that were fit for nothing but soap-grease, brought the same price as the first-class article. The merchant, when spoken to about the injustice of such dealing, admitted that it was not fair, and he could not help it; that in case of a good customer bringing in a few pounds of poor butter, if he paid them less than he gave other people, they would just get mad and go to some of the other stores in town. So you see the farmer's wife that makes the best butter is the loser, as she has all her extra work and care for nothing, as any one who has made good and poor butter will admit that it is much easier to make the poor article. Now, why do farmers that make good butter endure such a condition of affairs, and still take their produce to country stores where they will not get value. True, they do plenty of grumbling; but why do they not act? Why do they not send their own butter to a good commission firm, or a retail dealer in the city (instead of having the merchants do it for them), and thus save the merchant's profits, and receive a cash price according to the quality of their produce? We know farmers with herds of from ten to twenty cows, dealing their butter out at the stores for fifteen cents, when they might just as well have eighteen or twenty cents if they sent it to the city. Butter is a cash article, if properly made and handled, but if not properly made, then it had better be taken to the stores where they do not appreciate good butter. Such is the advice of the buttermaker of—
SUNNY MEAD DAIRY,
Shellmouth, Man.

Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

(Continued from page 50.)

Grasses and Clovers.—Prof. Fletcher, Ottawa, spoke of corn as being the best dry weather plant, which, if given constant shallow cultivation throughout even the driest season, a very large amount of valuable cow food could be obtained. As a pasture or hay mixture the following was recommended: Timothy, 6 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 4 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 2 lbs.; Red Top, 1 lb.; June Grass, 1 lb.; sown in the spring with 2 lbs. each of Red, White, Alsike and Lucerne Clovers. This is an inexpensive mixture, and will provide green pasture all through the summer season.

Swine Breeding and Feeding.—Mr. C. H. Everett, president of the Wisconsin Dairy Association, who has made a success of raising pigs on a dairy farm, made many good points. It is his practice to use only pure-bred stock, his favorites being Poland-Chinas. There is always an opportunity of selling a few choice animals for breeding purposes, and he has found that pure-bred hogs yield more pork for their feed than do scrubs or mongrels. A sow that has proven herself a reliable breeder of large, uniform litters, and a good milker, should be kept just as long as she is useful, and not too mischievous. Much care should be exercised in selecting a sire. The speaker recommended fine bone, which can be strengthened by proper feeding. To illustrate this, the results of an experiment were given, in which hogs of the same age and breed were divided into three groups and fed. No. 1, on corn and water; No. 2, on corn, water and wood ashes; No. 3, skim milk and corn. A thigh bone was taken from each lot and subjected to pressure sufficient to break it. No. 1 snapped with 300 lbs.; No. 2 with 700 lbs., and No. 3 did not give way until 1,200 lbs. force was exerted upon it. It is important to remember that a sow carrying a litter of pigs requires a nitrogenous diet to supply the protein of the young lean bodies growing within her. A good ration for her is skim milk, wheat, shorts and water, with roots, sugar beets preferred, once a week, increased to three times as farrowing approaches, to keep the system cool. Ice water should never be given, but warm slop always, but never boiled. Whole oats fed on clean earth or floor provide suitable nourishment and exercise. Dry brood sows should be fed once daily, at noon, some distance from the sleeping pen. Permanent hog houses are not desirable, according to Mr. Everett, as disease germs once introduced are very hard to eradicate from them. They are also expensive. Mr. Everett's plan is to have single board pens eight feet square lined with tar paper and battened on the outside. The sides form the roof. Floors are unnecessary where the ground is dry. The pens are movable, so that they can be hauled to clover fields in summer and back to the yards to answer as sleeping pens in the winter. The door, which is only present in the winter season, swings from the top, so that it is always shut except when an animal is passing through. Each pen is given as many pigs as can be accommodated, which also has a considerable yard space. The feeding troughs are always at the far end from the pen. Another practice in Wisconsin, varying from Canadian methods, is that of allowing the pigs to wean themselves, which usually occurs at from nine to twelve weeks old. This is to avoid any set-back to the young pigs by weaning. The sow is so well fed all the time that she does not fail in condition. The following hog medicine was recommended: Five bushels of charcoal broken

fine, two or three bushels of wood ashes; dissolve a pound of copperas in hot water and sprinkle over the charcoal, then add the ashes and sprinkle two or three quarts of salt over the whole. This, if placed in a box to which the pigs have access, will be relished in small quantities by the hogs and keep away disease.

Care of the Dairy Cow.—Mr. John Gould said a cow should be so bred, trained and provided for that she will need "to take no thought for the morrow," but will be able to devote her entire energies to filling the pail; therefore, the necessity of every comfort, perfect health, and a properly-balanced ration, and all to be produced so cheaply that her product will yield a margin of profit to her owner.

Good Roads.—Mr. A. W. Campbell, St. Thomas, gave an address criticising the statute labor system. He also considered that every farmer's son should receive some instruction in roadmaking, and that qualified roadmakers only should be allowed to oversee the construction and maintenance of public highways.

Economy in the Dairy.—Prof. Robertson showed that by conforming to the rules of economy—that is, making the most of everything—the cost of feeding a cow can be reduced two cents per day and her milk increased three pounds per day. We feed cows to keep them alive, to keep up the fertility of the land, and to have plant food changed into such products as milk, cream, butter, cheese, veal, etc. Now, the greatest returns can only be obtained when the food fed is as nearly as possible all assimilated by the animal, therefore the need of a balanced ration. To illustrate the worth of a balanced ration, the speaker referred to the Scotchman raised on oatmeal—a balanced ration—as compared to the Chinaman, who fed on rice, a one-sided food; the value of potatoes and buttermilk, a balanced ration, in turning out the robust, intelligent Irishman; the pork-and-bean ration of the New Englander also serves to show what a food will do when it contains the right proportion of albuminoids to carbohydrates. It is just as important to have a cow's ration balanced as a man's. Her food should be bulky, juicy, palatable, and cheap. Fodder corn, horse beans and sunflower heads made into silage gives a balanced ration, but on dry, light soil, horse beans fail to give a good crop; in such a case, peas or oilcake should be supplied to make up the albuminoids so largely present in the beans. Cut hay or straw, and carrots or mangels pulped and mixed with the silage, make a cheap, well-balanced and profitable cow's diet.

The Dairy Cow.—Mr. Everett outlined the management of calf up to cowhood, which agreed in substance with John Gould's teaching. There were, however, a few new points. A calf should never be allowed to suck her dam, but be removed from the stall a few hours after birth and fed. New milk should be fed three times a day for a couple of weeks, gradually changed to skim when the calf is four weeks old. Linseed-meal porridge may then be added to make up for the loss of the cream. A calf can be taught to eat whole oats when quite young by having them rubbed on its nose and mouth when wet from drinking milk. A heifer should have made a good lean meat growth at two and a-half years old, when she should have her first calf. She should then be milked at least fifteen months before having her second calf, the object being to establish long-milking habits and to allow her to grow to a good size.

Dairying in Quebec.—J. G. Chapais, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, Quebec, delighted his audience by an interesting and brilliant address on their work in the Lower Province, the sum and substance of which is largely contained in "The Outlook for Canadian Dairying" in our January 1st issue. He also described the Quebec Jersey cow as given in our August 15th (1894) issue.

The Care of a Dairy Herd.

[From a Farmers' Institute address by Mr. Joseph Yuill.]

Mr. Yuill has several box stalls with one corner boarded up three feet high and an old salt bag hanging in the stall. If the attendant is there when the calf is born, put the salt bag round the calf, lift it into this corner, so that the cow can lick the calf as long as she pleases, and the calf cannot suck the cow. If the cow is in very high condition and in danger of milk fever, she should be reduced by feeding poor feed and giving one pound salts once a week for three or four weeks before calving; as soon as the calf is dropped she should get another pound of salts: she should also have a warm drink composed of two gallons of water, two pounds of bran and one tablespoonful of salt. While she is licking the calf, milk the cow, feed the calf all the milk it will take, and give the cow the remainder. Allow the cow to remain with the calf until after the calf is three days old; by that time the danger of milk fever will be over. Tie the cow up in her stall. The calf should be allowed to run in a box stall, but if no box stall is convenient, the calf may be tied by the neck in its own little stall. Feed the calf all the mother's milk it will take, until the milk is fit to use; that will be about the eighth or ninth milking. The way to know when milk is fit to use is to put some of it on the stove, allow it to come to a boil, set it away to cool; if it curdles it is not fit to use. That is the way to know when to quit using milk when the cow is coming near her time for coming in again. As soon as the milk is fit to use, commence mixing skim milk with the new milk; by the time the calf is four to six weeks old

it should get no more new milk: as soon as the skim milk has been added feed linseed, by steeping one teaspoonful of flax-seed, to each calf, by putting it into a cotton bag and steeping it for twelve hours in warm water, and mix the juice in the calf's milk. The flax-seed may either be ground or unground. As soon as the calf is old enough to lick dry meal, feed it in a box not less than twelve inches square, so that the calf would be compelled to lick it slowly. A very good mixture for calves is four pounds bran, three pounds oats, two pounds peas, and one pound barley; the peas, oats and barley to be ground fine. Feed above mixture according to age and digestive power of the calf, with as much fine ground flax-seed meal as the calf is able to properly digest. As soon as the calf is old enough to lick meal, the flax-seed should be fed dry, mixed with the meal, and then early-cut, well-cured clover hay. He preferred to have his calves dropped in autumn. They would be in good shape to be turned on the grass in spring. Some cows drop their first calf at two years and a calf every year after that time. Milk well up towards calving, especially the first year, so she may acquire the habit of being a persistent milker. Mr. Yuill stated that as soon as the cold nights come he shuts the cows in at night and turns them out through the day, and when the real cold weather comes he does not turn them out again until spring. The water is pumped into a tank with a windmill, and runs in front of the cows within easy reach. He milked at 5:15 night and morning; fed five pounds unthreshed oats, and mixed peas, oats and barley, cut green and run through the cutting box, forty pounds ensilage, four pounds bran, three pounds ground oats, two pounds peas, and one pound barley, and four ounces salt water. Groom and clean out the stables while they are eating their breakfast; this should be finished by 9:30 o'clock. The cows should be allowed to remain perfectly quiet until 3:30 p. m. At that hour clean out stables, water, and feed all the clover hay they will eat up clean: milk at 5:15. A thermometer is kept hanging in the stable, and the temperature is kept as near 60° Fahr. as possible. The work should be all completed by six o'clock, so that the cows can have the remainder of the time to rest.

The great secret in attending dairy cattle is to be as punctual as possible. A cow is an animal of habit, more so than any animal on the farm, and requires to be attended with a great deal of punctuality. She needs to be treated with the utmost kindness and kept as comfortable as possible in order to attain the best results.

POULTRY.

Port Hope Poultry Show.

At the show held in the Town Hall of Port Hope, Jan. 15th to 18th, there were about 900 birds on exhibition; and in quality they were better than at any previous exhibition. The building was well adapted for a poultry exhibition, but the coops were not nearly large enough to show the birds off to advantage. We hope to see an improvement in this direction next year at the Ontario show. We should have portable coops for this exhibition—say the Spratt's Patent Coop—that can be shipped to any point where the show is to be held. Could we not prevail upon the Government to give us a grant to procure suitable coops, to be the property of the Government. The Ontario show is one of the largest exhibitions held in America, and growing in popularity every year. Yet, our birds have always been shown to disadvantage, on account of the smallness of the coops and the way they are crowded together. I append a few notes on the classes shown at Port Hope.

Brahmas—Light, a small class; a few good specimens. Dark, a better class and a close competition.

Roosts, especially White, extra good, and in good condition.

Leghorn classes—The best we have seen this year. I should like to see the winning bird at the New York show.

Minorcas—A small class, but several good birds. First cockerel one of the best I ever saw.

Wyandottes, on the whole, a better class than at the Ontario show.

Spanish—A fair class, but a great many of the specimens lacked lustre of plumage.

Andalusians—Out in good force, and all good birds: the first cockerel, first, second and third hens were purchased for the Poultry Department at the O. A. C. Guelph.

Not a large exhibit of ducks; fair in quality. No geese or turkeys on exhibition. Pigeons were a great attraction, nearly all varieties being represented, and a fine lot of birds.

The dressed poultry was also very much admired, very nicely dressed and well fattened; evidently the people around Port Hope know how to place on the market poultry properly drawn and cleanly dressed.

The crosses between the Indian Game and Rocks were quite in advance of all others, and I think in nearly every case carried off the red ribbon.

The worthy President and Secretary, and in fact all the directors, did everything possible to make the show a success, and to make it pleasant for the fanciers. The show was opened by the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and in the evening he addressed a large audience in the Court House. The Mayor occupied the chair, and short

addresses were also made by Mr. Gilbert, of the Poultry Department at Ottawa, and others. The poultry were judged by L. G. Jarvis, of Guelph, and the pigeons by J. B. Johnston, of Toronto.

L. G. JARVIS,
Superintendent Poultry Department,
Agricultural College, Guelph

The New York Poultry Show.

The great New York Poultry and Pigeon Show, held in Madison Square Gardens, was again a great success. Over five thousand birds were on exhibition. The fowls were all cooped in Spratt's Patent Coop (only one bird in a coop), made of wire, and showed to great advantage. We hope to see, in the near future, our birds cooped in the same or a similar manner at Canadian shows.

Poultry Judges:—T. K. Bennet, Phillipsburg, N. J.; R. G. Buffington, Fall River, Mass.; Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.; R. A. Colt, White Plains, N. Y.; Dr. W. A. Conklin, New York; J. T. Cothran, Montclair, N. J.; Dr. E. W. Deyo, Montgomery, N. Y.; J. H. Drenstedt, Johnstown, N. Y.; Frank Gaylor, Tarrytown, N. Y.; L. G. Jarvis, Guelph, Ont.; P. H. Scudder, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.; F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y.

Again the Canadian exhibitors were very successful. Wm. McNeil, of London, was the largest exhibitor, and took more prizes than any other exhibitor at the Exhibition: his birds, although having been shown at Kansas and at the Ontario shows, were in fine condition. Richard Oke, also of London, was very successful. Thomas A. Duff and Wm. Barker, of Toronto; Kent and Oldrieve, of Kingston; Hare, of Whitby, and C. J. Daniels, of Toronto, who won a prize on every bird exhibited, made up the Ontario contingent. Duff's Minorcas looked fine, taking all the prizes in Whites and three firsts in Blacks, and one third, also third on Barred Rock hen. Mr. Barker showed some fine game, and in strong competition won several first prizes. Hare, of Whitby, did well with his Buffs and Spanish. J. H. Saunders, the genial Superintendent of the Poultry Department of the Western Fair, accompanied the Canadians, and assisted materially in making the trip enjoyable.

Brahmas, both light and dark, were out in great force,—some grand birds.

Cochins, using a bye-word, were "out of sight"—all classes; and the judge had to use his keenest judgment to place the ribbons on the right coops.

Langshans—Not as many as last year; several grand birds, with fine lustre and plumage.

Leghorns—A large class, as usual, and several fine birds. We noticed a decided improvement in the Buffs; the winning birds very clean in color, and free from black or white feathers in tail or wing; 200 Leghorns were on exhibition, in all classes.

In all classes, 175 Rocks were shown; on the whole, in quality not as good as last year, especially the hens and pullets; some of the winners were really nice birds, and brought fancy prices.

All classes of **Polands** represented, excepting Silver, unbarred; all prizes, excepting three thirds, going to McNeil. They were much admired by the exhibitors, and several of them exchanged hands at fancy prices.

Minorcas—Well represented, and the winning birds in fine condition. We noticed several large, well-shaped birds, but lacked lustre of plumage, and some with a great deal of purple barring.

Wyandottes, especially Golden, largely represented, the Silvers not nearly as good as last year. I never saw as good Golden, nor so many; they seem to have better lacing and more open centres than the Silvers. Several good Buffs were shown, and no doubt will become an important variety in this class.

Andalusians were a better class than past years; quality fair.

Houdans a good class; an improvement over last year, especially in size, which is very important in this class of fowl.

Dorkings, especially the Silver Gray, the best ever shown at this Exhibition.

Pekin Ducks—A large class and very large individuals. Other varieties not as good. I would like to see our Canadian Rowens and Aylesburys at this show; also some of our Embden and Toulouse Geese. Several fine Bronze and White Turkeys were shown. After getting through my duties as judge, I spent a good deal of time in the incubator and brooder room. Several incubators were hatching, and thousands of people interested themselves by watching the chickens come out of the shell and drop to their department below and give room for the others. After remaining in the incubators a day, they were removed to their foster mother or brooder. It is a very hard matter to decide without testing them what one to purchase if you desire a machine. In closing, would say the management of this great Exhibition could not be better. Mr. H. V. Crawford, the Secretary and Superintendent, with his assistants, did all in their power to make everyone feel at home, and was always ready to give any information to the exhibitors and judges at any time. At the close of the Exhibition, Mr. Crawford was presented by the exhibitors and judges with a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars.

L. G. JARVIS.

The Chicago packers are beginning to turn out uncolored butterine, to meet the requirements of the Massachusetts law and the Supreme Court decision covering the same.

APIARY.

Bee-keepers Meet in Convention.

The Ontario Apiary Association held its annual convention in Stratford, Jan. 22-24. The attendance was good, and discussion lively.

As the outcome of a paper on "Conventions," by W. A. Sherrington, Walkerton, it was resolved that the Executive Committee make it their business to arrange a programme for the next annual convention, and that the same be in the hands of members of the Association a considerable time before the convention takes place.

Spraying Fruit Trees at Blooming Time.—Prof. Fletcher referred to American experiments conducted to find out the effects on bees of spraying fruit trees in bloom, which have proved that there is great danger of killing large numbers if such a practice is carried on. To spray while the bloom is on has a very disastrous effect upon the crop of fruit, for the reason that the pistil of the flower is such a delicate organ that a spray sufficiently strong to destroy insect life would also render fertilization and fruit setting almost impossible. An instance was cited in which a plum grower sprayed his trees in full bloom, irrespective of the result to bees at that time. The crop was almost an entire failure.

Foul Brood.—Inspector McEvoy reported that he had visited 105 bee-yards officially in 1894, finding disease in 39 apiaries, 34 of which had suffered a high death rate. He found the unfortunate ones anxious to comply with his line of action. Most of the outbreaks found last year were largely in new fields. Foul brood is decidedly on the decrease in Ontario.

Will the Bee-keeping of the Future Differ from that of the Past?—Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, Michigan, editor of the Bee Review, spoke of the primitive methods of half a century ago, when bees were able to collect large stores of honey with very little care. The rapid advance made in the science has resulted in the production of such large quantities of honey that the price has dropped till many have discarded the industry. Mr. Hutchinson is of opinion that the prospects for bee-keepers are not sufficiently bright to warrant any one depending upon bee-keeping alone. For several seasons the honey crop has not been satisfactory, owing in a large measure to summer droughts, destruction of basswood, and falling off of general floral growth. The discussion on this paper brought out the idea that Ontario bee-keepers have less reason to complain than Michigan apiculturists. Our hopes need not drop while Canadian thistles flourish to the extent we yet see them. Wild mustard, too, yields a liberal flow. Alsike clover has furnished the bees with liberal stores most seasons; but the little white clover is not safe to depend upon.

How Are Bees Wintered?—Mr. R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, is of opinion that out-door wintering is all right where the bees can have a flight in January; but in climes too cold for that, cellar wintering is productive of best results. For out-door wintering, it is a good plan to place four hives in one box—two facing east and two west, allowing a few inches between the hives and the outside case, to be packed with such materials as dry forest leaves, sawdust, chaff, etc. In cellar wintering, they should be kept in a dry atmosphere, about 43° Fahr. It is important that the cellar be well ventilated.

Pure Honey Bill.—Mr. S. T. Pettit, Belmont, reported the advance that had been made in regard to obtaining legislation to prohibit the manufacture of sugar honey. Many replies from ministers and members of the Dominion Parliament, to a circular letter sent them by Mr. Pettit, showed clearly that the movement is right, in order that Canadian honey may have a high reputation in the markets of other countries. The bill passed the Commons, but was thrown out by the Senate. There is every reason to believe that at next session the Senate too will see fit to put it through. The Association therefore re-appointed the Committee that have had the matter in charge to go to Ottawa at the proper time to wait upon the Parliament in the interest of its passage.

Marketing Comb Honey.—Mr. T. A. Gemmil, Stratford, in a suggestive paper on "Marketing Honey," pointed out that honey should in every case be put on the market in as attractive a form as possible, and that as comb honey sells more readily and at a higher price than extracted, more comb honey should be produced. Comb honey should always be well capped. One of the reasons why extracted honey brings so low a price is because it is often placed upon the market before it is properly ripened. Mr. Gemmil suggested that producers of comb honey stamp their names on the sections, so that good honey will be rewarded by an increasing demand.

Some Difficulties.—Mr. J. K. Darling, Almonte, dealt with "Difficulties" in a manner to draw out valuable discussion. In regard to winter losses, it is the opinion of some that colonies of bees can be wintered with as little fatality as any live stock on the farm. Mr. Pettit, who has been very successful in bringing out live swarms, said that wintering should commence in July by arranging to have a good queen, strong colony and liberal stores of well-capped honey. If wintered in the cellar, they should be put in just before freezing up, which will vary with location, from Nov. 1st to 20th. The cellar should have ventilation pipes which can be closed in windy weather. Mr. Pettit's plan is to raise the

back of the bottom board three inches higher than the front, and the hive proper three-eighths of an inch higher at the back than the front, so that there shall be free bottom ventilation. The top should be hermetically sealed with a heavy white duck cloth, that has been on for some months previous. It is also well to have a cushion on the top of the cloth. Now, by this automatic ventilation, if the temperature is kept about 40 to 42°, the bees will be in as near a state of hibernation as possible; which is desirable. When they are in this condition they are not wearing out by buzzing, and they are using the minimum amount of honey to keep them alive. If a swarm becomes uncomfortable in the winter season they almost invariably commence feeding the queen, causing her to commence to lay, and brooding results, to the disadvantage of the colony. The hives are set in tiers, commencing 15 inches from the floor.

Mr. Darling complained in his paper about heavy winter losses. When it was learned that his bees were moved a long distance from the summer stands to the cellar, the trouble was at once solved to the satisfaction of many of the bee-keepers, as by jarring the colonies, as would be done in a long transit, many cells would be uncapped, and a general disturbance ensue. "Mixing up" in spring was well discussed. Mr. J. B. Hall, Woodstock, has overcome that difficulty by numbering the stand and colony when celled in the fall. In the spring only a few are put out at a time and placed in different quarters of the yard, but each colony on its previous stand. They are never put out in windy weather, as that causes mixing. In this way there is never any confusion, as there is not apt to be trouble after the first flight.

Some of the members have had trouble getting the bees to work in the upper combs. It was generally concluded that the fault lay in the breed of bees. The lighter colors, as the five-banded, often fail to rise readily. Virgin queens have been introduced with good effect.

Comb Foundation.—Prof. Fletcher discussed experiments that have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, along the line of comb foundation. According to samples of comb made upon artificial foundation, it was shown that there was great advantage in using good wax over poor for foundation. A medium weight of foundation gives best results.

Mr. Allen Pringle read an elaborate, well-prepared paper on Education, containing many suggestive points, but without any reference to bee-keeping.

OFFICERS.

President, Mr. J. B. Hall, Woodstock; Vice-President, Mr. J. K. Darling, Almonte. Directors—Messrs. W. J. Brown, Chard; J. K. Darling, Almonte; M. B. Holmes, Athens; Allen Pringle, Selby; J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville; William Couse, Streetsville; A. Pickett, Nassagaweya; F. A. Rose, Balmoral; S. T. Pettit, Almonte; A. E. S. Herrington, Walkerton; F. A. Gemmil, Stratford; W. A. Crystler, Chatham; Hughes, Barrie. Foul Brood Inspector, Mr. William McEvoy, Woodburn; Sub-Inspector, Mr. F. A. Gemmil, Stratford; Auditors—Messrs. John Myers, Stratford; R. H. Smith, St. Thomas. Delegate to Toronto Industrial Fair, Mr. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford; to Western Fair, Mr. R. H. Smith, St. Thomas.

The next annual convention will be held in Brantford.

VETERINARY.

Milk Fever.

An article on this subject appeared recently in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It contained so many inaccurate deductions that I feel it incumbent to point out what I consider to be the cause and its prevention. I shall not attempt to analyze the statement, but leave your readers to compare each article, and as far as my experience of a very large number is concerned, state what I consider to be the actual cause, the symptoms presented in all cases, and the result of many post mortem examinations.

Parturient apoplexy, milk fever, or dropping after calving, occurs from a few hours up to two or three days—rarely after the third day. It is more common in old cows than young ones, and generally at the birth of the third or fourth calf, or after the cow has become mature and devoting all her powers to the production of milk.

Calving may be said to be an exciting cause, yet the labor and fatigue is not the exciting cause, for it is after the easy calving—when there has been little expenditure of vital forces and no loss of blood—that this malady is more frequently seen: cows in high condition—those that give a large quantity of milk. One of its irregularities is its being entirely confined to the bovine race, no other animal being liable to its attacks.

The symptoms, if noticed in the very earliest stage, are characteristic and peculiar. The cow, standing in her stading, will be observed to have a peculiar, restless, exciting movement with her hind-quarters; she will shift her weight first on one leg and then on the other, and may be termed paddling, as children do when walking on the water's edge. If she is made to walk she will reel as if from weakness; she steps unsteadily, staggers, falls, and rises with difficulty; the eyes appear dull, listless, with the pupils dilated; the weakness increases and she will fall, unable to rise again, although she

makes frequent efforts. Her pulse is now increased in number 75 per minute; temperature, 102; her breathing accelerated, and the stomach filled with gas. The brain becomes affected at this stage, which may be known by her throwing her head about, lying on her right side; the head now becomes fixed and cannot be withdrawn, the hind limbs become insensible to pain; the eyes are not only insensible to light, but may be touched with the fingers without the animal evincing consciousness; the breathing is attended with difficulty, and the power of swallowing entirely gone.

As to the pathology of this disease, many and various are the opinions of those most qualified to judge. The rapid and easy removal of the fetus causes a large curtailment of the maternal circulation, and the sublumbar blood vessels dilate, owing to the sudden removal of pressure, and as a result we get sudden congestion of the brain and spinal cord, and the symptoms of cerebro-spinal excitement present: or, to put it very plainly, we get all the symptoms of drunkenness: first the excitement, then the stupidity, and afterwards the profound sleep. During the congestive stage a capillary may be ruptured in her brain, and death result from true apoplexy.

So it is with the cow: she practically bleeds into her own vessels; if the primary injury to the cerebro-motor centres be not to severe, this dilatation becomes nature's cure. The excess of blood is absorbed, the nerve centres regain their power gradually, and the cow rises again, to all appearances as well as before, but will be again liable if from the same cause.

We say with all likely subjects, allow the calf to suck from three to four days after calving. "And never hand-milk before."

The question now naturally arises: How can emptying of the udder produce brain pressure?

It is a recognized fact that during pregnancy the nervous system is in a peculiarly excitable condition, easily disturbed and prone to the influence of shock. Parturition is naturally accompanied with much pain and great expenditure of nerve force. This extra expenditure of nerve force does not cease with the termination of labor, but is, in part at least, transferred to the udder, which is now taking on its active secretory duties, and is attended by swelling, tension and pain.

Cows which are subject to milk fever, by reason of their painless labor, the forced feeding to which they are usually subjected, and their more highly developed mammary gland, have this transference intensified. If left to nature—that is to say, "the calf be allowed to suck and no milk drawn by hand"—several days must elapse before the vessel can be entirely emptied, and the congestion, swelling and pain relieved.

This will explain why the disease is never seen in primipara, or the first calf, for in them the milk-secreting functions of the udder do not assume their full function until several days after calving. It also explains why cows who require much manual assistance in calving are exempt, for in them the superabundant nerve force is expended in the efforts of expelling the fetus.

Treatment.—If the theory of the cerebro-spinal congestion is correct, there are two methods, both of which are successful: one to increase the heart's action by means of stimulants, the other to administer nerve sedatives to allay their irritability. In the first stage small and repeated doses of alcohol—say good whiskey, ten to twelve ounces in equal quantity of water, and repeated every two hours—will often cut short an attack, but it must be given in small doses, frequently repeated, and not in poisonous doses. The other by means of nerve sedatives, to allow of a natural supply of arterial blood to the brain. Small doses of chloral hydrate and the extract of belladonna are indicated.

Place the patient on a level floor, put her in as natural a position as possible, and maintain her in such by bundles of straw; keep her head on a level with but not raised from her body; do not take any milk from the udder until recovery is apparent, and then only a very little at short intervals for two days.

The medicine should be stopped as soon as the cow can hold up her head quite steadily. During convalescence, which in most cases is remarkably short, the patient should be fed on hay, bran and flax-seed mashes, and should have well-boiled oatmeal gruel to drink.

Prevention is better than cure, and the treatment should be as follows:—Within six or eight weeks of calving (the longer the better) the cow should be turned off to dry. At the end of thirty-seven weeks of gestation, take her into the stable day and night, allow hay and water only, and let this be her only food.

After calving, which ought to be always indoors, give two hours after that event a brisk purgative: Sulphate of magnesia, 1 lb.; nitrate of potash, 1 oz.; ginger, 1 oz. Dissolve in three pints of boiling water and give when cool. For three days after parturition the hay and water diet is to be continued, and rigidly adhered to after the time all danger may be considered over.

There are no post mortem pathological lessons whereby we can determine the actual cause of death. A small quantity of blood will be found on the ventricle of the brain, and slight effusion into the spinal canal; these cause pulmonary apoplexy and death; and provided these organs were removed, we doubt if any one could say the animal was not fit for food.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Legal.

F. C. W.:—"A bought horse from B and signed note for same for six months; a month after A gave B chattel mortgage on three steers to pay for same horse.

"1. Can A get said note from B, or will he have to wait till it is due?

"2. Does the mortgage render note of no value, or will A have to meet it; said note is in the bank?

"3. B owes A money; when asked for it said it is no use paying, as A's note soon falls due; (4) is B justified in holding money due to A; (5) what would you advise?"

[1. If note is discounted in the bank A cannot get it without paying.

2. No. You have to meet it, if discounted in bank.

3 and 4. B is not justified in holding money; A can sue him for it.]

Veterinary.

ACTINMYCOSSIS.

D. M. MCINTYRE, Lindsay:—"I have observed what you say in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Feb. 1, 1895, *re actinmycossis*. I have a steer with a lump on the side of his throat, and have treated him for the last three weeks with grain doses of potash and colchicum, at the same time applying externally to the lump iodine daily. I have also directed weekly doses of salts, the first of which he got a few days ago. The lump has in that time been very much reduced. I am in hopes it may in time disappear."

[I have to advise that you persist in your treatment, except that you give one drachm of the iodide of potassium, increased to four drachms daily until the animal's appetite is effected; then give a dose of Epsom salts, say one pound in two doses, with a few doses of tonic medicine in the shape of quinine powder, two drachms; pulv. anisi, half an ounce; gentian, one ounce; every day until the appetite improves, then, again, return to the iodide of potassium treatment. You may expect recovery in about two months. We do not recommend removal of the tumor by excision, but by painting tincture of iodide over the swollen parts.

Dr. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.]

LYMPHANGITIS.

M. C. Mauber, Trenton, Ont.:—"I have a four-year-old mare; about two months ago she got stupid-looking and very lame; both hind-legs swelled up to the thighs; a number of sores broke in many places and ran a great deal of matter. She eats and drinks well. The lameness has subsided, but the leg stays swelled. There is also some swelling along the belly to the fore-legs."

[This disease is also known as weed or Monday morning lameness, from it appearing after the Sunday's rest. It is a constitutional affection, attended by inflammation of the lymphatic glands. In most cases only one hind-leg is affected, and that usually the near or left leg. It is especially a disease of the heavy draught horse. One attack renders the animal more subject to a recurrence of the disorder until the limb assumes a permanently enlarged condition, and then known as lymphangitis. Any sudden change will bring on an attack, but is more frequently caused by over-feeding or feeding the animal beyond the requirements of its work,—too stimulating food, such as beans, Indian corn, peas, etc.; in fact, any sudden change of food or work will induce the disease. Symptoms:—The local inflammation is usually preceded by a rigor or shivering fit, which passes unnoticed. The respiration, though not increased in mild cases, becomes much accelerated, and in severe cases sweating profusely; the pulse and temperature is raised; the former may beat as high as 90 or 100, and the temperature may be 102 Fahr. Sometimes after the disappearance of the fever the lymphatic suppurate and burst, discharging a thin glairy matter. Under prompt and energetic treatment, the majority of cases recover completely, but the enlargement of the legs is often permanent. Treatment will depend entirely upon the stage of the malady. In early cases, bleeding from the jugular vein is often beneficial. Purgatives should be administered, say: Aloes, Barbadoe's, one ounce; calomel, one drachm; ginger, two drachms; made into a ball with soft soap or molasses. After the purgative has been given, diuretics should be administered: a ball composed of Venice turpentine made into a mass with linseed meal, and one ounce of the mass twice a day is often given with advantage. The limb may be fomented and the wounds dressed with a liniment of carbolic acid. Should the parts still remain swollen an absorbent should then be tried. A ball of the following character should be administered every day until the appetite is impaired: Iodide of potassium, one drachm; powdered colchicum, one drachm.

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

Miscellaneous.

LICE ON CATTLE.

S. N. SIXMUTH, Springbrook:—"I would like to obtain from you a sure and safe cure for lice on cattle. I have tried what is known as 'insect powder,' but it has not taken them off as it should."

[We would refer Mr. Sixmuth to the answer to Wellington Babcock's questions.]

HENS EATING FEATHERS.

A READER, Edmonton, Alta.:—"Will you please tell me by next paper what causes hens to eat their feathers? What should you do to make their stop?"

[Give your hens a moderate supply of animal food, such as scraps of beef, boiled or raw.]

BUCKWHEAT.

W. M. JAFFREY, St. Marys, N. B.:—"If you could give me, through your valuable paper, the quantities of digestible albuminoids, carbo-hydrates and fat in one pound of our common rough buckwheat, you would much oblige an old subscriber?"

[Buckwheat contains of digestible albuminoids, 7.4 per cent.; digestible carbo-hydrates, 47.1 per cent.; digestible fat, 1.8 per cent.; it also contains 1.8 per cent. of digestible fibre.]

PIGS AILING.

HUGH ROGERS, Meaford:—"I have some October pigs, which were doing very well until a short time ago, when they began to get lame on all four legs. When I noticed them I slackened on their feed, for they were pretty fat. The feed consisted of half barley, quarter peas, quarter oats, mixed with milk and water. I then boiled turnips, and mixed a little of the meal and slop with them; but they seemed to get no better. Could you kindly give me a remedy for them through the columns of your valuable paper?"

[You do not mention the sort of hog pen you have, or whether the pigs have had exercise. All growing pigs require exercise, especially when being fed heavily, as yours certainly have. Your food, we think, has been too concentrated, and lacking in ash material. Had they been allowed a good run by day, and a warm, well-ventilated, dry pen, with plenty of bedding at night, and a liberal supply of raw roots, the trouble would not likely have occurred. We would advise replacing the barley and pea meal with wheat shorts. Keep the pigs dry and warm and give a teaspoonful of sulphur for each pig in the food twice a week. Feed a few roots once a day, and keep in a box in the pen a mixture of the following proportions: Two and a-half bushels charcoal, 1½ bushels wood ashes, 1-pound copperas and 2 quarts of salt. The copperas should be dissolved in hot water and used to moisten the rest of the mixture. The pigs will eat this in sufficient quantities to make and keep them healthy under ordinary conditions.]

BUCKWHEAT.

JAS. THOM:—"I want to ask you a few questions about buckwheat: 1. Will it kill wire worms, and how to use it? 2. Will it pay to grow for a crop? 3. How much to sow to the acre? 4. What kind to sow? 5. What time is best to sow for a crop, or to plough under?"

[We invite those who have had any experience with buckwheat, *re* question 1, to give our readers the benefit of it. 2 For the last few years buckwheat has been largely grown in sections where it was previously considered of little consequence, and is found to yield a remunerative return when sown on lightish land, just at the right time and in the proper quantity per acre. 3. About two pecks per acre for a crop, and four to plough under. 4. The Common Gray is always a safe variety to sow; Silver Hulled is a newer and better sort; Japanese is a much larger grain, grows stronger straw, and matures from ten days to two weeks earlier than the aforementioned. It also yields a heavier crop. 5. The date of sowing may be at any time between May 10th and September 1st for ploughing under; for a crop, between June 20th and July 1st. If earlier than this it is apt to blight; if later, there is danger of injury to the seed by frost.]

LIGHTNING-RODS.

W. S.:—"Do you know anything about the value of lightning-rods as a protection to buildings during thunder-storms? Please let us know your opinion through your valuable journal."

[From observation and from conversation with those who have lightning-rods on their barns, it would appear that buildings which have properly arranged rods are much less liable to injury from lightning than those not so protected. According to a bulletin on "Protection from Lightning," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is learned from a wide observation by the Weather Bureau officials that "lightning-rods are efficacious in the protection of buildings, and that buildings with conductors, when struck by lightning, suffered little damage compared with those without protectors." A great many rods are put up so as to be practically worse than useless. The chief defects likely to occur are blunted points, and breaks in the continuity of the connection. "The function of a lightning-rod," says this bulletin, "is two fold: First, that of conducting the charge to earth; and second, the prevention of a disruptive discharge by silent neutralization of the cloud electrification." The latter explains why a rod terminates in a point, and likewise why points in good connection with the ground are always desirable upon buildings. Conductors should be of good iron or copper, and should be continuous, having the earth plates buried in damp earth or running water.]

PARSNIPS VS. CARROTS.

W. H. MILLER, Nictau, N. B.:—"I read in a paper recently that parsnips were, of all roots, the best for milch cows. Would you give some information as to their feeding and yielding qualities, and the kind best to grow?"

[According to analysis, parsnips have almost the same feeding value as carrots, the little difference being in albuminoids in favor of the parsnips. When we consider the difficulty in harvesting parsnips over the taking up of carrots, we would prefer carrots. Carrots also yield larger crops than parsnips. The New Intermediate (improved half-long) or the Hollow Crown are good croppers, the former being the easier gathered.]

DEHORNING.

J. E. MARPLES, Delean, Man.:—"Can any of your readers tell me from experience if, after an animal's horns are removed, there is any further growth of horn from the head that would leave unsightly stubs; if so, is there any application for preventing them? Is there any evil effects, such as tumors, etc., known to have resulted from dehorning? With many other farmers and stock-owners, I realize the uselessness and danger of horns, and would gladly get rid of them; in fact, I consider the animal's appearance would be improved by their removal; but I would sooner retain the whole horn, with all its inconveniences, than have unsightly stubs grow out again."

[We have seen many dehorned herds, no stubs of horns showing. If the horn is cut off deep enough, about half an inch below where the skin unites with the horn, no evil effects will result, nor will any stub grow. See FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Sept. 1st, 1893; Nov. 15th, 1894 (page 451); Dec. 15th, 1894 (page 483), for fuller details.]

E. GARNER:—"1. Will you kindly give me the address of a reliable dealer in first-class fertilizers, such as superphosphate, bone-meal, muriate of potash, etc.?"

"2. Also please say what is the value of the manure made by a well-fed horse for a year, assuming that he is on the road half the time. What bulk of manure would he make?"

[1. W. A. Freeman & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
2. According to experiments conducted at Cornell Experiment Station, a 1000-lb. horse, fed on hay and 12 lbs. of oats, corn and wheat bran daily, and bedded with wheat straw, will produce from 18 to 20 tons of fresh manure, worth about \$27, in a year. This weight includes bedding and plaster used to absorb the liquid. The amount of manure secured will depend upon the time he is in the stable.]

BLUE LICE—SILAGE CORN.

WELLINGTON BABCOCK, Wilton, Ont.:—"I would ask you for a little information. 1. Some cows lately purchased by me have a lot of blue lice on them; what can I do to get rid of them? I have used coal oil, but without effect. 2. I have twelve acres of well-prepared soil for silage corn next season. What kind would you advise me to sow?"

[1. If the stable is warm the cattle should be thoroughly washed with one of the reputable dips, mixed with warm water according to the directions on the box or can. It is important that it be thoroughly done from the nose to the end of the tail, and down to every hoof. At the end of eight days it should be done again just as thoroughly, so as to catch the young ones just hatched. The cattle should be carefully watched for the next two weeks, and should a louse appear more washing is necessary. This seems like a lot of trouble, but we well understand their tenacity of life, and also their constant worry to stock when present. Do not "slop" on large quantities, for a good "dip" is expensive. Use a horsebrush and rub the mixture in thoroughly. When stables are too cold to admit of washing, lice can be kept fairly well under subjection by the use of yellow insect powder (pyrethrum), or hellebore, which is cheaper but more disagreeable to work with.]

"2. As your conditions of climate are much like those at Ottawa, we feel safe in recommending the sorts that gave the largest crop, and matured to the glazed stage there before frost came, Longfellow and Thoroughbred White Flint have given good satisfaction. We would recommend you to conduct experiments with corns this coming season, as that is the only way of arriving at the most satisfactory conclusions. Mr. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C. Guelph, will be pleased to furnish you with half a dozen of the best varieties, with instructions for testing. You will notice that our Creamery Convention and Institute reports in February 1st issue contained some valuable points on corn growing. In Western Ontario many favor the large Southern corns, but what is wanted for the silo is the sort that will produce the most stalks and mature ears. Many successful corn growers for the silo do not now depend on any one variety, but grow two or three.]

Both the adults and the chicks that may be hatched require exercise if they are to be kept in health. Leg weakness is the result of compelling the hens to remain too closely confined during severe weather. It will not do to compel the hens to expose themselves to cold winds, but if they are at work they will not be injured. The man who walks briskly can face the cold, but if he is still he will become chilled. The hen is no exception. Give her litter to scratch in and make her seek her food in the litter, and the exercise will promote circulation of the blood, create warmth, increase the appetite, assist to ward off disease, and keep her in good laying condition.



THE DONATION PARTY.

BY CAROLINE F. PRESTON.

Three months ago our minister called a meeting of the church, and told 'em that they must raise his salary if they wanted to keep him, for as for supportin' a wife and six children on five hundred dollars a year when flour was fourteen dollars a barrel and other things in proportion, was more'n he could do.

"Why do you take out Sunday?" says I. "Don't the minister's family want something to eat Sundays as well as other days?"

"O, well," says she, "people in general don't earn anything Sundays, so I count that out."

"Wal," says I, "the minister don't get anything for any other day. What did you pay the carpenter, when he was workin' for you last spring?"

"Three dollars a day," says she. "But you think half of that is enough for the minister."

"I don't know about that," says she, "but it's my mind that the minister's wife is dreadful shifless."

Wal, the long and the short of it was that the parish would raise the minister's salary, but they voted to give him a donation party.

Poor Mr. Bates, that's our minister's name, looked rather blue when he heard how the meetin' had turned out, but the people all felt that he orter be thankful that they were goin' to do so much for him.

Nothing was heard of for a fortnight, but the donation party, and finally it come off. I'm goin' to tell you all about it.

I told Mr. Brigham, that's my husband, that I'd go over early and see if I couldn't help the minister's wife a little. It was to be early in the evening, you know. People expected to get their supper at the parson's, so the provisions that was brought in was laid on a table in the dinin' room.

The donations didn't come in very valuable at first. There was Mrs. Fletcher come in with a fat, shapless pincushion covered with calico, and with a sweet smile offers it to the minister's wife—and says she:

"It isn't much, my dear Mrs. Bates, but it's the widdler's mite."

Mrs. Bates tried to look pleased, but it was hard work when she considered that Mrs. Fletcher had a larger income to support them than Mr. Bates for his whole family.

Next came Mrs. Cutter with three stout, hearty boys. I heard afterwards that she wouldn't let 'em get any supper at home because she wanted 'em to have a good appetite for eatin' at the minister's. Wal, they did—I never saw boys eat so as if they were on the verge of starvation afore. And what do you think Mrs. Cutter brought? She brought a thin pumpkin pie, and a pound of coarse, damp, brown sugar done up in a paper. No, there wasn't a pound either, for William Cutter, who bring it, was pickin' out the lumps through a hole in the paper, all the way. When them boys was eatin' the minister whispered to me, and says he, "a few more donations like Mrs. Cutter's would ruin me," and I rally believe he was right.

Wal, the next donation was a little better. It was twelve yards of calico for a dress pattern for Mrs. Bates. And who do you think it came from? From one of the poorest families in the parish; for generosity and means don't go together, not by no manner of means.

Mrs. Squire Jones came next—with thirty thousand dollars, as I told you afore. She brought a couple of pies and a dollar for the minister to buy books with.

"How many books do you expect I can get for a dollar," Mrs. Brigham says the minister in a low voice to me.

"Well," said I in a whisper, "I expect you might get a Primer and a Mother Goose's Melodies, which would be a great help to you in your studies."

This made the minister laugh. I was glad to see it, for he didn't feel much like laughin' the rest of the time.

Mrs. Marigot come next with two tall girls. She brought a peck of Indian meal and a string of sausages.

"They ain't ornamental, my dear Mrs. Bates," she whispered, with a very self-satisfied expression, "but I guess they'll be useful. My husband perfectly dotes on sausages. We've just had a pig killed, and says he to me, 'you can't make your good minister's wife a more acceptable present than a string of sausages.' And the meat, in the present high price of flour, will come in play. It was some we had left over, after the pig was killed."

Next come Ezekiel Tiffany with his present. He's a mason with a large family to support, and ain't over rich, but he gave the minister a five-dollar bill, sayin' he knew money was more acceptable than anything else in these hard times. The minister shook his head and winky, and looked a little cheered up.

Next came the widdler Simmons with a needle-book for Mrs. Bates.

The widdler is well off and saved up two hundred dollars last year off her income.

"That needle-book will be a great help to me in supportin' my family," Mrs. Brigham, says the minister to me, slyly.

"How do you do, Mr. Bates?" said Abijah Atwood, a well-off farmer. "It's benefit night, ain't it? Expect you'll feel quite rich when you get through. I've brought you three or four pumpkins and a peck of potatoes to help ye along. Guess it's a pretty good thing to be a minister."

"Yes, very," said Mr. Bates, dryly. "At this rate I shall be able to retire soon."

Next come Mrs. Sweetser with a pair of stockings for the minister. They was about big enough for the minister's second boy.

Next come Mrs. Lafayette Talbot with a loaf of gingerbread that was so tough and sour I couldn't eat it for one, and an old, shop-worn copy of the Pilgrim's Progress that she bought in Cornhill for twenty-five cents.

"Don't you wish you was a minister's wife?" said Mrs. Bates in a whisper.

"I think it's a plaguery shame," says I, "that people are so stingy. They'd better have staid away and not pretended to give anything."

"I wish they had," said Mrs. Bates.

Here come up Mrs. Newcombe, the tailor's wife (they didn't belong to the society), and gave the minister ten dollars worth of cloth to make up for the boys.

"It's gist those that you don't expect to give, that give the most," says I.

"So it is," said the minister. "But here comes Mrs. Onthank. What has she got, I wonder?"

Mrs. Onthank is the wife of one of our richest men.

"Mr. Bates," says she with a smile, "I've been netting you a purse. I hope you'll like it."

"Mrs. Onthank," says I, as she handed him a green silk purse, "no doubt you have made it more acceptable by puttin' a five or ten-dollar bill in it."

"Lor, Mrs. Brigham," said she, coloring a little, "how witty you are."

"Thank you," said I, "my wit is only equalled by your generosity."

With that she got mad and went off.

Wal, about nine o'clock the table was spread and the people went eatin'. They was all gitted with an amazin' good appetite. I can tell, and ate up everything that was brought in. In the midst of it all, one of Mrs. Cutter's big boys let fall an oil lamp on the parlor carpet, and spilled it. The carpet was the best they had, and Mrs. Bates looked pretty blue when she saw the lamp fall.

That wasn't all the accidents. One of the other boys was throwin' a nut at one of his brothers, and hit the parlor lookin'-glass—a present from Mrs. Bates' mother when they were married—and broke it.

Says I to Mrs. Cutter, "You'd orter pay for the damage done to the carpet by your Joshua."

"O lor," says she, "that would be bright. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families. We must expect 'em."

Says I, "Do you call your family one of the best regulated?"

Says she, "I didn't come here to be insulted."

Well, I waited till they was all gone, and helped the minister to take account of stock.

1. There was the eatables. They was all gone.

2. There was pincushions and needle-books enough to supply the whole family.

3. There was a few books of no great account.

4. There was miscellaneous articles wuth about fifteen dollars.

5. There was about twenty-five dollars in money, which was about half the cost of the ruined carpet and broken glass.

"I'm a little worse off than I was before the donation party," said the minister sadly.

"Hain't given you my present yet," says I. "Mr. Brigham and I ain't rich, but I guess we kin afford this," and I give him a fifty-dollar bill.

"O," said he, "Mrs. Brigham, if all was as considerate as you, I should get along well. Perhaps the people would have done better if they had known that this very day I got an offer to take a high school at Bentonville with a salary of a thousand dollars a year."

"You have!" said I. "Wal, I'm glad of it. Of course you'll go!"

"I shall have to," said he. "As long as people are willing their ministers should starve they must expect to lose 'em."

When the people heard that Mr. Bates was goin' they thought it very strange just after he'd received such a lift in the shape of a donation party. They seemed to think he was mercenary, and said it was sinful that ministers should hanker so arter the riches of this world.

There's some curus folks in the world.

The Old Way and the New.

W. L. HOLME, ABERFELDY, ONT.

I've just come in from the meadow, wife, where the grass is tall and green.

I hobbled out upon my cane to see John's new machine; It made my old eyes snap again to see the mower mow, And I heaved a sigh for the scythe I swung, some fifty years ago.

Many and many's the day I've mowed 'neath the rays of a scorching sun, Till I thought my poor old back would break ere the work of the day was done.

When I think of the many days of toil in the fields all over the farm, Makes me feel the sweat in my wrinkled brow and the old pain come in my arm.

It was hard work, it was slow work, a swinging the old scythe then, Unlike the mower that goes through the grass like death through the ranks of men.

I stood and looked till my old eyes ached, amazed at its speed and power, The piece that it took me a day to do, is done in one short hour.

John said that I had not seen half,—when he puts it into his wheat I will see it reap and rake it up and leave it in bundles neat; Then soon a Yankee will come along and set to work to learn To bind it and thrash it and lay it up and carry it into his barn.

John kinder laughed when he spoke, but I said to the hired men, I have seen so much in my pilgrimage through my threescore years and ten, That I would not be surprised to see a railroad in the air, Or a Yankee in a flying ship, agoing most anywhere.

There's a difference in the work I did and the work my boys now do, In cutting the grass in the old way and cutting it now in the new; But sometimes I think there was happiness found in those toiling days, That the smart young men of the present time will not see till they change their ways.

To think that I should live to see work done in this wonder-ful way, Old tools of a little service now and farming is almost play; Our girls have got their sewing machines, their wringers and every such thing, And now play croquet in the dooryard or sit in the parlor and sing.

It was not you that had it so easy, wife, in times now long gone by, You got up early and sat up late a toiling for you and I; There was cows to milk, there was butter to make, and many a day did you stand A washing my toil-stained garments and wringing them out by hand.

Ah, wife, our children will never see the hard times we have seen, For the hard task and the long task is now done with a machine; No longer the sound of a scythe I hear,—the reaper, there, hear it afar, A rattling away through the tall, stout grain like the noise of a railroad car.

Well, the old tools now are cast aside, they stand a gathering rust, Like many an old man I have seen set aside with only a crust; When the eyes grow dim, when the step is weak and the strength has gone out of his arm, The best thing a poor old man can do is to hold the deed of the farm.

But there's one old way they can't improve, although it has been tried, By men who have studied and studied, and worried till they died; It has stood undimmed for ages, like gold refined from its dross, It's the way to the Kingdom of Heaven by the simple way of the cross.

He—Professor Skihigh is going to lecture on sun-spots to-morrow." She—"Well, if I thought that he could tell me of a positive cure for them, I'd go to hear him—I freckle so easily!"

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Secret of a Happy Day.

"The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him." (Ps. xxxiv., 10.)

Just to let thy Father do what He will; Just to know that He is true, and be still; Just to follow hour by hour as He leadeth, Just to draw the moment's power as it needeth; Just to trust Him, this is all! Then the day will surely be Peaceful, whatsoever befall, Bright and blessed, calm and free.

Just to let Him speak to thee through His Word, Watching, that His voice may be clearly heard; Just to tell Him everything as it rises, And at once to Him to bring all surprises. Just to listen, and to stay, Where you cannot miss His voice, This is all! and thus to-day, Communing, you shall rejoice.

Just to ask Him what to do all the day, And to make you quick and true to obey; Just to know the needed grace He bestoweth, Every bar of time and place overfloweth. Just to take thy orders straight From the Master's own command, Blessed day! when thus we wait Always at our Sovereign's hand.

Just to recollect His love, always true; Always shining from above, always new. Just to recognize its light, all-enfolding; Just to claim its present might, all-upholding. Just to know it as thine own, That no power can take away, Is not this enough alone For the gladness of the day!

Just to leave in His dear hand little things, All we cannot understand, all that stings. Just to let Him take the care sorely pressing, Finding all we let Him hear changed to blessing. This is all! and yet the way Marked by Him who loves thee best: Secret of a happy day, Secret of His promised rest.

—F. R. H.

The Readiness of the King's Servants.

"Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my Lord the King shall appoint."—1 Sam. xv., 15.

"This is the secret of steady and unflinching gladness in 'the business of the Lord, and the service of the King.' It makes all the difference! If we are really, and always, and equally ready to do whatsoever the King appoints, all the trials and vexations arising from any change in His appointments, great or small, simply do not exist. If He appoints me to work there, shall I lament that I am not to work here? If he appoints me to wait in-doors to-day, am I to be annoyed because I am not to work out-of-doors? If I meant to write His messages this morning, shall I grumble because He sends interrupting visitors, rich or poor, to whom I am to speak them, or 'show kindness' for His sake, or at least obey His command, 'Be courteous? If all my 'members' are really at His disposal, why should I be put out if to-day's appointment is some simple work for my hands or errands for my feet, instead of some seemingly more important doing of head or tongue?"

"Does it seem a merely ideal life? Try it! begin at once: before you venture away from this quiet moment, ask your King to take you 'wholly' into His service, and place all the hours of this day quite simply at His disposal, and ask Him to make and keep you ready to do just exactly what He appoints. Never mind about to-morrow; one day at a time is enough. Try it to-day, and see if it is not a day of strange, almost curious peace, so sweet that you will be only too thankful when to-morrow comes, to ask Him to take it also,—till it will become a habit to hold yourself simply and 'wholly' at Thy commandment for any manner of service. Then will come, too, an indescribable and unexpected sense of freedom, and a total relief from the self-imposed bondage of 'having to get through' what we think lies before us. For 'of the children of Israel did Solomon make no bondsmen.'

"Then, too, by thus being ready, moment by moment, for whatsoever He shall appoint, we realize very much more that we are not left alone, but that we are dwelling 'with the King for His work.' Thus the very fact of an otherwise vexatious interruption is transmuted into a precious proof of the nearness of the King. His interference implies His interest and His presence.

"The 'whatsoever' is not necessarily active work. It may be waiting (whether half an hour or half a life-time), learning, suffering, sitting still. But, dear fellow-servants of 'my Lord the King,' shall we be less ready for these, if any of them are His appointments for to-day? 'Whatsoever the King did pleased all the people.'

"Lord, I have given my life to Thee, And every day and hour is Thine; What Thou appointest let them be; Thy will is better, Lord, than mine."

"'Ready' implies something of preparation,—not being taken by surprise. So let us ask Him to prepare us for all that He is preparing for us. And may 'the hand of God give' us 'one heart to do the commandment of the King.'" F. R. HAVERGAL.

The King's Service.

Thy servants' militant below have each, O Lord, their post, As Thou appointest, who best dost know the soldiers of Thine host. Some in the van Thou call'st to do, and the day's heat to share; And in the rearward not a few Thou only bid'st to care. A brighter crown, perchance, is theirs to the mid and the sent; But he Thy glory also shares who waits beside the tent; More bravely done, in human eyes, the foremost post to take; My Saviour will not thou despise that suffer for His sake. J. M. Neale.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES.—This is an age of cheap literature, consequently an age in which it is in the power of every one, young and old, to provide themselves with mental food at little or no cost.

That the majority of people take advantage of our cheap publications is evident from the vast number of books written and the largely increasing multitude which the booksellers dispose of from year to year.

I always feel sorry for any of my nieces who, either from lack of time or inclination, do not indulge in the delightful recreation of reading. They miss so much that is not only pleasurable, but profitable. Take, for example, the convalescent, to whom exertion of any kind would be trying, perhaps dangerous, and who is so tired of himself and his surroundings that it is absolutely necessary for him to have his thoughts diverted to other channels.

Again, if one is in mental trouble, temporary relief can often be obtained by reading an absorbing story. Our thoughts may only be diverted from our miseries for a short time; but even a brief respite gives us strength, better to bear the burden again.

Now, some of you busy mothers have often felt so weary, when your day's labor is over, that you have felt fit for nothing but bed. Perhaps too tired even to sleep when you get there. Just try reading some light literature for half an hour first, and I am sure you will sleep better than if you retired not only feeling the day's fatigues, but dwelling on them.

I hope that to many of my older nieces the works of Dickens and Scott are familiar. I think they should always have the preference when one begins novel reading. Indeed, other authors refer to them so constantly that it adds to our pleasure in reading their works to remember that we, too, have met the people whose sayings and doings they quote.

The quality of what we read should always be a matter of consideration, for I think most of you will concede that we are more or less influenced by what we peruse. I mean, if we read such works as tend to elevate our thoughts, they must influence us for good.

Nowadays so many of our eminent novelists write pretty stories for children that the extremely "goody goody" style, so unnatural and uninteresting, is a thing of the past. I refer to those which have such ultra good children for their heroes and heroines as we never meet with in real life.

Many a child can be kept from the mischief which we are told "Satan always finds for idle hands to do" by providing them with suitable books, books which are not only amusing, but instructive.

"Do the duty which lies nearest thee, which thou knowest to be a duty. Thy second duty will already have become clear."

"A happy nature is sometimes a gift, but it is also a grace, and can therefore be cultivated and acquired."

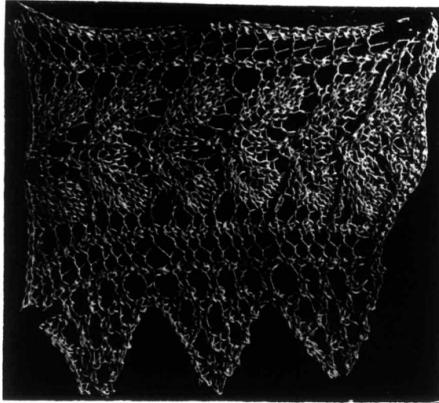
Double Rose-Leaf Lace.

Cast on twenty-eight stitches, then knit across plain.

1st row.—Three plain, over, narrow, over, 3 plain, over, narrow, purl 1, narrow, purl 1, narrow, purl 1, narrow, over, 3 plain, over, 2 plain, over, narrow, * over twice, 2 plain.

2nd row.—Slip 1, 2 plain, purl 1, * 2 plain, over, narrow, purl 6, 1 plain, purl 1, 1 plain, purl 1, 1 plain, purl 6, 2 plain, over, narrow, purl 1.

3rd row.—Three plain, over, narrow, over, 5 plain, over, slip 1, narrow and draw slipped stitch over narrowed 1, purl 1, slip 1, narrow, draw slipped stitch over narrowed one, over, 5 plain, over, 2 plain, over, narrow, * 4 plain.



4th row.—Slip 1, 5 plain, * over, narrow, purl 8, 1 plain, purl 8, 2 plain, over, narrow, purl 1.

5th row.—Three plain, over, narrow, over twice, 1 plain, narrow, purl 1, narrow, 1 plain, over, slip 1, narrow and draw slipped stitch over narrowed one, over, 1 plain, narrow, purl 1, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, 2 plain, over, * narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow.

6th row.—Slip 1, 1 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, * over, narrow, 1 plain (the first of the over twice), purl 3, 1 plain, purl 7, 1 plain, purl 3, 3 plain, over, narrow, purl 1.

7th row.—Three plain, over, narrow, over, 1 plain, over, 1 plain, narrow, purl 1, narrow, 3 plain, narrow, purl 1, narrow, 1 plain, over, 1 plain, over, 2 plain, over, narrow, 6 plain.

8th row.—Slip 1, 7 plain, * over, narrow, purl 5, 1 plain, purl 5, 1 plain, purl 5, 2 plain, over, narrow, purl 1.

9th row.—Same as 1st row to *, then over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow.

10th row.—Slip 1, 1 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1, then like 2nd row after *.

11th row.—Same as 3rd row to *, then 9 plain.

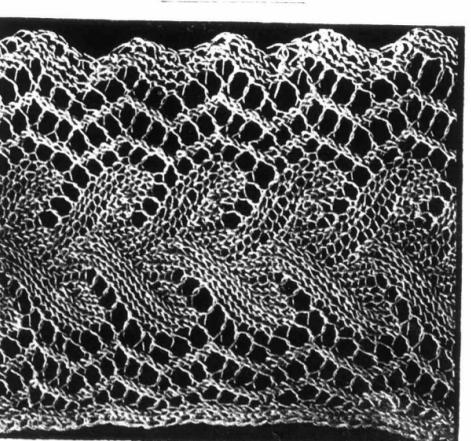
12th row.—Slip 1, 10 plain, then like 4th row after *.

13th row.—Same as 5th row to *, then over twice, narrow to end.

14th row.—Slip 1, 1 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, then like 6th row after *.

15th row.—Same as 7th row to *, then 12 plain.

16th row.—Bind off 10, 3 plain, then like 8th row after *.



KNITTED LACE.

Cast on twenty-eight stitches. 1. Slip 1, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 1, over, knit 2, narrow, knit 1, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 2.

2. Slip first stitch, and seam this, and every alternate row.

3. Slip 1, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 3, over, knit 2, narrow, knit 2, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 2.

4. Slip 1, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 5, over, knit 2, narrow twice, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 2.

5. Slip 1, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow, knit 1, narrow, knit 2.

over, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 3. 9.—Slip 1, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow, knit 2, over, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 3.

11.—Slip 1, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow twice, knit 2, over, knit 5, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 3.

12.—Seam across, and commence with first row. T. B.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

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

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

A Specimen Letter.

(Supposed to have been written by a child of four years old.)

Cousin Dorothy, dear, The thoughts are so queer, That tumble about in my mind. So tangled they get, Like the basket upset. And the spools Kitty tried to unwind. For I always keep thinking— Things bob up like winking— I can't keep them down if I will; And, when I am sleeping, In dreams they come peeping— My mind it won't ever sit still. Then it sets my tongue going, And the words they come flowing:— Where they come from I never can find. To be sure, I asked Dolly, But she says "it's all folly"— I think they come out of my mind. But both Dolly and me In this fully agree: We must hurry and write you a letter: For we've read your words through, And we hope they're all true, For we're sure they couldn't be better. On my birthday I wondered If my mind was a hundred Years older than poor little me: I think it was grown up Before it was sown up In my body,—but where I can't see. But we won't talk about ages, For my doll it enrages— She's too old any husband to please; Though maybe he'd love her, If he didn't discover That her legs stop short at her knees. It would be the hardest thing To put on her marriage-ring, For truly of arms she has none: He will surely make a miss, If he tries his bride to kiss. For her head from her shoulders is gone. I don't mind about her looks, For she's very fond of books, And I read to her nearly all day: So my dearest doll and I Will be happy till we die. That's all. —From your loving little May. [J.]

The Jewel Princess.

(Continued from page 55.)

Then the angry fairy vanished with a clap of thunder that shook the palace to its very foundations, and left Princess Brilliantine more dead than alive, from actual terror. Next morning, after her perfumed bath, she seated herself languidly before her vast mirror, and commanded her women to attire her as usual.

"Surely!" she said, merrily, "the sunbeams have settled among my curls and forgotten to go home, for each tress shines more than ever."

"Gold itself could not be brighter than the hair of your Highness!" replied her women, and they were nearer the truth than they imagined. As the ivory comb passed through the long tresses a shower of glittering gold-dust fell on the marble floor, and the hands and clothes of the tire-women were powdered with the same golden drops. The attendants supposed that the godmother of Princess Brilliantine had given her this wonderful power, and all the highest nobles bribed, coaxed and flattered all in office, to get their daughters and nieces appointed maids of honor, in order that they might share in the golden shower. As for the Princess, she was too indolent to notice that one of the fairy's prophesied punishments had visited her. A few days later, a vigilant maid-in-waiting noticed, when the Princess laughed, that her teeth had become pearls; but this change, too, passed unnoticed by the vain and careless beauty. But the fairy's day of reckoning was at hand. One morning, on arising, the Princess fretfully exclaimed to her attendants that they were arousing her before daylight.

"It is nearly noon, your Highness!" replied the lady-in-waiting.

"Nonsense," angrily replied the Princess. "Why, it is quite dark."

After various consultations, they decided that she had caught cold in her eyes, and had lost her sight for a time. The Princess was first very angry, and then grew terribly alarmed. The chief physician was sent for in such haste that he put on his court wig awry, and forgot to bring his gold-headed cane. He never left the Princess for two days and nights; but all his remedies proving useless, the most skillful oculists in the kingdom were consulted, but in vain. The eyes of the Princess were wide open, and more brilliant than ever; in fact, they almost dazzled the doctors with their brilliancy, but no one could find the cause of the disease, till an old, snuffy doctor, who had come from a little village in the island, and had crept unperceived into the consultation, boldly stated that

FEBRUARY 15, 1895 THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE CHILDREN'S CORNER. MY D... AL benef... of you recen... May y... cable was i... home it may... home "I may noble determ... you c work mean after a going... and y smooth the dr whate and w... ATTRAC PUBLIC... THE WE v... dividu Heifers combin... qualitie Pure B... of Jas. C... prize-w... HERD" TERM joint no TRAIN both wa stop at... of our s... the east... day of s... Catalo JA H... IM 60 Wedn... I HAVE... an... entire fl... includin... Royal, t... Lord Gl... end ages... shows, b... also 12 s... English... well, all... lands a... quality... own pri... reserve... 8,000,00... will me... motu... per cent... Med... W. B. C... INGRA... Dick Fatto

the eyes were utterly changed in substance, by a power unknown to science. He proved this to his fellow-professors by touching the sparkling eyes of the frightened Princess. They were perfectly insensible to pain; indeed, the old doctor, to the horror of the affrighted court, drew out his lancet and made a stab at them, without causing the least movement on the part of the Princess, or the smallest mark on the bright orbs.

"I tell you they are changed to diamonds!" he testily said to his brother surgeons. "How, I can't tell,—but it is so."

Then the Princess burst out into a passion of shrieks and hysterical sobs, and sent them all flying off in fear. But all her tears could not change the stony orbs back to their former powers, so that, in her secret heart, she recognized one of her fairy godmother's promised punishments. She was somewhat consoled by the assurances of her ladies that her beauty had gained, instead of lost, by the transformations; so, after an interval of lamentation, she went back to her old ways, only regretting, as the hardest part of her fate, that she could not see herself in her mirror. So, instead of turning over a new leaf, her heart was, if possible, more fully occupied than ever in devising new adornments to her charms.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

Always on the alert for what may be of benefit to my boys and girls, I collect many an item—many a sage saying from lips more wise than those of your fond old uncle. On looking over my collection recently, I found an article entitled "How Girls May Succeed," but as I consider it quite as applicable to boys, I will give you a part of it. The item was intended for those who are obliged to leave home to earn their living, but the advice contained in it may be profitably practiced by old and young, at home or abroad:

"Don't slight any work, no matter how poor it may seem to you; the work becomes great and noble the very second you put a great and noble determination into it. . . . By doing the best you can, by being just as patient as you can, your work is certain to receive recognition, and that may mean more money and less work to you, because after a while the toil that seems so hard at first is going, from mere force of habit, to become easier, and you yourself by doing good work are already smoothing out the pathway of the future. Make the drudgery divine, but don't call it drudgery. Do whatever your hands find to do with a glad heart and willing spirit, and don't think that you are the

only person in the world who has to work hard to earn daily bread, but be thankful that God has given you the ability with which to do it. Write out this little verse, put it in your pocket-book, and once in a while look at it:—

"Hope on, hope ever, though to-day be dark,
The sweet sun-burst will smile on thee to-morrow:
Though thou art lonely, there's an eye will mark
Thy loneliness, and sweeten all thy sorrow.
Though thou must toil 'mong cold and sordid men,
With none to echo back thy thought or love thee;
Hope on, sweet heart, thou dost not work in vain,
For God is over all, and Heaven above thee."

Michael Angelo has said: "It is trifles that make perfection, yet you will grant perfection is no trifle." This attention to minor details helped him to become the great artist he was, and such attention will perfect anyone in his calling, whatsoever it may be. And he who does his work honestly, conscientiously and nobly, will enjoy the confidence and friendship of those for whom and with whom he labors. The words of the American poet, Lowell, are applicable here:

"Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

Another thing, boys and girls, that is worth cherishing, if you fortunately possess it, or cultivating if you lack it, is cheerfulness,—that death-knell of sorrow, and chaser-away of frowns. And cheerfulness may be cultivated just as easily as the habit of grumbling, which, however, like all vile weeds, is perhaps of faster growth. A cheerful person is like a ray of sunshine, a grumbler like a thunder-cloud—one brightens, the other darkens everything with which it comes in contact. Hume, the historian, has said that the habit of looking on the bright side of things is better than an income of a thousand a year. You see he considers this faculty a habit, and as such we may all acquire it; and thus, although we may not possess much tangible wealth, we may be rich in that great boon, contentment.

The puzzles in this issue are mostly all easy to solve, and are specially intended as an incentive to young workers. For prizes, see note at the end of this letter. Of course, I will be glad to hear from the old workers, but for the present will exclude Henry Reeve, Fair Brother and Ada Armand, from the competition. Who's going to take the lead now? I hope to have a lively contest.

UNCLE TOM.

PRIZES FOR PUZZLERS.

For first best list of answers, Uncle Tom offers "Queechy," cloth-bound. No restrictions as to competitors, except those mentioned above. Also a second prize of "The Haunted Chamber," for the next best list.

I also offer a prize of \$1.00 to the one who sends the best original puzzles from now until 15th April.

UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

1. A FISHING EXCURSION.

What fish do you walk on every day?
What fish in music a part does play?
What fish does the poultry-keeper use?
What fish, if in peril, would you first choose?
In what kind of fish does your body abound?
And which do we see where a fault may be found?
What kind do the boys like when ice's on the lake?
And lastly, what fish will a nice color make?

2. SQUARE WORD.

1. To babble; 2. dusky; 3. to prevent; 4. brief; 5. to come in.

3. A DROP-LETTER PUZZLE.

These letters were found on a tombstone, and by adding often enough one certain letter, they form a sensible sentence.
R M M B R M Y P R F C T M N
V R K P T H S P R C P T S T N

Which was the missing letter and what is the complete sentence?

4. DROP-VOWEL PUZZLE.

N th-ng-s-l-ss-s-r-l-
-chth-ng-n-tpil-c-sb-st-
Th-tw-h-chs-msb-t-t-rdsh-
Str-ngh-nh-nds-p-rdsh-r-st-

5. EASY CHARADES.

MY FIRST is a domestic animal, my SECOND a vowel, my THIRD bloody and the TOTAL a class of ideas.
MY FIRST expresses ability, my SECOND is the past of "do," my THIRD is consumed and my TOTAL is a person proposed for an office.

Apologies are required sometimes, but they are often overdone. For instance, it is foolish to be always apologizing to your rich friends when they visit you for the simplicity of your house, your table, and the small number of your servants. Your visitor comes to see you, and not to take stock of your possessions, or to enjoy being waited on. Therefore, instead of fussing, and trying to keep up the appearance you might were your means as large as hers, try for the time being to forget that she is better off than you are, and let her fall into the comfortable position of a member of the home circle.

HOUSEWORK AS AN EXERCISE.—To keep girls' complexions and spirits good, to preserve grace, strength and agility of motion, there is no gymnasium so valuable, no exercise more beneficial in result than sweeping, dusting, making beds, washing dishes and the polishing of brass and silver. One year of such muscular effort within doors, together with regular exercise in the open air, will do more for a girl's complexion than all the lotions and pomades that were ever invented. Perhaps the reason why housework does so much more for women than games is the fact that exercise which is immediately productive cheers the spirit. It gives women courage to go on living, and makes things seem really worth undertaking.

ATTRACTIVE PUBLIC SALE Shorthorn Cattle

AT MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, ON Thursday, February 28th, 1895.

WE will sell by Public Auction 24 head of splendidly-bred Shorthorns of choice individual merit, consisting of Eight very fine Heifers and young Cows, and Nine young Bulls; combining the highest beefing and milking qualities. Scotch, Scotch-topped Bates and Pure Bates, from the "MAPLE LODGE HERD" of Jas. S. Smith; and Five Heifers and young Cows and Two young Bulls, from the best prize-winning families of the "SPRINGHURST HERD" of H. & W. Smith, all of Scotch breeding.

TERMS—Nine months' credit, on approved joint notes, or 6 per annum off for cash.

TRAINS:—The morning and evening trains—both ways, on G. T. Ry. and L. H. & B. Ry.—stop at Lucan Crossing Station, one mile east of our stables. The one o'clock mail train from the east on G. T. Ry. will stop at the farm on day of sale, to let passengers off.

Catalogues ready,—send for one.
JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.
H. & W. SMITH, Hay P.O., Ont.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

60 IMPORTED OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP

Wednesday, 6th March, 1895, AT 12 O'CLOCK, SHARP.

HAVING disposed of 100 acres of my land, and having a large stock of Suffolk Sheep, I have decided to sell, without reserve, my entire flock of choice imported Oxford Sheep, including all my last fall winners. Doncaster Royal, the acknowledged champion ram, also Lord Gloucester, and seven show ewes of different ages, that won every first at all the leading shows, both in England and in this country; also 12 shearing ewes imported from the best English flocks—Brassys, Adams and Treadwell, all in lamb to above rams, and 9 ram lambs all in fine condition, and very choice quality. Come and get what you want at your own prices, as they all will be sold without reserve. Particulars on application. Corwin Station, C. P. R., or Guelph, G. T. R. Terms—12 months' credit on approved joint notes, or 6 per cent per annum off for cash. Lunch provided.

W. B. COCKBURN, Prop., Aberfoyle P.O., Ont.
INGRAM & HEPPERMAN, Auctioneers.
17-y-om

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HEREFORD CATTLE

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The undersigned having rented his farm, is obliged to sell all of his well-known

PRIZE-WINNING HEREFORDS.

about forty in number, also his horses and other stock and farm implements. Sale begins at 11 a.m., Herefords at 2 p.m.

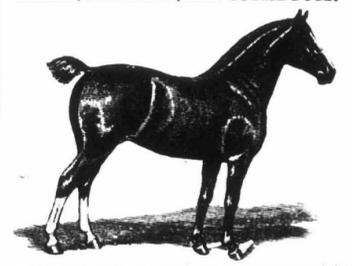
Terms—Ten months' credit on approved notes; six per cent per annum discount for cash.

Weston is only eight miles from Toronto market, and all trains to and from Toronto stop at Weston. The farm buildings are only half a mile from the G. T. R. and C. P. R. Stations. A conveyance will meet trains. Send for Catalogue.

F. A. FLEMING, Proprietor,
3-a-om 24 Front St. E., Toronto.

HORACE N. CROSSLEY,

PROPRIETOR OF THE SANDY BAY STOCK FARM,
Importers and breeders of SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.



The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR. The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II. 12835, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. Hackney Fireworks No. 3602, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, ROSSEAUX, Muskoka. 10-y-om

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that live and grow in what you want. I sell them. Nurseries grown trees, 25, 5 varieties, transplanted evergreens one foot and up, packed and on cars for \$10.00. Greatest bargain ever offered. Smaller lots cheap. Windbreak trees a specialty. Illustrated catalogue free. Local Agents wanted. Mention paper. D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill. 4-d-om

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in city of 12,000 population, within 150 miles of Toronto. For further particulars see February 1st "Advocate," or address

J. S. B., Farmer's Advocate,
London, Ont.

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.



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

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A RELIABLE SEED DRILL.

Very much of the success of a crop depends upon the way the seed is put in the ground. It is necessary that it be sown evenly in quantity and depth, and that the drill be easy of draught, so that a good acreage may be covered in a day. A difference of a few days sowing often results in a variation of many bushels per acre in the harvested crop. Therefore a first-class seed drill is essential to obtain the best results from the land. The Noxon Steel Hoosier Drill is undoubtedly one of the very best within reach of the Canadian farmer to-day. Several more important points of excellence are noted in the advertisement of this drill, which appears in another column, and to which the notice of our readers is directed. Now is the time to plan for next spring's seeding, and to secure the best possible implements.

A WORD TO BREEDERS AND FARMERS.

Read what is said by some of our leading stockmen regarding the value of Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash.

From Jno. Snell's Sons, Willow Lodge Stock Farm, Edmonton, Ont.:—Having used Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash for several years, we willingly give our testimony to its efficiency as a destroyer of ticks and lice on sheep, cattle, and pigs. It is the most satisfactory preparation for the purpose we have ever tried, and we have tried a good many. It is easily prepared for use, is clean, safe, and sure. It leaves the wool in fine condition, and the sheep thrive and improve rapidly after its use.

From J. Y. Ormsby V. S., manager Isleigh Grange Farm, Danville, Que.: I have now been using Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash for some five years, and I can truthfully say that it is by far the best preparation I have ever used for destroying lice on horses, cattle, and hogs, or any animals. Its special advantages in my eyes are: that while it is not only sure but sudden death to all external parasites, it is also clean and easy to use, and so cheap, when we consider how long a tin will last, that no farmer, not to speak of stock breeder, should be without it.

From A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, Ont.: Having used Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash on both sheep and cattle, we take great pleasure in recommending it to others, as it is the best and safest we have ever used. We also find it a most excellent wash for wounds and sores on horses, cattle, and sheep.

See advertisement and get pamphlet sure.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Messrs. Martin & Martin, Hamilton, advise us that the auction sale of the celebrated Balsam Lodge Farm, Halton Co., has been postponed till the latter part of March. Full particulars regarding sale will appear in our issue of March 1st.

Says the Cable (Eng.):—"We have reason to understand that in consequence of the coming of age of the youngest child of the late Mr. T. C. Booth, who died sixteen years ago, a sale of Shorthorns may possibly take place at Warlaby during the forthcoming year."

Mr. Thomas A. Duff, Toronto, the well-known poultryman, places an advertisement with us this issue which is of special interest to farmers. He offers any bona fide farmer a Black Minorca cockerel for \$2. This price is not to fanciers. Minorcas are among the best known layers, their eggs being very large. One of these birds crossed on a flock of fowls is sure to improve their laying qualities. At the exhibitions Mr. Duff's flock is famous for the high percentage of winners to birds shown. At the last New York show, for example, he won 17 prizes on 17 birds exhibited.

J. A. Stewart, jr., Menie, Ont., writes:—"I am well pleased with the results of my ad. in your valuable Agricultural paper. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys are in great demand, being almost more than the supply, having sold all but one pair. I also exhibited two pairs at Northumberland Poultry and Pet Stock Show, held in Colborne, Jan. 24, 25 and 26, and will quote my winnings below, and hope you can find space in your paper to insert, and you will greatly oblige: M. B. turkey rooster 1883, 1st prize; M. B. turkey hen of 1883, 1st prize; M. B. turkey hen of 1884, 1st prize; Pitt Game cock, 1st prize; Pitt Game hen, 2nd prize; Pitt Game cockerel, 1st prize; Pitt Game pullet, 1st prize. S. S. Hamburg cock, 1st prize; S. S. Hamburg hen, 1st prize."

Messrs. W. F. & J. A. Stephen, Trout River, Que., write:—"We are now carrying on the business of our late father, Jas. Stephen. We would further state that our stock of over 50 Ayrshires and a number of Yorkshires are wintering very well, and we are prepared to do a good business in young stock this spring at prices to suit the times. We have disposed of our old stock bull, Allan Gordon '5211,' and now have in his place a very fine animal, Uncle Sam 6974, from Nellie Osborne 5358, by Baron Kenfrew of Mansuraes 5862. Uncle Sam was dropped at Chicago during the Columbian Exhibition, and seems none the worse for being born on Uncle Sam's territory being named after him. He has developed finely, and we feel confident that he will keep up the reputation of our herd. There is a great demand for Ayrshires at present, and we have no difficulty in making sales, even as far away as New Brunswick, but mostly in our own province. We have done a fair business in Yorkshires, considering the competition we have to contend with as beginners, and are better prepared to supply our customers with good animals this spring than ever."

NOTICES.

In our last issue we called attention to the fine seed catalogue issued by J. A. Simmers, of Toronto, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. It will repay perusal. In writing them for catalogue, or ordering seeds, please mention the "Farmer's Advocate." Mr. Simmers makes a specialty of mail orders.

During the latter part of January, Messrs. Geo. Eriel & Co., of London, Ont., filled one of their Victor Incubators with eggs and started it going in the warehouse adjoining their business office in the Masonic Temple. With people constantly going in and out, it was certainly not an ideal location for an incubator; but despite draughts and other disadvantages, in due time some 75 out of 80 fertile eggs hatched, and the chicks were a thrifty lot.

VETERINARY PRACTICE.

The veterinary practice advertised for sale in this issue offers a splendid opening to some good man that is now struggling along in an Ontario town with practitioners all round him. A practice in a city of 12,000 and no opposition means money to a man that can attend to it.

HUCKWHEAT STRAW FOR FODDER.

Not many of our breeders have much confidence in huckwheat straw as a food for prize animals. Yet many beasts would thrive well on huckwheat straw and what they can pick up on the barnyard, if given Dick's Blood Purifier, because it gives good health, good appetite, good digestion. Try a box on your horse which is not thriving.

MICA ROOFING.

The question of roofing has become quite a serious problem in the minds of many who are building and many whose old roofs need recovering. The Hamilton Mica Roofing Co., whose advertisement appears in this issue, manufacture an article that is destined to become even more popular than it already is, as it is easily and rapidly put on, cheap, water-proof and durable.

SNOW BLOCKADED ROADS.

This is the time of year when one is likely to have his mind forcibly turned to the contemplation of troublesome snowdrifts in the high-ways and lanes. At some time during the winter almost every road running north and south, if fenced with anything but a wire fence, is sure to be impassable, sometimes the whole winter long. If the farms and fences adjoining are such that a temporary road cannot be made around through the fields, the men of the neighborhood have to turn out and shovel a road through the drifts. But the most exasperating part of the whole thing is, that about as soon as there is a good track through the drifts, there is apt to be another snow and wind storm, and the shovelling programme has to be again carried out. The remedy for this kind of trouble is very simple: Just build a wire fence on at least the side of the road from which the wind usually comes. It would seem to some that building drift-catching fences along public highways should be prohibited by law. There is no need of our saying anything about the trouble, inconvenience, and the many dollars in damage caused farmers by impassable roads caused by snowdrifts formed by wind-stopping fences. From the Coiled Spring.

DISPERSION SALE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, '95.

THOMAS BALLANTYNE & SON, OF "NEIDPATH FARM," STRATFORD, ONT., will sell at AUCTION their entire herd of choicely-bred Scotch Shorthorns, comprising four bulls and twenty-four cows and heifers, eleven (11) of them having calves at foot, two (2) to calve in March and one in May. They include the imported cows (selected from the well-known Aberdeenshire herds of Duthie, Marr and F. Cruickshank) and their progeny by the very best of Scotch-bred sires, such as Methick Hero (imp.) = 2723 =, bred by William Duthie & Son, of Lenton (imp.); Indian Prince = 13014 =, by Indian Chief (imp.), and Scotsman = 18557 =, by Barrington Hero. Scotsman is stock bull now, and is one of the best two-year-old bulls in Canada to-day. All but one of the calves are by him, and cows will be bred again to him. All the cattle are in nice breeding condition, and are an exceptionally healthy lot. TERMS—Ten months' credit on approved joint notes; six per cent. off for cash. Farm adjoins city, and sale will commence as soon as lunch is over, after arrival of noon trains. For full particulars, write for Catalogue, to be ready about February 20th. POSITIVELY NO BYE-BIDDING. 3-c-om

PUBLIC SALE, Feb. 20th, '95.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

30 Head of Choice Holstein-Friesian Cattle

of different ages and sexes, at your own price. No reserve. Cattle choice, best strains richest breeding. Now is your time if you need new blood to strengthen your herd, a good family cow, a dairy cow or foundation stock. We have dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Mr. Hillgartner (the silent partner) retiring from business. Herd equally divided. Balance of herd continued with more zeal than ever. Write at once for Catalogue and full particulars.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.

New Dundee, Ont.

S. COXWORTH, Claremont, Ontario,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Berkshire Hogs

NOW is the time to place your orders for young pigs for spring delivery. I have four choice litters farrowed up to date, and a lot of sows to farrow in March and April, bred to my noted stock boars Imp. Queen's Own, King Lear and others; also a few good young sows safe in pig to Imp. Queen's Own. My herd is one of the largest in Ontario, and won in 1894 seventy-four first prizes, forty-eight seconds, thirteen thirds and eleven diplomas, and herd prizes at the leading shows in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.



I invite a personal inspection of my herd. Visitors always welcome. All stock guaranteed as described. Write me, before purchasing elsewhere, for description, price, etc. 4-c

SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS.

We are entirely sold out of yearling Rams, but still have a few Choice Ram Lambs for immediate delivery. Also a fine lot of Ewe Lambs from imported stock. IN YORKSHIRES—30 breeding sows. We are booking orders for choice pigs for spring delivery from and some nice young Breeding Sows. Order early, as from present demands they will not last long.

GUERNSEYS—Two choice Bull Calves left, fit for spring service, sired by "Adventurer," winner of 29 1st prizes in Britain previous to importation. Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to. 9-y-om T. D. McCALLUM, Manager Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, Que.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS



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

GRAHAM BROS.,

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

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT REDUCED RATES

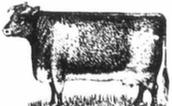
DOUBLE THE BUTTER YIELD OF THEIR HERDS.

6 Jersey bull calves, 2 to 4 months old, bred entirely for GREAT BUTTER YIELD. Sired by bulls whose dams make 17 1/2 to 26 3/4 lbs. Butter a Week.

As my fall cows gave an unusual number of bull calves, I have decided to place them within reach of all who want an extra bull for next summer, viz.: \$80 to \$90 each, registered, and express prepaid by me to their destination. MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, Brockville, Ont., Can. Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 8-y-om

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of Shorthorns—bulls & heifers—of good quality and of the most approved breeding. Show animals a specialty. The accompanying cut represents Fair Queen 2nd, the foundation of my herd. Her produce offered for sale. Come and see us, or write for particulars. JOHN MORGAN & SONS, KERWOOD, ONT. 16-k-om



FOR SALE—Shorthorns: Bull Calf one year old; Heifers giving milk and younger ones. Also Fruit Farm, at Clarkson, 16 miles west of Toronto. Sandy soil, 80 acres of land, 10 cherry trees, 60 grape vines, 330 plum trees, 500 pear trees. Possession immediately. Apply to C. G. DAVIS, Freeman P.O., Ont. 13-y-om

DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS

For sale, 4 young bulls, 2 reds and 2 roans also yearling heifers and heifer calves. The Golden Drop bull, Golden Nugget 17348, by Imp. General Booth = 635 =, 64339, at head of herd. Address WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ont. 13-y-om

FOR SALE, PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Four young Bulls; one is 22 months old, by Mina Lad, and is a first-class show bull. Also a fine lot of Heifers. Some of the above are from imported sires and dams, and are of good milk and butter strains. Also a fine lot of Registered Berkshires. Pairs mated that are not akin. Prices to suit the times. Farm one mile from Meadowvale Station, C. P. R., and six miles from Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed. Address.

S. J. PEARSON & SON,

Telegraph & P.O. 4-c-om MEADOWVALE.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires.

Having rented one of my farms, I will sell at very much reduced prices, six young Shorthorn bulls; thirty Shropshire ewes, in lamb to imported ram; fifteen ewe lambs; six Berkshire sows, due to farrow in March and April, and two boars, six months' old. All registered and choice quality. W. G. PETTIT, 13-y-om Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., G. T. R.



SHORTHORNS.

I have FOR SALE two Shorthorn heifers and two bull calves of fine breeding, fine colors, fine form and carriage, in fine condition, at fine out prices. Also one or two cows. D. ALEXANDER, BRIGDEN, Lambton Co., Ont. 5-y-0

FOR SALE AT BARGAINS

Six Durham Bulls, fit for service, the get of Daisy Chief 13674; also a few Berkshire Pigs, both sexes, and sows due to pig in April. 12-2-y-om A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville.

SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE

One imported Cruickshank bull, 3 years. Ten grand young bulls. Ten splendid heifers, all Scotch. Twenty shearing ewes in lamb. Ram lambs and ewe lambs. For sale at lowest prices. JOHN MILLER & SONS, Brougham, 12-2-y-om Ontario.

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Bulls and Heifers for sale at very reasonable figures. Write, or come and see me. JOHN A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont. Richmond Hill Station. 6-2-y-om

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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

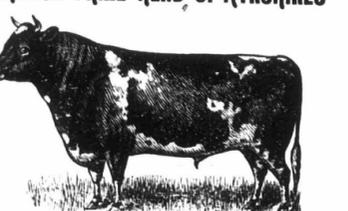
MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

FOR SALE—The third-prize bull calf at London, 1894. Sire, Siepkje 3rd's Mink Mercedes Baron; second at the Columbian. Dam Margaret 4th; record, 429 lbs. milk and 2 1/2 lbs. of butter in a week as a three-year-old. This bull is ready for service. Full sister tested 4.20 per cent. fat. G. W. OLDMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT. 10-y-om



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

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-om

DANIEL DRUMMOND

BURNSIDE FARM, Petite Cote, P. Q., BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE. 16-2-y-om

Complete Fertilizers

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

At Least 10% Actual Potash.

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

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

*GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

Established 1867.

Guaranteed



Self-Regulating



Absolutely

THE IMPROVED Victor Incubator and Brooder

Thousands in use. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Circulars free; Catalogue 4c. Address GEO. ERTEL & CO., Patentees and Mfrs., LONDON, ONT., and Quincy, Ill.

While The Sun Shines

The man who plants for profit must work while the sun shines. Waste time means money lost. He must have tools that will do the work quick and do it right. The PLANET JR. Labor-Saving Farm Tools are modern essentials to successful competition. They are money savers, labor savers, time savers. They make it possible for a man to do a half a dozen things in the time it used to take to do one. You can see their pictures, learn their uses, satisfy yourself as to their merits, by getting the Planet Jr. book for 1895, which we send free.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Philadelphia.

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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



JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-om

The GLEN STOCK FARM AYRSHIRES

We have 6 young Bulls that will be fit for service in the Spring. They are good individuals, are well bred, and will be sold on reasonable terms. We have also a number of imported and home-bred Shropshire Ewes and Ewe Lambs for sale at very low prices.



WHITESIDE BROS., Innerkip, Ont.

J. YULL & SONS,

Our herd is composed of seventy-five head. Leonard Meadowside - 1423 - first prize at World's Fair, heads the herd. Cows of the deepest milking strain, having won several medals at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome; met at train. Give us a call.



GUERNSEYS AND LARGE YORKSHIRES

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

W. H. & C. H. McNish, LYN, ONT.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lambert) out of tested cows. Grand individuals, price right.

Pure St. Lamberts

YOUNG BULLS fit for service, and bull calves sired by Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd's Son, 29731, and Lady Fawn of St. Anne's Son, 25703. The get of these two bulls have swept everything before them at the Toronto, London, Ottawa and Quebec Shows of 1893-4. Dams of the young bulls are daughters and granddaughters of

The Famous St. Lambert Cows,

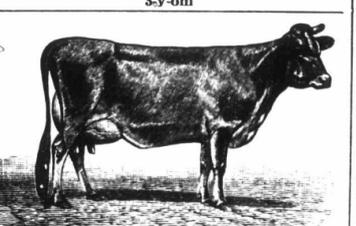
Jolie of St. L., Pet of St. L. and Lady Fawn of St. A. Farmers! If you wish to double the butter yield of your herd, buy a pure St. Lambert Jersey bull. The St. Lamberts, for size, constitution, and wonderful production of milk and butter, lead all other strains known.

PRICES VERY LOW.

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

JERSEY-CATTLE

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



JERSEY COWS

in Calf and in milk. Heifers in calf. Heifer Calves and Bull Calves. Registered, pure-bred, unregistered, and high grades. Rich breeding, good color and good looking. Pedigrees written in butter. Write or come. R. R. Station, Hampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R. **J. C. SNELL,** Edmonton, Ont. 8-y-om

FOR SALE.

A choice Jersey bull calf, two months' old, solid fawn color - his two granddams have a butter record in seven days of 18 pounds and 19 pounds 5 ounces, respectively - to make room for new-coming calves, I will deliver him free, express prepaid, for \$25.00. Address, **W. C. SHEARER,** Bright, Ont. 19-2-y-om

Imported and Home-bred **LINCOLNS**

The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Bales, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a specialty.

R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT. London Station. 5-y-om

SHROPSHIRE

A choice lot of Shearling Rams and Ewes, and this season's lambs from imported dams, and sired by a Beny ram, to choose from.

JAMES COOPER & SON, Kippen, Ont. 14-2-y-om

TO FARMERS, STOCK DEALERS & WOOL GROWERS

FOR SHEEP, CATTLE AND HORSES.

LEICESTERSHIRE TICK & VERMIN DESTROYER

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

BREEDERS OF Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

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

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap, and guarantee satisfaction or our money back. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced.

FLETCHER BROTHERS, Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville St'n, C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES,

A few Sows three months old; a litter six weeks old, both from imported stock. Also a pure-bred Bates Princess Bull Calf of milking strain.

WM. COWAN, V. S., Galt, Ont. 9-y-om

LARGE IMPROVED WHITE YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

SPECIALTY OF Improved Large Yorkshire Hogs

This herd has again won first prize at Toronto Exhibition. Two hundred pure-bred Pigs, of the type most profitable to the feeder, and the pork-packer's favorite. Individual from this herd have been prize-takers at the principal Canadian Exhibitions. I request a personal inspection of my herd. Visitors welcome. All stock guaranteed to be as described. **J. E. BRITNOUR,** Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om

O. J. GILROY & SON

Glen Buell, Ont., BREEDERS OF **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**

Large English Berkshires & Imp. Yorkshire Swine Bred from imported stock. Personal inspection solicited. 7-y-o

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

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-Class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. - A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 8-y-om

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES. J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, - Ontario.

We are now breeding a number of fine young sows, the get of Enterprise, to the imported boars Star One, British Cheer and King Lee 4th. Have a few good young boars fit for service and a fine lot of young pigs farrowed in September and October. Our Berkshires won eight firsts out of eleven offered at the late Toronto Exhibition. Write for description and prices. 2-y-om

RED TAMWORTH BOARS

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

Stock First-Class and Registered. Ayrshire Cattle, either sex, all ages. Prices low. **CALDWELL BROS.,** 2-2-y-o Briery Bank Farm, Orchard P. O., Ont.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.

My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have been winners at the leading shows for years. Pigs of all ages (both sexes) for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

D. DeCOURCEY, 4-2-y-om Bornholm.

TAMWORTHS & IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Our herds of Tamworths and Chesters are selected from the choicest herds in England and United States; 80 choice fall pigs of the above breeds for sale, also 8 grand Tamworth boars fit for all service, and 10 choice sows bred for spring farrow. Pairs furnished not akin. Reduced rates by express. Pedigrees furnished. Send for prices before buying elsewhere. **H. GEORGE & SONS,** Crampton, Middlesex Co., Ont. 7-y-om

THE BRONZE MEDAL HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Headed by Cleveland Imp. 320 and Washington, a three-premium winner at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Dorsot Horn sheep, imported and home-bred. **R. H. HARDING,** Thorndale, Ont. 20-y-om

R. B. McMULLIN, GOLDSMITH, ONT.

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of **REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE**

Stock of all ages for sale at low prices. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write for prices. Registered pedigrees furnished. Mention Advocate. 24-2-y-om

CANADA WILKES.

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

The Oxford Herd of Registered Poland Chinas

Our herd won all the sweepstakes, diplomas and herd prizes, and 22 out of 26 first prizes, at the three largest fairs in Canada, in 1894. Our herd is headed by Darkness Quality, the winner of the first prize in his class, over 41 entries, at the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893. Our stock is large in size, and fine in quality, and are well adapted for the Canadian trade. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. Address: **15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.**

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

On our herd of fourteen individuals at the Industrial Exhibition we won fifteen prizes. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Can supply pairs not akin. We ship to order and guarantee satisfaction. **TAPE BROS.,** Ridgetown, Ont. 20-2-y-om

DRS. ANDERSON & BATES, Surgeons of the Eye, Ear, Throat & Nose, 34 North James St., Hamilton, and 5 College St., Toronto. Sole agents for Prof. North's Kaphone for the incurable deaf. A large assortment of artificial eyes on hand. 18-2-y

SIMMERS' Seeds

SIMMERS' Seeds

SIMMERS' Seeds



Challenge White Oats; A variety largely grown last season and proved to be far superior to many older sorts. Price per bushel, 90 cents; per Two bushels, \$1.60; per Ten Bushels, \$7.50.

Peerless White Oats; as the name implies, without equal; immense yielder, thoroughly selected, and reliable. Price per bushel, \$1.00; per Two bushels, \$1.80; per Ten bushels, \$8.00.

Early Siberian White Oats; average yield, 90 bushels per acre last season. Order what you want early, our Seed is choice. Price per bushel, 85c.; per Two bushels, \$1.60; per Ten bushels, \$7.

Canadian Beauty Peas; A WHITE FIELD PEA; grain large, bright clear color, of the white Marrowfat type. The straw is not coarse, but of fine quality; in this respect different from almost all other strains of white Marrowfat. In point of productiveness it leads all Field Peas; in ripening it is medium late. Per peck, 30c.; per Half-bushel, 60c.; per bushel, \$1.00; per Two bushels, \$1.80; per Ten bushels, \$9.00.

BUY THE BEST SEED FROM THE GROWERS. WE ARE THE GROWERS.

CATALOGUE FREE if you say you saw this notice in the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," or with any order for Seed of the varieties named above.

J. A. SIMMERS, SEED GROWERS, Toronto, Canada.

SEED orders by Mail a specialty.
Correspondence Solicited.

Bronze Turkeys
Toms and Hens; from 23-lb. Hens and 40-lb. Gobblers; Large Pekin Ducks.

Plymouth Rocks
Cockerels and Pullets from "Hero Pen," scoring 90 to 93 points, and fully developed. These birds are Manitoba-raised, and will stand the climate. Write and send stamp for reply.
M. MAW, Winnipeg.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
Black Minorca Cockerels for sale to bona fide farmers at \$2 each; best laying variety known. Eggs also for sale.
THOMAS A. DUFF, TORONTO.

W. A. Pettit, Breeder of S. C. W. Leg-horns (Knapp Strain).
Prize-winners at Winnipeg Industrial '92, '93 and '94; also at Manitoba Poultry Association Show, March, 1894. Cockerels for Sale, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Hens for Sale, \$2 to \$3 each. Also my four-year-old imp. Cock "Prairie Ranger" for sale cheap, in good vigorous breeding condition.
Winnipeg White Leghorn Poultry Yards, BOYD AVE., Winnipeg.

J. NO. J. LENTON, Park Farm, Oshawa, Ont., breeder and importer of White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, Barred and White P. Rocks. Eggs in season, \$1 per 9, or \$1.50 per 15. Bronze Turkeys, very large. Eggs, 25c. each, or 13 for \$3. Fowls for sale in all varieties.
Canadian Agent for Webster & Hannum Bone Cutters, Monitor and Prairie State Incubators and Brooders.

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS.
Still left for sale, a few choice Brahmas, P. Rocks, White, Gold and Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Langshans, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Also fancy Pigeons and Rabbits. As the breeding season is now coming on, will sell the above cheap to make room. Eggs for hatching the second week in March.
Write, S. LING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

200 BRONZE TURKEYS.
Bred from 42 to 46 lb. Toms and 18 to 24 lb. Hens.
500 SELECTED BREEDING CHICKENS, B. and W. P. Rocks and S. Wyandottes, W. and B. Leghorns, Jersey Game and 25 years experience in mating and breeding. Available at current prices, free.
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MAMMOTH FOR 1895
Is positively the finest work of the kind ever published. Others advertise the fact that they have not got it. It is now and something that just as you find it advertised here, you will get it by sending your order to me. I PROVE ALL I CLAIM. Geo. F. Hill & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., write.
"It is a volume of beauty and without a peer. It shows sporting pairs and breeds with valuable information on every page."
"It contains 88 pages, best paper, in color. It is the largest and finest in the North."
Also other fine engravings, besides illustrations of 43 of the leading varieties of Pure Blood Fowls, with full description and prices of them, and also, recipes for the best feed food, and a few for some remedies for all known diseases of Poultry. Best plates with illustrations to build them and convenient Poultry House. Sent to any address for 10 cents, postpaid. Address C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 48, Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

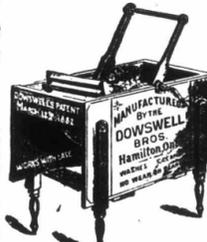
HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM. IMPROVED MODEL INCUBATOR
Will hatch thousands in successful operation. Write for circular. Price \$1.00. Made by Geo. H. Stahl, 214

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

INCUBATORS We Warrant The Reliable
To Hatch 50 per cent. SELF-REGULATING, Durable, Correct in Principle, Leader at World's Fair, etc. In response for new 112 page Poultry Guide and Catalogue. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.—Best in every respect. Lowest in price. Poultry, eggs, and poultry supplies. Send for catalogue No. 10. PEERLESS INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Quincy, Ill.

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Ask your hardware for the DOWSWELL WASHER. Best Washing Machine in the Market.
10,000 IN USE.
Or write to manufacturer for catalogue and prices. We also manufacture Churns, Wringers, Mangles and other household specialties, and want good agents in every county.
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Ask your dealer for them. Send for Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895. Invaluable to all planters and lovers of Fine Vegetables and Beautiful Flowers. Write for it—Free.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

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HOW TO GET A CHOICE FRUIT RANCH ON EASY PAYMENTS.
Improved to your order and paid for in installments. Income sure and investment safe and profitable. Send for free pamphlet free. Send for it.
CHARLES E. DAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
This is the only place in California where you can get the best of all the leading varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Write for catalogue and prices. See this advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
CROW & PAGE, RICH.

RENNIE'S SEEDS. Illustrated 'Guide' for 1895
Do you grow Flowers, Vegetables, Field Roots or Grain? If so, see "RENNIE'S GUIDE," offering—
\$190.00 IN CASH PRIZES. MAILED FREE. SEND FOR IT TO-DAY.
WM. RENNIE, - TORONTO, CAN.

1,000,000 TREES
Over 1,000 varieties. Fruit and Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Roses. All standard and special varieties. Send for illus. Catalogue. W. S. LITTLE & CO. Rochester, N. Y. or 32 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

Do you Want **Living Seeds?**
See our Catalogue or write us. All enquiries answered.
The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co. TORONTO, Ont.
Note—All enterprising merchants in every town in Canada sell our seeds.
Get them sure or send direct to us.
400—Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400 (Four Hundred Acres in Extent.) Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogue free on application. Agents in every township.
13-11-00 E. D. BARNES, Ontario.

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Free on application.
GEO. KEITH
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First-class, choice varieties at prices that must sell them. Breeder of Pure Golden Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Write for catalogue and price list.
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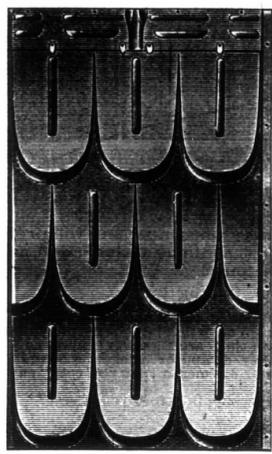
FRUIT TREES (NEW KINDS AND OLD)
ORNAMENTAL TREES, - ROSES, ETC., ETC.
Clean and handsome. None better. They will please you. Be your own agent and save nearly one-half cost. Compare our prices and stock before placing your order; you will come again. New Catalogue Free.
A. G. HULL & SON, Central Nurseries, St. Catharines, Ont.

TRY OUR NEW STEEL GANG CHEESE PRESS
All kinds of Cheese and Butter Factories furnished with the latest machinery.

THE "MONARCH" ENSILAGE CUTTER
(Carries any length, angle or direct.)
Full line of Fodder Cutting Machinery, Horse Powers, Grinders, Root Pulpers and Agricultural Implements. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, **RICHARDSON & WEBSTER, ST. MARY'S, ONT.**



A BARN SHINGLE



WATER, WIND, STORM, FIRE AND LIGHTNING PROOF

The only steel shingle made in Canada that is designed especially for barn roofs. It embraces all the desirable features of other metal shingles, as well as many new features never shown before. Sold under a guarantee. Send for our new Catalogue before you place your order.

THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO. Office and Works: OSHAWA, ONTARIO. 4-7-0

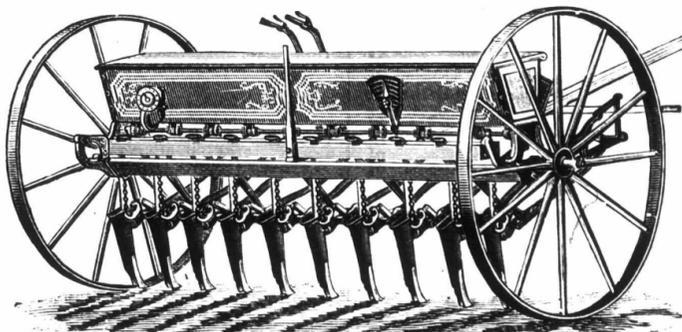
Stanley Mills and Co.,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

THE Mail Order Department of our business will have its Spring Catalogue ready for distribution about March 10th. This Catalogue will contain eighty pages of solid reading matter of great financial interest to farmers and others who are in the habit of paying spot cash for all they buy. These Catalogues are sent free to all persons who are interested enough to ask for one. Send your name and address on a post-card, and mention this paper. There are six hundred illustrations in this Catalogue, and in all about five thousand prices for the different articles we sell. Order early and get ready for the spring work. We sell Harness of all kinds, Hardware, Sewing Machines, Washers and Wringers, Buttermakers' Supplies, Stoves, Tinware, Horse Forks, Portable Forges, Seeds, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery and Spoons, Glassware and Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Dry Goods, Guns, Stationery, Patent Medicines and Pills, Binder Twine, and almost everything else that farmers require.

Write for Catalogue to 2-7-om STANLEY MILLS & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Noxon Steel Hoosier Drill!



There are Drills and Drills! But there is only One Hoosier! All Others are Back Numbers!

The proof is, there are more Hoosier Drills in use in Canada to-day than all other Drills combined.

No Purchaser Dissatisfied Yet? Why should they be, when they have got THE BEST DRILL EVER MADE? WE GUARANTEE THIS.

NOXON BROS. MFG. CO. (Ltd.), INGERSOLL, ONT. 4-11-0

OUR STOVES MUST BE GOOD



Or increasing sales for nearly fifty years could not have been accomplished.

We back up every statement we make with the goods themselves.

If your local dealer does not keep our stoves, write our nearest house.

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

MICA ROOFING

Use Mica Roofing

on all your buildings. It is cheaper than Shingles. Water Proof and Fire Proof.

Use Mica Paint

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

RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.

It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet each, 36 feet long by 3 feet wide, and cost 24c. per square foot, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man will lay ten squares in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Mica Roofing to sell again. Order and correspondence answered promptly.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO., Office 101 Rebecca Street, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. 4-2-0

BOOK TABLE.

The January number of the Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1895 has reached our table. It is edited by Edward McPherson, and issued by the New York Tribune. It contains copies of public acts and joint resolutions lately passed by the U. S. Government, political platforms of different States, statistics, articles of foreign trade, immigration returns, societies and offices, population of largest cities on earth, religious bodies in the U. S., sporting records, gold and silver coinage, etc., in all, over 300 pages of important information.

The Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co.'s Catalogue for 1895 is one of the neatest upon our table. The covers are beautifully illustrated with dahlias, water lilies, etc., of the most beautiful tints. Its 104 pages contain life-like cuts of flowers, fruits, vegetables, grains, etc., and a lot of valuable information regarding each. There is also considerable space given to grass mixtures, for hay and permanent pastures. Grains and field roots, too, receive due consideration. Send for the Catalogue, 130-132 King Street E., Toronto.

To Mr. Geo. McKerrow, Superintendent, Madison Wis., we are indebted for a copy of Farm Institute Bulletin No. 8, containing an admirable report, in extenso, of the closing meeting held at Menomonee, Wis., Feb. 27, 28, and March 1st, 1891. The meeting was arranged according to session of the Horticultural, Dairy, Poultry, Swine, Steer Feeding, etc., and following most of the papers was a discussion. The value of this substantially bound volume, as a work of reference for the agricultural library, is enhanced by a very complete index. An illustrated description is given of the State College of Agriculture. It is embellished with a full-page portrait of the late W. H. Morrison, Mr. McKerrow's predecessor in office, and another of the late J. M. Smith, President of the State Horticultural Society for many years. Smaller portraits are given of the staff of Institute conductors for 1894, among whom we notice Mr. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., and Mrs. Ida E. Tilson, with whose contributions records of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE are familiar. As its name implies, it is a useful "Hand-book of Agriculture."

In the north and north-west of the Province of Ontario there is a territory larger than almost any of the United States—larger than the New England States, with New York added; larger than any European country except Russia, and larger than a half-dozen of the smaller European States put together. We have received several publications prepared under instructions from Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, which deal minutely with the climate, soil, products, agriculture, timber and mineral resources, and capabilities, together with statistics showing the progress made, and information regarding the methods of acquiring lands in the territory referred to. There is also a large map showing the townships open for settlement, some of which are under Free Grants Act. Some at 20 cents, 50 cents and \$200 per acre. The districts dealt with are Eastern Algoma, North Nipissing, Rainy River and Temiscaming Settlement. One of the volumes is enhanced in value and made more attractive by showing photographs of a large number of actual farm scenes throughout this promising portion of the "New Ontario." A post card will doubtless secure from Commissioner Hardy a copy of these interesting pamphlets.

STOCK GOSSIP.

We call attention to S. J. Pearson & Son's advertisement in this issue. This is one more opportunity of securing some good, useful dairy Shorthorn heifers, or a bull sufficiently mature to show the style of his get. The registered Berkshires, too, are going to be sold at prices to suit the times. We would recommend that our readers notice our article re Scrubbers, Pure-breds, and govern their business accordingly.

Wm. Goodger & Sons, in their change of advertisement in this issue, offer some Yorkshire and Berkshire boars fit for service; also sows of just the age and quality to suit everyone. Every farmer ought to have at least a few pigs to use up coarse grains, bye-dairy products and kitchen slops, and his profits obtained will largely depend upon the sort of pigs and care given. The care can be controlled at will, but unless the pigs are of the improved breeds, both care and feed are largely wasted.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Shropshire Registry Association, held in Detroit, the committee of S. H. Todd, Wakenburg, O.; Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill.; Prof. W. J. Quirk, Columbia, Mo.; S. S. De Arman, Franklin, Pa.; C. H. Haltinger, Lexington, Neb. They also heard the defense of M. J. Ward, Jr., Avon, N. Y., against whose charges had been preferred, said Ward was exonerated in the matter. The evidence showing that he had committed a number of offenses was read.

THE OLD WAY

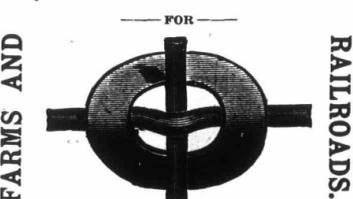
WHAT'S THE MATTER? FARM COVERED WITH STUMPS.

THE NEW WAY

HAWKEYE GRUB & STUMP MACHINE.

Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an ordinary Grub in one and a half minutes. Makes a clean sweep of two acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the machine. You can not longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Clear it, raise a beautiful crop with less labor and recuperate your old worn out land by pasturing. It will only cost you a postal card to send for an illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. Also full information concerning our I. X. L. Grubber, Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, Two Horse Hawkeye and other appliances for clearing timber land. Address: MILK MANUFACTURING CO., 674 8th St., Rossmore, Ill. Sunny-side Shetland Pony Farm. For catalogue address: Milk Bros., at above office and number. Breeders of Pure Shetland Ponies. 4-8-0m

THE BEST FENCE MADE



Agents Wanted in Every Township.

Send for Circulars and particulars.

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE COMPANY Ingersoll, Ont.

CRADLE CHURN

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



CHURNS WITH HALF THE LABOR REQUIRED BY ANY REVOLVING CHURN.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL LEADING DEALERS.

Awarded first prize at Toronto Industrial Fair over all competitors.

Address: CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Toronto, or to the MILK MANUFACTURING CO., 674 8th St., Ont. 13-y-om

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The American Southdown Breeders' Association has awarded volumes of the English Flock Book, presented by the English Society, to the following Canadian winners at last year's exhibitions: Geo. Baker & Sons, Simcoe; A. Simenton & Sons, Blackheath, and Guy Carr, Compton Station, Que. The American Association also sent volumes of their own record to R. Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station; T. C. Douglas, Galt, and D. H. Dale, Glendale.

R. B. McMullin, Goldsmith, Ont., writes: "My first venture in the breed of Poland-China pigs was a trio from the herd of Ed. W. Monnier, of Elizabeth, Illinois, U. S. A. This was in 1891. Mr. Monnier's herd has been prize winners in the U. S. for years. In 1894, I imported a pair from Ohio, U. S. I have been breeding the Polands since 1891, and am better pleased with them every year. The boar that heads my herd now is Joe Corwin (587 Canada Record, Vol. XVI. Ohio Record); he is a boar of good length and finish and extra good bone. I have some good young pigs, sired by him, for sale now. I also have some good August boar pigs, sired by Black Duke 588, for sale cheap. I have made quite a number of sales lately, of which I will send a list soon."

SUMMIT FARM HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

A short drive through a fine agricultural district, and we alighted at the farm of Mr. F. W. Terhune, beautifully situated a couple of miles west of the busy manufacturing city of Brantford, overlooking a lovely valley and a fine stretch of the surrounding country. At the time of our visit we found Mr. Terhune busy constructing extensive pens, with the view of making a specialty of breeding Duroc-Jersey swine. Mr. Terhune is one of the enterprising young men of that district, and his intention is to bring this, his chosen breed, to a still higher standard, believing them to have special merits which will recommend them to the public as the hog destined to fill the feeders' pens. We noticed among this herd a number of fine young sows in farrow; also a number of nice young shoats. Mr. Terhune is prepared to supply young pigs of both sexes from two to eight months old at prices to suit the times.

MR. PETER LAMARSH'S DUROC-JERSEY HERD.

The writer also had the pleasure, on a recent trip through the western counties, of calling on Mr. Peter Lamارش, of Wheatley, Essex Co., and inspecting his herd of Duroc-Jersey swine. Mr. Lamارش was one of the first to bring this comparatively new breed into the country. He is a strong advocate of their many merits, and claims that in many respects they are the most profitable all-round general purpose hog, being hardy, of a contented disposition, easy feeders, quick maturers and very prolific. We found this herd in good breeding shape, and Mr. Lamارش prepared to supply customers with a good article at the right price.

MR. ISRAEL CRESSMAN'S BERKSHIRES.

About half a mile north of New Dundee, and six miles north of Ayr, lies the farm of Mr. Cressman, who has given special attention during the last few years to the breeding of Berkshires, and has succeeded in establishing an excellent herd, numbering at present about sixty head, the foundation of which was laid by a selection from the well-known herds of Mr. N. Benjafield, Mt. Combe, Dorset, Eng., and Colonel Jenking, Abington, Eng. Mr. Cressman still pursues the old line adopted when he began breeding, of just keeping his herd in good breeding shape, believing too much valuable stock is ruined by over-feeding. The imported boar, Dorset Chieftain, bred by N. Benjafield, and imported by Mr. J. C. Snell - (a strong, useful animal - lengthy, with good deep sides, and hams well fleshed down to hocks), - heads the herd, and has proved himself a good sire. Lord Hayer (imp. in dam), sired by Lucky Bargee, is another good boar that has been used to great advantage. The imp. sow, Kingston 17th, has proved herself a sure and good breeder, as also has the imp. sow, Kingston 19th (sired by Plymouth Excelsior), which was suckling a good strong litter of young pigs at the time of our visit. Mr. Cressman has eight good young boars (imp. in dams) ready for service; and also a few young sows (imp. in dams), which should fill the bill for those desiring well-bred pigs in good breeding shape. He is prepared to fill orders for imp. or home-bred pigs of either sex. He reports brisk business in late, having made sales to the following gentlemen: J. Kenzie, Doon, boar; H. Bear, Mannheim, boar; J. F. Master, New Dundee, sow; Paxton Bro., St. George, pair sows; J. Weber, Waterloo, sow; Mr. Geiger, Washington, boar; J. Meyers, Kossuth, boar and sow (imp.).

NOTICE.

While talking with Mr. Mathews, of Kingston, one day last month the owns and works a large farm near there, he told me of a little experience he had with a piece of the Page fence which he has on his farm. When in town one day he was asked to keep and pasture a horse that belonged to the late Major Short, of "A" Battery, Quebec. He consented not knowing that the horse was a stallion, and gave instructions to have him taken to the farm, where he was put in a box stall. When Mr. Mathews returned home and opened the stall door, the horse jumped out and started full speed for the road, about 200 yards across the pasture field, where he encountered a piece of the eleven bar fence, which he attempted to jump, but struck the top wires about fifteen feet from a post, breaking the post off at the ground and falling back into the field, with his legs entangled in the fence. After struggling for a time, the horse became quiet, when he was released. It was found that he was not injured in the slightest possible way, while the only damage to the fence, besides the post, was two of the little cross-wires broken between the two top horizontal wires. This horse weighs about 1,100 pounds, so you can form some idea of the strain exerted upon the wires. Where would any other wire fence have been after such an experience? And you can imagine what condition the horse would have been in if the wire had been barbed. Mr. Mathews expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the fence, and will have more of it as soon as possible. [N. C. Rothwell in the Coiled Spring, Walkerville.]

AYER'S THE ONLY Sarsaparilla ADMITTED

READ RULE XV.



"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."

Why was Ayer's Sarsaparilla admitted? Because it is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum, nor a secret preparation, not dangerous, not an experiment, and because it is all that a family medicine should be.

At the WORLD'S FAIR Chicago, 1893. Why not get the Best?

METAL SPRAY PUMPS

Our Perfect Agitator, Strength and Durability, (Working Parts of Brass only) And Their Thorough Spraying Powers Are the three recommendations which sell so many of our Spray Pumps. Prices, \$7 to \$14, according to size and style. Write for circulars. HOLMES & HOLLADAY, 3-f-o Clarksburg.

THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER. Cuts clean on all sides - does not crush. The most humane, rapid and durable knife made, fully warranted. Highest World's Fair Award. Descriptive Circulars Free. A.C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa. Duty prepaid. 21-L-om

RUSSEL'S CORN CURE

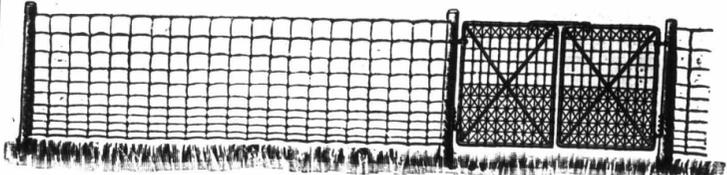
A safe, sure and effectual remedy for the removal of all Corns and Warts. It removes those troublesome excrescences without pain or inconvenience, and without the use of the knife. There is no corn or wart that it will not cure, if the directions are strictly followed. Full directions around each bottle. PRICE, 25 CENTS, POST-PAID.

T. R. MORROW, Chemist & Druggist, 426 Cordova St., & Mt. Pleasant, VANCOUVER, B. C. 21-y-om

The Improved KNITTER. Will knit 15 pairs of sox a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market. This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Price, \$8.00. Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ont. 17-y-om

TORONTO FENCE CO. 53 KING W. COR. BAY TORONTO. CUTS FOR ALL ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES. 12-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



DON'T PAY GOOD MONEY FOR EXPERIMENTS!

ANY kind of a wire fence looks nice when new, and will probably turn stock for a time; but will it continue to look well and do good service for any length of time? Do you want to pay the cost of finding out?

Look through your old farm papers and notice the fences, now lost to sight, though to many pocket-books once dear. You will find fences proclaimed of "unapproachable excellence," a little later they are "greatly improved" so as to be "proof against stock," and then they disappear altogether. Again you will find concerns advertising two fences at a time, so that you can "pay your money and take your choice." Why not wait till they complete their experiments before you invest?

WHY SOME WIRE FENCES FAIL.

The test of a fence is its elasticity. It needs elasticity not only to withstand changes in temperature, but to effectively turn stock. Nature's law of contraction and expansion has been the ruination of many a wire fence.

One end of a forty-rod stretch may be fastened to a meeting house and the other to a big barn, but when a cold day comes either the M. H. and the B. will move eight inches nearer together or, if the wires do not break, they will stretch, afterwards sag, and never come back to place. This great power of expansion and contraction yields only to the coiled springs of the Page Fence.

OFTEN TRIED AND NEVER FOUND WANTING.

That means the Page. It is not an experiment, but has now been in use NINE YEARS. It gives satisfaction everywhere. It is the oldest and most extensively used wire fence on the market. Where it is known it speaks for itself. Where it is unknown we will ship on trial and prove to you that it is the best.

"There's nothing new under the sun," and long before wire fences were thought of people harnessed elasticity and pressed it into their service for restraining animals. In the early days, when nearly every one rode horseback, it was found that, if hitched to a post or tree-trunk, a restless or frightened horse was sure to break loose; but if hitched to the end of a yielding limb, the animal never dis-covered just where to exert his strength. The same puzzle confronts the animal behind the Coiled Spring Fence.

IT WILL COST BUT ONE CENT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PAGE FENCE.

We might here refer you to many of our customers, but we have a better way. Every month we publish a paper, filled with facts about fence, and finely illustrated. This paper we will send free to every interested person who will take the trouble to ask for it. You can send on a post card and get a copy.

Among the contents of the February number we will name the following: "Snow Blockaded Roads," "Our Special Bridge Fence," "A Talk on Other Fences," "Non-support no Cause for Divorce," "Evolution," "Fencing Railroads," "How to Size up a Fence Agent," "Prize Contributions." There are also two fine photo-engravings of farm scenes near Sandwich, Ontario.

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

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES

BEWARE - OF - WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. BEWARE - OF - WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. Illustration of a steel shingle.

GUARANTEED SUPERIOR AND TO LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHERS.

Our Guarantee is of Some Value.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED,

84 to 90 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

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THE GRANGE

LEADS THE VAN AS THE

Big Tea House

OF THE DOMINION.

WE ship Teas west and east to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and have hundreds of flattering reports from customers all over Canada.

For the months of January and February we are offering special values in Japan Teas. Our leader will be a Japan reduced to 25c., and good value at 35c.

If you are fond of a really delicious cup of Tea, try this line and order your year's supply.

We maintain the high quality of our Black @ 25c.
Our old Reliable Special Blend Black and Mixed @ 30c.
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SUGARS

ARE BUMPING ON ROCK BOTTOM:

Redpath's Extra Standard Granulated, \$4 00
Montreal Granulated, No. 2, 3 75
Light Refined, 3 25

Delivered within our freight limits. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

The Grange Wholesale Supply Co.

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BRANTFORD



STEEL WINDMILLS With Internal Gear.

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

The IDEAL JR. Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder.

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GOOD PAYING AND GOOD SELLING
ARTICLES FOR 1895.

If you want excellent returns write for particulars of our

- Cem Steel Windmills, . . .
- Cem Steel Towers, . . .
- Canadian (Steel) Air-motors,
- Halladay Standard Windmills,
- Haying Tools,
- Iron and Wood Pumps, . . .
- Dust Collectors,
- Saw Tables, etc., etc.

We manufacture a full line of pumping and geared Windmills, and the greatest variety of Pumps of any firm in Canada. Our Haymaker Car and Patent Steel Track is leading them all, and our prices are made to suit the times.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.
367 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

\$3 A DAY SURE Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. **IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO.,** Box A Windsor, Ont. 21-l-om

RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR STIFFNESS, PAIN IN SIDE & LAME BACK

MUST GO

WHEN THE "D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

THREE GOLD and ONE SILVER MEDAL THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1887.

DIPLOMA ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Montgomery, 1888.

AWARD Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ga., 1888.

HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL FAIR ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889.

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, 1893.

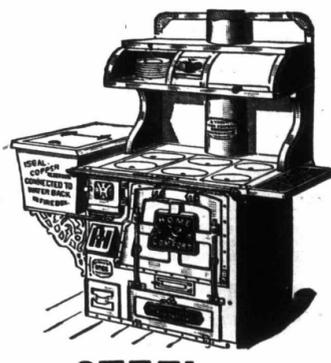
HIGHEST AWARDS WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, LONDON, CAN. 1893.

SIX GOLD MEDALS MIDWINTER FAIR, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.

OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND FACTORIES,
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Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS MO., U. S. A.
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STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.

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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 if properly used.

SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1895 299,327.

7-y-om

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Messrs. A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, Ont., have favored us with a catalogue of their Holstein-Friesians (30 head, -9 bulls and 21 cows and heifers) to be sold at auction on Wednesday, February 20th, as announced elsewhere in the ADVOCATE. Those who have followed the history of the Black and Whites in Canada, and noted the records of our show rings, need not be told of the honorable position long held by this herd. The retirement of Mr. Hillgartner from the firm, for reasons explained in our last issue, is the occasion of a division of the stock and this sale. With the continued advance of dairying, this event will afford an opportunity to intending purchasers that seldom occurs. A number of Tamworth Swine are to be offered at the same time. Mr. Hillgartner's farm where the sale takes place, is convenient to Petersburg and Baden Stations, on the G. T. R., and Ayr, on the C. P. R.

At Mr. J. Parnell's recent Shire horse sale, at Major Farm, near Rugby, Eng., one brood mare, Rokeby Fuchsia, by Lincolnshire Boy, sold at 500 guineas, and another, Rokeby Dame, by Lincolnshire Lad II., at 510 guineas. The summary of the sale was as follows:—

	Average.	£	s.	d.
11 brood mares.....	179	5	6	1,972 19 0
8 three-year-old fillies.....	168	0	0	1,344 0 0
5 two-year-old fillies.....	105	4	2	526 1 0
6 yearling fillies.....	71	15	0	430 10 0
30 head.....	142	9	0	£4,273 10 0

ILLINOIS LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of live stock breeders, held in Springfield on January 24th, an organization of all live stock interests of the State was effected. The following laws for the guidance of the Association were adopted:—

I. This Association shall be known as the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association.

II. The object of the Association shall be the promotion of the interests of the breeders of live stock in Illinois.

III. The membership of the Association shall consist of the Illinois Horse Breeders' Association, the Illinois Cattle Breeders' Association, the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association, the Illinois Sheep Breeders' Association, and the Illinois Poultry Breeders' Association.

IV. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president and five vice-presidents—said vice-presidents to consist of the presidents of the associations named above, a secretary and a treasurer.

V. The Executive Committee of this Association shall be composed of the presidents and secretaries of the five associations named above.

VI. The officers and committees named above to serve one year, or until their successors are elected and installed.

VII. The meetings of this Association shall be held annually in the State Capital, Springfield, at such time as may be designed by the Association or its Executive Committee.

VIII. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting (or special meeting called for that purpose) by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting.

The following officers were elected to serve one year:—

President, J. W. Judy, Tallula. Vice-Presidents: J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; Chas. Ridgely, Springfield; Chas. E. Vigal, New City; R. M. Bell, Decatur. Secretary, J. H. Pickrell, Springfield; Treasurer, Chas. Ridgely, Springfield.

Messrs. D. W. Smith, Charles Ridgely and J. H. Pickrell were appointed a committee to have in charge any legislation that may be deemed necessary for the promotion of the interests of the Association.

Good papers were presented by Col. R. M. Bell, Decatur; A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, and A. C. Halliwell, of the Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

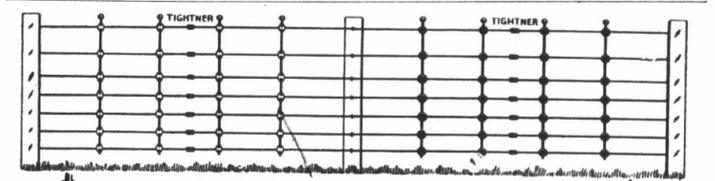
THOS. BALLANTYNE & SON'S SHORTHORNS. A member of our staff recently visited Messrs. Ballantyne & Son's Shorthorn herd, near Stroud, Ont. We were pleased to find a large and well-managed herd of Scotch cattle, headed by Scotsman, sired by old Bampton Hero. He is a grandly fleshed roan, two years old, with many good qualities, and indeed he is hard to fault. We saw a nice bunch of young calves from him, with fine broad backs, deep sides and straight upper and under lines. This bull should be eagerly sought by breeders, as his color, quality and pedigree are desirable, and his offspring are coming very much like himself. The females yet to calve were bred to this bull, and many of those that have calved have again gone back to him. There are a few young bulls of the right sort out of the Marchioness and Missie cows, and got by Indian Prince, a son of Indian Chief. Of the many grand females of the herd, we may say they are descended from very high-class cows from the herds of Marr, of Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, and Duthie and Cruickshank. The choicest of bulls have always been used, among which we may mention Methlick Hero - 2725 - bred by Wm. Duthie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; Prince Royal - 6418 - bred by E. Cruickshank, Aberdeenshire; Royal Baron and Indian Prince. Most of the females belong to the Marchioness and Missie tribes, and are of uniformly high quality. Among them we noticed Marchioness 6th, which many will remember was one of the Canadian contingent at the World's Fair, upholding the honor of the Shorthorn as a dairy cow. We notice in looking up her official position in that great dairy trial, that in the fifteen-day cheese test she occupied sixth place, giving 540 pounds of milk, yielding 48.65 pounds cheese, showing a net profit of \$3.93. In the ninety-day butter contest she gave 2,614 pounds of milk, showing a net profit of over \$35. The dairy qualities of her tribe are certainly of a high order. While in conversation with one of the firm, we learned that the Shorthorn herd is being very reluctantly dispersed. But, owing to the Stratford district being almost entirely a dairy one, and as Messrs. Ballantyne have a nice herd of imported Ayrshires, it was thought advisable to devote their entire attention to this latter breed. The Shorthorns are in nice breeding condition, none of them being fat, which gives visitors an opportunity to see them as they are. Catalogues will be sent by the firm to any address. The date fixed for this important dispersion sale is Wednesday, March 13th.

Use:- Queenston:- Cement

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

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

ISAAC USHER & SONS, THOROLD, ONT.



No better wire fence built than the Casey Diamond Grip. Just the thing for farmers—neat, strong and durable. Will last a lifetime, barring accidents. Uses only straight wires with so little depression as not to cause the galvanize to crack or peel. If there is a dealer who wants something better to handle than he's had, try it. We also supply the Double Lock

Wire Fence, which is claimed by some to be second to none, the lateral wire of which, as well as the upright stay, being crimped at joints. Our agents build either on premises. Agents wanted everywhere in Canada, to whom sole territory will be allotted. County and Township Rights for sale. Our Gas Pipe Frame Gate takes the lead. No better or cheaper place in the city to get plain or fancy turning done. Call on, when in the city, or address,

CANADA FENCE COMPANY, Corner Bathurst and Clarence Sts., London, Ontario. 17-y-om

For Crumbling Glods

there's nothing in the world equal to the "PLANET JR." 12 TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER.

For shallow or deep cultivation, or working among small plants or berries. Teeth may be reversed, worn off three inches before requiring renewal and then cheaply replaced. Perfectly under control. Our free-for-all catalogue tells all about it and 8 other tools. **S. L. ALLEN & CO.,** Philadelphia, Pa.

3-om

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.

- ELLIOT, Pond Mills, Ont.—Tamworth Pigs, Oxford Sheep, and sweepstake strain of Bronze Turkeys for sale. 20-2 y-om
LEX. HUME, Burnbrae, Ontario, Importer and Breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire hogs. 330-2-y
LF. BROWN, Bethel, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Leghorn and Dorking Fowl. 14-2-y
M. & R. SHAW, Brantford, Ont., breeders of Galloway Cattle. Choice young animals for sale. 4-2-y
BLACKWOOD & McCALLUM, Martintown, Ont., breeders of registered Clydesdales, Shropshires and Yorkshires. 240-2-y
G. HANMER & SON, Mt. Vernon, Ont., Importers and Breeders of high-class Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 2-2 y-om
FRED. S. WETHERALL, Compton, P. Q., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. 18-2-y
H. I. ELLIOTT, Danville, P. Q., breeder of Scotch Shorthorn & Southdown sheep.
JAMES STEPHEN & SONS, Brookhill Farm, Trout River, P. Q., P. Q. Importer and breeder of Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Young stock always on hand for sale. 6-2-y
JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Oxford-Down sheep, also breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshire pigs and Bronze turkeys. 6-2-y-om
JOHN LAIDLAW, Crosses Farm, Wilton Grove, P. Q., Ont., breeder and importer of Border Leicester Sheep. Sheep for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. 22-2-y
JOS. CAIRNS, Camlachie, Ont., Breeder of Pure-bred Chester White Swine. 4-y
J. P. PHIN, THE GRANGE, HESPELER, ONT., Breeding and Importing SHROPSHIRE SHEEP a specialty. 22
ROBERT MARSH, Lorrige Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont., Importer and Breeder of SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. 14-y
T. GUY, Oshawa, Ont., Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle—prize winners at the World's Fair.
THOMAS IRVING, Montreal, breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Ayrshire Cattle. 8-2-y
W. M. STEWART, JR. & SON, Manis, Ont., Ayrshire Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. 22-2-y-om
W. H. BRATTIE, Wilton Grove, importer and breeder of Shropshire Sheep, A choice lot of Collie Dogs and White Holland Turkeys. 319-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. 325-2-y

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of our breakfast Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:— JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. 20-2-f-o

UN-NERVED, TIRED People and invalids will find in CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure and wholesome, it has stood the test of years. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal. 20-2-y-om

ESTABLISHED 1889. FREEMAN'S Bone Fertilizers Make better crops at less cost than any other Fertilizer. Will drill perfectly. Freeman's Grass & Grain Manure, per ton - \$25 Freeman's Victoria Bone Meal, per ton - 30 Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash, Kainite, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia and all Fertilizing Materials. Write for prices. W. A. FREEMAN CO., HAMILTON, ONT. 15-y-o

EVERY PRACTICAL FARMER should read the Planet Jr. book for 1894. We send it free. S. L. ALLEN & Co., 1107 Market St., Philadelphia. 10-r-o

IT PAYS TO ATTEND

THE VERY BEST, Central Business College TORONTO AND STRATFORD. Students can enter at any time. Write to either school for Catalogue. 17-o SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

THE NEW Chatham and Chautauqua Giant Wagon With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable Arms.

THE BEST MADE ON EARTH. So said the Judges on Vehicles at the WORLD'S FAIR, Who awarded us a GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA Over the heads of numerous old and extensive builders in the United States and Canada. The axles are unbreakable, because

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

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

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

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

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

USE RAMSAY'S Barn and Roof PAINTS.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam A Safe Speedy and Positive 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. Impossible to produce scur or Glanders. 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. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Temperance Street, Toronto. The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. All experienced Teachers. Session begins October 17th. Apply to the principal, Prof. SMITH, V.S., Edin., Toronto, Can. 18-2-y

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

The People's Wholesale Supply Co. 35 COLBORNE STREET, Toronto. ARE always ahead in prices. The like of our Patron Singer Sewing Machine, and guaranteed like it is, for \$16.00, was never heard of before. Who ever saw Granulated Sugar quoted at \$3.65 per cwt., freight paid as usual, only by the People's Supply Co. ALL WOOLEN UNDERWEAR AND STAPLE DRY GOODS We will send you, 5 per cent. less than we ever quoted you before; some lines 10 per cent. less. OUR BOOTS and SHOES Are made on the newest lasts, and of the best quality of leather to be had for the money. Send us the size you want, the kind, and the price you wish to give, and if they do not suit you, return them at our expense. When You Want Really Good Teas Order our Japan at 25 cents, our Special Blend at 30 cents, or Kaona Tea at 35 cents per pound; they are unsurpassed. ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AT LOWEST PRICES. For Harness, Clothes Wringers, etc., see our spring catalogue. R. Y. MANNING, Manager. The People's Wholesale Supply Co., 35 Colborne St., TORONTO.

BEST BELT ON EARTH Endless and does not stretch. NOTE THE TRADE MARK. Capital and Labor INSIST ON GETTING IT. ANTHON CHRISTENSEN & Co., NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., CAN. 10-y-om

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. W. M. CURRIE. 7-y-o F. P. CURRIE.

FARMERS' HARNESS SUPPLY CO., 104 Front St. East, TORONTO, 7-y-o ONT. Brilliant Sign Letters FOR STORE WINDOWS. The Most Attractive, Popular, Durable Letter used to-day. This is the VERDICT of every one. Write for prices before ordering. THE BRILLIANT SIGN LETTER CO., 23-f-om 28 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL. \$75 a month salary and expenses paid if you want employment write at once to P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 6-2-y-o

USE MYERS' SPICE FOR YOUR HORSES & CATTLE 3-1-y-om

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES. A corrugated pan over firebox doubling boiling capacity; small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleaning and for storing; and a perfect automatic regulator. The Champion is an improvement over the Cook pan as the latter was over the old iron kettle hung on a fence rail. Catalogue Free. THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO., HUDSON, Ohio, & MONTREAL, Quebec. 17-1-o

SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO ROBES MANUFACTURED BY NEWLANDS & CO., Galt, Ont.,

Are the warmest and most durable robe in the market, and are equal in every respect to the original Buffalo skin. Are handsomely lined with a superior quality of lining, also have an inter-lining of rubber, making them absolutely wind and water proof. Have stood hard usage for five years by Farmers, Liverymen, Doctors and others, and have given entire satisfaction. Patented in Canada and United States. Agents in every town in Canada. 21-h-o

LINSEED-OIL-CAKE Whole, nutted or meal. Car lots delivered at any point. Write for prices. BODY & NOAKES, Winnipeg Linseed Oil Mills, Winnipeg, Man. 21-om

PURE WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELLS. Write for particulars to WILLIAM SHARP, 184 Hamburg Ave., Toronto, Ont. Practical Well Driller. 4-2-y-o