

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

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

Old and New Ensilage.

DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly let me know, through the columns of your valuable paper or otherwise, answer to the following query:

I have about twenty tons of last year's ensilage in the bottom of my silo well preserved. Would it be safe to put in the new corn on top of it, or should I throw it out? SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWERED BY PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON.

If the ensilage of last year's crop be in a good state of preservation, it can be covered over with fresh material for ensilage, and will keep practically unchanged so long as the air is excluded. I have kept ensilage in that way, and it has been taken from the silo apparently as good as the new ensilage. I have known of instances where corn ensilage has been kept over for several years without spoiling.

The Manitoba Patrons of Industry are considering the advisability of placing a man at the Ft. William elevators to look after their interests in the wheat business during this season.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

—TO BE—

Published Semi-Monthly.

ENLARGED! NEW FEATURES! NEW TYPE!

"Persevere and Succeed" has been the practical motto of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE since its inception, and now another important step in advance is to be made. In this progressive age, with its sudden and continuous changes in seeds, stock, implements and other important matters pertaining to the welfare of the farmers, the necessity is felt for the more frequent communication of information on topics of vital interest affecting agriculture. This want the ADVOCATE will shortly supply. On and after the first of January next the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE will be published twice a month, without any increase to subscribers. The paper will be enlarged, giving more reading each month than at present. The best talent in America, capable of writing on stock, dairy, agriculture and kindred topics, have been engaged as contributors for 1893. Each issue will contain original and valuable illustrations, and new features will be introduced.

The ADVOCATE has long been recognized as the leading agricultural paper in Canada. This progressive move in pushing it more than ever to the front is one that will be hailed with pleasure by its readers. During the past year it has added more subscribers to its list from the different provinces in Canada, the United States and Europe, than in any similar period of its past history, which is tangible evidence of its growth and continuance in public favor.

We want agents to canvas in every section. To good men we will give most liberal terms, either commission or salary. Permanent employment, when desired, will be given to suitable persons, either male or female. Our readers who cannot take up the work, but know a reliable person who can, will confer a favor by sending the name and address of such an one.

We will continue to give valuable subscription prizes as heretofore.

Farmers' sons and daughters can earn good wages by canvassing for us during the fall and winter months.

We ask each old subscriber to send us at least one new name. The larger our subscription list the better paper we can afford to publish. During the next year we wish to make the ADVOCATE more valuable than ever before.

Lighter Hogs Wanted.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
SIR,—We have not troubled you with any articles on live hogs of late, have been too busy taking them in and converting them into bacon for the English market, but we would like now to say a few words regarding the trade for the past few months and give some advice to farmers for the future.

We think we can truthfully say that nothing in which the farmer has engaged of late has been more profitable than hog raising and feeding, especially to those who have studied the wants of the consumers. Those who have disregarded this and kept them till they were too heavy and fat, have no doubt been disappointed, but this is always the case with those who do not keep up with the times. For what reason we do not know, but we have had more heavy, fat hogs delivered than ever before, and our average weight since the 1st April is greatly in excess of former years. This has been a source of loss to us, though we have discriminated against these heavy weights, but to nothing like the extent we have been mulched in England.

We wish to impress on your readers the increasing necessity of turning off their hogs reasonably well fatted and weighing 160 to 200 lbs. alive. This course will insure the highest price to the farmer, the same to the pork packer, and satisfaction to the consumer. This can readily be done twice a year if farmers will lay themselves out for it.

Our agents in England are becoming more imperative in their demands for long, lean sides of bacon, and they impress upon us the necessity of urging the farmers to use the Improved Large Yorkshire boars. On this point we wish to say that while we consider the cross just mentioned the best adapted to make the choicest bacon for the English or any market, we also think very highly of the Tamworth cross. We have had a few of these and are very well pleased with them. We give the preference to the Yorkshires, but would most strongly advise the breeders and feeders to use one or the other. The Berkshire and Poland China men used to cast it in our teeth that we were interested in the Yorkshires as breeders. This was quite true, but did not in the least affect the value of our recommendation; we are no longer interested, except as pork packers, and are certain that we are advocating the interest of the feeders as well as our own.

Any sensible man must see that the nearer he can come to the wants of the consumer the better price he will obtain, and as to those who cannot see that, we will not waste time on them; we expect they are that class who do not read your valuable periodical.

As to the future, we think there is every probability of a good demand and fair prices, but they will not be as high as they were during the summer. Bacon has already declined, and will be much lower, as is always the case in the fall and winter, and farmers and dealers must expect a corresponding decline here.

Canadian bacon is very favorably known in England; this has largely come about through the increased number of hogs available for export.

As it is the early bird that takes the worm, so with the farmer who had his hogs ready for sale in July, while he who disregards the signs of the times will have to take the lower figures.

WM. DAVIES, President Wm. Davies Co.

Value in Manure.

He would be considered very foolish who declared that there was no value in manure. Equally foolish would the man be who discarded barnyard manure and took in preference any of the various fertilizers sold as a substitute. Not that these are not valuable, but that it is now very generally conceded that better value for the ordinary farmer will be realized from the use of good, well-made farmyard manure. Yet, it will be found very difficult to put an exact commercial value on this article. The value placed on the ordinary fertilizers by those who produce them does not seem to be endorsed by the farmers in general, judging by the amount annually purchased by them.

The value of manure will largely depend upon what use is made of it. If it can be placed upon the land in such a manner as to produce an additional yield of a marketable product, then its value will depend upon the price realized for the increased product. Its value cannot, however, be computed on any given crop for one season, because the value of the manure is not lost in a single crop.

In one of the last bulletins issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the profit in the feeding of several hundred sheep at the College Farm is largely made up by the value of the manure. Out of an actual gain in the transaction of \$599.75, \$577.12 is placed to the credit of the manure made by these animals.

The value of this manure appears to be based on a calculation made by comparing it with the various commercial fertilizers which are upon the market. The manure has been carefully analyzed by the college chemist and a computation made of the value of the various ingredients when compared with the prices of the same ingredients as found in the ordinary fertilizers.

This may be the best way of arriving at a probable value of such manure. Whether it is actually of that value to the farmer who thus feeds his sheep will depend as stated previously upon the use he is able to make of it.

If this manure is placed upon land which is given to the growth of rape the following season, it will be seen that the only return likely to be received from it will be an additional quantity of manure. Any farmer following such a course would find that his family would not be able to live comfortably on such proceeds of the value said to be in the manure.

To the practical man it would appear that such calculations are very often misleading. It can easily be shown by a careful calculation that the man who feeds a number of steers each year on his farm is actually feeding them at a loss, when the calculation is made as it has been in the bulletin referred to.

If the market price in any of our towns and cities of the hay, roots and grain which is being fed to these animals is computed, in nearly every case it will be seen that the animals are sold at a loss. Yet, every observant man knows that the farmers who have adopted this practice (?) for years have been the men who have prospered, who have, in some cases, become wealthy, who have added to their lands, and who have been successful in supporting the young men of their families on additional acres.

If this work had actually been done at a loss, how can this be accounted for? The real truth is that these computations are erroneous. The man makes his money because he is able

THROUGH THE STEER

in his stable to sell his hay, his roots and his grain at a fairly remunerative rate. The profit is in the sale of these articles, through the medium of the steer, which he would probably find it impossible to sell in any other way. The manure which is thus made upon his farm enables him to produce his grain crops in much greater abundance and of superior quality, so that an additional profit is made in that way.

It is no doubt true that the man who is not a farmer who buys lambs (as was done for the College experiment) and who is compelled to buy grain, hay and roots on which to feed them, will find that the transaction will show but little profit. But the farmer who grows these articles on his own farm will find that in the feeding of them to sheep or cattle in the manner suggested,

he will be enabled to make considerable profit on their growth when thus sold through the medium of his live stock. If he does not produce the hay, etc., but buys from his neighbor, it is clear that the transaction will not be sufficiently remunerative to warrant its continuance.

If this be granted, how will the farmer be able to secure better prices for the articles thus consumed in the feeding of his live stock? It will not matter to him at what price these are sold on the market; his are not sold in that way, but through the animal which he is feeding; so that, in order to secure increased prices, he must give close attention to the quality of the animal through which it passes. There is much more profit in a good steer which, receiving the same feed and care and sold at the same age, brings \$70, than one of the scrub variety, which, while receiving the same attention, brings only \$40. He who has the better steer will certainly get more for his hay and roots through the medium of that steer than his neighbor will through the medium of the inferior one.

In the same way the value of the manure made upon the farm must be computed. He who is able to use his manure on land which produces thirty bushels of wheat, to be sold at one dollar, would make more money than he who grows seventy bushels of oats sold at thirty cents. Manure in the one case would appear to be worth more to the farmer than in the other case.

The conclusion to be reached in both cases is that, in order to secure the best returns for these products thus consumed, it is necessary to select the best specimens only. If manure only is sought, then the scrub steer or the inferior sheep will be able to produce it in the same quantity as one of much better quality; but we think that it would be found impossible to feed these animals simply for the amount of manure produced.

The farmer should not only seek to obtain profit in this way, but to feed such a quality of live stock as will give profit in the production of the food consumed.

Sheep Breeding for Mutton Purposes.

When the adaptability of Canadian pastures and Canadian farm management for sheep breeding is considered we are at a loss to understand why this line of stock farming is not more generally practised, especially as it has proved so remunerative. The export of Canadian sheep at one time was increasing faster than that of cattle, and only diminished when the supply fell away, caused by sheep breeding having been abandoned on many farms, which made it difficult for buyers to purchase sufficient for the home trade. It is certain that in a general way this industry has never been pursued with a view to bringing about the popularity of Canadian sheep in the British markets. While cattle breeding and feeding has made great progress in Canada since the export trade opened, and farmers have made special exertions to produce what is suited to the wants of the market in the line of export cattle, nothing has been done to foster the trade in Canadian sheep. We have been content to ship baggy ewes and old rams instead of properly prepared shearing wethers. Although frozen meat may tend to lower prices in England, yet this product will never be well received by the better class of British consumers. The trade facilities that are enjoyed by Canadians with the mother country, together with the unlimited area at our command for sheep production, should enable this country to supply the British market with a large proportion of the best mutton required.

The following article from a contributor to the Farmer's Gazette deals with this subject from a British standpoint:—

The extraordinary development of mutton imports during the last ten years was probably undreamed of by any one in 1875. Previous to 1882 the imports of mutton were not separately distinguished from any other kinds of imported meat; but in 1882 the quantity of mutton imported into the United Kingdom was only 189,847 cwt.; whereas in 1890 it had increased to 1,734,828 cwts. It would be rash to predict that the imports will not yet be largely in-

creased, though the future increase will probably be slower and steadier than it has been during the last ten years. The refrigerating process of preserving meat is now about as perfect as it is ever likely to be, so that no fresh stimulus need be looked for in that direction. Many other processes of preservation have been and are being tried, of course; but public prejudice against meat preserved by chemical agents is not easily overcome, and frozen mutton is preferable even to tinned mutton. What our farmers have to look forward to, however, is the possible reduction of home-grown mutton to a retail price of about 6d. per pound. The inexplicable thing is that no matter how much the price of mutton is reduced to the farmer, the consumer never seems to get the benefit of it. It is more than hinted, too, that some of the frozen mutton which is imported at 4½d. per pound is retailed here as home mutton at 9d.

The most marked change in our home production of mutton is the earlier age at which sheep are now sent to the butcher. The old idea that prime mutton could only be had from three or four-year-old wethers has been fairly exploded within the last dozen years or so. One-year-old sheep are fast becoming the staple mutton supply of the country, notwithstanding it was once thought that sheep of that age could never be made fit for the butcher. But every sheep breeder now goes in for early maturity, and it is only by so doing that mutton-making can be made to pay, except, of course, in the case of old ewes, which make up a considerable proportion of the fat sheep killed every year, and which may at times leave a good profit on fattening. Owing to improved breeding as much as improved keep, the age at which sheep can be fattened is being constantly lessened. During recent years the fat stock clubs have been compelled to entirely re-cast their prize list and the arrangement of classes, so as to put themselves more in touch with the requirements of the times and be of greater service to feeders of stock. The numerous illustrations of early maturity which have been brought forward from amongst all breeds are too strong logic for old style feeders, who hold that an animal must have completed its growth before it can be profitably fattened. It has been demonstrated that the meat produced from sheep delivered to the butcher at one-year-old is quite equal in quality and costs just half the expense of mutton from sheep kept a year longer before being fattened. By feeding from birth we also reduce risks and time, which in this, as in everything else, means money.

To a certainty the great fight amongst the mutton breeds of sheep henceforth must hinge on the matter of early maturity more than on anything else. Contest after contest has demonstrated that when all are highly fed from birth there is little difference in the quantity and quality of mutton they are capable of producing the first twelve months—probably less difference in quantity than there is in quality, if the quantity of food required to produce one pound of mutton in the various breeds is exactly determined. This practically marks the limit of competition between the various breeds; for it is only by producing young mutton that our home farmers can now hold their place against New Zealand and Argentine sheep breeders in British markets. It will be many years before the colonial sheep sent here in the shape of frozen mutton can compete with our own in point of early maturity, and in this fact lies one of the few crumbs of comfort now left to the British sheep breeder.

Ontario Veterinary College.

We have received the annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, for the session 1892-93, which opens on October 19th, and call the attention of our readers to its advertisement which appears in our columns. This well-known institution attracts a large number of students from the United States as well as from all parts of the Dominion of Canada, the success of its teachings being marked by the high standing its graduates have attained, who are scattered all over the continent of North America. The tuition fees are remarkably low for the advantages offered.

Hon. Thomas Greenway.

The subject of the accompanying illustration, Hon. Thomas Greenway, Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Immigration for the Province of Manitoba, is the eldest son of the late Thos. Greenway, E. q., formerly of Cornwall, England, and latterly of Stephen Township, County of Huron, Ontario. He was born in Cornwall, Eng., 25th of March, 1838, and came to Canada in 1844, where he was educated. He was first married on January 25th, 1860, to Miss Annie Hicks, who died in May, 1875. He was married a second time in 1877, to Miss Emma Essery, and settled in Manitoba in 1878. Mr. Greenway was Reeve of the Township of Stephen, Ont., for ten years. He was an unsuccessful candidate in South Huron for the House of Commons, at the general election in 1872, and again at the general election of 1874, but was returned to the House of Commons for that constituency by acclamation, on the sitting member being unseated, 11th February, 1875, and held the seat for the rest of the term. After arriving in Manitoba in 1878, he devoted considerable attention to the locating of settlers from Western Ontario in Southern Manitoba, and to this is largely due the rapid development of that section of the province. He was first returned to the Manitoba Legislature for the electoral division of Mountain at the general Provincial Election of 1879 by acclamation; was re-elected at the general election in 1883, 1886, 1888, and again at the recent general election in July, 1892. On the resignation of the Harrison administration 19th January, 1888, he formed a government, taking the offices of President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture and Immigration. On the 23rd of July last the Government of which he is the head was again returned to power. He is a man of indomitable energy, great force of character and progressive ideas, to which the many practical measures on behalf of agriculture and immigration bear testimony. He has instituted a vigorous immigration policy, which has done much to populate the Province with a good class of settlers. He has also aided very greatly in bringing about, through the instrumentality of agricultural societies, farmers' institutes and agricultural exhibitions, a general improvement in live stock husbandry and general farming. Being personally engaged in farming on a large scale near Crystal City, he evinces a keen interest in all that concerns the welfare of the farmer. The department over which he presides has an excellent system of collecting reliable crop statistics and live stock reports from all parts of the Province, which are used in the form of bulletins. The Province has in the present premier one who, from his practical experience and general knowledge of public affairs, is well calculated to do honor to the high and responsible position given him by the people of Manitoba.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company's great mill at Keewatin last year ground 1,750,000 bushels of wheat. Their mill at Portage la Prairie has been greatly enlarged, thoroughly refitted throughout, and has been running for some time. A gristing business is also done there. The development of the Lake of the Woods Co's business has been marvellous. The demand for their flour has grown wonderfully. Only the best available wheat is ground, and the whole process is carried on according to the most advanced knowledge in the art of milling.

Manitoba and Northwest Jottings.

Mr. W. J. T. James, of Rosser, has harvested some Red River wheat which was sown on May 15th and cut August 23rd, thus being only 96 days in maturing. This is certainly a wheat that should receive attention from the Manitoba farmers, as every preference should be given an early ripening grade so as to get clear of the frost. Mr. James has got the foundation for raising a fine lot of grade cattle. He is putting up a fine stable and granary, and intends using his windmill for running a chopper, fanner, etc. All the trees he got from the Experimental Farm are thriving, his buildings and house being surrounded with maples, which serve a very useful purpose in sheltering his stock, as well as a guard against the blizzards in winter.

Mr. Wm. Goodridge, of Oakbank, called at this office and brought with him a sample of Red Clover which he sowed in his pasture field last spring. He reports that it does exceedingly

in good condition for next year's crop. No doubt the horses and cattle form the most important feature on this ranche, 123 horses and 50 head of grade cattle wanting shelter in the winter. Here will be found "Baby" 15199, sire "Vaillant" 2380, dam "Rosalie" 5674. "Baby" took the 2nd prize at Winnipeg Exhibition held this summer, and is a grand sample of the thoroughbred Percheron class. Fifty teams from the ranche are busy at work on the "Soo" extension, where they are grading and plowing. Twenty-three two-year-old and one-year-old colts and fourteen brood mares were all looking in healthy condition at the time of our visit. Two hundred tons of hay, besides all the oat straw, will be required to keep this army of horses through the coming winter.

Carman Standard:—We are in receipt of information from General Superintendent Whyte to the effect that so soon as the link between Nesbitt and Souris is completed, a solid express train will be run between Winnipeg and Estevan, via Carman and Glenboro.

A representative of the ADVOCATE enjoyed an hour at Mr. Jas. Jefferson's farm, at Balmoral, which is situated about 8 miles north of Stonewall. Mr. J. is a thorough farmer. This year he had in the crop 160 acres, comprised of 80 acres of wheat, 50 of oats, and the balance in peas and barley. The binder was just stopping for the day at the time of our visit. Thirty-five head of stock and twenty-one horses were all looking in splendid condition. A crabapple tree attracted special attention, there being about 1½ bushels of fruit on it. Last year there was also a good crop on it.

In its report of the last Highland Society's Show, at Inverness, the Farming World, of Edinburgh, Scotland, says:

"The Government of Manitoba occupy Stand 23, which is covered with specimens of agricultural produce grown by farmers in all parts of Manitoba. Some of the samples of wheat exhibited are very fine, and though the berry appears small, the quality is all that could be desired. Several of the samples weigh 64 lbs. and 65 lbs. to the bushel. Mr. M'Millan, of Liverpool, who is in charge of the exhibit, shows a sample of the Red Fyfe Wheat grown in Manitoba in 1891 and weighing 65½ lbs. to the bushel, which was awarded the champion gold medal at the Millers' Exhibition in London this year. The competition was open to the world. Some of the specimens of oats shown are nearly six feet in length, and say much for the productive capacity of the Manitoba soils. Barley, flax and oilcake specimens are shown. In Manitoba there is this year 1,341,270 acres of land under crop, exclusive of grass. At this stand there is also a very fine display of wild and cultivated grasses. Some photographs and maps are shown, giving a capital idea of life in this new land."

Mr. Alex. Smith, Winnipeg, local immigration agent for the Manitoba Government, reports the arrival of 17,379 settlers, and 1011 cars of stock and effects for this Province between Jan. 1st and Aug. 31st of this year. In August 1,618 settlers and 26 cars of stock and effects came in.

Don't try to winter over twenty pigs this winter on the feed that eight should have. Better not winter any, but have the sows farrow in March. Try a good Essex boar on that common sow of yours for once, if there is one in your neighborhood.



HON. THOMAS GREENWAY.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

The time of holding this, America's greatest, live stock and agricultural exposition has again come and gone. This year the "show" was greater and more successful than ever before.

THE HORSE DEPARTMENT

at the Toronto Industrial improves each year, and to the visitor who can look backward over the exhibits of the last ten years many changes are discernible.

The recent show excelled all others in the number of entries, which amounted to considerably over one thousand, while the improvement was not only noticeable in the quantity but was vastly superior in the quality of animals shown. Doubtless this is partly due to the better classification in the prize list, but still more to the steady march of improvement in the several lines of horse breeding, which enabled horse fanciers to make better selections, which they have improved upon by better education, without which no horse can show to advantage. In no part of this great show are more changes noticeable than in the turnouts and the manner of horsing these.

Fashion in horses and equipages, like that in costumes, is ever changing. A few years ago, with a few exceptions, long tailed carriage horses alone were to be seen, these being more of the heavy Coach type, boasting of but little breeding. This sort are now little sought after, while horses of the high stepping Hackney type are becoming more in demand. In fact, the public are getting decidedly more horsey, and therefore are more critical in their requirements, while the growth of our cities and accumulation of wealth among the citizens has enabled men to gratify a taste for more horse exercise, which fact is borne out by the number of good park hacks and hunters, as well as the variety of equipages and their appointments.

While high stepping pairs and tandems, dog carts and four-in-hands show a decided improvement in taste, and a desire for display unknown a few short years since, altogether the horse department lent much to the show by its attractive make-up.

In no class is there more decided improvement than in the saddle horses, numbers of magnificent specimens appearing this season in place of the miserable weeds that were exhibited under that name a few years ago. Doubtless this is partly due to the numbers of men who are making a business of buying, training and dealing in horses of this class, also to the good name Canadian horses have acquired abroad, for which fact we are indebted to the remarkably good class of

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS

that have been brought in, the number of which is constantly growing larger at the Toronto as well as other shows, the aged section of which was represented by no less than fifteen entries, many of which were superb specimens of racing types, while others are just the stamp for producing the class of saddle horses now in demand.

In the first section, which is intended to include stallions of racing type that are intended to head thoroughbred studs, Mikado, by King Ernest, again carried first honors, a feat that he appears to perform with ease, judging by past meetings, his popularity being due to his true form and good racing character. Imp. Dandie Dinmont, by Silvia, at the head of the stud of W. H. Millman, Woodstock, was given second. He is of neat, attractive form. In his case his record as a sire has been gaining prominence all over the continent. The third place was carried by Haines & Patterson's (Owen Sound) Parallel, a handsome horse sired by The Duke.

A class for Thoroughbred Stallions best calculated to produce hunters and saddle horses is a new and commendable feature at the Industrial. In this section the beautiful horse Wiley Buckles, by London, that is distinguished for his strength as well as handsome form, carried first.

Mr. S. B. Fuller's (Woodstock) Goodfellow, by Longfellow, was placed second, and W. H. Millman's beautiful horse Buffalo, by Billet, gained third prize.

Mares and fillies were mostly of racing type, and among these were some very well-developed young things that should give an account of themselves later on.

ROADSTER HORSES,

as usual at our exhibitions, far outnumbered those of any other class. Over two hundred entries competed. Of these the different trotting families were pretty well represented, while throughout all the sections this blood was the predominating feature in most of the entries, the single and double drivers performing their part in keeping up the interest of this department of the live stock exhibit. Unfortunately our space is too limited to give anything like a detailed notice of those carrying honors, but the prize list in another column will give the names of the prize-winners in each of the sections.

CARRIAGE HORSES

were judged by Messrs. W. Gibson, Buffalo, and Frank Smith, Petrolia, and made a capital display. In this class the breeding is not so uniform, if we may judge by the entries in the breeding sections, many of the exhibitors being of the opinion that all that is required for this class is a clean limbed horse answering the description of the carriage class and standing over sixteen and one-quarter hands high, and Cleveland Bay, English Coach, French Coach, and horses of the different trotting families were represented. However, the judges appeared to be of a different opinion, and awarded the prizes chiefly to those of Cleveland Bay or coach breeding, giving the first premium to Mr. A. C. McMillan's (Erin) Shining Light, a horse of the very highest type of the Cleveland Bay. The fact that this horse has always been among the winners at Toronto, and this year took first in his class, and a sweepstakes for the best horse of any age for the second time, is a sufficient warrant of his high individuality.

Irving & Brown, Winchester, carried second with Prince Arthur, also a good specimen of the English Cleveland Bay, while the third was sent to A. Marsh & Son's (Richmond Hill) Prince Alexander, an imported English Coach horse that has also won many honors, and is equally useful in the stud. Colts of his get were remarkably successful in the younger sections.

Irving & Brown carried first in a fair class of three year stallions with the imported Cleveland stallion Argyle, and W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, won first with the two-year-old colt Prince Victor, by Prince Alexander, a capital example of what the Cleveland is doing for this line of breeding in Canada.

Among the entries in the young filly and foal sections the majority of the winners were sired by the imported horses mentioned above, Shining Light and Prince Alexander, both having sired some good ones, the former gaining the special prize for stallion and five of his get not over three years old.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

The section for aged stallions was probably the strongest ever brought out at a fall exhibition in Canada, and contained ten noted horses out of the fourteen entries which faced the judges, Messrs. E. Charlton, Duncrief, P. Christie, Manchester, and Thomas Good, Richmond. Among the entries were Queen's Own, Energy, Sir Walter and Lewie Gordon, which have all been first prize winners, either at previous Industrial Shows or Toronto Spring Stallion Shows, while several other prize-winners were also included.

From the first the above four were the favorites with the crowd, and were the first drawn in the short leet with Messrs. Sorby's Bold Boy. Ultimately Graham Bros.' Queen's Own, by Prince of Wales, was placed first. He was in admirable form, his wonderful action being the subject of general approbation, while the strong Clydesdale character he possesses made him a general favorite.

Energy, by Macgregor, at the head of the grand Clydesdale exhibit from Robert Davis' Thorncliffe Stock Farm, was also in fine condition, and is truly a great four-year-old, having made a vast improvement since last year's show, at which he won first and sweepstakes, which position he is liable to recover in the very near future. This horse was also imported by Graham

Bros. R. Beith & Co.'s Sir Walter, by Bold Maggie, came third. He was going well both at walk and trot, and was looking fully as well as at any previous show. Sorby Bros.' Bold Boy, by Lord Erskine, was placed fourth. He, too, was brought out in fine form, showing that he is standing time and work equally well.

In three-year-old stallions, Isaac Devitt & Son, Floradale, carried first with Macpherson, by Macpherson; Graham Bros.' Tinto, by Craigisla, was second.

A capital lot of colts came at the call for two-year-olds. Graham Bros.' Symmetry, by the Darnley horse Ensign, carried first for the fifth time in Canada—a pretty good record for his age. He was carrying only a moderate amount of flesh, but was remarkable fine at the ground and moves in good style. John Davidson's Westfield Stamp, by Cairnbrogie Stamp, was a remarkably well developed colt which made a capital second, while third honors were sent to Graham Bros.' Macgregor colt Macrone.

The mares and fillies were a grand lot, the Thorncliffe Stock Farm entry, Sweetheart, by Macgregor, winning first; Alex. Doherty second with Miss Fleming, by Master of Blantyre; and Graham Bros.' Culman Lass, by Macdermot, third. The capital two-year-old entry of D. & O. Sorby, sired by Macammon, was placed before the Thorncliffe filly Candor, by Macgregor, D. & O. Sorby winning third with Sunbeam of Cults, by the Macgregor horse Henry Irving.

Pride of Thorncliffe counted another red for Robert Davies. She is a wonderfully well-developed yearling of his own breeding, while James I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, won second and third with a capital pair of fillies. These gentlemen also took first on a neat, well-turned, well-finished filly foal by Lewie Gordon, James Snell, Clinton, second, and Thorncliffe Farm third, with a good but rather young foal by Energy, they having to withdraw a wonderfully good foal by the same sire on account of him having been lamed on the car.

To Queen's Own was awarded the silver medal for the best stallion of any age, while the same honor was sent to the great show mare Bessie Bell, from Thorncliffe, a feat that she has now performed for the third year. Each of these animals were imported by Graham Bros.

SHIRE HORSES,

in the stallion sections, were anything but a first-class lot, and by no means gave the public a good impression as to the merits of this noble draught breed. They appear to be falling off in numbers and quality, which is to be accounted for by the fact that no Shire horses have been imported of late years, while of those showing up several were decidedly stale about the legs and could be much improved all round.

The excellent lot of mares, fillies, and colts in the Canadian-bred class of Heavy Draughts were sufficient to inspire the confidence of any visitor or on-looker with the fact of the wonderful capabilities of this country for producing draught horses of a high type. It was generally remarked that this class was very little if anything behind that where only the choicest selections from Scotland were shown. Not only were these quite up to others in size, but a wonderful quality and uniformity of excellence pervaded the whole exhibit, while the prizes in the sections were both closely competed for and the entries numerically large.

SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES

made rather a small exhibit, although some very meritorious specimens came forward. Of these an aged stallion, shown by Jos. Beck, of Thorndale, and a three-year-old, brought out by A. & J. W. Salmon from the same locality, were both admired, the above exhibitors having the entries in their own hands, with the exception of a stallion shown by J. H. Storey, of Winchester. In

FRENCH DRAUGHT HORSES

only one entry appeared, which is rather strange when the number of these horses throughout the country is taken into account.

HACKNEYS.

The call for aged stallions brought out six imported horses, to be submitted to the judgment of Mr. J. Gibson, Denfield, Ont. These included

Graham Bros.' Firefly, by Triffitt's Fireway, and Seagull, by Danegelt; Robert Beith & Co.'s Jubilee Chief, by Pilot; J. D. O'Neil & Co.'s (London) Sir Garnet 3rd, by Guardsman; Dr. C. F. McLean's (Meaford) Chiropodist, by Denmark; Geo. H. Hastings' (Dorset Park) Lord Bardolph, by Confidence.

Firefly was awarded the first place, which he quite rightly deserved. He was in his best form, showing his great action, both at knee and hock, to the very best advantage, while his all-round quality and beautiful finish charmed judge and spectators alike. Jubilee Chief gained second. He, too, was in beautiful fix, and has improved immensely since he last appeared in the show ring. He was going at his best. Seagull made a strong candidate for third position. He, too, was in grand, good form, but did not show to the same advantage that he did afterwards when shown at the head of his family circle, at which time he and his foals made a capital display. Altogether the class was a good one, the strongest yet seen at a Canadian show. Several meritorious horses went out without ribbons, among which we particularly noticed Sir Garnet 3rd, a horse that requires a little making up.

But one entry came forward in the three-year-old section, which was (imp.) Maxwell, shown by Hon. H. M. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q. This horse is by Prince Alfred, and is a superb mover, is full of quality and exceedingly breedy in appearance.

Three horses answered the summons to appear in the two-year-old section. Here the entry from Hillhurst, Danesfort, by Danegelt, was the fortunate winner. He is a handsome colt of neat proportions, with good action, and displayed the right type of breeding and form.

R. Beith's chestnut colt Ottawa, imported in dam, and sired by the celebrated horse Lord Darwent, made a capital second, his dam Mayflower also being in this stud. Ottawa is a most likely colt for future honors, and has made a wonderful improvement since his last appearance at the Spring Stallion Show.

The third place was carried by Irving & Brown's (Winchester) Kilnwick Fireway, by Lord Swanland, a colt of stronger makeup and with plenty of action, but requiring a little time to recover his trip over the ocean, he having recently landed.

In three-year-old fillies, the first was placed upon Charwoman, by the celebrated American winner Marquis of Londesborough, from the Hillhurst contingent. She was indeed a beautiful filly, and displayed good moving power and the correct style of doing it.

Graham Bros. won second with Comet, an imported daughter of Dorrington 2nd, that is a capital pattern of the breed. She was brought over last season by the exhibitors; she moves neatly and well.

In the brood mare class, the famous mare Princess Dagmar, from the Hillhurst Farm, imported by Mr. Cochrane last season, was an easy first. She is indeed a grand specimen of the breed, and it is hard to say which is the most to be admired, her beautiful form or her brilliant action. To her was also awarded sweepstakes for the best mare of this breed.

R. Beith & Co.'s very neat, good all-round mare Mona Queen, by Dictator, made a capital second; George Hastings' mare won third place.

Seagull and three foals of 1892 made a capital show for stallion and his get, this horse proving thereby how exceedingly useful he is in the stud.

To Firefly was given the sweepstakes for best stallion in the class; where he again showed to the very best advantage.

CATTLE AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

The display of cattle of the various breeds at this the "royal show" of Canada, while it was in point of numbers quite equal to the average of past years, did not strike us as being up to the standard in quality and condition. It was nevertheless a great show, and we doubt whether it is equalled by any other on the continent of America, yet we think the exhibitors themselves will freely admit that there is room for improvement, and we sincerely hope that a reflection upon this fact may lead to increased interest and zeal on the part of all our breeders of improved stock to raise the standard of the quality, so that we may maintain the high character we have

attained in this regard. In undertaking to report upon so large a number of classes a reference to each animal cannot be reasonably expected in the space allotted, and as the list of awards of prizes will be published in this paper, we can only hope to deal with the most striking features in each class, and in doing so we desire to say we are disposed to think and to write charitably of all concerned, but at the same time we want to impress upon exhibitors and judges the fact that the eyes of the public are upon them, and that they are properly looked to to furnish education and examples worthy of being followed, and therefore should not object to fair and candid criticism, especially where so much of commendation is given when deserved. Following the order of the catalogue we refer first to the class of

SHORTHORNS.

We have seen larger and better displays of this class in Toronto, especially in the older sections, but the younger things were very good. The judges in this class were Messrs. J. J. Davidson and R. R. Sangster, both admittedly honest and capable men, who did their work on the whole in a satisfactory manner, yet there were two or three instances in which it seemed to onlookers they made mistakes of considerable consequence. Of course, we admit that even good judges sometimes differ in their opinions as to which is the best animal among a number; but when there seems to be a general consensus of opinion entertained by a number of men competent to judge that a mistake has been made, we may fairly conclude that there is something in it.

In the section for bulls, four years old and upwards, there were three large red bulls, two of which were imported, both being bred by the late Mr. Campbell, of Kinellar, and both sons of his well-known stock bull Gravesend. Toft-hills, owned by S. J. Pearson & Son, of Meadowville, a bull of great substance and good form, with immense scale and depth and width, was placed first, and Mr. Wm. Shier's Hopeful, a bull of similar description and character, got second place, the third prize going to Mr. John Mitchell for his Duke of Waterdown.

The section for bulls three years old had only three entries, and the first prize went to Mr. Currie's War Eagle, bred by Mr. Arthur Johnston, a red son of imported Warfare and out of Daisy's Star, by Duke of Lavender, a low-set, thick-fleshed bull, brought out in blooming condition by boys who know how to do it. The second prize went to Mr. Leask's Roan Duke, a bull of fine form and character, bred by Mr. James Graham, of Skugog; and the third to Mr. James Oke's Ironclad, a low-set, thick-fleshed, blocky bull, bred by Mr. Gardhouse, sired by imported Eclipse, and out of imported Mary Anne of Lancaster 12th.

The ring for two-year-olds included two sons of Mr. Johnston's imported Indian Chief, one of which, Mr. W. B. Coburn's Greenhouse Chief, in addition to being placed first in this ring, was also at a later stage promoted to the premiership as best bull of any age; is a lengthy, smooth, straight, stylish bull; he is young for his section, being only two years old in June, which may account for the lack of depth and weight of body one expects to see in a two-year-old bull, but time will probably make up for this, and we shall expect to see him go on to make a hard one to beat in any ring.

The second prize bull, owned by Messrs. Simmons & Quirie, is a short-legged, thick-fleshed fellow, well calculated to get good feeding steers, but wanting in that style, scale and finish that we look for in a show bull. He was, however, in the absence of better ones, fairly entitled to the place given him in the list of awards.

The yearling bulls, always an interesting section of the show, were in this case no exception to the rule, and included ten very good ones. The rich roan, Mina Lad, shown by S. J. Pearson & Son, of Meadowvale, a son of Messrs. Russell's Stanley, the twice-crowned king of former years at this show over bulls of all ages, and of imported Mina Lass, a Kinellar bred cow, by Gravesend, was a favorite from the first with many of the leading Shorthorn connoisseurs present. He is a model of the breed-type at

present most popular, and such as one would have thought would have caught the eye of an Aberdeenshire man every time, yet, strange to say, it was in this section that the judges more than in any other surprised and disappointed spectators. True there was no walk over for any one, for the ring included Messrs. Russell's red Prince Royal, the first prize bull calf of last year, and a candidate for the premier place in the sweepstakes contest then. This youngster has gone on well and is still a hard one to beat, being lengthy, straight and smooth, though not so near the ground as he was last year, and showing less of depth of barrel than one could wish, a deficiency which he may and probably will make up for before another year goes round. Mr. D. D. Wilson, of Seaforth, showed two imported bulls bred by Mr. Duthie, of Collynie—one a red by Chesterfield, dam Princess Lovely, by Field Marshal, the other a roan by Gravesend, dam by Vermont. While both of the latter named had some good qualities and some strong points, yet we think no one with a care for his reputation as a judge would risk the statement that either of them was entitled to be called a show bull in first-class company. No one outside the ring, we venture to think, expected that either of them would be in it for first or second place, the contest being clearly between the first two named in the list; but the judges apparently could not see the Meadowvale bull. He was not on stilts, and the first prize went to the Russell entry, a decision on which there was room for difference of opinion, and of which we heard no complaint, but the invariable opinion of good judges was that the roan son of Stanley should at least have had second place. The judges, however, willed it otherwise, and the two imported bulls were given second and third prizes.

There were 25 bull calves entered, and they made a strong show. It was no easy task to pick out the best five, but it was not a difficult problem which should be first. Messrs. Russell's white Lord Stanley, so smooth and level in all his points, with thick flesh in the best parts, with strong back and loins and soft hair and skin, challenged admiration at sight and was generally admitted to be the best calf shown here in many years. Messrs. Nicholson came in for second prize with their red Norseman, bred by Arthur Johnston and sired by Indian Chief. He is a thick, deep, blocky bull of good quality, giving good promise of future usefulness both in the herd and the show ring. The third and fourth prizes were also awarded to the same exhibitors for two sons of Nonpareil Chief, the sweepstakes bull of last year, a son of Indian Chief, sold last spring to Col. Moberly, of Kentucky, which has been winning first prize in his class at the leading shows in the United States the present season. He won our admiration here last year, and his offspring shown here now confirms our high opinion of his usefulness.

The cows over four years were a good, useful lot, the first place being assigned to the white cow Village Lilly, owned by H. & W. Smith, of Hay. This cow is half sister to the renowned show bull Young Abbotsburn, being from the same dam, imp. Village Blossom. She is a cow of good size and substance, with straight outline and fine constitution, and well deserved her place. Messrs. J. & W. Russell won second prize with a useful red cow, Isabella 9th, and the third place was given to Moss Rose of Strathmore, sired by Vice-Consul, and shown by Mr. W. B. Coburn, of Aberfoyle, a good representative of the Rose of Strathallan family, showing much of the family character.

Mr. Thomas Russell, of Exeter, won first and third prizes in the section for three-year-old cows with Medora 10th and Bracelet 5th, both strong, useful cows with faultless fore-ends, but a bit wanting in finish behind.

The same exhibitor won first honors in the two-year-old ring with a beautiful white heifer, Bracelet 6th, one of the best things in the class, showing fine character, smooth flesh, and general finish that is not often excelled. J. & W. Russell came in for second with their Queen Mary, a substantial roan by Stanley, and Mr. Coburn secured third prize on his Wimple of Halton, by Grand Warrior, a heifer of much promise.

There were at least two strong cards in the yearling heifer ring, one of which was J. & W. Russell's roan Centennial Isabella, by Stanley, which was the first prize heifer calf here last year in an uncommonly good lot, and which has well held her own and even made considerable improvement, being deep and broad and well furnished in all points, but showing a slight tendency to patchiness in her hindquarters, which may militate against her as she grows older. She was again placed first, but by a close call, for the white heifer shown by Mr. Coburn, bred by Arthur Johnston, sired by Indian Chief, and, if we mistake not, from the same dam as the sweepstakes bull of last year, is one of the best things on the carpet this year. She is exceedingly smooth, level and well proportioned, with a sweet countenance, smoothly turned shoulders, full neck veins and a completeness of finish which augurs well for her future history, and we shall not wonder if she gets to the top next year, a position which many good judges would have given her this time. The white ones, like cream, have a tendency to get to the top, as an analysis of the prize list attests, and here again the next best was found in a white heifer named Fragrance, shown by H. & W. D. Smith, of Hay, a worthy representative of a herd which has sent a number of very meritorious things to the shows in the last two or three years.

The heifer calves were a good lot, but there were none that were equal to the best of last year. The first place was given to a rich roan bred and shown by Messrs. Smith, of Hay, named Vanity, by Village Hero, own brother to the first prize cow. The sweepstakes prize for best female of any age was awarded to the first prize yearling heifer shown by J. & W. Russell, an extraordinary heifer for age, and generally admitted to be worthy of the high honor placed upon her. The first prize for herd went to the same firm, and the second to Wm. Coburn, who made his first show at Toronto this year, and who has good reason to be proud of his success, which was founded on merit, and will no doubt serve to encourage him to go on to higher honors in the future.

The butter test for Shorthorn cows, competing for a prize offered by the American Shorthorn Association for the cow making the most butter in a two days' test on the fair grounds, brought out only two entries, those of Mr. Thomas Russell and Mr. Redmond. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Russell, his cow making a record of 5.01½ per cent. of butter fat, which, with an average yield of 21 lbs. of milk at a milking, was computed by Prof. Dean, who made the test, as being equal to two pounds of butter per day, a result which speaks well for the possibilities in the Shorthorns to make creditable dairy cows, and should encourage their friends to enter into such trials in larger numbers.

HEREFORDS.

The white faces were out in goodly numbers, and made a very strong show. The exhibitors were F. A. Fleming, Weston; H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que., and F. W. Stone, Guelph. Mr. Smith was awarded first prize and silver medal on his aged bull, Tushingham 2nd, as best bull any age. He is a magnificent animal of large proportions and almost faultless conformation, a model of the breed, standing a little higher on legs than we like, but having such immense substance as to fill the eye to much satisfaction. His strongest competitor was Mr. Fleming's Commodore, by Cassio, a worthy son of an illustrious sire, and bearing much of the quality and character of the old hero which stood for many years at the top of the list of good ones. Mr. Fleming also won first honors with his yearling bull, Baron Broady, a promising youngster by Wilton Hillhurst, and out of the prize cow of other years, Miss Broady.

The first prize and silver medal for best cow and best female any age went to Mr. Fleming's Lilly 6th, a charming cow, with wonderful back, smoothly turned shoulders and fine quality. The second prize cow was found in the same herd in Lilly Wilton, by Conqueror, a very useful looking cow. Mr. Fleming also won first for three-year-old cow, first for two-year-old heifer, first for yearling heifer and first for heifer

calf, a record which gave him a clear title to the herd prize, which was awarded him, as well as the second prize for herd. Dawes & Co. showed a good herd, and secured first prize on two-year-old bull, second on yearling bull, second on three-year-old cow and 3rd on herd.

POLLED-ANGUS.

There were four exhibitors in this class, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Que., Dr. Craik, Lachine, Que., Dawes & Co., Lachine, and Wm. Stewart & Son, of Lucasville, Ont. The class was good throughout, and embraced a number of exceptionally good animals. Notable amongst these was Dr. Craik's aged bull Emlyn, a model of a beef bull, standing on short legs, with a carcass of wonderful symmetry, with well sprung ribs, and thickly fleshed loins, smooth contour and fine style. He was awarded first prize and silver medal for best bull in the class.

Mr. Stewart's first prize two-year-old bull is an exceedingly good representative of the breed, being long, low and level, and could be fitted to make a very strong show in first-class company anywhere.

The first prize bull calf, Queen's Advocate, of the Hillhurst herd, was a grandly good one, large for his age, yet very smooth and well turned. Hillhurst farm had also the first prize cow in British Bird, a very level, deep-bodied cow, showing all the best characteristics of the breed. She was also the winner of the silver medal for best female in the class.

Dr. Craik got first honors in the section for three-year-old cow with Black Jade, and also first for two-year-old heifer. Hillhurst farm won first in yearling heifers and first on heifer calf, and the first herd prize, Dr. Craik taking second for herd, and Mr. Stewart third.

GALLOWAYS.

There were only two exhibitors in this class, Mr. D. McCrae, Guelph, and Mr. Alex. Alexander, of Garryowen, who had but one entry and secured first prize with his two-year-old bull Guy of Claverhouse, bred by Mr. Keough, a right good young bull, having a long, level outline, and showing fine quality.

Mr. McCrae's herd was in good condition, and the twenty-five head on exhibition were a uniformly good lot, showing great similarity of character and quality, with strong constitution and good feeding qualities. His first prize and silver medal bull, Count Palatine, is an uncommonly good one. His younger bulls are fit to head first-class herds, and the first prize cow, Good Girl, is a typical Galloway in every respect. The young heifers and heifer calves were all of fine quality.

DEVONS.

Only one exhibitor, Mr. Rudd, of Eden Mills, holds the standard of this herd aloft at the Toronto fair this year, but it is a good herd, in fine condition, and includes many high class animals, which would be hard to beat in good company anywhere.

THE DAIRY BREEDS.

Competition was strong in all the dairy breeds, both in respect of numbers and quality, and this is a sure indication of the increasing interest taken in many sections of the province, both east and west, in the business of butter and cheese making to meet the demand of the market for these products of the farm.

AYRSHIRES.

The show of Ayrshires was the largest in number of any breed on the ground, there being fully 130 entries, and the average excellence was of a very high order. The principal exhibitors were D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, who showed 22 head; W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, 13 head; T. Guy, Oshawa, 13 head; J. Yuill, Carlton Place, 15 head; J. McCormack, Rockton, 15 head; W. Stewart, Menie, 16 head; M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, 9 head; J. Cunningham, Norval, 3 head.

A word about the appointment of judges for the dairy classes may not be out of place. It is generally conceded that dairy cattle are the most difficult to judge of all the breeds, requiring men of experience and skill to select the most approved types of the herds, and to mark the indications of dairy qualities. That the ut-

most care should be used in the selection of judges goes without saying, but how often do we find that serious mistakes are made in the appointments, and what dissatisfaction and heartburnings are frequently caused by the work of the men who are entrusted with the important duty—deciding on the merits of valuable exhibits. There was much complaint in the Ayrshire class this year, and it was so general as to fix the impression that something was wrong somewhere. The Breeders' Association and the Directors of the Fair should co-operate in the effort to secure efficient judges.

Amongst the notable animals in this class we must refer to Mr. Morton's first prize and sweepstakes bull, Royal Chief, a typical Ayrshire bull, with all the indications of a successful sire of workers, his produce giving practical evidence of his worth. Mr. Guy's Baron of Parkhill made a good second and possesses great merit. Mr. McCormack's two-year-old bull, first prize in his class and a close candidate for the championship here, and which he won at London, though not against the winner here, is a model bull of the breed, and we predict has a brilliant future before him. Mr. Guy's first prize yearling bull is also a very promising youngster.

The centre of interest in this class is the ring for matured cows, and the display on this occasion was an exceptionally fine one, including a round dozen without an inferior one. The judges, after much consideration, sent Mr. Morton's fresh imported cow, Maggie Brown of Barmoorhill, to the front, a decision which it was difficult to avoid, when the immense proportions of her udder were taken into account, measuring, as we were assured it did, 7 feet 3½ inches in circumference and extending fore and aft in evenly balanced proportions, leaving nothing in that regard to be desired. There was, however, a cow in the same herd which, in our humble judgment, might well have been placed before her, taking into account in all the attributes of a typical Ayrshire. We refer to the young cow imp. Beauty of Ayrshire, a model cow of the breed and a favorite with many of the best judges on the ground, but by some unaccountable means left out of the list of prize-winners. Her family descendants, as shown at this fair, also speak volumes for her usefulness, showing a uniformity of character and type that was certainly unique.

The first prize cow in the three-year-old ring, owned by Mr. Stewart, Menie, and which was also winner of the silver medal for best female in the class, is an extraordinary young cow, with well balanced udder and promising for a large yield of milk. Mr. Morton's second prize cow in this ring was Imp. Flora, another model cow with fine indications of usefulness. The third prize went to a very pretty cow, Daisy Deane, owned by John Cunningham, of Norval. She showed under the disadvantage of being dry and due to calve next month, but presents all the points of a first-class dairy cow.

The herds shown for prizes made a grand sight as they were ranged around the ring, and the 1st prize went to D. Morton & Sons; 2nd to J. McCormack; 3rd to Wm. Stewart.

THE JERSEYS.

As usual the Jerseys were an interesting class, and they were brought out in considerable force on this occasion, the entries numbering an even one hundred. Amongst the exhibitors were Mrs. Jones, of Brockville; Capt. Rolph, Markham; Geo. Smith, Grimsby; Geo. Osbourne, Kingston; Dawes & Co., Lachine; John Leys, Toronto; J. H. Smith, Highfield; and Robert Thompson, Hamilton.

An expert judge, Mr. F. S. Peer, Mt. Morris, N. Y., made the awards in this class, and did his work on the score card principle, marking for merit by a scale of points, a system which has been tried for several years by our friends on the other side of the line with varying degrees of success, but which we do not remember to have seen adopted here before. We take it for granted that Mr. Peer is a good judge of Jerseys, either with or without the score card, from the fact that there was less grumbling and more general satisfaction amongst exhibitors than we have known for several years. A peculiarity of the system of judging was that it led to a dead-lock in the section for three-year-old cow, the score

card showing equal merit in three animals. The prize was equally divided between Mrs. Jones, Capt. Rolph and Geo. Smith, and three were made happy instead of one or two by the usual methods.

The ring for aged bulls brought out four animals of very fine merit:—Mrs. Jones' Canada's Sir George and Massena's Son, Mr. Geo. Smith's Nell's John Bull, and J. H. Smith & Son's Hugo Alpha, of Oak Lawn. The three first named had been first prize and sweepstakes bulls at former exhibitions here, and are known as amongst the most renowned show bulls on the continent. Massena's Son was last year placed above Sir George for some reason which no one could conjecture, except, as we said at the time, it was because he was the son of his mother; but Sir George secured a sweet revenge on him this year by being again placed in the premier-ship as first in his section and champion bull of the class, while his herd mate was left out in the cold without a place among the winners. Nell's John Bull, a rare good type of the breed, a bull of fine constitution and strong family character, a worthy son of his sire, took second place as gracefully as could be expected, but seemed to think, if he really thinks, it may not be always so. Mr. Smith's bull has fine quality of hair and skin, strong indications of constitution, and a general finish that made him a highly respectable third in such aristocratic company.

We have seen a stronger string of Jersey cows at the Toronto Exhibition, but the fact that the first prize cow this year was also the first prize winner in the same section for two former years in the last five, goes to prove that there has been no great change either for better or worse. Hugo Beauty, Mrs. Jones' model show cow, the first prize winner last year and this, as she was on two former occasions, and which has never but once been beaten, is a beautiful cow to look at, and we have seldom seen a more attractive cow, but we are not aware whether she has made a record above mediocrity as a butter producer. However, when such tests are not required in the show ring we must trust to appearances, and on this basis she is fairly entitled to the place she holds. Mr. Geo. Smith's Kit, which was, we think, deservedly placed second, judged on the same basis, is a fine specimen of a dairy cow, with a magnificent udder and well-placed teats, a light, stylish carriage, and should do good work at the pail. Dawes & Co. got third place for their Pride of the Willows, a very useful looking cow. The placing of these did not by any means exhaust the supply of meritorious cows entered. There was room for the selection of as many more that were good enough to go into first-class company.

The sections for heifers were all well filled with meritorious young things, and the prizes were widely distributed, but space forbids our going into particulars further. The herd prizes were assigned to Mrs. Jones, first; Geo. Smith, second; Dawes & Co., third.

HOLSTEINS.

The black and white dairy breed, which is also putting in strong claims to be called the "general purpose breed," were out in numbers well up to one hundred strong, and well up to the average in quality as compared with other years, but scarcely in as blooming condition on the whole as we have seen them in former years. The principal exhibitors were Smith Bros., Churchville; McNiven & Son, Winona; A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; W. Ellis, North Toronto; John Leys, Toronto; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, and H. Bollart, Cassels.

In the ring for aged bulls, which was a strong one, Mr. Hallman's Netherland Statesman, a model bull of the breed in quality, style and character, won the first prize, and later was promoted to the championship as best bull of any age, winning the silver medal. Mr. Hallman also won second prize in the same ring with his Royal Canadian, and Mr. Stevenson had a good third in his well-furnished and stylish Netherland Romulus. Smith Bros., of Churchville, Ont., had an exhibit of fifteen head. Most noticeable was the imported cow Cornelia Tensen. She is a handsome cow in appearance, and has had a very successful show ring record, having taken first and sweepstakes silver medal last year

and this. She gave 19 lbs. of butter in a week, and 14,184 lbs. of milk in ten months. At the head of their herd was Tirannia 2nd, by Prince Castine, who comes from ancestors rich in butter, as their records attest. Tirannia 2nd's dam made 22 lbs. 8 ozs. butter in a week as a two-year-old, and his grand-dams have made large records. From these two comes the young bull, Tensen Tirannia Castine King, who carried off the red ribbon in a large ring of good ones. Besides these there was Jongste Aaggie, who took third place this year and second last year. She is a typical dairy cow. Near by stood the large cow Marian, who has a butter record of 19 lbs. a week, and by her side her young daughter, who took the yellow card in good company.

J. C. McNIVEN & SON'S EXHIBIT.

This fine young herd possesses animals strong in the Siepkje, Tensen and Mercedes strains. The bull at the head of their herd comes from Smith Bros' Mink Mercedes Baron and Siepkje 3rd, as well as their foundation stock. Their bull is evenly made, with a fine silky coat. Margaret 4th not only took first prize this year, but also first last year. She is a handsome large cow, with strongly defined dairy qualities. By her side stood Lady Marrings 2nd and Maud Tensen, and a number of choice youngsters. They took first prize on their herd, as well as several other firsts.

SHEEP.

The sheep department was unusually good in every division. The entries were not only numerous but the quality of the animals was better than at any previous exhibition. The long wools were out in greater numbers, and the individual excellence of the animals was higher than at any show ever before held in America.

COTSWOLDS

were a wonderfully good class, perhaps better than in any previous year. John Parks, of Burgessville, Ont., showed eleven which were a well-bred, strong and vigorous lot. C. T. Garbutt, Claremont, Ont., showed three grand animals—a ram two years old and two large and good yearling ewes. All were well fitted and of very high individual merit. They were a draft from a flock of 60 head.

One of the finest flocks of Cotswolds ever shown at Toronto was exhibited by Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Uxbridge, Ont. The aged ewes had each reared offspring this year—one two, the other one. Last year they won second at the Royal Show of England, and first at Toronto and other leading Canadian shows. The imported yearling ram was a wonderfully good, thick, massive sheep, well clothed with a fine, even fleece. His legs were very short, and, like his head, were exceedingly well covered. Two imported ram lambs were good, but not in prime condition. One was a selection from the first and the other from the second prize pens at the Royal Show of England. The six yearling ewes were an unusually good lot. Four were first prize winners at the Royal Show, 1892; two were imported last year and fitted by Mr. Thompson, and were among the heaviest, if not the heaviest, yearling ewes on the ground. The four ewe lambs in quality were similar to the yearlings—very good. They also were first prize winners at a leading English exhibition.

R. W. Boyington, Dollar, Ont., showed a small flock, and H. Crawford, Canboro, Ont., a flock of eighteen.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., exhibited seventeen head, all of the highest quality. The aged ram was a wonderfully good sheep, thick-fleshed and well-wooled. Last season he won first place at all the leading Canadian and American shows where exhibited. The four aged ewes were like the ram—unusually good and well fitted. They have not only been successful prize-winners in America, but were winners of Royal honors in England last season. The six yearling ewes were fit companions for the above, and not in any way behind them in quality or finish. Two yearling rams, three ram lambs, and six ewe lambs, all very superior, completed this exhibit, which was one of the best ever made by this well-known and justly-celebrated firm.

LEICESTERS

were more numerous and of better quality than on any previous year. In fact, this useful breed is rapidly coming to the front in Ontario. Nearly all shown this year were Border Leicesters, and as a class were larger, stronger, possessing better constitutions, and were better covered and better brought out than heretofore. Among the exhibitors in this class are some of the most finished breeders and fitters in Canada. Chief among these is Mr. John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., who showed twenty-seven superb sheep, all of which were bred by the exhibitor. Among them were some of the best animals ever exhibited at any Canadian exhibition.

The well-known flock of Wm. Whitlaw, of Guelph, were represented by twelve head of good size, quality and breeding, but not as highly fitted as some others.

Gaunt & Sons, St. Helens, exhibited a large and good flock, as did James Snell, of Clinton. Each of these were well brought out. The animals were unusually well woolled and vigorous.

LINCOLNS.

Never before in Canada has this useful breed made so good a showing. Monstrously large, robust and vigorous to a degree, superbly woolled and splendidly fleshed, the Lincolns have come to stay. Gibson & Walker, of Ilderton, Ont., and Denfield, Ont., brought out twenty-seven head in the pink of condition. Their yearling rams were good; one was of rare quality, as was their aged ram and aged and yearling ewes. Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont., was out with a draft of twenty-two—a very fine flock. Among this exhibit were probably some of the best ewes of any breed even shown in America. One of his rams just imported cost \$410 in England.

OXFORDS

were not as numerous as in some previous years, and lacked some of those wonderfully good specimens sometimes seen; but as a class were even and quite as good or better than heretofore.

Mr. James Tolton, Walkerton, Ont., showed twenty-one head, among which were five yearling ewes, Royal winners—a superior lot, full of quality and of large size. Their yearling ram was large and very good, the winner of first at the Bath and West of England Show, 1892. The ram and ewe lambs were, like the yearlings, of superior quality.

Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., also exhibited twenty-one, all but five of which were fitted by himself this year; a capital lot they were, and well brought out. One of his yearling rams was first at the "Royal" and throughout Canada last year. His fine two-year-old ewes were Royal winners last year, and in Detroit this year; also one won the silver cup for best ewe any breed at Detroit show. The four yearling ewes were winners in England last year, and first and second at Detroit this year. The ram lambs were alike good—one won first at the Royal, 1892. At Detroit this year Mr. Arkell, beside winning many of the class prizes, won the sweepstakes for best ewe any breed, and sweepstakes for best ten sheep on the ground.

Mr. Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., was out with fifteen head, principally bred by himself. These were undoubtedly the best lot of Oxfords ever fitted in Canada.

SHROPSHIRE

were a good class, but not as numerous as in some former years. John Millar & Sons, of Brougham, Ont., showed twenty Shropshires, all imported except two ewe lambs, many of them were prize-winners in England the past season; the shearing ewes were the greatest winners of that age that were bought for America this year. One could not imagine anything more perfect than they were, but there was little difference between their quality and that of the other individuals of their flock shown.

The two-shear ram that won second seemed to be all that could be desired in size, quality of fleece, color, form, and general appearance, with a head that could not be surpassed, and was not approached at this show. The shearing rams that won first and second attracted attention because of their vigorous look, and the hardy condition they were shown in, not having been fitted

for the show yard in England, but selected from one of the leading flocks there that were being retained for the annual home sale. The first prize ram lamb is a model, and was, we are creditably informed, the best shown at any show in Great Britain the past summer, but had not mates to help him to win any higher place than second there, but he was never lower than the second prize pen. The second prize ram lamb was more successful in England, and had first place there at a good show, and was in second place on another occasion. No aged ewes were shown by this firm, but the unprecedented size and quality of their shearing ewes quickly sent them to first and second places; the first prizes for ewe lambs also went to same exhibitors. The prize for best flock, consisting of ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs, was made up of unbeaten sheep in the classes, so were awarded first by common consent. The flock consisting of two shearing ewes, two ram lambs and two ewe lambs, all first winners in their classes, also got first, and the flock of five lambs having won in the male and female classes were awarded first place without opposition. Four firsts out of six given in their classes, and all three firsts given for flocks, won, in strong competition, makes a record that has not before been thought possible, but the fifty-eight years' experience of this firm, and their determination to buy the best, have enabled them to make this creditable result. Perhaps there has never been in America a better lot of sheep, shown in better form, than this lot brought out by Shepherd Jamie Beattie for Messrs. Miller.

Robert Davies, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto, made a strong showing in this class, mostly animals of his recent importation. Among those successfully shown by him was a two-shear ram, successfully shown by him in this class last year; and he also won with a pair of two shear ewes. The imported shearing ram shown from this flock was greatly admired. The shearing rams and ewes bred on this farm were also much looked at and praised by visitors. Mr. Davies, though intently engaged in other pursuits, finds much pleasure in his farm and valuable stock, and bids fair to make a very strong competitor with our very oldest and foremost breeders in the near future.

D. G. Hanmer & Sons, Mount Vernon, Ont., had on exhibition twenty animals all bred and fed by themselves, although this lot was not their show flock properly speaking, as one of Mr. Hanmer's sons took a large flock, the choice of their fitted animals, to the United States, where they have been exhibited with signal success. Those brought to Toronto were late shorn, and though not fat were in most beautiful form. There is a uniformity, finish and vigor about this flock which tells the experienced observer that these gentlemen thoroughly understand their business and put their knowledge into practice, and that they do nothing haphazard, but attend personally to the detail. Several other gentlemen showed specimens, but on account of being so widely scattered it was difficult to find and properly report this class.

SOUTHDOWNS

were more numerous and better individually than on any previous occasion.

T. C. Douglas, Galt, Ont., exhibited thirteen, and a good lot they were, full of quality and well brought out. Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., was the largest exhibitor, having on the ground twenty-three head of superb sheep. Never before has this justly noted breeder shown so many almost perfect animals. A. Telfer & Son, Paris, Ont., showed a fine flock. Among the other exhibitors in this class were R. L. Burgess, Burgessville, Ont., and Geo. Baker, Simcoe, Ont.

HORNED DORSETS.

Messrs. McGillivray & Tazewell, Uxbridge, Ont., made a fine display in this class, having on exhibition twenty-four animals. The aged ram was a very large sheep. The aged ewes were not highly fitted, but a very good, useful lot. All were in lamb, and will produce during this month. The yearling ewes were thick, massive, and very well woolled. They made an excellent impression on the visitors—handsome, large and vigorous. Many farmers who have been preju-

diced heretofore against this breed, were quite won by the appearance of these animals. The yearling rams and lambs were not in as fine condition as the yearling ewes, but were a promising lot. Thos. W. Hector, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont., exhibited a flock of seventeen, which was even and good throughout. His ewe lambs were very good; his aged ram the best on the ground. The same may be said of his ram lambs, one of which had made a gain of 91 lbs. in thirty-nine days. Mr. Teasdale claimed this pig was made to order, Mr. J. G. Snell having laid out the plan. He certainly was a good one. Mr. T. exhibited another young boar and three sows, very good animals, well brought out. Four of this exhibit were sired by Snell's famous Enterprise.

SWINE

as a department was superior to those shown on many former occasions. The Berkshires, as a class, were one of the best. Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont., was out with five good youngsters, one of which had made a gain of 91 lbs. in thirty-nine days. Mr. Teasdale claimed this pig was made to order, Mr. J. G. Snell having laid out the plan. He certainly was a good one. Mr. T. exhibited another young boar and three sows, very good animals, well brought out. Four of this exhibit were sired by Snell's famous Enterprise.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., made an unusually fine display. Among their animals was Enterprise, now five years old. He has won first place at Toronto for three successive years, also first at the Royal Show of England. He is a pig of wonderful size and quality. Lady Claremont 2nd, bred by the exhibitors, is another wonderful animal, weighing upwards of 900 lbs., long and deep; her sides are all that a packer could desire. The remainder of the stock shown by these gentlemen was of the highest merit.

C. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., showed a very choice herd, among which were two sows which more nearly approached a pork packer's ideal than any Berkshire on the ground; long and deep, shoulders smooth and fine, hams deep and full. Mr. C. is on the right path, and is producing swine calculated to benefit the country.

Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont., was another notable exhibitor. His herd, numbering over twenty, was an exceedingly fine one.

YORKSHIRES.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., was again out with a grand herd, numbering seventeen head.

Jos. Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont., also showed a good herd, including a number of Essex and Suffolks.

R. Chadwick showed six nice even pigs, and Levi Pike, Locust Hill, showed eight, his exhibit being considerably curtailed by previous sales, some of which were successful as prize-winners at this show.

SUFFOLKS.

That veteran breeder and exhibitor, Robert Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, Ont., was to the front, and, as in previous years, made a splendid display.

TAMWORTHS

were not numerous, but the quality of those shown was good.

John Bell, Amber, showed twelve fine specimens, and declared himself as highly pleased with this breed as he was when our representative called on him last spring. As he is a man of excellent judgment and honorable to a degree, we are bound to respect his evidence.

J. Calvert, Theford, exhibited six large and handsome animals, and H. H. Fearman, Hamilton, one.

CHESTER WHITES

were one of the strongest and best classes shown at Toronto this year. This breed of swine is slowly but surely growing in favor with Canadian farmers.

R. H. Harding, Daniel DeCoursey, H. George & Sons, and E. D. George, all made fine exhibits.

POLAND-CHINAS

were not as numerous as last year, but were better in quality, so the breeders claimed, but whether the pork packers would consider the exhibit superior to that of former years is a

doubtful question; certain it is the improved sort are thicker and shorter than the so-called unimproved animals. The first mentioned may possibly fatten more readily.

J. J. Paine, Chatham, Ont.; F. Row, Avon, Ont., and Messrs. Smith, Fairfield Plains, all showed fine herds.

All the classes were terribly mixed up, resembling a checker board during a hard fought game. The animals were placed in the pens regardless of classification. So much was this the case that our representative could not possibly report the departments as he desired. When the animals were found the owner was frequently missing.

POULTRY AT TORONTO.

It is evident by paying a visit to the poultry sheds that the farming community is taking a greater interest in first-class poultry than ever before, judging by the immense crowds constantly streaming in and out of the building. They are beginning to find out that keeping good fowls pays, and that when properly attended to there is as much profit from a first-class flock of chickens as from any other live stock on the farm. This is by far the finest show of poultry ever held on the continent of America, so the Superintendent informs me. Some 300 more entries than at any previous show held on this continent, and the birds in first-class plumage for this season of the year. The largest number of entries seems to be in Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Game, Light Brahmas and Minorcas. The show of ducks was grand, especially in Pekin and Aylesbury; Rouens were poor compared to what they generally are. Geese and turkeys good in quality, but few in number. On the whole the show has been a grand success. Underneath you will find a list of the leading breeders and exhibitors, with the number of entries in each class:—

	NO. OF OLD BRDS. ENTRIES.	NO. OF CHICKS. ENTRIES.
Brahmas, Dark	16	6
Light	27	24
Cochins, Buff	17	15
Partridge	8	6
White	7	7
Black	6	8
Lanshangs	25	20
Dorkings	35	12
Houdans	7	10
La Flechs	4	4
Crew Cocurs	4	66
Wyandottes	48	58
P. Rocks	46	58
Dominiques	5	2
Games, B. Red	32	69
Brown	4	15
Duckwing	12	
Pyle	20	
Indian	15	
A. O. V.	8	
Hamburgs, Black	10	
Golden Pencilled	12	
Silver	6	in all, 44
Golden Spangled	9	
Silver	10	
Red Caps	4	10
Javas	4	12
Leghorns, White	9	24
Brown	9	21
Rose Comb	12	12
Spanish	10	10
Andalusian	6	16
Minorcas, Black	20	38
White	11	
Polands	30	30
A. O. V. Fowl	10	10
Game Bantams	70	58
Ornamentals	80	60
Breeding Pens (1892)	69	
Turkeys, Bronze	10	8
A. O. V.	4	
Geese	25	28
Ducks	32	37
Ornamentals	12	
Rabbits		32
Guinea Pigs		18
White Hats		50
Pigeons		350
Brooders		2

Underneath will be found a list of the leading exhibitors, with their places of residence:—Bogue & McNeil, London; McCormick & Oke, London; Main, Milton; Hodson, Brooklyn; Penny and McLean, Owen Sound; Luxton, Hamilton; Coulson, Guelph; Knight and Duttan, Bowmanville; Rice, Whiting; Hall, King; Pegmant, New Hamburg; Jackson, International Bridge; Gray, Todmorden; Dr. Mills, Montreal; Barber, Donovan, Duff, Manson, Miles, Bennett, Davis, Murchison, Benson, Green, Troth, all of Toronto.

The Western Fair.

London formerly fairly won her spurs as the popular show of the season. At that time it was a purely agricultural show, free from the now considered necessary attractions which are attached to every exhibition, whether small or large, throughout the country. In point of attendance the management report a slight falling away, which cannot be credited to the weather, for on this occasion could it have been possible to have a prime article made to order furnished, exactly fitting the wants of visitors and exhibitors alike, this capricious factor could hardly have been improved upon.

In the live stock department some of the classes were filled with specimens of the very best description, while others made rather a meagre attempt at a display, in which the exhibitors too plainly showed it was prize money rather than a disposition to show their stock to the best advantage that they were after.

In the horse department a great improvement in the quality of entries was very apparent, and in all classes, both heavy and light, a substantial advance can be reported.

In thoroughbred horses, several of those that had been successful at Toronto came on to show at the Western, and in some instances were beaten by those freshly brought forward for the first time of this season.

In aged stallions Mikado, the representative from Thorncliffe Stock Farm, the property of Robert Davies, again led off with the winning color, and J. B. Martyn second with Banelaw, and Gold Fox third; while in the special for thoroughbreds calculated to produce hunters and saddle horses, Gold Fox carried it easily, for which he was entitled on account of his size and good all-round quality.

ROADSTERS

were the most numerous of any of the horse classes, and in individual animals there was a show of care in development, together with thoughtful breeding, that is in direct contrast with former years. Breeding is an art, and it is well for those entering upon horse breeding in any of the lines to consider where their sales are to be obtained. If beauty of form is entirely ignored breeders will find that they have thrown on one side one of the most potent attractions for the general demand.

THE CARRIAGE CLASS

was numerically strong, and individually contained many horses of superior type; and what made it all the more interesting was the fact that many new local competitors for honors appeared, in addition to those shown at Toronto. In the aged section Ardiel & Robson's Falconer, an imported Cleveland Bay of extra quality, a capital mover and a very showy specimen of the breed, won first honors, and Wm. Freel won second. In the three-year-old carriage class a particularly handsome chestnut horse, owned by Alvin Parker, Aymer, with three Thoroughbred top crosses carried first. A recently imported two-year-old Yorkshire Coach, owned by Fred Row, of Belmont, carried first place as well as sweepstakes for the best stallion of the class. Mares and fillies were brought out in better form than usual, and altogether the carriage horses at London were a superior lot.

CLYDESDALES

contributed largely to the attraction of the horse exhibit, and were much more numerous represented than at any of the recent shows. The greatest interest was taken in the ring for aged stallions, of which eight of the ten entries came out. Of these only two had been forward from the Toronto show; these were Robert Davies' Energy and Sorby Bros' Bold Boy, to which were added other candidates for the trial of strength, several of which have been successful as prize-takers here and elsewhere in other years. A short list of those just mentioned, together with Charlton Bros. & Oliver's Wigton Lad, N. Norton's Entry, and James Henderson's Lord Ullin. However, the decision hinged entirely on the question of type, and although the usual amount of dissatisfaction rested with the

proprietors of the vanquished horses, the fact remained patent that the judges could not have done otherwise than place the first named horses in advance, while to the handsome, though not large horse, Wigton Lad, they sent the third prize card. In three-year-old stallions Sorby Bros. won first in a rather small ring, Thomas Berry second, and John Prouse, Ingersoll, third, while in the two-year section Graham Bros' Symmetry carried first, and was the strongest competitor for sweepstakes, which was won by Energy. The rings for mares and fillies were a repetition of those in Toronto, and the prizes were chiefly carried by the same animals, with the exception of a particularly good filly owned by A. B. Scott & Sons, Vanneck, which won second, and the yearly filly, owned by E. W. & S. Charlton, which also won second. Canadian-bred Clydesdales were a good lot, comprising many of the Toronto winners, with several of local celebrity thrown in. This class, in the mare and filly sections, is a good one all over Western Ontario, comparing favorably with those imported; but the same cannot be justly said as regards the stallions and colts, these on this, as well as other occasions, being rather inferior in quality.

SUFFOLK PUNCH.

The few Suffolk Punch horses were exhibited by Joseph Beck and A. & J. Salmon, and were the same as noted in the report of the Industrial.

HACKNEY HORSES.

Four of the six entries for Hackney stallions came forward in response to the call for this class, Graham Bros. Firefly winning first, their second entry, Seagull, winning second, and J. D. O'Neil's Sir Garnet 3rd winning third place.

IN THE CATTLE DEPARTMENT

there was not only a meagre exhibit, but in several of the classes the cattle were not in that holiday attire in which we are accustomed to see them.

SHORTHORNS,

although decidedly not a strong collection, at least made a presentable appearance, and it is evident that the champions of this old, well-tried sort still know how to bring forward their favorites in order to gain the approval of the on-lookers. The principal exhibitors were Thos. Russell, Exeter, who won first on aged herd, and also taking a goodly share in each of the sections. James Snell, Clinton, also made a good exhibit. He came second in aged herd, and took his share of red tickets in the different rings. R. & S. Nicholson carried the majority of the prizes on both bull and heifer calves, and brought out two exceptionally good herds of both sexes, on which first and second were awarded. Among the balance of the prize-winners were Thos. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy; John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood; Simmons and Quirie, Ivan; J. Sanders, St. Thomas, each of which contributed to more than one of the sections.

HEREFORDS

came out but few in numbers, and were only represented by two herds, those of James Baker, Littlewood, and H. Adams, Embro, and between these the prizes were divided. Only one herd of

POLLED-ANGUS

appeared upon the ground, which was that of Wm. Stewart, Lucasville. In

GALLOWAYS

also one herd put in an appearance, which was that of David McCrae, Guelph. Among the dairy breeds forwarded were the

HOLSTEINS

of R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, which gained the majority of the prizes in competition with those of Nagle and Donaldson, Delaware.

JERSEYS

were much more numerous, comprising quite a number of well brought out animals, of which the firm of Geo. Smith & Son, Grimsby, alone contributed over twenty head, while cattle from the herds of John O'Brien, London, and Richard Gibson, Delaware, won a number of prizes.

AYRSHIRES

were in greater numbers than any of the dairy breeds, several breeders having a goodly number of cattle that were brought out in fine shape, amongst which were the previously noticed herds

of Wm. Stewart, Menie, and M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, which were at Toronto, supplemented by the herds of Jas. McCormick, Rockton; Kains Bros., Byron, and Nichol Bros., Plattsville. Each of these breeders showed some exceedingly good animals, and the prizes were pretty equally divided among them.

THE SHEEP DEPARTMENT

was an exceedingly good one. In this the animals were well brought out, and each of the breeds were largely represented. It appeared as though the champions of each of these were doing their best to bring the exhibit in their particular class out in the most attractive form, and to make as good a display as possible.

IN COTSWOLDS

Wm. Thompson, of Uxbridge, led off with the grand imported flock of sixteen head, fresh from honors won at Toronto, with thirteen head from the flock of John Park, Burgessville, which also took a number of prizes at the same show. The above were supplemented with several new arrivals, which included the flock of eighteen sheep of capital breeding type, exhibited by Weeks & Shore, Glanworth, which comprised an imported shearling ram, a pair of imported aged ewes, shearling ewes of their own breeding, together with some ram and ewe lambs sired by the before mentioned ram, which showed a wonderful uniformity in form and fleece, with plenty of size and evenness of carcass. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, also had forward eight head from their well-known flock. Wm. Cumming, Lonsborough, had a flock of eight head on exhibition.

LEICESTERS

were forward in greater numbers than we have seen them for a number of years. In addition to the flock of James Snell, Clinton, previously noticed at the Industrial, John Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, exhibited eight head of carefully bred sheep, at the head of which was an aged imported ram of good size and fine, even form, that is doing good service in his flock, if one may judge by the young stock on exhibition sired by him. Nichols Bros., Plattsville, showed a nice flock, chiefly of their own breeding.

LINCOLNS.

This breed of long-wooled sheep has had much more attention paid to them of late years, and this year's display surpassed anything we recollect seeing. Wm. Oliver had his whole flock here, while Gibson & Walker divided their exhibit and sent the principal part of their flock to attend the exhibition at Montreal.

SHROPSHIRE.

This popular breed was out in the usual large supply, and of the several flocks on exhibition the sheep showed care in selection and capital breeding character. Besides the Thorncliffe flock and the flock of D. S. Hanmer, both of which forwarded a goodly number of prize-winners, may be mentioned the very capital lot shown by Wm. Wright, Glanworth; of these no less than twenty-two head were on exhibition, all displaying good character and great care in breeding and feeding, which told in the show ring and carried winning cards. From the flock of Richard Gibson some sixteen specimens had been forwarded, comprising rams and ram and ewe lambs of even quality and good breeding.

DORSETS

The two flocks of these more recently introduced sheep, which were owned by Mr. John A. McGillivray and R. H. Harding respectively, were previously mentioned in the notice of sheep at the Industrial.

PIGS

were not in as large numbers as at some of the previous shows, but still there was enough to make a capital exhibit in all the breeds.

BERKSHIRES

were shown by J. Franks, Harrietsville; Simmons & Quirie, Ivan; George Hill, Delaware, and H. J. Davis, Woodstock, who also had a number of

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

which carried prizes, the other exhibitor being J. E. Brethour, Burford, who had the principal exhibit of the breed, Joseph Baker, Littlewood, having forward a few head.

THE POLAND-CHINA HERD

of J. J. Payne, Chatham, and also that of W. & F. Row, Avon, contributed largely in quality as well as in numbers to the show.

CHESTER WHITES

were well represented by R. H. Harding, Thorn-dale; E. W. George, Putnam, and H. George & Sons, Crampton, while but one herd of

TAMWORTHS

put in an appearance, this being shown by J. Calvert, who had a lot of well-fitted pigs.

The Sherbrooke Exhibition.

BY W. A. HALE SHERBROOKE, QUE.

This the 8th annual Exhibition was formally opened by Lieut.-Governor Angers, on Tuesday, the 6th Sept., after he had first laid the foundation stone of the monument commemorative of the centennial of the first settling of the Eastern Townships. The Exhibition was, all things considered, a great success, and it is hoped that the financial result will go some way towards reducing the debt of the Association upon its grounds and buildings. Owing to the unprecedentedly wet weather in June (during which month over nine inches of rain fell), followed by the unusually warm, dry weather of July, the display of fruit and vegetables was not only small, but the quality inferior. The dairy exhibit was remarkably good, especially in cheese showing, but little to be desired in the way of improvement here in cheese factories, but in creameries there is yet much to be accomplished before this part of the province can compete with even its neighboring districts. The exhibit of superphosphates by the Nichols Chemical Co., of Capelton, together with the raw and prepared materials from which it is made, was very interesting, representing as it did the means of supplying the fertility, upon which so much of the agricultural prosperity of the country must in future depend.

The cattle were as usual remarkably fine, the greatest improvement and keenest competition being noticed in the dairy breeds, the Jerseys being particularly complimented by the judge, Mr. William Crozier, of Northport, Long Island, who is probably one of the best authorities on the continent. The Ayrshires also justly drew their share of admiration, and seem to be taking a first place in the growing demand for dairy cattle. The beef breeds were as usual nobly represented, and from amongst those here exhibited doubtless many of the best representatives to the Chicago World's Fair will be selected. The display of horses showed a marked improvement in the quality of all breeds, and the Association feels that their efforts in encouraging the use of pedigreed stallions has had its good effect. One serious mistake, however, has been, this year, the withdrawing of the "general purpose" horse class entirely; this will be rectified before another year's exhibit. The working dairy, under the able supervision of Professor Robertson, was of special interest. In connection therewith was to be seen growing on the Exhibition grounds an acre of ensilage corn. This was harvested and carried, during the Exhibition, to a horse power and elevator cutter constantly at work filling the silo, from whence it was taken as feed to the competing dairy cattle entered as such. The system of employing single professional expert judges in all departments, though in some cases more costly than appointing three local men, seems to be growing in favor both with the directors of this Association as well as with their exhibitors. One regrettable change this season is that of suppressing the exhibitor's name on all entry cards. True, Toronto and other large fairs have adopted this method, but that of giving full publicity to all exhibits is for many reasons to be preferred. The Poultry, though not largely represented, showed a high standard of such breeds as were exhibited, the early date of the Show deterring many from sending their best fowls during their moulting season.

Attend Conventions.

BY JAS. W. ROBERTSON, DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

From conventions of farmers I derive much assistance for the carrying on of the public work which has been committed to my care; and, as far as a speech or article of mine can be made a vehicle, a servant and a nourisher of thought, I will very willingly minister to my brother farmers. Let me specify a few of the aspects of real service that come to the dairy and agricultural interests from annual conventions. A store of information is provided for all who come and for all who will read the reports of proceedings. Every member who can, ought to contribute something to the general fund of knowledge. The fund of available information of a reliable and helpful quality is sometimes more scanty than the financial resources of the Association or Institute. The discussions which these meetings call forth define into clearness many questions and subjects of dispute, which before were visible only through the haziness and mist of imperfect knowledge. The qualities of enthusiasm which these conventions inspire in the breasts and evoke from the lips and hands of the farmers give greater confidence in the capabilities of their own business, and more hope in the future of their opportunities and country. The enjoyment of these are often the best part of a man's or a nation's capital. Among those who are actively engaged in promoting co-operative dairying, it is very important that confidence in each other should be created and maintained. Intelligent confidence can grow into a full co-operation of dairymen in Ontario, by which their concerted action can enable them to better their circumstances in every respect. The condition of the farmers on this whole continent—more so, perhaps, in the United States than here—threatens the honor and peace of the nation. Such gatherings as here recommended will help to rescue farming from its rather discreditable condition. Farmers, as a class, are easily discouraged; and they have been discouraged beyond reason during recent years, by being assiduously directed to view their competitors with alarm, and to contemplate their waning influence on the markets with rising anger towards somebody, or something, or somehow, which is variously named "the other classes", "the other interests", "the trusts", "the combinations", "the governments" or "Providence". Now, the enlarged and improved carrying facilities of the world have made competitors out of producers who are far removed from each other by geographical location. The butter-maker in New Zealand has become next door neighbour in competition with the creamery butter-maker in Ontario. This world-wide competition is an integral part of the developments of modern civilization. It was not brought about by the will or doing of any one mind; and the farmer, like all other men, had better adjust his practices to the new conditions than waste his time trying to bring the old regime back. However, while he has lost control at one end of his business—while the influence of the individual on the market end of the business has been decreased—he has gained control at the other end of his business in a more than compensating measure. Increased knowledge, new appliances and improved methods have brought the cost of production more and more under his control. Profit always arises from the difference between the cost of production and the market price that may be obtained. If the latter cannot now be raised or enlarged at will, the former can be lowered and reduced by intelligent labor and management; and the profit may still be as great, and may be made to depend on that safer and more controllable factor—the home-end of the business. The more time a farmer takes to attend farmers' conventions, called to discuss his own business, the more thoroughly will he be equipped to enlarge his profit in the manner which I have indicated. Many men voice their unwisdom in saying that they had no time to attend conventions. How would a farmer be rated who said he had no time to plough or cul-

tivate his soil? For successful agriculture, the mind, as well as the field, needs to be stirred up to receive seed, in order that its harvest may be matured and reaped. If you will go back through all the materials, processes and products that are coming in excellent quality from any farm, you will find behind these things, as an essential to their economical production, somebody's clear thinking and somebody's good management. The agency whereby the farmer is enabled to exercise these functions—clear thinking and skillful and economical management—is his own mind. The harrowing up in a meeting with his fellows will kill multitudes of weeds and provide for the growth of remunerative crops. A workman who is thoughtless enough to labor with dull tools works at a great disadvantage. It pays a carpenter to take time to sharpen his chisels and to grind his axe.

Forestry Report for 1891.

SIR,—There is one point in connection with our agricultural success that is rapidly forcing itself on the attention of the community, namely, that throughout our cleared and settled portions of Ontario most of the reserves of timber are being year by year intrinched upon either by the axe, decay or the general weakening and drying up of the forest soil, causing the trees to blow down in numbers. This last, by the way, is often the result of cattle being allowed entrance, for the result of their trampling down the earth and eating off every young tree not only destroys what should perpetuate the forest but injures the soil for forest purposes and causes decay in the trees already there. However it is there is every chance that much of Ontario will be destitute ere long of forest protection so far as the original woods are concerned.

Whether for the sake of fuel and timber it would not be worth while to commence large plantations of trees now I do not wish to discuss here. People are doing it largely in the States. But what I would suggest is that in the meantime the only way to prevent the great evils which would result in an unsheltered farming country situated like Ontario—a country covered originally with heavy forests, and where no other vegetation succeeds so well nor comfort be at all so attainable in many ways when denuded of trees—would be to plant along the exposed sides of as many farms as possible rows of evergreen trees. There are many of these—the spruces, both Norway and native, the pines, the cedars, all of which I have myself seen planted in rows, and in a few years make excellent and impervious wind-breaks. They are easily obtained. In the States they are sold in large numbers when from but four to six inches high at \$3 to \$5 a thousand and sent great distances, their small bulk costing but little in freight. I suppose if the demand was good they could be produced as cheaply here. Large trees of course cost more. Then there are in many parts of Ontario plenty of young evergreens growing in unused fields or on the borders of woods which if transplanted into rows when young would answer well, and which can be often had without charge. Deciduous trees are generally planted, though they are not half the use, giving no shelter in winter, because they take root easier. But if care be taken to keep the evergreen roots covered and moist till they are planted, getting good roots with them if possible, they will succeed as well as the others. Whoever gives a few days to so protecting his farm will be able, I have no doubt, in a few years to sell it if he chooses for a thousand dollars more than if the work had not been done.

My object in writing this letter, however, was principally to inform your readers that the forestry report for this year is now being distributed, and will be sent free to all who send me their addresses. Yours truly,

R. W. PHIPPS,
251½ Richmond street, Toronto, Ont.

A golden rule of life is always to do just a little better than you agree to. Work over hours instead of under. Pay your note before maturity rather than after. Give over measure rather than under.

A Hero of the Show Ring.

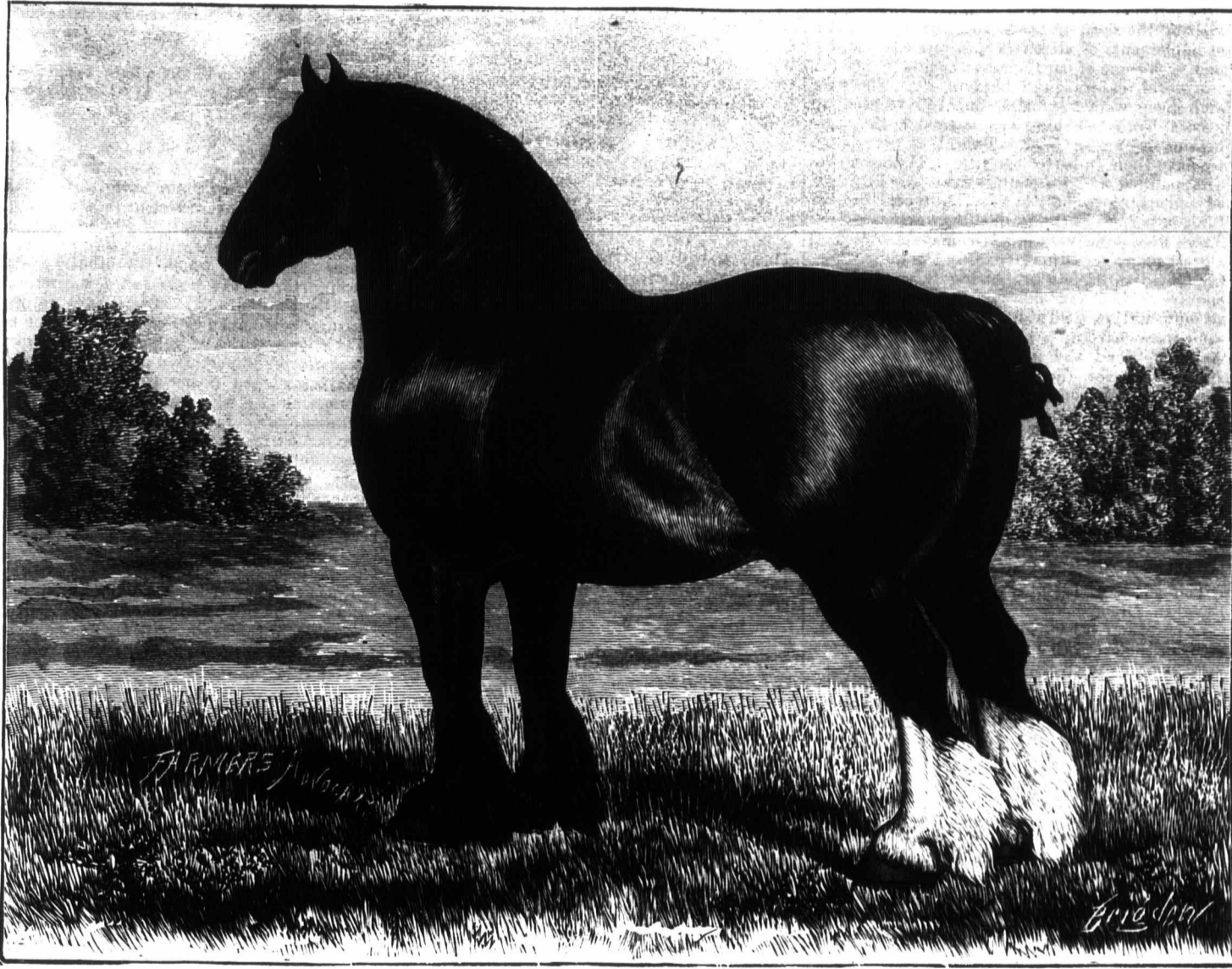
Victorious in his own class against a strong ring of competitors at the long-to-be-remembered Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of July, 1892, Balgreggan Hero [1591] (8446), the imported Clydesdale stallion, an engraving of whom we take pleasure in presenting this month, was again triumphant when he entered the sweepstakes competition where the pick of the Shires and Percherons were arranged. The trophy to be contended for was a silver medal offered by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, open to all draught breeds for which provision was made in the prize list, the much coveted honor this grand young horse bore proudly away for his enterprising

at Guelph, in 1890, and first in a splendid class at the Provincial Stallion Show held in Toronto, on March 11th and 12th, 1891. At the Winnipeg Exhibition of 1891, he captured first in the two-year-old class and also diploma for the best Clydesdale horse any age on the ground, and, later in the season, at the Calgary show, first in his class and sweepstakes for best horse on the grounds of any age or breed. He is improving, too, with age, as his victories at Winnipeg this season fitly demonstrated. In fact, his success there was an appropriate sequel to what he had achieved before. That there should be a wealth of breeding behind a horse of such individual excellence, and whose record in the prize ring

Shows in England and Scotland.

According to promise I now give you my impressions of the Royal Show in England and the Highland Society's Show in Scotland, and how they compare with our Canadian exhibitions.

To anyone engaged in agricultural pursuits, and who is passionately fond of live stock, it is worth crossing the Atlantic to see the Royal Show of England. I do not think its equal can be seen in any part of the world. This year it was held at Warwick, the beautiful and extensive park of some sixty acres being thrown open to the public. The park itself is a grand sight, with its stately oaks interspersed all over, some of them three and four feet in diameter; and,



THE CLYDESDALE STALLION "BALGREGGAN HERO," PROPERTY OF ROBERT & JOHN A. TURNER, CALGARY, N. W. T.

owners, Robt. and John A. Turner, of Calgary, N. W. T. He was foaled in May, 1889, being bred by Mr. John Milroy, Balgreggan Mains, Stranraer, Scotland, and was imported in 1890, by Messrs. D. & O. Sorby, of Guelph, Ont. Individually he is a horse of well nigh perfect conformation, as his portrait shows; splendid action and life, carrying himself most gracefully; is developing wonderfully in substance and weight; has underneath him matchless legs, clean and well feathered; possesses a rare good temper, and is in color a beautiful light bay with a small white strip in his face, and white hind feet. Not having yet reached the acme of his development, his future is full of promise. Within a fortnight after his arrival on Canadian soil he took first prize in a remarkably good class

has been crowned with such success, might be inferred, and so it is, for Darnley, Farmer and Lochfergus Champion go to make up the sum of his pedigree. He was sired by Darnley's Hero (5697), by Darnley (222), whose triumphs and those of his progeny as well, are historic and familiar to the readers of Clydesdale lore. Mary of Balgreggan Mains (3784), the dam of Balgreggan Hero, was by Speculation (2426), by Farmer (286), by Merry Tom (536), by Rob Roy (714), and, besides being a mare of much substance, has proved herself a capital breeder. Farmer ranks among the most successful of Clydesdale sires, his progeny having a long string of well-merited honors to their credit. The future of the Balgreggan Hero and his get will undoubtedly be watched with very keen interest by those who are observing the progress of horse breeding in Canada.

with Warwick Castle in the immediate vicinity, added greatly to the enchantment of the scenery. It strikes a stranger from this side of the "herring pond" very forcibly when entering the grounds the entire want of anything of the mountebank character, which, to my mind, is ruining our agricultural shows in Canada. Nothing but agriculture, pure and simple, or something connected with agricultural pursuits, is permitted there.

On entering the ground my attention was at once directed to the beautiful building erected by the Dominion Government for the display of the products of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. And the gentleman in charge, Mr. Dykes, of Liverpool, made Canadians feel quite at home. Amongst other Canadians registered there, I found the names of Messrs. Millar, Jackson, Main, Ballantyne, etc., who were engaged purchasing some of the finest sheep they

could lay their hands on, and which I have no doubt will be appreciated by the breeders at our exhibitions now being held. I also met a Mr. Schaffer from Iowa, who has taken home with him a fine lot of Shropshires. The exhibit from the Ontario School of Agriculture was shown to perfection, and Mr. Dykes deserves great credit for the splendid manner in which he had everything arranged.

The stock was simply grand, and in numbers far exceeding anything I ever dreamt of. But I was astonished at the complete exclusion of the famous milking breed of Ayrshires and the famous Polled-Angus and West Highlanders as beef breeds from the prize list,—for what reason is best known to the Directors themselves. I was also astonished to see the vast display made by the seed merchants, and the substantial and elegant structures which contained them; some of them must have cost \$10,000 or \$12,000. Her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales were large and successful exhibitors, the latter visiting the show on the second day. The show of implements of all kinds was immense, and I met with some of our Canadian agents there with our world-renowned self binders, etc. The pigs and sheep were very fine, but I have seen as good at Toronto exhibitions, although they can beat us in numbers. And I think at our shows we have them in better condition. I was much disappointed with the poultry exhibit. I expected something grand; but Toronto poultry exhibit is better, both in quantity and quality. There were some very fine specimens shown, but a great many very inferior ones. I would caution my Canadian friends in visiting these shows to enquire beforehand how much their sleeping accommodation will cost them, as I am told some were charging a guinea a night for beds. And my friend and myself had to pay half a guinea each for the privilege of occupying a double-bedded room at a place called the Wool Pack, and we were certainly packed into very small quarters. I profited by my experience at Warwick when I went to Inverness, as myself and four friends got very good, comfortable rooms for a reasonable figure by a friend, Bailie Stewart, who, by the way, assisted Mr. Graham, our Emigration Agent at Glasgow, in managing the same exhibit as was at Warwick, and who talked Gaelic to our friends in the north.

The show at Inverness was superior to the Royal in Clyde horses. Messrs. Montgomery, Crawford and others had some excellent specimens of the breed there and the Hackneys were very fine. The West Highlanders and Angus Dobbies were here in all their glory, and some fine specimens of Ayrshires. But I was very much disappointed in the size of the Ayrshires; they seem to be degenerating. They are breeding them too fine to obtain certain fine points, and their constitutions are suffering in consequence. The color is almost pure white in most cases. I notice that the large dairy farmers, who have high rents to pay, are sticking to the good old-fashioned sort, which possesses good constitutions and teats that the milkmaid can grasp, and not with teats about one and one-half inches long, as I saw on some of the specimens at Inverness. I was much disappointed with the show of swine here. You could see a better quality and more of them at any township show in Eastern Canada. I was also very much struck with the meagre display of poultry. Dorkings and Plymouth Rocks seemed to be the principal display. There were some very fine specimens in these two classes, but in other breeds the show was very poor indeed. They also had a very poor lot of horses in the hunter class. And, although Canada is not a fox-hunting country, I have seen far superior leaping at Toronto, or even at our local show in Guelph. I came to the conclusion that in everything but Clyde horses and West Highland cattle we can beat the Scotch, if the specimens shown at Inverness are the best they have. We have better at Toronto every year.

I have now given you my impressions of what I saw, and I don't think I am far astray in what I have said, as my friend, the Hon. Thomas Ballantyne (Speaker of the Ontario Legislature), was present at both shows, and can corroborate what I have written.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Our Scottish Letter.

During August very many agricultural exhibitions are held in Scotland and the North of England. The character of the exhibits this year in many of the principal show yards in Cumberland testified to the attention that is being paid to the breeding of horses that combine high pedigree in blood with utility in form. Several energetic spirits have for many years past been doing their best to keep a superior class of horses and mares in the border country, and their efforts have already been attended with a large measure of success. Prominent among these must be named Mr. Richard B. Brockbank, a worthy and honorable man, who has now retired; Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigton; Mr. U. Steel, Camerton Stud Farm, Workington; Mr. Little, Sow Woodnook, Aspatria; Mr. Little, Bowness-on-Golway, and Mr. W. Moffatt, West Linton, Carlisle. All of these gentlemen have been at considerable pains to introduce horses that will improve the breed, while such gentlemen as Mr. Wright, Parkhead, Gilloth, have by the preservation of a fine old line of mares done almost as much to perpetuate the fame of Cumberland as a breeding county for Clydesdales.

One of the features of Cumberland horse breeding for many years was the extent to which the co-operative principle was adopted in order to procure and retain a superior class of horses in the neighborhood. There were clubs owning entire horses on the co-operative principle at Bowness-on-Golway, Cockermouth, Wigton and Abbey Holme, and the horses owned by these and similar institutions, such as Nelson 1493, Gartsherrie 2800, Challenger 1088, Prince of Kirkbean 1919, Schulemaister 3166, "Sconon Pure" 769, and others, have left their mark on the type of horses that is prevalent in Cumberland. More recently the efforts of these organizations have been greatly augmented by the entrance into the arena of several leading county magnates as owners of Clydesdales. Of these, Sir F. Graham, of Netherby, Bart., the Countess of Carlisle, and notably Mr. William Graham, of Edeggrove, Penrith, deserve special mention. The last has established an exceptionally high class stud on the borders of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and has thus sought to improve the breed as well by the importation of mares as by the use of a superior grade of Clydesdale stallions. The best results have followed from his efforts, and many of his neighbors are following his example. He owns a very fine stud of mares, got of such celebrated strains as Darnley Farmer 286, Prince of Wales 673, Belted Knight and Macgregor. His stud horses are the Prince of Wales horse, Patrician, and the Darnley colt, Sir Harry—two first-class animals, not to be got past very easily. This year he has the good fortune to be the owner of four foals, the produce of as many first prize winners at the Royal. These are out of the prime mares, Lizzie of Inchpark, twice a first winner at the Royal; Bomer's Bet, first at the Royal International Show in 1879; Nellie Milton, first at the Royal in 1892, and a daughter of the world-famed Whittlebury Jean, first at the Royal Bristol in 1878. Mr. Graham's Clydesdale stud compares favorably with the other splendid Clydesdale colonies planted in the north-east and south of England. There are also Clydesdale colonies of outstanding merit in Cheshire, Caernarther, Devonshire, North Wales, Sussex, Kent, Surrey; and, of course, there is the Marquis of Londonderry's celebrated stud, and other smaller studs innumerable in Durham and in Yorkshire.

A very notable event of the month was the shipment of a splendid lot of forty-six Clydesdales by Mr. N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., which he purchased from the Messrs. Andrew & William Montgomery. A detailed account of this exportation would not be of much general interest in Canada, but it can be affirmed of it with absolute truth that, taken all in all, it was one of the finest consignments of Clydesdales that ever left Scotland. It numbered several of the best horses of the day, including the Kilmarnock champion horse Prince Patrick, and surely he is one of the grandest horses of his age in Scotland or anywhere. We may not

agree with Mr. Clarke's views as to the closing of the United States ports to any but horses of a special standard in breeding, but we can and do admire him for purchasing Clydesdales that are a credit to the breed, and are bound to enhance its reputation in the eyes of foreigners. One horse like Prince Patrick will do more to advance the Clydesdale interest than fifty indifferent horses costing amongst them a deal more money than he could be put in for.

Messrs. Graham Bros., St. Marys, Ont., have also within the past few weeks shipped a few useful well-bred horses that are likely to be of service in Canada. On the whole, however, the foreign trade in 1892 has been almost a blank.

The trial and sentence to various terms of punishment at the London Mansion House of a gang of perpetrators of insurance frauds brings to a close a peculiarly discreditable chapter in Scotch horse dealing. The marvel is not that the frauds for which MacHattie and his friends have been convicted were detected and brought to light, but that those who were being defrauded were so long in putting those on the track of the conspirators who have at length run them to earth. Of course it was a hard case to prove by legal proof. The only way to accomplish that was the course in the issue adopted; but there are plenty of highly reputable men in Canada who long ago were conscious that nefarious practices were put in vogue by unscrupulous exporters. These could have, and in fact did, furnish particulars sufficient to have warned the Insurance Companies long ago to have avoided the risks they were running, and to have put in force the law which eventually laid the scoundrels by the heels and now confines them in the penitentiary. It is hard to free the Insurance Companies from blame in the matter. Their loose modes of doing business were almost tantamount to putting a premium on fraud, and one is disposed rather to sympathize with the honorable men who were often called on to pay ruinous rates to balance the fruits of these fraudulent insurers' actions than with the insuring companies who accepted risks in such a lax way. There was a strange obtuseness in the mental vision which saw nothing suspicious in the fact that all reputable exporters were carrying their own risks, while these conspirators were willing to pay rates as high as 25 per cent. to secure insurance. Let us be thankful that the atmosphere has at length been cleared, and that these "flash" gentlemen, who toiled not, neither did they spin, will, for twelve months at least, enjoy the luxury of "going up stairs and never reaching the top."

The first of the autumn sales of Clydesdales was held on the last day of August at Kenmuir Farm, near Glasgow, when the stud owned by the late Mr. Robert Spittal was dispersed. Many of the mares were old and could not therefore be expected to realize fancy prices. For example: Lot 2 was 11, lot 3 was 15, lot 4 was 16 and lot 5 was 15. Considering these years, it will be admitted that £32 11s., £37 16s., £36 4s. 6d. and £73 10s. were very good prices. The eight-year-old mare, Mary Gray 7842, the neighbor and companion of your Canadian Bessie Bell, made £204 15s., and the cheapest mare sold was the roan Young Tartan 10205, six years old, which drew £75 12s. A two-year-old filly, by Sir Everard, drew £52 10s., and three yearling fillies, two of them also by Sir Everard and one by Crown Royal, drew £36 15s., £42 and £42 respectively. Crown Royal himself, own brother to your Bessie Bell, although nine years old, drew £105. The magnificent two-year-old colt, The Summit 9442, by Sir Everard, out of Mary Gray, drew £525. A filly foal by Rosedale drew £40 19s. There were also five geldings sold, and in all the twenty six Clydesdales drew £1,765 1s., or on average price of £67 17s. 8d. each. The best class of animals in the stud were undoubtedly the roan family of the Tartans, but in every case their unpopular color caused them to sell for at least one-half the prices they would otherwise have drawn.

The most important event in the agricultural world, using that phrase in a broad sense during the month undoubtedly was the Dublin horse show. To anyone who would wish to see the very best collection of hunting and driving

horses in the world, we would confidently recommend a visit to this great horse carnival, held in Dublin during the third week in August. As conveying some idea of the dimensions of the show the following summary may be useful:—The total entries were 1,215 horses. In class 1 for thoroughbred stallions, to get weight carrying hunters, there were nineteen entries. This appeared to us to be the weakest class in the show, both numerically and in respect of quality, and it is highly probable that the horses that are most successful in getting weight carrying hunters may not be present in the show ring, having, so to speak, something else to do. In class 2 there were thirty thoroughbred brood mares in foal. In class 3 there were eighteen mares, to produce weight carrying hunters, and in class 4 six mares of the same kind, three years old. There were twenty-three entries of thoroughbred yearling colts and twenty-two entries of thoroughbred yearling fillies. It was in the classes for hunters proper that one found entries galore. Class 7 contained ninety-two entries of weight carriers up to fifteen stone. Class 8 two hundred and ten hunters up to thirteen stone seven pounds to fifteen stone; and class 9 two hundred and fifty-three hunters, twelve stone to thirteen stone seven pounds. Then there were seven classes for young horses suitable for hunters, containing in all two hundred and ninety-seven entries. In two classes of Roadsters, or park horses, there were ninety-four entries, and in as many classes of ponies fifty-seven entries. The Hackney breed, as such, is not recognized. In addition to these there were sixteen classes for harness horses, largely composed of horses entered in the previous Roadster classes, and, finally, two classes for horses doing hack work in Dublin, containing altogether twenty-seven entries.

It would be impossible in the limits at our disposal to describe the every shifting scene that is witnessed in this immense show yard while the judging of all these classes on the first day of the show, and the subsequent continual display of the horses on sale parade and otherwise on the subsequent days of the show is going forward. The life and movement which one sees continually going on is an experience never to be forgotten. The Dublin horse show must be seen to be appreciated. It is a panorama of horse-life not elsewhere to be viewed, and should be visited by every lover of the horse.

SCOTLAND YET.

The No-Purpose Horse.

The season for mating in horse breeding circles is again over, and taking a retrospect view there has not been too much encouragement for those owning stallions. Farmers complain that prices offered for their surplus stock are not sufficiently remunerative to make breeding pay, while on the other hand owners of no-purpose stallions have made low current prices the basis for an all-around attack on draught sires.

Although behind the arguments brought to bear on the subject is the easily seen visage of self-interest, yet, in too many cases, discussion has prevented farmers from breeding their mares. The injury done to this industry will be more keenly felt later on, for in the quiet season there is too much of a disposition to part with mares that would be a permanent benefit to the country, a want of foresight in this particular preventing a continuation of an industry that is sure to pay in the future.

Farm laborers are yearly becoming more difficult to obtain, and if it were not for the machinery now used on the farm it would be impossible to get the crops taken care of in season.

In order to work to any advantage with the machinery now in use, a suitable horse is required. These must be of size sufficient to do their work with ease to themselves, or they cannot keep steadily at work day after day. Light horses may cut a few acres, and then rest a few days and then go on again, but where a crop of any reasonable extent is to be handled, rest is out of the question. Again, if land is to be worked at all seasons, weight at the collar must be furnished, or shallow ploughing and unsatisfactory work in cultivating will be the result.

It matters not how plucky the light horse may be, the heavy work on the farm is beyond his strength and weight. He is distressed; his shoulders are galled, because they were not intended for heavy draft; the work is therefore slighted or abandoned altogether.

Time is too precious. It is the steady, continuous, every-day push that alone makes headway, and for this purpose the horse employed must have plenty of weight.

The light horse rebels at work he never was intended for, and cannot perform with comfort to himself or his driver. Tackling is broken, the driver's temper taxed, and too much friction is the result for any weather, not to speak of the hot and hurried days of harvest.

If a crop is contemplated, fields have to be ploughed, let the land be dry and hard or otherwise. If the team is heavy and well up to their work, they move steadily forward—the work progresses without difficulty to the ploughman—while if a light, high-mettled, nervous horse has to be used, the driver gets his share of the difficult task, the worst and most annoying part of which is in controlling the team.

The low prices of horses have given plenty of room for argument against the draught horse being used as a sire, it having been contended that the market for such is gone. It is quite true that the high prices of a few years since are not paid. The useful block of 1200 to 1300 does not find a ready sale, the market for such having virtually disappeared, but for those of heavier weight, from 1400 upwards, there has awakened a generous demand from the British markets. Buyers from both England and Scotland are ready to take what we can spare of this class. The prices paid so far are quite equal to anything previously enjoyed.

It is argued that the best horse for the farmer to breed is the horse that brings him the most money. Does the light horse net the farmer the most money? It is doubtful. They make good prices for the dealer who buys them at four years old, at which age they have done no work for the breeder. The dealer buys them as low as possible, and the low price of horses is the whole burden of his song, and yet the same man advises the farmer to breed light horses, which he is ready to buy at as nearly \$100 as may be. Perhaps another \$25 is doled out, and in exceptional cases \$150; but, at whatever the price, all has to go against the cost of producing the horse. While in the case of the draught bred horse he gets the best training on the farm where he was raised, and may pay for his keep after he is two years' old, at which age many a colt has done his share of the work of the team at farm work, and without the slightest injury to himself, when generously fed and properly handled. Here the breeder has the satisfaction of getting all the profit himself.

Breeding the higher bred horses for luxury is a different business entirely; it must be made a study and conducted on different principles, for breeding mares must be furnished that have the required size and quality, and then mated with stallions exactly suited to them. The produce will not do to be hacked about in performing the farm work. A colt that has been pulled to pieces in drawing the plow is not wanted for the city carriage. Withal there are the one hundred and one difficulties incidental, including blemish and unsoundness, which beset this class of horse breeding. Few farmers have the knowledge or time necessary to educate those of this class.

But what can be said of that nondescript class that have neither size nor any other redeeming feature that would recommend them for sale or farm work. They are to be seen driving to every town from the extreme east to the west, and what their breeders intend them for is difficult to conceive. Short in the rib, long in the back, plain in form and action, with neither strength nor spirit. He is chiefly distinguished by his shallowness of rib and narrowness of quarter, and finished up with his neck being placed upside down. This class is brought out in the road and carriage classes, and is more numerous than any other at our exhibitions, which shows that too many have yet but a strange idea of equine beauty. On the farm

horses will continue to do more of the work, and size will be and is more desirable each year. The demand will run in the game line. The horse for luxury will be in good demand, and correspondingly large prices paid, but the handler and trainer will reap the most of the benefits; next to this the useful horse for farm and city work, and in both cases weight will count. Here the farmer will be the chief trainer as well a producer.

Chatty Letter from the States.

Receipts for the first half of September showed an increase of 1,200 cattle, and 3,100 sheep, and an increase of 38,000 hogs, compared with the corresponding period last year. Most of the trade expected a falling off in receipts of hogs compared with a year ago.

The 1892 cattle receipts will be larger than last year. One day recently at Chicago Armour & Co. purchased 966 Texas cattle in one bunch at \$2.85 per 100 pounds. This was one of the largest bunches of cattle ever put on a single scale ticket, the total weight of which was 980,520, or nearly a million pounds. The cattle were owned by M. Kahn & Co., of Chicago, and were loaded at Caldwell, Kan.

The U. S. Government has bought over 100 head of lumpy-jawed cattle, which are being treated with iodide of potassium with apparently good results. There is a feeling among some of the level-headed cattle men of the union stock yards that cattle feeding this year will pay better than for some seasons past.

The following were the latest prices for cattle: Shippers and exporters bought some 1,325 to 1,380-lb. steers at \$5 to \$5.35; 1,420 to 1,495 lbs., \$5 to \$5.40; 1,508 to 1,542 lbs., \$5.35 to \$5.50; 1,600 to 1,751 lbs., \$5.10 to \$5.40; also 1,000 to 1,500-lb. steers at \$3 to \$4.90, with fair to good 1,200 to 1,400-lb. steers largely at \$3.90 to \$4.35. Dressed beef men bought choice to fancy 1,221 to 1,363-lb. steers at \$5.15 to \$5.65; 1,000 to 1,500-lb. steers at \$3 to \$4.50, largely at \$4 to \$4.25. Also 1,298 to 1,451-lb. stillers at \$5 to \$5.10, the heaviest weight at bottom. Native cows sold as low as \$1 and up to \$2.85, with most of the fair to good 850 to 1,000-lb. stock at \$1.75 to \$2.25. Native bulls sold at \$1.40 to \$2.50, and veal calves at \$2.75 to \$5.12½. Western rangers sold at \$1.75 to \$2.60 for bulls and cows, and \$2.75 to \$4.15 for steers. Through Texas sold at \$1.40 to \$2 for bulls and cows, and \$2.15 to \$3.25 for steers.

Top cattle are selling at \$5.65, against \$6.30 a year ago.

Best hogs are selling at \$5.50, about the same as a year ago.

The sheep and lamb market is active. Good wethers are in demand on account of feeding. The supply of northwestern rangers will be short this season. Lambs sold at \$3.75 to \$5.90, with a fancy lot at \$6.20. Sheep sold at \$3 to \$5; Westerns at \$3.75 to \$4.25, and Texas at \$3.50 to \$4.00.

The President of the London Chamber of Commerce

gives twelve maxims for success, which he says he has tried through twenty-five years of business experience:

1. Have a definite aim.
2. Go straight for it.
3. Master all details.
4. Always know more than you are expected to know.
5. Remember that difficulties are only made to be overcome.
6. Treat failures as stepping-stones to further efforts.
7. Never put your hand out farther than you can draw it back.
8. At times bold! Always prudent.
9. "Men say. What do they say? Let them say."
10. Make good use of other men's brains.
11. Listen well; answer cautiously; decide promptly.
12. Preserve by all means in your power, "a sound mind in a sound body."

Shorthorn Butter Test at the Industrial Fair, Toronto.

That there were not more than three cows entered, and two competing, for the prizes offered by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at the Industrial was a matter of surprise to a great many. The prizes were certainly tempting enough to bring out the milkers of this breed: "The cow, three years old or over, which makes the most butter in a two days' test on the Fair Grounds, first prize, \$100.00; second prize, \$50.00."

The conditions of the test were:—

1. She must be a characteristic Shorthorn cow in form and color, whose pedigree has already been recorded, or accepted for a record, in the American Herd Book.
2. Shorthorns must be permitted to contest for sweepstakes premiums with other dairy breeds.
3. Competition will be limited to the cows owned in the State that accepts the premiums.
4. If, in the opinion of the committee, the result be unworthy, no premium will be awarded.

(The Secretary, in a letter to Mr. Hill in reference to the test, made this comment on condition 4:—"There is no interpretation that must be placed upon condition No. 4; our Board will consider no test that may be sent here under one pound (presumably one pound of butter per day.") There are two other conditions relating to the requirements from the societies accepting the offer of prizes and one in reference to their payment, which it is not necessary to publish this time.

As I have already stated, there were but two cows competing, one owned by Mr. Thos. Russell, Exeter, and the other owned by Mr. Wm. Redmond, Millbrook. The test commenced on the morning of September 14th, after the cows had been milked out clean at six o'clock the evening previous. The tests for fat were made with a Babcock tester, kindly furnished by J. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont. To arrive at the number of pounds of fat yielded the milk was weighed and the pounds multiplied by the per cent. of fat given at each milking, and then totaled for the two days:—

Sept. 14th.	Pounds of Milk.	Average per cent. Fat.	Pounds Fat.
Mr. Russell's cow...	38.50	4.78	1.84
Mr. Redmond's " ..	35.75	4.30	1.54
Sept. 15th.			
Mr. Russell's cow...	40.00	4.20	1.68
Mr. Redmond's " ..	38.50	4.30	1.65
Total.			
Mr. Russell's cow...	78.50		3.52
Mr. Redmond's " ..	74.25		3.19

Each of these cows had been milking about one month at the time of the test. Mr. Russell's cow was four years old. Her ration was three gallons of meal composed of equal quantities of bran, ground peas and ground oats, hay and some cut corn fodder.

Mr. Redmond's cow was eleven years old. She was fed each day one gallon of equal quantities of pea and oat meal and one gallon of bran, two pecks of carrots, one of mangolds and cut hay.

For the benefit of those who wish to know the relation between the pounds of butter fat produced and the pounds of butter that would likely be made from this quantity of fat, I would say that the first prize cow produced about four pounds of butter in the two days, and the second prize cow about three and one-half pounds in the same time.

These gentlemen expressed themselves as being anxious to compete with some of the dairy breeds, and thought that it would keep some of the Jerseys or Holsteins pretty busy to beat them. Why not have a contest among all the breeds next year, and have it continue for a longer period of time, say six days?

H. H. DEAN, Superintendent of Test,
Ont. Agrl. College, Guelph.

For two successive years the proprietors of this paper offered a handsome sweepstake prize to be awarded to the three cows which gave the best returns for food consumed, but were not successful in formulating rules to meet the views of the breeders, nor did the breeders themselves formulate a set of rules to meet their own views,

therefore the prize was discontinued. If cattle breeders wish this prize continued and will formulate a suitable set of rules, we will again offer suitable prizes.

Growing Spring Wheat.

BY A. P. KETCHEN.

In the September issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Mr. Graham takes exception to some of my remarks on his article on the cost of production of spring wheat in Ontario, and seeks to ridicule me for venturing to express doubts as to the accuracy of his calculations. He objects to the rent of the land and the labor of marketing being charged against the crop. "I was not then," he says, "neither am I now, satisfied that either charges should form any part in the labor of production." I am sure the average farmer will agree with me when I say that they form a very material part of the cost of production. To what, if not to the crop, is a farmer to look for the rent of the land or the interest on his investment, or from what other source is he to draw his pay for the labor of marketing the grain? Then, in regard to the plowing, I wish to say that my estimate was based on the assumption that the sod was to be well plowed, and, in plowing, as in most other things, quantity is obtained at the expense of quality. I repeat that if a man goes into a square 10-acre field of sod with a 2-horse team and plows it in a thorough and workmanlike manner in six days, his master has no cause for complaint. I will not attempt to deny that Mr. Graham's pot-iron plow, drawn by pot-bellied oxen, and held by a pot-headed plowman, may succeed in flopping it over in less time, but such plowmen do not find employment on the well managed farms of today. Mr. Graham is afraid that I over-charged for the reaping. He says: "I am satisfied no farmer would pay this at the present time." Should Mr. Graham ever find his way to the county of Huron, I will be only too happy to introduce him to a dozen farmers who paid this very identical figure (50c. an acre and the farmer to find the twine) for reaping the harvest of 1892, and I have no doubt he will be pleased to meet one gentleman who paid \$1 an acre (including twine) to get his fall wheat cut this last summer. He says: "As a rule farmers are not dependent on having this class of work in a hurried time." What the dear fellow means by that sentence is rather difficult to imagine. The wheat must certainly be cut when it is ripe, and if that is not a hurried time I would like to know what is. We will pass over his remarks as to the sowing and harrowing, as they are not worth the paper it would take to reply to them. Concerning the seed, I would say that 1½ bushels will do, but, in our experience, 2 bushels are better, and careful experiments, conducted by competent men, have demonstrated, time and again, that the best results are obtained by a seeding of from 7 to 8 pecks per acre, unless it is on very rich land. A very important item that must be taken into consideration in computing the cost of producing spring wheat, that both Mr. Graham and myself overlooked, is that of manure. I think that even he will agree with me that in order to keep up the producing capacity of the land, it will be necessary to apply some form of fertilizer, which is usually both a costly and a laborious process. If those who are sufficiently interested will turn to page 267 of the July issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, they will find an article by Mr. McMillan on the culture of corn, and I may say that Mr. McMillan is one of the most progressive farmers in western Ontario, and is regarded on all hands as a good authority on agricultural matters. He estimates the cost of manure for 5 acres as follows:—

Manure, 14 loads per acre, at \$1 per load, \$70; hauling and spreading, \$12.60, or a total of \$82.60, equal to \$6.50 per acre, one-half of which is charged to the corn. But as corn is a more exhaustive crop than wheat, we will only charge the wheat with one-third of the cost of manure, which will be \$5.50 per acre; or taking 25 bushels as the yield, this item alone will increase the cost 22c. a bushel. Mr. Graham, in his anxiety to keep down the cost of producing wheat to 18c. per bushel, may object to any part of the manure being charged to the wheat, but the

average farmer will agree with me that it should be taken into consideration. If Mr. Graham's estimate is correct, why is it that so many of our farmers' sons are leaving comfortable homes and braving the cyclone and blizzard, and enduring hardships too numerous to mention, in order to make homes for themselves in the great Northwest, instead of staying at home and making for themselves an independent fortune, raising spring wheat at a cost of 18c. and selling it at 75c. a bushel, making a clear profit of 400%? And why do men of capital invest their money in risky manufacturing concerns, which, at the best, will yield them the comparatively paltry return of 15 to 20%, instead of engaging in agriculture, where their money will be safe, and which will yield them the handsome return of 400% per annum? Mr. Graham concludes his remarks with the following sentence:—"And to those who conduct their business on the old lines, and are hindered by a lack of experience, observation and enterprise, I have nothing to say." Now, I think that, on giving it a second thought, he will agree with me that these are the very men to whom he should address himself. They need no sympathy, who, like himself, are possessed of the extraordinary ability necessary to the production of spring wheat at a cost of 18c. a bushel. But the vast majority who are toiling away year after year, often finding it difficult to make both ends meet, and who are satisfied if at the end of the year their profits are equal to what would be a fair wage for their time as laborers—these are the men who stand most in need of enlightenment. And if Mr. Graham can teach the Ontario farmers how to produce wheat at a cost of 18c. per bushel, his name will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest public benefactors of the nineteenth century.

On Ensilage.

QUESTIONS TREATED IN THE WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT STATION REPORT.

The eighth annual report of the Wisconsin Experiment Station devotes a large share of space to questions relative to ensilage. One chapter is devoted to a careful study, by F. H. King, of the construction and filling of silos. Mr. King visited ninety-three silos in Missouri, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, and several farmers while filling their silos, in order to obtain data for this chapter. Mr. King concludes that a stone silo, properly constructed, will keep the silage as well as a wooden one, but that it will be necessary to renew the cement lining frequently, or else to whitewash it with fresh cement every year, as the acids of the silage soon soften the cement. He finds that lath and plaster is a failure as a silo lining, both because of the softening of the plaster and the liability to injury with the fork in handling the silage. Of the wooden linings, that made by two thicknesses of boards with tarred paper between, all nailed firmly together, is showing greatest durability; but all wooden linings rot soon, unless well ventilated. Painting the lining tends to hasten decay instead of preserving it.

From an experiment in feeding corn silage in comparison with dry corn fodder, the following conclusions are reached:—

1. A daily ration of four pounds of hay and seven pounds of grain feed, with corn silage or field-cured fodder corn *ad libitum*, fed to twenty cows during sixteen weeks produced a total quantity of 19,813 pounds of milk during the silage period, and 19,801 pounds of milk during the fodder corn period.

2. When we consider the areas of land from which the silage and fodder corn are obtained, we find that the silage would have produced 243 pounds more milk per acre than the dry fodder, or the equivalent of twelve pounds of butter. This is a gain of a little more than three per cent. in favor of the silage.

Don't forget that since plowing matches are dying out, and we are plowing our land on the flat with short plows, our boys are losing their interest in good plowing and farming generally. Good plowing is the first step in good farming.

Injurious Insects—No. 7.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST,
OTTAWA, ONT.

THE HORN FLY (*Hematobia serrata*.)

This new enemy of the farmer has recently appeared in many parts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and many false reports of the injuries which it is alleged to have inflicted upon cattle have appeared in the newspapers. I write the following article to give farmers, who appear to be in much anxiety on the subject, a short life-history of the insect, and to inform them of some simple but effective remedies which may be used to protect their stock from annoyance and themselves from the consequent loss.

It may be well at the start to say that, in spite of all the exaggerated statements which have appeared to the contrary, not a single instance of any animal having been actually killed by this pest is on record. The account of its life-history which is given below will show that the maggots never feed upon flesh, and, therefore, all statements that they bore into the horns, brains or flesh of cattle are untrue. Notwithstanding this, however, the presence of this fly among our herds is a most serious matter, for, although it is a small insect, its bite seems to be very irritating to cattle, and animals when worried by it quickly fall off in flesh and yield of milk—in some instances, it is said, from one-third to one-half the usual quantity.

The Horn Fly is a native of southern Europe, and was introduced into the United States probably with imported European cattle about 1886. It has gradually spread until it has now reached Canada. The fly is a small, dark gray species, resembling the ordinary cattle fly or the common house fly, but is only about one-third of their size.

This insect increases very rapidly in numbers when it gets established in a locality, and the flies instinctively settle on those portions of the body which are least easily reached by the head or tail of the animal, as the back, the flanks, beneath the belly, and on the horns, where they sometimes congregate in such numbers as to form a complete black ring extending from the base for two or three inches towards the tips. The last peculiar habit has given rise to the popular name—the Horn Fly—but they do no harm to the horn, as some think, but simply resort there to rest. Unlike the ordinary cattle fly, the horn fly does not as a rule attack horses or other animals.

When biting cattle the flies work their way beneath the hair and insert their short, dagger-shaped trunks through the skin and gorge themselves with the blood of their victims. These bites produce much irritation, and the animals frequently rub themselves against trees or other objects until sores of considerable size are produced. The eggs are never laid in these sores, but are always laid upon the fresh droppings of the cattle, where the maggots hatch. They feed only upon the liquid substance of dung while in a moist condition. These flies, like all insects, pass through four stages:—The egg (fig. 1 a), which is laid on the surface of dung; the maggot or larva (fig. 1 b), which lives inside it, and when full grown descends a short distance into the ground and changes to the puparium state (fig. 1 c); from this in a few days, in warm weather, the perfect fly emerges (fig. 1 d).

The figures used to illustrate this article have been kindly lent for that purpose by the United States Entomologist, Dr. C. V. Riley.

From the egg to the perfect insect takes only two or three weeks, and there are several broods in a season. The last brood passes the winter beneath the soil in the puparium state, and the flies emerge the following spring.

It is not probable that the flies will give much more trouble this season, as they generally disappear with the advent of cold weather; but it is most advisable that farmers should become acquainted as soon as possible with the true life-history, and the best means of preventing their attacks. Next spring, upon their first appearance, all should combine in a concerted

effort to reduce the numbers, by treating the dung so as to prevent the fly from breeding.



Fig. 1. The Horn-Fly—*a*, Egg; *b*, maggot; *c*, puparium; *d*, adult fly in biting position—all enlarged. (Figures kindly lent by the United States Entomologist.)

effort to reduce the numbers, by treating the dung so as to prevent the fly from breeding.

REMEDIES.

These are of two kinds:—(1) Preventive, or such as keep the flies from biting stock, and (2) Active, or those which aim at destroying the insect in its various stages. For the first the application of some substance not injurious to the animals but obnoxious to the flies is necessary. It has been found that almost any cheap oil will answer this purpose, and train-oil, fish-



Fig. 2. Cow-horn showing hand of resting flies—reduced.

oil, tallow and axle-grease have been extensively used. The addition of a little Carbolic Acid or Oil of Tar not only keeps the flies away, but has a healing effect where sores have been formed by the animals rubbing. These substances may be added in the proportion of one ounce (about a tablespoonful) to half a gallon of oil, and the mixture must be well mixed or shaken together before application. A small quantity should be rubbed over a beast with a sponge or cloth where the flies gather most thickly.

Kerosene Emulsion, sprayed over the animals by means of a force pump and spraying nozzle,

weather or be washed away into the soil during wet seasons.

A Few Don'ts for Fall and Winter.

Don't neglect to open the outlets of all your furrows in your fall wheat and your fall plowing.

Don't pasture your meadows while wet with your heavy stock, and eat them bare with your sheep, and then wonder how the mischief it is you do not have a better crop of hay.

Don't leave your stock out at night, when it is cold and wet, humped up against the fence, and then wonder how it is the cows give less milk.

Don't plow your heavy clay land in wide ridges, with shallow furrows, to have it smoother for that new binder next summer, and then wonder how it is your land stays wet so long in the spring, and bakes so hard, and how it is you don't have a better crop. Better use the long plow; make narrower ridges and deeper furrows, and drive the binder a little slower. You haven't got to cut twelve acres a day with your binder, although Neighbor So-and-So says he can with his.

Don't go to all the credit sales there are for ten miles around, and then wonder how it is you have got behind with your fall work.

Don't buy scrub or stunted stock to winter over.

Don't forget that the fine stock you have seen at the fairs this fall won't pay to buy for breeding purposes if they have been pampered.

Don't forget to have some dry wood this winter. Remember, you said last winter you would never burn green wood any more.

Don't waste the manure from the fattening hogs.

Don't forget to subscribe for the *ADVOCATE*, the farmers' journal.

A Circular Barn.

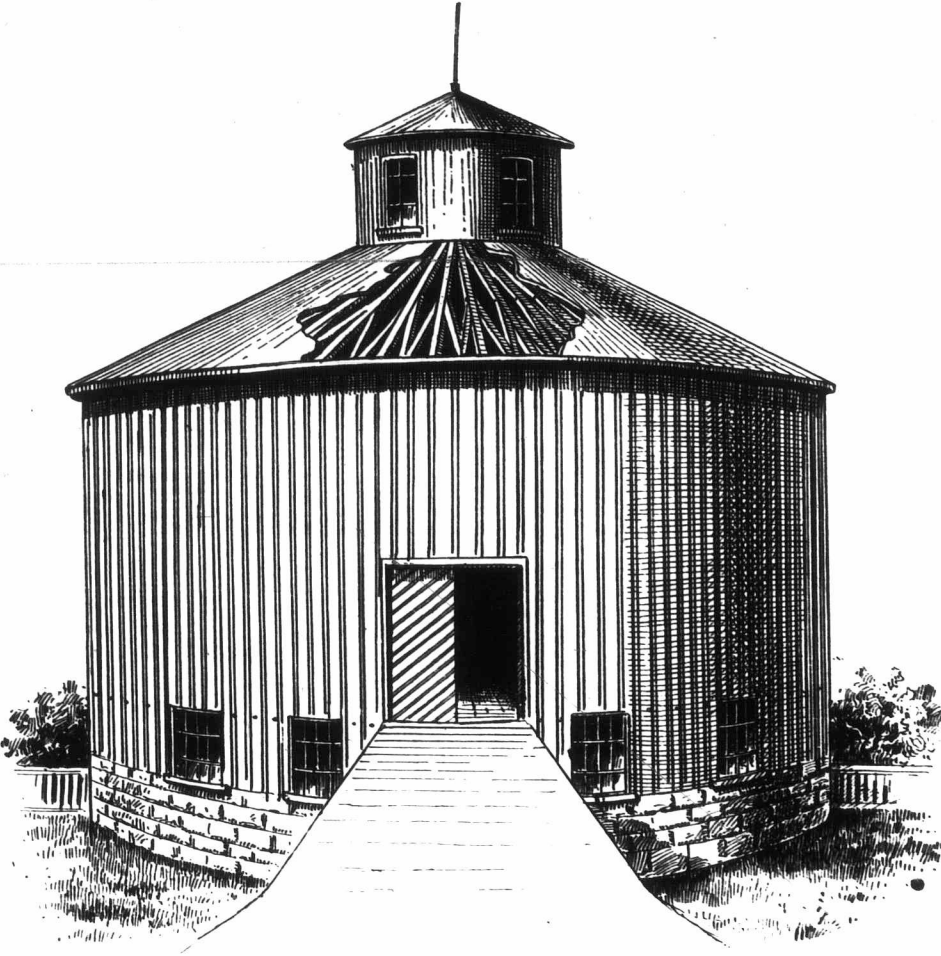
The style of barn buildings should in all cases be laid out to suit the requirements of the farm on which they are to be placed. The most important point is to so arrange the buildings that the least possible work is required in giving attention to the stock. This is necessary because the needful work must occupy the greater part of the year; and again there are times, such as Sundays, when all the work must fall to the lot of one or fewer hands than the usual quota, and yet nothing must be remitted in the way of comfort to the inmates. Plenty of room and ventilation should be provided for the stock, and provision must also be made for the storage of feed of all descriptions, with arrangements for handling this with convenience.

The circular form of building has many points that recommend it besides the advantageous manner in which it may be laid out inside, among which are the following:—The least possible studding and siding lumber to enclose a given space, the entire doing away with heavy timber, or timber of any great length, with the exception of the rafters, which may be sawn or hewed as is most convenient. The surface exposed gives the least possible pressure to the wind, as in no direction does it strike a flat surface, but glides past with an equal pressure on each side. Again the circular form is thoroughly braced, as each stud stands at a slightly different angle, and the inside construction all helps to stiffen it and make the whole as rigid as possible. The siding gives strength to the structure, just as in the hoops of the barrel lies its strength. While in the advantage of laying out the inside, may be mentioned the shortest distance to carry the feed to each animal, or one continuous track for a car can be arranged to deliver the feed, which starts from one point. Then, again, there is no form in which a silo can be so advantageously placed, as the greatest height, the most perfect strength can be thus obtained, together with the most equable pressure to the silage itself, as well as the most economical form for removing and feeding.

HOW TO BUILD.
Thorough drainage, both to the surroundings as well as inside the intended building, requires attention first. Neat, narrow drains, with a crease cut the exact size of the tile to be used, and on these should be placed one foot of fine, screened gravel, or small stones, to insure perfect drainage at all times. This plan also forms a good preparation under the concrete wall, which foundation must be laid below the frost line up to the surface of the ground, then stonework built up three feet in height. On this a two-inch sill is formed by nailing two one-inch boards together. On these the 2 x 6 studding is placed, plumbed and stayed, and on these is nailed horizontally V siding, and now the vast advantage the circle has in point of strength, each board as it is bent and nailed in the circle forms a tie that binds the whole structure. The remainder of the basement wall may be filled between the studding with concrete formed of a poorer material, the studs being boarded on the inside. This will make the basement thoroughly frost proof, and be equally strong and durable and less expensive than stone, especially in the cost of hauling material. Six

feet from the sill a 2x6 scantling is let into the studding on the inside for the joists to rest upon. The height above may be regulated by the amount of storage room required, but this is perfectly easy, as a building of this form can be carried any height desired by simply adding another length of studding, which is joined by merely nailing a 1x6-inch five-foot-long cleat on each side where the studding is joined. The studs are better to be of different lengths, joined at different heights, which will make a stiffer frame. The silo, which is twenty feet in diameter, is in the centre, and is built on the same principle as the outside wall. One foot of stone work upon a concrete foundation is all that is necessary, and 2x4 studding is sufficiently heavy. This should also be boarded horizontally on the outside, tar paper placed on this, and above the basement on the second flat another row of studding, on which another coating of tar paper is placed before the outer boards are nailed on, which gives two dead air spaces to

drop which should be six inches. In a circle and just immediately behind where the manger is to be placed the concrete floor should be deeper and stronger, though even at the surface, for here will rest the pillars to support the weight of the floor, together with that of all the stuff stored above. These pillars are formed by 2x10 oak plank, through which the boards of the stall partitions are built, which will support the weight above and hold securely the stall partitions. A cap is placed on the top of these pillars, on which again the joists rest. The stall partitions should be built next, and should be made of two inch plank. Five feet long, including the manger, is sufficient for cattle, the end next the drop will only require to be secured by a 2x4 cleat on each side and bolted securely on. The 2x10 plank for the pillars should also be bolted together after the stall partition planks are passed through, which will make them strong enough to hold up any weight required. By consulting the plan stalls for fifty-six head of



The Cupola shown above the roof is an extension of the studding of the silo wall, to which the upper ends of the rafters are attached.

the wall above the stable, one being sufficient below. Between the outside studs will be found a good place for ventilating the building by leaving openings immediately underneath the floor above the stable. This will carry off the heated air just as is required, by having these openings to close or open as desired. The silo should be lathed on the inside and plastered with cement, which may be re-washed with cement after a few years' use, should any small cracks open. Thus the silo will be kept perfectly air-tight. Or, if thought better, it may be boarded up on the inside and tar paper placed upon these boards to which a coat of hot coal tar has been first applied, which will act like paste in applying wall paper. The walls of the silo may also be carried to any desired height and should correspond with the height of the outer wall plates, and the pitch of the roof gauged to suit. As the floor of the basement is concrete, this should be laid before any partitions are placed in the way, at which time the work may be much easier done. The grade should be laid out by following a circle at an equal distance from the silo wall, and the centre may be kept level, while the stalls should slant slightly to the

neat state without much labor.

The upper flat may be laid out by placing the drive or threshing floor next the silo. To form this posts may be run up from the floor and a frame work built for the upper joists to rest upon above. By this means the whole of the space above the drive floor may be utilized, which floor should be about fifteen feet wide to allow for the curve and give room for threshing, if the barn is intended for grain. In threshing a level jack with the long rope belt may be used as recommended by the fire insurance companies. A track for a horse fork may be run around the centre of the space next the silo. With regard to the upper flat there are several ways of making use of it to advantage, which the proprietor must contrive for himself, but here there is any amount of storage room for feed, bedding, as well as for implements, etc.

Don't forget, if you have a rich neighbor, to give him a day's work. You lose a good many half days in the year and you won't miss it, and rest assured he will never forget it. Your turn may come some day.

Forestry.

The following was sent us by B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division, United States Department of Agriculture, as Circular No. 6:—

It may be set down as a rule, with few exceptions, that it is preferable and in the end more economical to grow seedlings in the seed-bed and nursery and transplant them, than to sow the seeds in permanent sites.

Success in growing seedlings is attained, first, by providing suitable conditions for the sprouting of the seed, and, secondly, by keeping up proper conditions for the development and growth of the seedling.

In order to know what the conditions are, the planter should have some knowledge of how the sprouting takes place and how the seedling develops and grows.

PRINCIPLES.

Sprouting.—Water, warmth and air are necessary to bring seeds to sprouting; darkness seems also to favor sprouting. To insure best results, the supply of heat and moisture must be moderate, but even and constant. By keeping the earth-cover above the seed loose, sufficient air can penetrate to aid in dissolving the food materials in the seed, and the plantlet can also more easily find its way to the surface and the light. In contact with the moist warm soil, the outer shell or seed-coat takes up water and swells until it bursts; then the embryo (germ or little plantlet) which lies imbedded in the seed, begins to grow, pushes downward into the ground its rootlet and upward to the light its stem and first leaves, called seed-leaves or cotyledons and plumulae (which are often different in shape from the later leaves). The quicker the sprouting proceeds, the less danger of spoiling the seed, to which it is quite liable when lying in the ground too long.

Growth of the Seedling.—After the seed is sprouted and the germ nourished into life by the food stored up in the seed, the seedling must now provide its nourishment from outside. This it takes partly from the soil, partly from the air. From the air, carbonic gas is taken up directly by the leaves, in which it is changed into vegetable substance under the influence of light and heat. The food materials contained in the soil must first be dissolved, so that the roots may be able to take them up; for this again, water, heat and oxygen (air) are necessary. The food in watery solution is then conveyed by the roots through the stem to the leaves, which are the digesting apparatus (the stomach as it were) of the plant. Here, under the influence of light and heat, the water in which the food was dissolved is partly evaporated (transpired) and the food assimilated, used in forming vegetable substance, i. e., increasing the plant in size.

For the growth of the seedling, then, it is necessary that it should have at the roots a loose soil, rich in plant food, into which the rootlets can penetrate; water, warmth and air, in order to dissolve the plant food; and at the leaves light, warmth and air, in order to digest and transform the plant food into vegetable substance.

Transpiration from the leaves, which means giving up water to the air, is necessary to make plants grow, but excessive transpiration may kill

the plants, and insufficient transpiration may keep the seedlings weak and undeveloped, or even kill them. Hot air and strong light make the leaves transpire greater quantities of water than when the air is cool or saturated with moisture and the plants are shaded. They also transpire more when the air is in motion than when it is quiet; a certain degree of circulation of air, however, is as necessary to plants as to human beings.

The main difficulty in growing seedlings is to regulate transpiration, to keep the water supply at the roots and the degree of light and heat at the top properly balanced.

Light and heat (or dry air) are the task-masters which make the leaves work, evaporating the water that is supplied at the roots. If the supply from the roots runs short, the plantlet soon exhausts itself in the endeavor of satisfying its task-masters, and dries up; and even with ample supply of water the task required may be too much, and the delicate machinery of the plantlet may not be able to work fast enough and may break down under too great a strain. On the other hand, if too much water be supplied at the roots, they are liable (with most plants)

less readily according to the structure of the seed-coat. Some will swell in a few hours, others will take several days, and in some seeds swelling occurs—under ordinary circumstances—only after months and years, like black and honey locust, acacias, red bud, juniper, Kentucky coffee tree. These are called "refractory" and are said to "lie over", that is, they do not sprout readily, but may lie on the ground for one or more seasons without sprouting. Some seeds become "refractory" by being kept, and their coat being allowed to become dry; they lose the faculty of absorbing water readily, and the swelling may be delayed a year or more (they lie over). This is the case with ash, larch, fir, Douglas spruce and others. Such seeds can be made to sprout more readily by soaking them in water (hot or cold), and by various other methods.

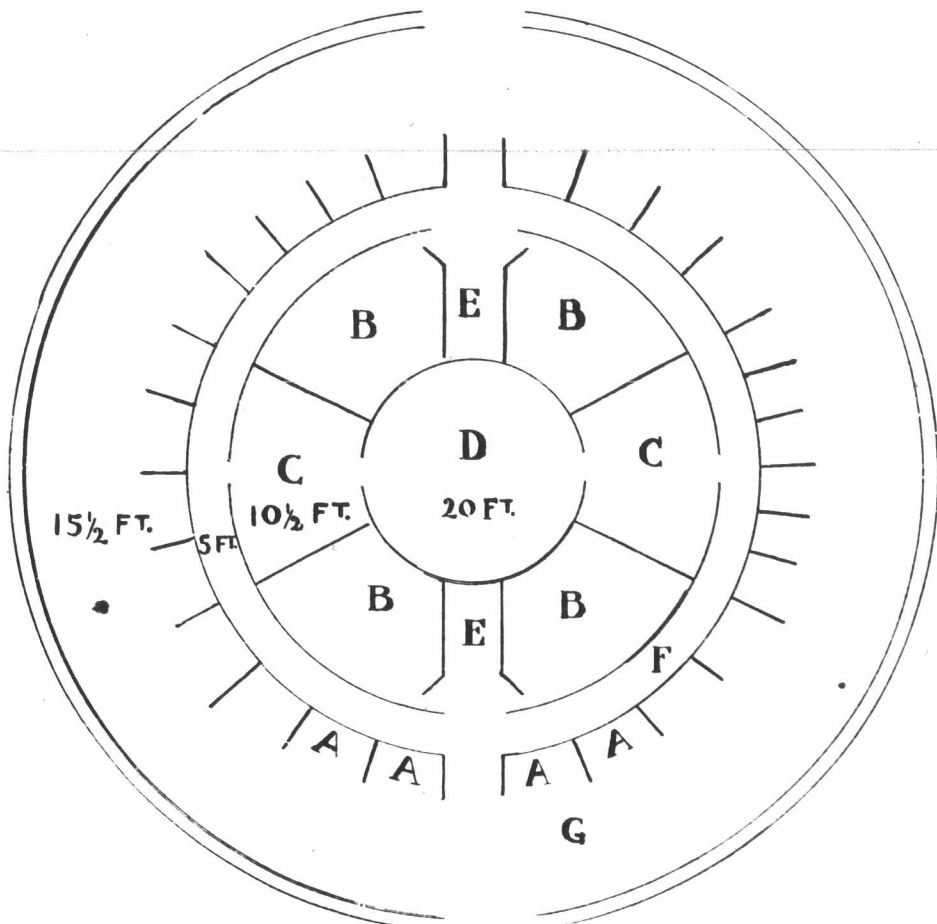
To preserve seeds in good condition, the main point is to keep them cool and prevent them from drying out by mixing them with sand or in any other way.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Agricultural Organization.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY J. S. THOMSON, PRESIDENT OF THE FARMER'S INSTITUTE AT MELITA.

GENTLEMEN,—Your calling, agriculture, has in all ages and in all climates been considered by the wise and great the most useful and honorable calling in life, and still some people think every position in life is respectable and honorable but farming. The farmer constitutes the true nobility of the land. In fact, the farmers own the country, or at least ought, for we are eight-tenths of the population of this glorious country. It is often asked, Is farmers' organization necessary? I say yes! It is said there is no class so difficult to organize as the farmer, and none would derive greater advantages than he by working together, as he has thereby everything to gain and nothing to lose. There is usually wisdom in the multitude of intelligent councilors. Therefore it is necessary we should come together to discuss the best methods of cultivating the soil, and the feeding and raising of farm stock of all kinds, and the beautifying of our homes. One of the prime objects of these meetings is to get the results of the labor and experience of long years, it may be of some one who has been working for years on some particular line, perhaps to profit or otherwise, for one man's prosperity has no tendency to keep his neighbor poor, but the reverse is the case. It has a tendency to stimulate him to greater energy. The farmers as a class are very conservative in their ideas. I do not mean politically, for I suppose they are about evenly divided on that question, but by following up the old routine of their forefathers. Organization is the order of the day. Everything a farmer buys comes to him through organized channels, and much of that he sells passes through organized Boards of Trade and Millers' Associations, who regulate the prices, especially the Millers' Association, as all is bought through a central buyer who gives just what he pleases. The hands that hold the plow are the same that feed the millions. Therefore, on our prosperity depends the prosperity of the country. The art or science of agriculture is the precursor of all arts,



(There should be no opening from D to C.)

A A—Stalls. B B—Box stalls. C C—Root Compartments. D—Silo. E E—Passage and feed box.

to rot. The supply of moisture at the roots must, therefore, be kept even and moderate, while the rate of transpiration may be regulated above and kept in proportion by the use of various contrivances.

Seed.—In regard to the seed, the planter should have at least the following knowledge:— Not all trees produce seed every year, and only few trees, if any, produce all perfect seed. The number of seeds in one hundred which will germinate (percentage of germination), even in a fresh sample, varies with the kind and the year.

Some seeds lose their power of germination (sprouting) soon after ripening and must be sown at once. Such are willows, poplars, birches, elms, soft maples, etc. Others may be kept, with proper precautions, for one season (oak, chestnut, alder, ash, maple, linden, fir); a few can be kept alive for many years (spruce, larch and pine). The heavier and larger seeds produce the best plants.

The different kinds swell and sprout more or

and its product the foundation of all wealth. Our success depends upon our knowledge of the natural laws of nature and proper application of their principles. These meetings, I hope, will make us better fitted for the struggles in life, for by mingling and co-mingling with each other in our institute meetings we come to study and know our wants; knowing them, we should direct our energies to obtain them. New ideas are the material with which progress is made. If you will only consider the amount of material, talent may be used in the farmer's cause. If every one would contribute his share according to his ability, and by coming often to these meetings, it would have a tendency to wear off the angles and peculiarities which have become formed in us by our isolated condition. The first organization of any kind for the farmer's benefit was started in Germany by a few farmers about thirty years ago. The government saw the benefit and they started several experimental stations in the empire. I saw an account of them at the time. I wrote to the Toronto papers at the time about starting farmers' clubs. I spoke to a few neighbors about organizing, which we did about twenty-nine years ago in the county of Brant. So I claim to be the father of them in Ontario at least, and I hope they will keep growing until they make themselves felt as a body politic, which will redound to their own and the nation's prosperity.

Crates for Potatoes.

In this section, where we average from 300 to 3,000 bushels of potatoes each, no one thinks of being without crates, but I find many places where their use is unknown. I have kept a record and find that we brought home little pigs, took live poultry to market, set hens, used them for chicken coops and for a bushel measure.

One can sort over and fill crates with potatoes stormy days, and have them ready to draw to market when the weather is pleasant. At planting time, they can be placed in a field, so droppers will not have to walk back to the end of a row to get supplies. By a careful study we placed crates in a field so as to save travel and laborious digging, and a fourteen-year-old boy sorted and picked up 150 bushels of potatoes in nine hours, which is equal to two men's work. By the use of crates we have loaded a car with 600 bushels of potatoes in eight hours, which would be impossible by any other method. They should be made light and strong, housed when not in use and marked with your name, as they are always wanted by borrowing neighbors, and are left at stores, and I never knew of one being returned till called for. A supply of crates need not cost much. In this section they are made and kept for sale at eighteen cents each by manufacturers, who use the short pieces from other work. The best size is seventeen inches long, thirteen and a-half wide, and twelve and a-half deep, outside measure. Three can be fitted into each other and occupy the space of two. Half-inch basswood slit into slats two and a-quarter and three inches wide, and hardwood two inches square, slit diagonally, making three-sided pieces, are used for corner posts, with hardwood sills one inch square, half mortised into bottom of posts across each end to nail bottom to.

Put five two-and-one-fourth slats on bottom, and one wide and three narrow ones on each side and end. Use wire nails, and I put a screw in each slat, as they hold better and only cost fifteen cents per gross. Some blocks fastened to a bench to hold the posts at the right distance while nailing on slats will be found convenient. To keep crates from slipping when tiered up, nail a short piece on the bottom across each end, so as to fit inside the posts of the crate on which it is placed. It also helps to support the bottom slats. A simple crate is made by nailing slats on sides and bottom of three-fourths inch hardwood boards for ends, with holes cut for handles. If properly constructed they will weigh six pounds, hold a bushel, and be strong enough to stand "grief".

The Farmer's Garden.

BY ROBT. BARCLAY, BALMORAL, MAN.

I read with pleasure and interest your correspondent's treatise upon this subject in your August issue, and now take the liberty of giving you my experience upon the matter. Every reasonable and right thinking person will agree, without hesitation, that adjoining the farm house is the place one would naturally expect to find a garden, more especially where there is a family. Why, I consider it part and parcel of the farmer's business, as well as a nice pastime for him and his family perhaps. If he is some distance from a market it may not bring him in the hard cash, but it does equally well in saving many a dollar of his hard earned money, by not only providing food and luxuries, but also in preventing many ailments. Fruit is a natural and whole article of diet, and should be freely used. Not only is the farmer and his family benefited by the garden products, but his pork is greatly enhanced and ready much earlier for the market when pigs are fed upon what is termed the "broke" of the garden. Of course there are some places much better adapted than others. I admit that away out on the exposed prairie there is considerable difficulty in raising many kinds of fruit and vegetables for want of shelter, but that can be overcome by planting hedges of Russian willows, which succeed well in this country, and can be had from nurserymen at two and a-half dollars a thousand slips, or, if this is deemed too expensive, a protection can be got very easily by sowing sunflower seed all round the plot, and if this is used the withered canes should be allowed to remain in the ground until the following spring so as to cause the snow to lie in a drift over the garden, which gives the best winter protection for all kinds of small fruit. I say small fruit, for there is no use of trying large fruit upon the open prairie. If we are to have apples and plums in Manitoba these can only be got by planting in sheltered places or in bluffs, and I do not think we need ever look for pears or cherries. That is the conclusion I have come to after many years' study practically of the matter. However, if you wish it I may write you fully upon that subject later on. What I wish at present is to impress upon the farmers the great advantages of a vegetable and small fruit garden, and I would ask those who have not yet the pleasure of having one just to start this fall and prepare a small piece of land convenient to their house, and as far away from the poultry yard as possible. If available take new land, that is, what has been cropped one year or at most two, top dress it with good, rich, short manure, plough it regularly, closely and deeply so as to admit of carrots, parsnips and such like growing to a good depth. I would recommend beginners to try only a few of the staples in fruits and vegetables which have done well in this country in many gardens in different sections, and which have succeeded well with myself. Following is a list:—

- Beans—English Broad Windsor, Wax Bird Egg.
- Beet—Imp. Blood Turnip.
- Cabbage—Early Jersey, Henderson's Summer and Wakefield.
- Cauliflower—Henderson's Snowball (beats every other).
- Carrots—Early Shorthorn and Imperial.
- Sweet Corn—Mitchell's Early.
- Cucumber—Boston Pickling.
- Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson and many others.
- Onion—Early Flat Red (undoubtedly safest and surest).
- Parsnip—Student.
- Parsley—Covent Garden.
- Peas—Bliss' American Wonder (nothing like it).
- Radish—French Breakfast and China Rose Winke.
- Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
- Scotch Kale—One of the most useful vegetables we have.

Tomato—Acme, Ruby and Livingstone's Favorite.

Raspberries—Red Cuthbert, Black Gregg (not too hardy), Early Ohio (very hardy and prolific).

Currants—White Grape, Red Cherry and Fay's Prolific; Black, Lee's Prolific. Black Naples no good.

Gooseberries—Downing and Houghton.

Rhubarb—Myatt's Sumarus and Strawberry. You will notice I make no mention of pumpkin, citron, strawberries, etc., as if once successful with the common varieties you may depend upon it the people will soon go on to what may be termed the higher standards in gardening.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

Occasionally fowls should be caught and duly pass their examinations. Where vermin are found, dust pyrethrum through the plumage with a twenty-five cent bellows, or even by hand. Kerosene, with cloth or hand, can be rubbed on everywhere except top of head, for hens really have brains which may spoil. A little coal oil proved so good I thought more might be better, and once tried pouring it on, thus saturating my hens. Such a course is warranted to raise an eruption, and to furnish a good subject for "Hood's Sarsaparilla." Feathers showing little clusters of eggs on them should be plucked from the fowl. Roosts and perches can be cleared by spraying kerosene from a fine watering-pot, or by pouring it from such a nosed can as permits a small, manageable stream. A large nozzle may be made smaller by inserting a stick, flat on one side, and on its other rounded to the tin. Air-slaked lime thrown around profusely every day or so is calculated to disturb the festive mite's breathing apparatus, and is, moreover, an excellent disinfectant and deodorizer. An early bird is fortunate if he does not catch cold too, but he indeed catches the worm, and insecticides themselves are most profitably used in the early morning, before parasites hide away to sleep off the effects of their night's feasting. Pounding or shaking their retreats will often cause the midgets to scurry out, when casual glances could have discovered no traces. Since vermin breed and delight in filth, a frequent and thorough cleaning of the hen house evidently surpasses medicine. A new run, not thickly sown with an assortment of germs, will often cure gaps and cholera, as would also a purer, fresher water supply. That familiar line, "Absence makes the heart grow fonder," can have a new interpretation. Hens freed from their insect tormentors, and with causes of disease absent, grow quiet, tame, fond and profitable. A young man, being asked why he worked for a living, explained it was because a living would not work for him. Nor will our hens work for us, till we first work over them. They respond in kind, giving us about as much attention as they have received in turn. "Keep a moving, keep a moving," is the refrain of a negro melody, which is practical for anybody who wishes to reach anywhere or to accomplish anything.

It is said cholera proper is never known in our latitude, but summer complaint, though non-contagious and lingering, annually destroys many fowls. Its causes are somewhat obscure and complicated. In any malarial disease, whether of mankind or of animals, the actual cases, though many, are yet but a small percentage of all those individuals exposed. Scientists tell us the very air we breathe, the viands we enjoy, are swarming with bacteria. We might have perished many times, had there not been powers of resistance within us. Those who succumb do so from weakness or derangement of the system, rather than from the necessities of a malaria, always more or less present. Moulting birds, worn-out sitters, vermin-infested, under-fed or over-fat hens, are ready subjects for bowel complaint, and no immediate cause is surer to bring it on than a draught and sudden chill, driving yet more blood away from the surface and upon those already degenerate

internal organs. When a hen's comb is large, bright-colored and full of blood, elastically shaking with every movement of her head, she is in a healthy laying condition; a flabby comb, with edges purplish red, is a danger flag. Remove the causes of disease—injurious draughts, impure water, improper food and imperfect conditions, and many fowls will cure themselves. Those sick birds having thin sulphur-colored voidings show extensive and alarming internal inflammation. Ever since reading of Dr. Keely's asafoetida cure for grippes, and being told by a physician that asafoetida's work was soothing and allaying catarrhal tendencies anywhere in the system, I have given, with wonderful success, a two-grain pill for fowls' summer complaint. Occasionally this dose needs repeating, and proves almost a panacea for every poultry misfortune and ill. Although it cannot exactly work miracles, I did thereby restore one biddy found apparently unconscious. Perhaps it answered as 'smelling salts.' A bread and milk diet will attract and strengthen, when any other food would be refused. Lime two or three days in the drinking water will purify it. The following simple 'condition powder,' equal parts red pepper, alum, sulphur, and rosin, may frequently be given in pudding to the whole flock, a tablespoonful for four quarts of meal. Plato incautiously defined man as a "featherless biped," whereupon a wag sent him a plucked fowl. Hens approaching that definition and condition are sometimes seen in winter where there has been lack of meat and well-seasoned food. A tiny drop of blood obtained from the base of each feather pulled, is perhaps, what is sought. Vermin-infested fowls ease themselves by plucking feathers, and for even idle ones Satan finds that mischief still, or some other to do. Leg weakness and immature eggs, occasionally accidental, oftener come from insufficient or improper food. The quantity of food an animal daily requires merely to support life has been estimated by French scientists at about three per cent. of its live weight. All increase of weight or any product whatever, must be provided for by an extra allowance. A hen weighing five pounds requires, therefore, three-twentieths of a pound, equal to about three-twentieths of a pint, just to live and do no more. For egg production, one-fourth pint of solid food daily is, from long experience, the established rule. A few gluttonous, domineering fowls can starve and worry many more deserving ones. Scattered food is better distributed and gives employment in the hunt. Our active, leanest birds get the most. Whichever gets too much, will cease to be active; another will take her chance, to be likewise duly retired. Sometimes there is food enough, but with no variety, no bone nor shell-forming material. Or the hens, by daily foraging over the same run, have exhausted its grit, very necessary to grind their food.

I never should have believed untimely crowing a blemish, had not the newspapers said so, very aptly expressed as follows by F. Pierce, in "Farm Journal":

"Hear the red rooster crow
At two o'clock or so,
Oh, he will never know
How he has blundered!

'Look at the sun,' he said,
'See the sky growing red,
Time to be out of bed.'
Oh, how he crew, sir!

'Silence,' his comrades cry,
'Tis but the moon you spy!'
He only made reply
That he must crow or die—
That old red rooster.

Hush, friends, draw softly nigh,
Heave a pathetic sigh,
This is chicken pie,
Object of wonder!

No more we'll hear him crow,
Red rooster lieth low,
With gravity above, below,
And dumpling to thicken.

Yes, we're bereft of him,
That's all that's left of him,
Left of that chicken."

Hives and Wintering.

BY D. CHALMERS.

[Read before the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association.]

In presenting a paper on this subject it is not my intention to try to determine any particular style of hive, but will dwell more particularly on the requisites in and around a properly constructed bee domicile. The first thing, then, to be considered is the capacity of the hive; it is very generally conceded that that has been carefully tested and properly demonstrated years ago by such men as Father Langstrath, the lamented Moses Quinby, and others, when they placed the area of the brood chamber at about 2,000 cubic inches. That estimate, however, allowed the bees passage ways between the ends of frames and the interior of the hive, a feature which weighs heavily against open end frames. Take, for instance, a hive of closed end frames which will give you as much comb space as an open end frame would do, and what do we find? We find that a hive twelve inches wide and twelve inches deep made for the former would not require to be so large by fully 100 cubic inches as a hive made for the latter. Although I do not use closed end frames myself, yet I have a strong inclination to believe that better results could be obtained from them than from open end frames. Those blank 100 cubic inches afore specified may well be classed among the leakages of the hive, and who can dispute the fact that the greater the leakage the more will brooding be retarded. In the use of open end frames the loss in this way will be less in a long frame than in a short one, but another evil here crops up, that is the sagging of such when filled, if not made of heavier material; and if sagging takes place you all know that passage ways under the frames will be contracted, while those above will be widened, the latter evil inducing the bees to build comb where not wanted, while in the former the comb frames will be glued down solid.

To my mind, a hive of proportionate dimensions would be 13½ inches long by 12 inches deep and 12½ inches wide. This gives you a hive containing 2,000 cubic inches, but shorten this hive ½ of an inch to suit closed end frames with equal comb space, and we get a hive which we might term Anno Domini 1892, as that is the number of cubic feet it would contain. But while many besides myself favor a hive of this description, others again advocate a much longer and considerably shallower hive; however, we should all aim at getting a hive of just the right capacity, and taking it for granted that the previous figures are correct, or nearly so, for a hive for brooding and wintering purposes, yet we have to admit that there is not room enough in it for a strong colony of bees during the honey harvest; we then have to resort to tiering up, as we bee-men term it, or in other words, place another hive above or a case of section boxes. This is where we get our supplies; the former is used if we purpose extracting, but if honey is wanted in the comb then the latter is more convenient. In either case the top of the lower frames must be at some distance from the bottom of the upper frames or sections, otherwise the bees would glue the one to the other. We should aim, too, at bringing such parts of the interior as closely together as circumstances will admit. Whenever passage ways must of necessity be left between any two parts of a hive, they should not be less than a ¼ of an inch, nor exceed 5-16 in depth, or we would have to contend with evils hereinafter pictured; such passage ways we term bee spaces.

Between the lower and upper frames we find a double and sometimes a triple bee space. The apiarist has had to do battle in trying to confine the queen or mother bee to the brood chamber, and yet allow the honey-gatherers to pass to the combs above. This fight, however, has been reduced to a mere minimum since Mr. D. A. Jones, of Beeton, applied zinc so accurately punched with oblong holes that the queen is put at defiance, her shoulders being somewhat larger proportions than that of the workers. The use of this zinc over the brood chamber is wherein it becomes necessary to leave a double

bee space, and any contrivance there which causes the queen to halt is termed queen excluders. During the past summer I devised a means of using this zinc, which I consider the most practical form yet introduced, which is to cut it into narrow strips not exceeding 4 inches and long enough to cover the hive crossways of frames, 5-16 of an inch on one edge of those is bent to a right angle to rest on the comb frames, the top of which should be just bee space below the level of the top of the hive; the flat edge, if first placed of said pieces, rests on edge of hive and each succeeding piece rests on the one previously placed, until the last is reached, when it is reversed and is supported same as the first one. By using this zinc in some such manner, the upper frames are within two bee spaces of the lower ones, while in using it by the Hedden Tinker plan they are three bee spaces apart, and a bee space in the hive which contains fully 50 cubic inches, while in the Langstrath it is about 70, which means that amount of space to be filled with bees for nothing, as there is not, or at least should not be, any comb there.

As it is very desirable for comb honey producers to have well devised sapers, and as I am not in the supply business, it will not be amiss, I hope, to show and explain to you here and now a saper which I brought to light on June 11th last, (will do so verbally.) A matter of not a little importance in a bee hive is to have the comb frames spaced to a proper distance apart; they can, we confess, be spaced considerably wider in the surplus hives than in the brood chamber, in the latter 5-16 of an inch from centre to centre is sufficient, while in the former 1-12 inch is not too much. Care wants to be used in suspending the frames to have as small a portion of them touch the hives as possible. All hives, of course, require a bee entrance at the bottom and a board or other covering. This brings us to the exterior of the hive, where there is nothing very material to notice other than if the hive has to stand the weather it is better to be well painted, but if protected by an outer case it is better without paint and costs much less. I feel convinced that a colony of bees will winter better in an unpainted than in a painted hive.

This brings me to the second part of my paper on wintering. On this subject I will be brief, and as I have discarded cellar or indoor wintering, I have concluded to merely describe the clamp I use. It is built to accommodate two hives deep in summer, while in winter it affords three inches of packing under the hive, four inches round and as much as you wish above. The bottom fits inside to allow the sides to run the wet over, the siding lies horizontally, the joints are bevelled or ship-lapped, it is shanty roofed and the roof is shingled. The siding for front and back is nailed to two narrow strips; said strips do not quite extend to the bottom nor top. When the clamp is constructed they stand on the bottom, while they require to be short of reaching the top to allow the rafters a rest inside; by using strips in the corners the clamp is much stronger, and should you wish to knock them down for summer there would not be many pieces, but it is quite unnecessary to do so as no better sun shade could be provided.

There are three boards in each bottom, the two outer ones are nailed to two strips for the hive to rest on while the centre board is left loose, to be removed in summer to allow a current of air to pass through the clamp; the front of roof requires to be raised a little to give sufficient ventilation. There are just two rafters which are fitted inside of ends to hold the roof in place. A board of proper width is placed between the interior of clamp and front of hive to allow the bees an opening through the packing; this board is nailed to two bevelled pieces, which form the end of entrance. There are two tin slides with a hole punched in each to afford a catch in opening or contracting the entrance. Before placing the hive the clamp is filled to level of bottom pieces with ashes, cork dust, chaff or other packing, and when the hive and entrance fixtures are in position fill in all round with packing, but not over the top till you see that provision is made for the moisture to escape through the covering of the hive.

Minnie May's Dep't.

Whatever Is—Is Best.
 I know as my life grows older,
 And mine eyes have clearer sight,
 That under each rank wrong somewhere
 There lies the root of Right;
 That such sorrow has its purpose,
 By the sorrowing oft unguessed,
 But as sure as the sun brings morning,
 Whatever is—is best.

I know that each sinful action,
 As sure as the night brings shade,
 Is somewhere, sometime punished,
 Tho' the hour be long delayed.
 I know that the soul is aided
 Sometimes by the heart's unrest,
 And to grow means often to suffer—
 But whatever is—is best.

I know there are no errors
 In the great eternal plan,
 And all things work together
 For the final good of man.
 And I know when my soul speeds onward
 In its grand eternal quest,
 I shall say as I look back earthward,
 Whatever is—is best.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Spending money is an art, and it is not every-one who can spend it properly with good taste and judgment and to the best advantage. Any-one who has plenty can squander money, but there is a difference between spending and squan-dering. Never buy what you do not actually need; it is not cheap at any price; you cumber yourself with the care of it, or it takes up a place in a corner of your room that you wanted for something else; so do not be tempted to spend one shilling in what you do not absolutely want, remembering that the necessaries of life are few, but the luxuries are many. Before pur-chasing make a memorandum of what you will require, and, if for children's clothing, always get half a yard more than you will require, for the little people grow fast, and their clothing needs alteration before it is worn out; and never be tempted to purchase because things are cheap; you will probably have many vain regrets over it. The towels you got for only five cents each are only half-sized and all cotton; the black hose, warranted fast colors, have shrunk to such a small size they will fit none of the children; and the glossy umbrella has faded to a dirty brown after the first rainstorm. Cheap sales are some of the catch-pennies of the age, and crowds of women rush to each and buy largely of what they do not want, just because they think them cheap, forgetting there is nothing cheap that is of inferior quality. The best wears the longest, and never looks shabby until fit to be cast aside. Every housekeeper who has the responsibility of purchasing the household supplies should always go to the one store, and that the largest. She will have the advantage of a larger assortment to choose from, and the merchant, looking upon her as a regular customer, will always be ready with his advice as regards the value of any article, and to some extent become responsible for its wearing properties. In the matter of some articles of food, such as flour, meal, butter, and staples like these, the best is the more economi-cal; there is less waste and more satisfaction, besides the health of the family mainly depends upon wholesome diet; but such luxuries as fish, the cheap kinds contain the most nutriment; and the cheapest cuts of meat are better than the dearest in point of nutriment. A good house-keeper should reflect well before spending one dollar injudiciously, for the wants of a family are so many, and debt such an incubus, that by careful calculation much peace of mind may be insured. Cheap tinware should be avoided as one of the most worthless investments; better buy one good agate saucepan than half a dozen cheap tin ones; they will be in a leaky condition in a week, and the bright look cannot be coaxed back with polishing. My advice to all my girls would be—go without until you can afford a good article.

MINNIE MAY.

Minnie May offers a prize of \$2.00 for the best and prettiest pair of knitted wool mitts, with directions for knitting them. All samples must be in our office by the 10th November. Wrap them up firmly, leaving a peep-hole in one end of the parcel. Send by sample post—rate one cent for four ounces.

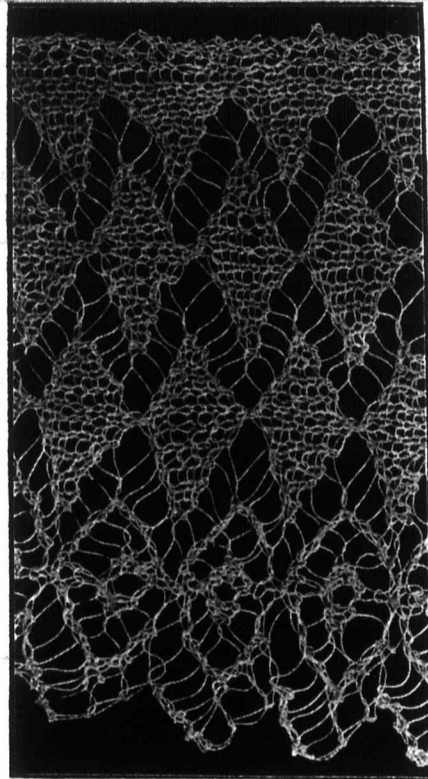
Prize Knitting Pattern in Cotton.

WON BY MISS LIZZIE MAY MILLER, EAST WALLACE, CUMBERLAND CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

DIAMOND NORMANDY LACE.

Cast on 31 stitches; knit across plain.

- 1st Row—k 8, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 9, n, o, k 3, p 1, o, k 1.
- 2nd Row—k 2, o, k 5, o, n, k 7, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 7.
- 3rd Row—k 6, n, o, k 7, o, n, k 5, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 1, p 1, o, k 1.
- 4th Row—k 2, o, k 1, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 9, o, n, k 5.
- 5th Row—k 4, n, o, k 11, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 1, p 1, o, k 1.
- 6th Row—k 2, o, k 1, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, k 3, together, o, k 13, o, n, k 3.
- 7th Row—k 5, o, n, k 9, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 1, n.
- 8th Row—Bind off 1, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 7, n, o, k 6.
- 9th Row—k 7, o, n, k 5, n, o, k 7, o, n, k 1, o, s 1, n, throw over the slipped stitch o, k 1, n, o, k 1, n.
- 10th Row—Bind off 1, k 1, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 9, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 8.
- 11th Row—k 9, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 11, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 1, n.
- 12th Row—Bind off 1, k 1, o, k 3, together, o, k 13, o, k 3, together, o, k 10 Repeat from first row.



Recipes.

TO FRY FISH.

Cut off head and tail, then down the back; wash clean and dry, dip in flour and drop into plenty of hot dripping. When one side is a golden brown turn, and when done serve on a hot dish with sprigs of green parsley around.

CURRIED EGGS.

Boil six eggs hard; take off the shells; cut in half on small pieces of toast; pour over a small quantity of white sauce in which a teaspoon of curry powder has been stirred.

COLD RICE PUDDING.

Boil one-half cup of rice in water enough to cover. When quite soft and dry, stir in one tablespoon of butter, sugar to taste, and a drop or two of vanilla. Mix well and divide equally into cups, pressing it around the sides, leaving a small hollow in the centres, which fill with preserved fruit, drawing the sides over it to cover it. When cold, turn on a pretty glass dish and serve with cream and sugar. Tapioca may be made the same. They are also good filled with minced meat, and served hot for dinner.

HOW TO MAKE A JELLY-BAG.

Use very long white flannel, and if not very thick make the bag double. Fourteen inches thick and seven inches across the top or mouth are good dimensions. Cone-shape, with the apex for the bottom of the bag, is the usual form for jelly-bags. Sew the seam twice with a strong thread and a short, close stitch. Then turn both edges of the seam the same way and stitch them down securely. Hem the top of the bag and fasten it to a hoop exactly its size. Sew a strong tape at each quarter by which to hang the bag when in use.

APPLE JELLY.

Pare, core and quarter the apples, cover with water and stew until soft as for apple sauce; the "blush" apple makes the finest colored jelly, but any "tart" apple will answer. Add water as it boils, keep covered, strain, and to every pint of juice use a pound of sugar. Put the juice on to boil and boil fifteen minutes from the time it began to boil. Skim carefully, add sugar and let "boil" five or ten minutes. Try in cold water or with a spoon, until it thickens; have your glasses hot and fill at once. In making apple jelly I never press the juice out with my hands, as I consider it poor economy; the little extra juice you extract does not pay for the cloudy jelly you will be sure to have. An easy way to do is, stew the fruit late in the afternoon, put through the bag and let drain all night, then proceed; if made right this jelly should be clear enough to read through, as it were.

GRAPE JELLY.

Wash the grapes and cook until well done. Strain through a coarse, stout bag. To every pint of juice allow a pound of sugar. Put the juice on and "boil" exactly twenty minutes from the time it begins to boil. Throw in your heated sugar, stir quickly until dissolved and let it come to a boil, skim carefully and fill the heated glasses at once.

In making jelly always heat your sugar. Be sure your bag has no breaks in it, and skim every particle from the juice, and you will have perfect jelly. Allow your jelly to stand uncovered at least a day or two until perfectly set, put bran-died papers on top and then the covers or paste paper over. Keep in a cool, dark place.

CRAB-APPLE JELLY.

Cut the large Siberian crab-apples into halves, and then into quarters, and to every five pounds of apples allow one pint of water. Put into a porcelain-lined kettle and boil slowly until the apples are very tender, then drain them through a flannel jelly-bag. Do not squeeze or the jelly will be cloudy. To every pint of this juice allow one pound of granulated sugar. Put the juice into a porcelain-lined kettle and bring quickly to a boil. Add the sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then boil rapidly and continuously until it jellies, skimming the scum as it comes to the surface. Twenty minutes is usually sufficient, but sometimes I have boiled it thirty-five minutes before it would jelly properly. It is wise to commence testing after fifteen minutes boiling. Or, do this: Take out one tea-spoonful of the boiling jelly, pour it into the bottom of a saucer, and stand it into a cold place for a moment, then scrape it on one side with a spoon. If jellied, the surface will be partly solid; if not, boil a few minutes longer, and try again. As soon as it jellies, roll the tumblers quickly in boiling water, fill them with the boiling liquid. Stand aside until cold and firm (about twenty-four hours). Then, if you have jelly-tumblers, put on the lids. If not, cover with two thicknesses of tissue paper, paste the edges of the paper down over the edges of the tumblers. Then moisten the top of the paper with a sponge dipped in cold water. This moist-ening stretches the paper, so that when it dries again it shrinks and forms a covering as tight and as smooth as bladder-skin. I do not re-commend jelly being covered with bran-died paper, as in my hands it has never been satisfac-tory. The jelly in cooling forms its own air-proof covering, and if the top of the tumbler be well secured it is all that is necessary. Keep in a cool, dark place.

Trees.

"Pleasant it was when woods were green,
And winds were soft and low,
To rest amid some sylvan scene,
Where the long, drooping boughs between
Shadows dark and sunlight sheen,
Alternate come and go."

To each who looks at the picture an individual memory comes of trees; trees in the old land or the new; trees under which we played or prayed, for Bryant says: "The woods were God's first temples;" also, "In the dark'ning woods, amid the cool and silence, he knelt down and offered to the mightiest solemn thanks and supplication." Yes, there were trees on which, in other days, our names were carved with those who have long since lain them down, and from whose ashes violets spring. Trees under which we lay and looked through the green leaves to the blue sky overhead and wondered over this strange mystery of life, when, in our childish imagination, the leaves spoke a language and kissed each other lovingly, with no anger or harshness or bitterness.

The trees are decked, year after year, with green; but we change with the years, and as we sit in the old places we find we are growing older, and wonder which spring will come when we shall see the fresh foliage no more.

A Reading Circle.

BY H. M'DONALD.

In these days of advancement women's enterprises of different aspects are receiving their share of consideration, and among these ventures might be mentioned "Women's Clubs," organized for mutual, social and mental development. Now, I hear some of my country sisters say, "What could we do toward anything of the kind, living so isolated, surrounded by those who have not a thought beyond the everyday routine of baking, washing, and that terribly narrowing employment of dishwashing. If we only lived in some live town, such a thing might be practicable, but here it is simply impossible." Now, it is just to convince such as these of their error that I write this article. How many of those to whom I write have had good educational advantages, but, after their school days were over, went back home, neglected their music and drawing, took up no regular course of reading, in fact, neglected to read at all, unless some trashy novel and the consequence is they find themselves in a few years degenerating and as rusty on many subjects as though they had never known them! These have not all reached this state intentionally, perhaps, as many could tell of the good resolutions to devote so much time each day to their music and mental improvement, but some little thing was always intervening, and they find that they gradually become careless, and, perhaps, about this time, many take on themselves the cares and responsibilities of married life, and become so wrapped up in them that their mental calibre becomes very light. And it is to make an effort to overcome this that we must be up and doing, and the result will surprise us. We know what women take hold of with a will they are sure to make a success of.

Now, as to women's clubs. They are becoming so popular with our American sisters that they are to establish "Isabella Study Clubs" in connection with the great Columbian Exposition. Spanish history in all its branches is to be the special line of study. A club that has proved a great success in a certain American rural district had its origin in three neighbors agreeing to read a certain number of chapters in a novel and then to meet and discuss the book characters instead of their neighbors. This succeeded so admirably they formed a simple constitution necessary to bind them together, give them a name and appoint a certain time for meeting. They had only two officers, a president and secretary. They met at each other's homes. There were no essays allowed, the meeting being entirely conversational. The last half hour was given to "current topics," each member taking their turn in presenting them. The first read was Dicken's "Tale of Two Cities," the leader deciding how many chapters should be read for a lesson and divided it among the members. Each member read the whole lesson, but made a special study of her own chapter. This she would recite, and go into details and ably expound each part. The reading of this one book

more system and intelligence into our work, by which means we would accomplish more, and thus add to the comfort and happiness of those that surround us—an end much to be desired.

How People Say Good-Bye.

When I am travelling I make a study of the manner in which different people bid their friends good-bye. A business man comes in the railway carriage with his wife, gets a seat for her, puts her bundles on the rack, presses her hand, and perchance gives her a matter-of-fact kiss, and is gone; and the whole has been done so quietly that no one has taken any notice of it.

A young lady accompanies her young lady friend to the train. After going from one end of the platform to the other and back again they find a seat that will answer. The young lady is going up the road ten miles and will be gone until the next day.

"Well, good-bye, Lil," says one.
"I do hate to say good-bye," says the other.
"I wish you were going with me."
"Oh, so do I!"
"Well, good-bye."
"Good-bye. Hope you'll have a nice trip."
"So do I."

"I shall belon-
some till you come
back."

"Whata pretty
dress that lady at
the end of the
carriage has."

"I think the
stripe is too nar-
row."

"Well, I sup-
pose the train is
starting, so good-
bye." They kiss
each other.

"Good-bye."
And thus they
go on as long as
the train will wait
for them.

Then there is
the lovers' good-
bye. It is very
different from any
other. In many
good-byes there is
much more said
than is meant, but
the lovers mean
more than they
say.

The sly look
that flashes from
eye to eye has a
whole world of
meaning in it for
them. And the
good-bye clasp of
their hands tele-
graphs whole vol-
umes of affection from heart to heart. And
when they kiss—well, there isn't a person in the
carriage but would like to steal a taste of their
bliss.

And sometimes there are amusing things occur in the hurry attending the good-bye salutations. A train I was on stopped at a little country station one day, and an honest country couple entered the station. Their appearance and manner indicated that they were unaccustomed to travel.

The wife was provided with a seat, and the husband, who was to be left alone, stood outside and talked through the open window to her. She was giving him detailed instructions how to look after the household during her absence.

The engine began blowing off steam, and it was necessary for her to speak very loud to make her husband hear. The noise suddenly ceased just when she was in the middle of one of her sentences, but she did not seem to be aware of it, and the passengers all smiled as she shouted on the still air, "And don't forget to change your underclothes every Sunday."

I don't know of anything more mixed with tears and smiles than are good-byes spoken at the railway station.



ER.

surprised most of the members, as they never realized before how carelessly they had read. After this book was finished they took up French history. Almost any good book will repay for careful perusal. Historical works will generally prove attractive, and such generally awaken a desire for further study. These meetings were held every fortnight, from three to five p. m., each member doing all in her power to make the meetings profitable.

Now, there is no good reason why we Canadian women should fall behind our American neighbors in this direction. Then why should not just such a club be organized in any neighborhood. The reading can be done at times which would otherwise be frittered away. For it is the odd moments improved that count. Just imagine Charlotte Bronte, the authoress of that world-famous novel "Jane Eyre," busy kneading her bread while she pondered over deep books and thought out some of the intricate passages of her own.

What a field of thought would be opened up to us where now is nothing but petty trifles of every day happenings, which are so narrowing in their effects, and how that dread ogre "gossip" would be ostracized, our social natures be developed, and we would also be able to introduce

If I Were You.

If I were you, I often say
To those who seem to need advice,
I'd always look before I leaped;
I'd always think it over twice;
And then I'd heave a troubled sigh—
For after all, I'm only I.

I'd ne'er discuss, if I were you,
The failings of my fellow-men;
I'd think of all their virtues first,
And soon my own shortcomings then.
But though all this is good and true,
I am but I; I am not you.

If I were you and half so vain,
Amidst my folly I would pause
To see how dull and like a fool
I was myself. I don't because—
(And here I heave a pitying sigh)
I am not you; I'm only I.

If I were you, no selfish care
Should chase my cheery smile away;
I'd scatter round me love and hope;
I'd do a kindness every day.
But here again I find it true
That I am I, and you are you.

I would not be so very quick
To take offence, if I were you;
I would respect myself, at least,
Whatever others say or do.
Alas! can no one tell me why
I am not you, instead of I?

In short, if I were only you
And could forget that I was I;
I think that little cherub wings
Would sprout upon me, by and by.

How to Train and Feed Baby.

Few mothers possess the happy faculty of successfully training a baby. The most important feature consists in a judicious "letting alone." Babies, especially first babies, surrounded by a host of admiring friends, suffer badly from too much attention. The grandmothers, twain, have widely different views as a matter of course, while the conservative nurse resents any difference of opinion or the least dictation. The young mother, meanwhile, may have "read up" exhaustive theories herself, so the outlook for baby is rather appalling.

The very first month of a baby's life is a most important period in its education. From the very first it should be accustomed to perfect regularity in feeding. With the matter of feeding and the matter of sleeping, however, let the stringency in regard to hours end. Accustom a child to regular hours for going to sleep, but do not, under any circumstances awaken it for the purpose of bathing and dressing it, nor even for feeding it.

In regard to feeding it, as soon as the baby can take nourishment enough to satisfy hunger, this plan of regular meals should be established. For the first month the periods may be an hour and a half apart, gradually lengthening the intervals until by the time the child is three months old once every three hours during the night is sufficient. It is both unwise and unnecessary to awaken a sleeping baby even for nourishment. If it has been nursed or fed at regular intervals, its habits are so easily moulded that even from the beginning it will instinctively stir at about the right time and may be taken up gently and nursed without wholly arousing it, and laid carefully down again to finish its sleep.

It is much more difficult to enforce the regulation of only two meals during the night. The little tyrant is apt to assert his claims to daytime hours with the precision of clockwork, and it requires much tact and patience on the part of the mother to overcome these needless demands upon her rest and strength; often if the baby is thirsty, a few teaspoonfuls of cool water will satisfy him and he will quietly drop off into a sound sleep again. If not, is better to let him cry a little, knowing that when he was nursed at your bed time he has a sufficiency until midway between that time and morning. A gentle patting, with perfect quiet, will soon soothe him to sleep. A little persistent firmness in carrying out this plan will result in baby's sleeping from early bedtime until morning by the time he is six months old.

Few mothers, however healthy, supply sufficient nourishment for a healthy, growing infant at this age, but there remains so much to be said upon the subject that we are compelled to reserve it for another issue. Train the baby to

lie still in its cradle when it awakes, despite the fond desire to take it up and toss and fondle it, and place it there again, with all its pretty smiles and dimples, and sweetly winning ways, as soon as it is fed, even though it be wide-awake. If comfortable, it will quietly investigate its surroundings until sleep again overtakes it. This self-sacrificing habit of "letting alone" is the key note to successful training, and the happy baby so trained will do just what it ought—sleep hour after hour both day and night, if not subjected to nervous shocks by banging doors or kindred sounds. And we repeat, let it sleep, and again, let it sleep.

Kitchen Tables.

Pots and pans are commonplace subjects to write about, but so much of the health of our households depends upon them, or rather upon their uses and abuses, that we must accord them all the honor that is theirs. Why are we not as good cooks as our city cousins? Look at the competition in bread, pickles, home-made wine, etc. All the prizes have been carried off by city women; and though we have such an abundance of all the dainties that are necessary to make dainties with, we are the plainest of cooks and housekeepers. The plainest living is ours, and while we would serve rice boiled to a pulp in a big vegetable dish, they would serve it a dainty pile of dry, white grains. The ambition seems to be lacking. It is true, cooking schools and classes have done much to improve the style of living in cities. We have the advantage of everything first and at first cost, cheaper fuel, and less to do. Now, with all the time upon our hands that we have, we should read, mark, and learn and follow receipts, and try until we become proficient. Man cannot live upon cake alone any more than he can upon bread; and how often the cake is poisoned with soda and the bread sour; dyspepsia and all its attendant ills follow in the train of such food; and fruit is scarcely ever seen upon the dinner table of a farm house. If an apple is baked the skin is left on, and they look anything but inviting. All berries are made in unwholesome pies, and soup is never prepared. If we would try, we would succeed to establish a better state of things, and ill-health, debt, discontent and shiftlessness would speedily give place to prosperity, good health, and contentment.

Willing to Assist Her.

"Mornin', madam! Want any combs, brushes, hairpins, table cloths, towels, lead pencils, tooth brushes, or chewing gum?"

The peddler put his hat on the floor, and opened his pack as he asked the question.

"No, sir," said the woman, sharply, "and I don't want any dime novels, nor chalk eggs, nor five-cent calico, nor tooth powder, nor pigs-in-clover puzzles, nor lamp wicks, nor eye salve, nor corn plasters, nor liquid blue."

"Just so. And I suppose it's no use to ask whether you'd like to look at a bottle of wrinkle fillin' for old complexions?"

"Not a bit, sir, and I know you haven't got any books on good manners, or you'd read 'em yourself occasionally."

"None of the people I call on would appreciate 'em, madam. And now if you think you have no use for the celebrated invisible ear trumpet that you can fasten in your kitchen window and hear everything your neighbors say, or the famous long-range kitchen telescope that will bring every back yard within half a mile of your house so close to you that you can almost smell the pipes the men are smokin' on the back stoops, I'll be goin'."

"Hold on!" exclaimed the woman of the house. "I don't know but I would like to buy those two articles, if they don't cost too much."

"All right, madam," rejoined the peddler, "if I see any chap that's got 'em to sell I'll steer him around this way. Mornin', madam."

He picked up his hat, put it on his head sideways, and went down the steps whistling Little Annie Rooney, leaving a large, crooked-nosed, raw-boned woman standing on the porch gasping in inarticulate rage.

A short vest is a stylish characteristic of one of the new half long coats.

English Nomenclature.

It is well for every one crossing the ocean to know beforehand the difference between the use of certain words in England and America, writes the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in "Through Victoria's Domain," in the October *Ladies' Home Journal*. The American says "depot," the Englishman says "station." The American says "ticket office," the Englishman says "booking office." The American says "baggage," the Englishman says "luggage." The American says "I guess," the Englishman says "I fancy." The American says "crackers," the Englishman says "biscuit." The American says "checkers," the Englishman says "draughts." The American says "yeast," the Englishman says "barm." The American calls the close of the meal "dessert," the Englishman calls it "sweets." The American says "sexton," the Englishman says "door-keeper." The American uses the word "clever" to describe geniality and kindness, the Englishman uses the word "clever" to describe sharpness and talent.

But it is not until you get into Wales that you feel yourself perfectly helpless. If ever there was a land of unpronounceable names, surely Wales is the foremost.

Early Autumn Fashion Notes.

Mosquetoere gloves are again fashionable. Bell skirts of the round length are still preferred for promenade, but for visiting and house wear they are slightly trained.

Satin backed ribbons are promised for trimming dresses, and will divide favor with corded and plain satin varieties.

It is said that sleeves brocaded or printed will be inserted in black and dark hued gowns this season.

Prominent among autumnal trimmings are ruffles, pleatings, jabots of silk made of the unhemmed selvages, the colors being blue, lavender, yellow and white.

Many handsome gowns for early autumn are decorated with leather garnitures, but they should be applied with moderation.

Bracelets are only worn in the evening. A fancy prevails just now for silver-plating horse-shoes, infant's shoes, bride's slippers, shells and other souvenirs.

A skirt for riding bicycle is lifted from the ground by an ingenious arrangement of cord and rings, and fan plaits at the back are concealed by a fanciful overlap when the wearer is mounted.

Belts of red or castor broadcloth accompany tailor-made gowns of navy blue English serge.

Vest facings of red are worn with tweed and homespun gowns, a lawn dickey completing the natty effect.

Straight candles in old-fashioned candlesticks are again used for table decoration, as well as for lighting the guest to his chamber.

Suede gloves will replace the chamois and wash leather gloves so much favored this summer.

The horse-shoe shape is the popular one for jewellery just now. Brooches, stick-pins, hairpins, watch charms and other articles of the kind appear in these shapes which are symbols of "good luck."

Ribbon finds innumerable uses as a costume decorator. Velvet and satin cord, gros grain and corded silk are used to form all sorts of bows and loops.

Hair line stripes will be much used for autumnal costumes.

Red silk waists are worn with navy blue boating suits by many women who have tired of white ones. With a white waist, white decorations appear to be needful upon the gown, but with a red waist the costume seems to be complete. To be worn with this costume is a rough-and-ready straw hat; inside the brim is shirred blue tulle, and from the centre of the crown a bunch of bluettes and buttercups falls upon a tulle bow placed just in front of the crown. This hat is pretty and may be worn instead of a sailor hat. Roses are the favourite flowers on hats and bonnets this season. Yellow seems to be the preferred color.

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES :—

One day last month I went to a foundry to see how they mould iron. Do you know how it is done? Preparations for it had been going on before our arrival and clay in various beds or boxes had been shaped, leaving the forms unfilled of what required to be moulded. From a furnace somewhere behind, a stream of red hot iron poured out, as water is poured out, and beneath it the men held large pails or tubs, to catch what they wanted; these had long handles, and by them they were soon carried away to make room for others. Between the bucketfuls, a little clay was pushed in the hole and held that whole stream back, then removed again as required. Some places to be filled were small, some large, but when one was filled the men went to another and another, until their load was emptied, then returned and began where they left off. From the larger ones a good deal of gas came off and threatened to hoist off the load of iron, which had been put on to keep it down when this took place. When the iron was pouring out of the furnace, fiery sparks flew thickly around and it seemed impossible for the men to escape being hurt; although they were very, very warm, standing over that cooling iron, there was no hurry and nobody was hurt. Quietly and quickly, and intent on their work, the men went on till the last hole was filled and the six o'clock whistle blew, then vests and coats were put on and with black faces and hands the men went home. After a good wash, and fresh clothes, one of them at least was ready to enjoy a good supper and an evening of well earned rest.

After leaving the moulding-room there were many other interesting things, shaving iron smooth, drilling holes in iron, and doing all the finer finishing touches which are required in our machinery to make them run smoothly.

There are one or two lessons I learned that day; one was, where there is danger to go right along doing one's duty, there is less likelihood of being hurt by the sparks which fly around.

Another was, to work quietly without hurry or bustle and much less energy and nerve power will do, and the work done is better in quantity and quality.

Perhaps, to my nieces and nephews on the farm, the last remark, regarding the workman at home, may carry a lesson. Nice and clean and dressed for supper, how much better it tasted, how much nicer for his wife and family, and in these little things at home be not neglectful, my children. A nice clean table, a clean and happy family around it, is the picture which pleases me at the close of the day, and if that be followed in the Cottar's Saturday night style, on each there is a benediction to themselves and others.

"Cheerily, cheerily, ply the lever
Pause not, faint not, falter never."

UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

1—CHARADE.

Come all ye posers of renown,
A moment with me please sit down,
I have a word or two to say,
And then you may go off and play.

Dear "Uncle Tom" is getting old,
And yet you leave him in the cold;
He's been with us this many a year,
What have you done his heart to cheer.

As winter time is coming on,
We'll have more time to puzzles con;
So let us all an interest take,
And send him one for ENTIRE sake.

Pray don't forget the answers too,
It makes our "Uncle Tom" look blue
To see the solvers' list so small—
Send in your answers, one and all.

You may perchance a novice be,
And not well up in history;
But there never was a puzzler yet,
Who was not a "tyro" before a "vet."

Our "Mystic" LAST, the *Advocate*,
Twelve times a year her port doth make.
Her sails are spread, come join the "Dom."
And be a PRIME of "Uncle Tom."

FAIR BROTHER.

2—CHARADE.

To Harry A. Woodworth.

O why did you go? Or why not come FIRST
(Since I find you are still in our sphere)?
O why leave us mourning the loss of your face,
Or excuse me, your puzzles? See here,
I think you are really a bad, naughty boy
To thus turn your back on the "dom."
That cheered you in boyhood; and still worse it is
To desert our most dear Uncle Tom.
Friend Heeve also left us, Lou Cunningham too,
Mattie Woodworth (your sister?) and all.
Amos Howkins and Snowbird, now do you not fear
That TOTAL our structure will fall?
Fair Brother still forms a good pillar, and then
Charlie Edwards is lending his aid;
To LAST off disaster Miss Day gives a hand,
My mite is there too, still I'm 'traid;
So I ask you, friend Harry, to join us again,
You'll be very welcome by many;
We have missed your good puzzles, and this our
refrain
Will sure touch your heart—if you've any.
"Come back, come back, we cry in grief,
Contribute to our paper,
And we'll forgive our cousin dear
For playing such a caper."

ADA ARMAND.

3—HALF SQUARE.

1—A series of small boxes fastened by a strap, and moved by a wheel to raise grain, etc., from a lower to a higher floor. 2—Consisting of thin plates. 3—A bitter white powder of the nature of alkaloid, obtained from the root of the ipecacuanha, and forming its chief principle. 4—Essential. 5—A species of indigo plant. 6—To make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun. 7—A connective that marks an alternative. 8—A consonant.

FAIR BROTHER.

4—LOGOGRIPH.

In noise and in sound
My head is to be found,
And my last may be seen in a door;
These both joined aright
Will bring into light
An insect you've heard of before.
GEO. W. BLYTH.

5—CHARADE.

To Ada:

Dear Cousin,—You'll smile I know,
When you read this charade.
FIRST could not get the answer to yours;
Yes, WHOLE was just too bad.
But the *ADVOCATE* came so late,
And I did not get much time;
But now I must send this puzzle
Which has made an attempt to rhyme.

Of course I am trying hard
This puzzle race to win;
But there are others far better than I
If they would just begin.

But I cannot write any more,
As the supper hour is past;
—I'll leave you to get the answer
While I go down to LAST.
CHARLES S. EDWARDS.

6—DECAPITATION.

When you've waited in vain for your work to appear
In the *ADVOCATE* great and fine,
When LAST Uncle Tom's had it for many a year
And publishes never a line—
Just jump from a steeple and break your neck,
Give him something to talk about;
And when FIRST executors come on deck
Your poems will then come out!
GEO. W. BLYTH.

7—CHARADE.

In the church a quarrel arose,
The SECOND was what no one knows,
But as the quarrel waxed pretty strong;
Each thought the other was in the wrong.
And to the church some would not go,
COMPLETE they disliked the others so.
But if they intend to go some day
To heaven I wonder will they stay away.
If the persons they do not love
Will FIRST living with them above?
Or would they choose to go down below
To live forever in pain and woe?
It seems to me they ought to think
About this, ere they sleep a wink.
CHARLES S. EDWARDS.

8—RIDDLE.

My FIRST occurred some years ago,
An important event to me;
Of my SECOND, three hundred and sixty-five
We every year do see.

The two combined comes every year,
But only once, you know;
Just think a moment and you'll see
With each of you 'tis so.

ADA ARMAND.

Answers to September Puzzles.

- 1— B I D C I C E R A R
- 2—The Western Fair.
- 3—Henceforth.
- 4—Winsome.
- 5—The Letter Y.
- 6—Season.
- 7—Bell of Moscow.

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Sept. Puzzles.

Geo. Hagle, T. L. Simpson, Frank Milling, Geo. W. Blyth, Oliver and Addison Snider, Charles S. Edwards, Jessie Cumberland, Geo. Rogers, H. Buxton, Lucy Elmore, Minnie Martin, G. F. Franks.

A Race Week's Sensation.

PART III.

I may not live, madame, to give to you this my confession. My life's sands are almost run, but try I will to send to you this paper and give to you and my dear old master your silver and your ring. Foolish very much I was to love to distraction your servitor, Roberts. I in him believed—his master did not, but sent him away. He desired me wait; he would come or send for me and marry me, which he did. Madame, I was very ill and left you, you may remember, my health to recruit. I married Roberts and for a long while very happy was, and lived in Stranrear. He worked as garcon attending dinner parties. I had a garden of flowers which I made bouquets to sell, and trimmed ladies' chapeau, and would have been happy had Roberts not liked to have evil companions. He made friends of two bad men, who came to our pretty house, played cards at night and drank and smoked. I could not join in these amusements, so to bed I had to go, not strong but very lonely, but still I loved my husband, though he sometimes said cruel things. One dark night he and the bad men went out together. I had been ill all day. I waited for Roberts to come in until nearly daylight, but he never came. I lay down, and when I rose to make some dejeuner I could hardly walk. I felt some dreadful thing had happened—which did. I never saw my Roberts again. The day following there came news of a sad boating accident—whereabouts unknown—but a boat had been seen drifting seawards keel, I think 'tis called, uppermost. Nothing more known for some days; then a body was seen to float, then two more bodies and a cap with name and address worked—Roberts name—Stranrear. Ill news travels fast. My name was Robertz. Men came, told me, I went to see—saw my husband dead. Saw the two bad men dead, too. I gave my dead husband a clean funeral and I shall soon follow, but I want to tell you this first, dear madame, and pray you to forgive your poor maid Josephine, who so soon will be gone. I opened his boxes—which he never allowed me to do—and I found my dear Mademoiselle Ada's diamond ring. You showed it to poor Josephine that dreadful day, and told her you had left it on the mantle-piece. I was desired by Roberts to open the dining-room window that dreadful night. I was so bound to him, I did so, but I swear I only thought he wanted to look round his old home before he went away next day forever to Canada, from which place he told me he would send for me. I was innocent and believed him, and did so. Dear madame, I live not long; forgive. The next day I too surely knew what all meant, but I was mad enough to receive a letter from him afterwards and agree to go to him. I went, and now the end has come to me, as it did to him. I restore to you your silver. There was one good spot in Robert's heart—he loved his young mistress, and never parted with his share of the booty, but kept all, as you see. I am certain he meant to restore all; and I do so now from him and me. I have often wanted, but I give you all back. Parted I with nothing. So, dear madame, perhaps the good Lord will forgive me my weak share in the robbery. And now, when I go to live my short life with the blessed nuns in Saint Mary's, who know my story and have promised to bury me, I shall ever praying keep for my husband and for you, and my old master and I say good-bye. The Virgin bless you. AMEN.

This was the letter we read together. The entire events of these two past years joined together seemed so like what one would read of, that I have been persuaded by friends to write them out and send my tale to Canada, where Fred is now working. He liked the idea of Canadian farming, so went; and likes the country of his adoption so much that we look forward to joining him one day.

PRIZE STORY.

A Brave Wife.

BY ALPHA BETA PICKETT, ANDOVER, VICTORIA COUNTY, N.B.

(Based on Illustration in the August Number.)

A Manitoba prairie, bright in the rays of an October sun, green with rich pasturage, stretched smoothly off to the distant horizon. Not even a knoll to break the monotony, only where the land was slightly depressed, a tiny river, motionless, looking much like a beautiful ribbon, wound about till it also blended with the sky, a few clumps of bushes along its banks with here and there some trees, and in the midst of this a small white house with lean-to attached, from the roof of which a stove-pipe stuck up. Cattle could be seen dotting the plains, grazing in droves here and there. A man on horse back trotted quickly towards these from the house, and proceeded to bunch them together to keep them from straying. He was one of the new emigrants from Maine, who had arrived the year before. Tired of poor farming in the States he and his wife had listened to the agents of the North-west, and finally had sold out and come to Manitoba. They had built a small house and invested their money in cattle, though both often became weary of the loneliness and wished for home. Oscar Willard, having driven his cattle a mile or two to fresh grounds, rode off towards some scrub bushes hoping to get some prairie chickens which were plentiful there. The horse was turned loose and Oscar tramped around with his gun. In a few minutes there was a loud and sudden whirr, and a brace of the birds flew up. The rifle cracked and one of them fell. Others soon were seen scuttling about, and it was not long when he had as many as he wanted. The horse meanwhile had wandered about half a mile away. As Oscar walked towards it sudden rumblings as of thunder sounded on his ear; cattle bellowed, and rising above the din he heard shouts of men. Astonished he beheld his whole herd rushing madly towards him.

Four hundred frightened cattle already within a mile; a solid breastwork of tossing horns, roaring and bellowing, the earth already seeming to shake with their approach. Frightened and urged on by something, they would soon be upon him. A fearful death seemed inevitable. Behind them, completely enveloping some, rose clouds of dust which rolled like smoke over the plain. Directly between the herd and himself his horse gazed frightened, then broke and ran. Its course led towards Oscar, who, as it passed him, made an effort to reach the bridle, but a sudden swerve on its part and it swept past, and in a moment was rods beyond. With a groan he threw aside the chickens and his rifle and dashed after it hoping to get to one side of the mass ere he was overtaken. With head down, panting for breath, he ran, but the tumult grew louder and closer; already they were not fifty yards from him, and his chances of hope seemed gone. He could not hear his own footsteps, when suddenly a horse galloped close in front of him, a voice called to him to keep up and he saw his wife mounted on her mare riding directly towards the rolling herd. His own danger forgotten, he turned to gaze after her. The herd was formed in the shape of a gigantic crescent, the two points nearly up to him, though perhaps some yards apart. Mrs. Willard, holding in one hand the reins, and in the other a rifle, at once recognized as

one in which they carried salt, with the other guided the horse around in a half circle, scattering the salt as she turned; the cattle instantly scenting it, stopped in their fearful career. Those nearest it at once covered the spot while others crowded in and fought for a place. The two great horns of the crescent swept around and closed with a crash, fifty feet behind Oscar and his wife. The entire herd came to a standstill, excepting for the fighting in the centre, and those on the outside which pawed savagely at the ground. Mrs. Willard was a perfect rider, and a better shot than her husband. She now carried her rifle across her saddle as she rode. She had seen men coming upon the herd and commenced to drive them away as she was riding out with the salt, and had run her horse to warn her husband, arriving only on time to save his life. But now a new danger threatened.

A dozen mounted men galloped out of the clouds of dust cursing and swearing at her misfortune. They were an organized band of cattle thieves who made sudden descents on cattle and drove them into Dakota, where they got rid of them without trouble.

The Willards took in the situation at a glance, and Oscar shouted, "Molly, go for the police, they are down at Denton's—these thieves will shoot us both."

Molly as she galloped off shouted, "I will try and save you." Her horse carried her away like a flash, and a couple of the men at once urged their horses after her. One of them, however, was suddenly thrown to the ground by his horse, which stumbled and fell; the other mounted on a splendid horse would have soon overtaken her had she not turned and fired, wounding him in the arm. He at once stopped and returned to the others, while Mrs. Willard in a short time was out of sight. In the meanwhile the others had galloped up to Oscar, one of them firing his rifle as he approached.

"Hold your hands up," shouted one or three voices. "What do you mean by stopping those cattle?" said one. "What do you mean by running them in this fashion?" said Oscar. "Well," said another, "I suppose we can run our own cattle, can't we, they're not yours any longer, anyway." "Here stop this shooting, we will want that man yet," shouted the man whom Mrs. Willard had shot. "That woman has broken my arm, tie it up some of you, and you others get around those cattle and try and move them on. Now then," he said, turning to Oscar, "tell us where the mounted police are."

The mounted police were men kept throughout the North-west in case of trouble.

"What do you want to know for?" demanded Oscar. "That is my business, not yours," said he threateningly, "but I'll tell you: we have quite a distance to go to-night; if the police are not near, we take the cattle, and if they are near, we leave them, with you dead beside them, now tell us where they are?" "I don't intend to tell you where they are, you have terrorized this country long enough, for I think you are William Black, the leader of the worst thieves in Dakota." The other drew a revolver from his belt. "Do you know," he said, pointing it at Oscar's head, "that your life is not worth a straw? You answer that question or die this minute." "Do your worst," Oscar answered, quietly.

The revolver was lowered, with an oath. "What will we do, boys," he said to the others. "I would not shoot him yet," said one; "take him along with us a ways and give him time to think it over, then if he won't tell us we will drop him."

This was finally agreed upon. One of his own horses was captured, a bridle secured at the house near which they were, and he was mounted upon it with his hands tied behind his back. Two men rode beside him, while the others started the cattle forward, for several hours hurrying them on. Darkness then began to fall, and Oscar heard the men talking about halting.

The leader then rode up to him. "Now," he said, "we expect to stop here to-night in this hollow. Unless you tell me what you know of the police, mark my words you will never leave it." Oscar looked about him. The desperadoes were drawn around him, their set faces express-

ing death in every movement. They were surrounded by tress and bushes on all sides; darkness had already hid the plain from sight. Not far off the cattle could be seen grazing quietly.

His captors' horses were fastened a short distance away, while they had left their rifles lying about in different places, except their leader, who now held his menacingly in his hands. He knew that he would be shot if he did not tell where the police were, and that the police themselves could not overtake them for two hours at least. "If I should tell you where they are, how am I to know whether you will set me free or not?" he said at last. "We will let you go at once," answered the leader. "Well, I will have to trust you," said Oscar, uneasily; "the police were at Denton's ranch yesterday when I was there." "Denton's!" shouted Black, "and that was where your wife was headed for to-day?"

"Yes," was the reply, "I suppose she went to get them, and now untie my hands." "Wait a minute," said Black quickly; "at that rate they can overtake us in two hours, if she finds them. So we must try and hide these cattle to-night. What do you think about it, boys?" "It is time we were moving," answered one, "and if that is the case, we must not let this fellow go." "No, you're just right," said the leader. "He's done for, I'll do the business myself—start the cattle quick then and I'll help you in a minute." "Do you mean to say you are going to shoot me like a dog," cried Oscar. "I didn't say nothing," was the reply; "but when I say ten you die," and he raised his rifle. "You're not going to help police to catch us," he added, as Oscar violently struggled to free his hands. "One, two, three," the rifle was pointing at his head, he could make no resistance, Black's eye was coolly glancing over the sights; he stopped struggling and looked frantically around, but hope was gone; the leader's voice sounded, "seven, eight, nine," there was a loud report, but the flash which accompanied it did not, however, come from Black's rifle. It swept forth from some of the bushes near by and was instantly followed by the appearance of men in the uniform of the mounted police, whose number was at once augmented till they numbered about twenty. Shot through the shoulder, Black, with a cry threw his arms up, his finger already pressing the trigger discharged the rifle towards the sky, and his body fell back lifeless on the sward.

His men not having their rifles, drew their revolvers and commenced a quick fire, which was almost at once silenced by the heavier fire of their assailants. "Do you surrender?" shouted the police; and received a surly answer in the affirmative. "Drop your guns then, and come here, one at a time," he ordered.

While the captives were being bound, Mrs. Willard rode through the trees towards her husband. "Oscar, are you hurt?" she cried, as she sprang to the ground. "No, I am all right, Molly," replied Oscar, "but you came just in time." "How did you get here so soon?" "I met the police less than half-way to Denton's," said his wife, as she untied his hands, "and we followed the trail of the cattle till we saw them here, and then the men left their horses and surrounded you." "Three seconds more and you would not have found me alive," said Oscar. "The fellow you shot to-day was their leader, but I see he is not dead yet." As he spoke he walked towards him. "Where are you hurt?" he asked, seeing that he was conscious. "My shoulder is hurt," gasped the fellow. "This is the most unlucky day I ever went through." "You will think it unlucky when we are done with you," said Oscar. "You have stolen your last cattle." He then proceeded to bind up his wounds; as he did so, one of the policemen came up, saying they would remain there for the night, and take the prisoners away in the morning.

Fires were at once lighted and preparations made to pass the night there, which was done very comfortably, except for the wounded men, who, however, were able in the morning to journey to the nearest jail with their comrades, where justice was dealt out to them in the way of several years, imprisonment all round. The Willards safely drove their cattle back to their ranch, excepting a few lost during their sudden trip.

Oct... THE... Robt... stock... Par... Day... ham... prod... Wiley... Mill... Tom... John... Brow... King... Davi... Sou... of an... years... Smi... Pily... O'Ne... Filly... Farr... Tor... Foa... 3, Jo... Davi... Bee... 2, Jo... RO... not... Mann... 3, R... Toro... Old... Fuly... All N... Stall... Ford... tot... Coit... ton... Jones... dale... Bull... Phil... Dixi... Thor... Smi... Rosi... A C... Will... Aik... 3, F... Geld... vil... Foal... mon... Brid... C... Nob... 4, W... or... hand... Hor... R M... 4, B... Hor... -1... Inty... Dun... in h... Davi... P M... Inty... 15 J... Golt... Dix... age... SPE... and... gen... Co... Car... C... 2... Tor... Ing... Bro... Plat... coal... Pri... Pri... Lig... not... Jen... 3... less... 2, C... Gib... for... Rec... Cap... 3... Bel... 3... Flo... Ro... not... wit... Nel... Jen... Ha... Can... coc... (G... H... Qu... an... S... Cat... ove... old... Ric... E... or... Jo... up... 4, I... sto... 3 a... I, M... F... Sa...

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Robt Davies, Todmorden, Mikado; 2, W H Millman, Woodstock, Dandle Dimont; 3, Haines & Patterson, Owen Sound, Paralel; highly commended, J W Murray, Toronto, June Day; highly commended, S B Fuller, Woodstock, Wyndham. Stallion, four years old and upwards, best calculated to produce hunters and saddle horses—1, Quinn Bros, Brampton, Wiley Buckles; 2, S B Fuller, Woodstock, Goldfellow; 3, W H Millman, Buffalo, Stallion, three years old—1, Thos Meagher, Todmorden, Gamble Or; 2 and 3, John Dymont, Orkney, King John and Bob King. Stallion, two years old—1, Irving & Brown, Winchester, Ironside; 2 and 3, John Dymont, Orkney, King Joe and King Harry. Yearling Colt, entire—1, Robert Davies, Todmorden, Thorncliffe; 2, John Harrison, Owen Sound, Dictator; 3, John Dymont, Bob Lightfoot. Stallion of any age—Robert Davies, Mikado. Mare or Gelding, four years old and upwards—1, John Dymont, Aunt Alice; 2, C J Smith, Toronto, Sensation Filly; 3, John Dymont, Japonica; 2, O'Neil & Co, London, Lady Mary; 3, John Dymont, Combine. Filly, two years old—1, Robert Davies, Base Queen; 2, Oakdale Farm Co, Pickering, Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, Dr A Smith, Tor.; 2, Robert Davies, Luce; 3, Dr A Smith, Brood Mare with Foal by her side—1 and 2, Robert Davies, Buckle and Thistle; 3, John Dymont, Lucy Lightfoot. Foal of 1892—1 and 2, Robt Davies; 3, John Dymont. Best Mare of any age—Robt Davies, Base Queen. Best Thoroughbred Stallion, four years old and upwards, with five of his progeny, also Thoroughbred of any age not over three years—1, W H Millman, Dandy Dimont; 2, John Dymont, King Bob.

ROADSTER HORSES—Stallion, four years old and upwards, not less than 15 1/2 hands high—1, Oakdale Farm Co, Forest Mambrino 8865; 2, Ford & Murphy, Mitchell, Thornwood 1867; 3, Robt Wilson, Seaford, Carlisle; 4 and 5, H G Charlesworth, Toronto, Rio Grande and Honest Wilkes. Stallion, three years old—1, Sharp & Dalton, Delhi, Shadland Duval; 2, George S Fuller, Huttonville, Harry Lexington 1891; 3, Irving & Brown, All Night; 4, Abram Easton, Appleby, Easton's Royal George. Stallion, two years old—1, H G Charlesworth, Judge Mumford; 2, Ford & Murphy, Mitchell, Major Adams; 3, E J Jackson, New York, Tombrook. Col Brood: 1, Abram Critch, Yearling Colt, entire—1, Robt Davies, Belview; 2, John McBride, Newton Brook, Tony Wilkes; 3, J Allan and D Stevens, Orono, Sam Jones; 4, A H Johnston, Hamilton, Stallion of any age—Oakdale Farm Co, Forest Mambrino. Gelding, 3 years old—1, B H Bull, Brampton, Dandy; 2, Lewis Waterhouse, Cooksville, Phil; 3, John H Bussell, Hornby, Ont, Mark; 4, Brian Fenwick, Dixie; 5, M E Mitchell, Filly, 3 years old—1, Ford & Murphy, Nora Thorn; 2, M E Mitchell, Milton, Nellie; 3, Teeter & Wardell, Smithville, Maud Bell; 4, A Marsh & Son, Richmond Hill, Rosie. Gelding, 2 years old—1, Clark, Brampton, Tony; 2, A Crow, Toronto, Doctor C; 3, H G Charlesworth, Bunker Wilkes; 4, J S Cole, Woodstock, Filly, 2 years old—1, Thomas Aikens, Mt Charles, Kate C; 2, Sharp & Dalton, Daisy Patchen; 3, Ford & Murphy, Tony; 4, J J Burns, Toronto, Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, J Clark, Toronto, 2, Clark Bros, Alton, Tony H; 3, H G Charlesworth, Quince Bunker; 4, Simon F Wynier, Wilsonville, Harry E. Brood Mare, not less than 15 1/2 hands, with Foal of the same bred by her side—1, John Palmer, Richmond Hill, Maud; 2, W H Millman, Miss Sterling; 3, John McBride, Newton Brook, Lizette Douglas; 4, Clark Bros, Co. Foal of 1892—1, W H Millman, Sultan King; 2, John I Noble, Springfield-on-Credit; 3, John McBride, Maud Wilkes; 4, W A Chapman, Plainfield, Pair of Mares (Gelding or Mare), in harness, 16 hands and under, and over 15 1/2 hands—1, Geo H Gooderham, Toronto, Andy H and Andy C; 2, R M Wilson, Blackbird and Rysdyk; 3, Wm Parkinson, Jarvis; 4, D Forsyth, Claremont, Charlie and Fred. Pair Matched Horses (Gelding or Mares), in harness, 15 1/2 hands and under—1, Geo H Gooderham, Honest and Tommy Eamo; 2, E McIntyre, Bramford, Maud and Domine; 3, John McBride, Maud Wilkes; 4, Dundas, Gordon and Stella. Single Horse (Gelding or Mare), in harness, 16 hands and under, over 15 1/2 hands—1, Robt Davies, Ida Brock; 2, Jas Grosjean, Burnley, Maggie G; 3, W P McClure, Oxford Jim; 4, Thos Brownridge, Norma; 5, McIntyre, Maud. Single Horse (Gelding or Mare), in harness, 15 1/2 hands and under—1, J J Burns, Clara K; 2, W P McClure, Goldie; 3, Jas Grosjean, Little J R; 4, Walter Dixon, Galt, Walter D; 5, J Clarke, Ruby. Best Mare of any age—Robt Davies, Ida Brock.

SPECIAL PRIZES—For the best Roadster Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, not less than 15 1/2 hands, with five of his progeny, of any sex, not over three years old—1, Oakdale Farm Co, Pickering, Forest Mambrino; 2, Robt Wilson, Seaford, Carlisle.

CARRIAGE HORSES—1, A C McMillan, Erin, Shining Light; 2, Irving & Brown, Winchester, Prince Arthur; 3, A Marsh & Son, Richmond Hill, Prince Alexander; 4, Wm Shields, Ingersoll, Selky. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Irving & Brown, Ingersoll, Forest 2nd; 2, Thos Oliver, Bramford, Crown Prince; 3, C J Smith, Toronto, Stallion, 2 years old—1, W C Brown, Meadowdale, Prince Victor; 2, C D Smith, Fairfield Plains, Royal George; 3, Matthew Howson, Ashgrove, Peacock. Yearling Colt, entire—1, F D Stotts, Markham, Prince; 2, R M Wilson, Delhi, Dandy; 3, Jno Heslop, Appleby, Pride of Nelson. Stallion of any age—A C McMillan, Shining Light. Pair of Matched Carriage Horses (Mares or Geldings), not less than 16 1/2 hands—1, Thos Brownridge, Brampton, Jenny and Lucy; 2, W D Grand, Toronto, Lorne and Dufferin; 3, Quinn Bros, Brampton; 4, Alex J Robertson, Norwood, Hercules and Morgan. Pair Matched Carriage Horses, not less than 15 3/4 and under 16 1/2 hands—1, W D Grand; 2, Charles Brown, Belle and Bracket; 3, Grenside & McGibbon, Guelph, Raja and Raul; 4, C R McLean, Meaford, Gelding, 3 years old—1, The B Tisdale Co, Bramford, Hector; 2, C Newhouse, Campbell's Cross; 3, J T Hicks, Mitchell, Captain & General. Filly, 3 yrs old—1, William Chambers, Currie's Crossing, Bella C; 2, Jas Gordon, Hamilton, Minnie; 3, A A Gage, Mt Charles, Lucy. Gelding, 2 years old—1, R Beith & Co, Bowmanville, Manitoba; 2, C C Bales, Lansing, Prince; 3, Filly, 2 years old—1, R Beith & Co, Maud; 2, George Chisholm, Milton West, Louise; 3, Philip D Stotts, Markham, Flora. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, W C Brown, Princess Royal; 2, S B Fuller, Woodstock, Gladiator; 3, Harris & Reynolds, Oakley, Monday B. Brood Mare, 16 hands and over, with foal of the same bred by her side—1 and 2, R M Wilson, Nelly Stanton and Lucy; 3, Jno L Noble, Springfield-on-Credit, Jenny C. Foal of 1892—1 and 3, R M Wilson, Beatrice and Hawk; 2, Graham Bros, Claremont, Cash Finder. Single Carriage Horse (Gelding or Mare) in harness, 15 3/4 to 16 1/2 hands—1, Adam Beck; 2, W D Grand; 3, Thos Brownridge, Adney; 4, W T Murray, Toronto, Guy. Single Carriage Horse (Gelding or Mare) in harness, not less than 16 1/2 hands—1, Geo H Gooderham, Billy; 2, Adam Beck; 3, Thos Brownridge, Queen Chestnut; 4, H H Fursel, Sincere, Frank. Best Mare of any age—W D Grand, Margaret.

SPECIAL PRIZES—CARRIAGE HORSES For the best Carriage Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 16 1/4 hands and over, with five of his progeny, of any sex, not over three years old—1, A C McMillan, Erin, Shining Light; 2, A Marsh & Son, Richmond Hill, Prince Alexander.

HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES—Saddle Horse (Gelding or Mare)—1, Grenside & McGibbon, Guelph; 2, W D Grand, Toronto, Toronto; 3, Adam Beck, London; 4, Thos Loyd, Jones & Son, Burford, Yum Yum. Hunter (heavy weight), up to 15 stone—1 and 2, Adam Beck; 3, Grenside & McGibbon; 4, D Smith, Toronto, Athol. Hunter (light weight), up to 11 stone—1, F A Campbell, V. S., Toronto, Kate; 2, Adam Beck; 3 and 4, W D Grand, Ladies' Saddle Horses, ridden by Lady—1, W D Grand; 2, G Baxter, Toronto, Evelyn; 3, F A Campbell, V. S., Fannie; 4, P Burns, Toronto, Sussey. Horse, best leaper—1, F A Campbell, V. S., Glenora; 2, 3 and 4, Adam Beck. Best Saddle, Hunter, or Ladies' Horse—W D Grand.

SPECIAL PRIZES—FOR HUNTERS—High Jumping—Light Weight Green Hunters carrying not less than 154 lbs. Best performance over 4 successive jumps, about 4 ft. in, and out about 3 ft. 6 in., about 30 ft. apart—1 & 2, Adam Beck, London; 2, F A Campbell, V. S., Waterloo; 4, J W Smith, Montreal. Heavy Weight Green Hunters carrying not less than 175 lbs. Best performance over 6 successive jumps, about 4 ft. in, and out about 3 ft. 6 in., about 30 ft. apart—1, Adam Beck; 2, W D Grand, Princess; 3, F A Campbell, Tom Boy. Light Weight Quailed Hunters carrying not less than 154 lbs. Best performance over six successive jumps, about 4 ft. 6 in. in, and out about 3 ft. 6 in., about 20 ft. apart—1, F A Campbell, V. S., Glenora; 2, Adam Beck; 3, W D Grand. Hunters showing best performance over 6 successive jumps, 5 ft., catch weights, minimum weight 140 lbs., in and out, various heights—1, 2 and 3, Adam Beck.

HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES—Mare or Gelding, 4 years old and upwards—1, W J Cowan, Toronto, Fox; 2, M Harrison & Sons, Brampton, Nettle; 3, Lewis Rogers, Emery, Lizzie. Filly or Gelding, 3 years old—1, Samuel Dolson, Maud; 2, J. Clarke, Lincoln Filly or Gelding, 2 years old—1, A Marsh & Sons, Fan; 2, Wm Armstrong, Brampton; 3, Samuel Dolson, Polly. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, M Harrison & Sons, Brampton, Cap; 2, Clark Bros, Assisi; 3, Clark, Dandy. Brood Mare with foal of the same bred by her side—1, Alkin Dolson, Polly; 2, Alkin Dolson, Maud. Foal of 1892—1 & 2, Alkin Dolson, Minnie and Bonnie. Matched (Geldings or Mares) in harness—H G Clark, Best Mare or Gelding of any age—M Harrison & Sons, Brampton, Nettle.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES—Mare or Gelding, 4 years old and upwards—1, M Harrison & Sons; 2, John Hewson & Sons, Grahamsville, Doll. Filly or Gelding, 3 years old—1 and 2, Brethren For General Purpose, Prince and Charles; 3, Wm Mason, Ellesmere, Topsy. Filly or Gelding, 2 years old—1, Geo Crawford, Oro Station, Rose Bud; 2, J W Laidstead & Son, Queenville, Bessie Bell; 3, Jno Hewson & Son, Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, J W Laidstead & Son, Mary Laidstead; 2, Jno W Breaky, Lansing, Buff. Brood Mare, with foal of same bred by her side—1, G A Wallace, Pononby, May; 2, Alex Doherty, Black Mt, 189; 3, Isaac Devitt & Sons, Florida, Bess. Foal of 1892—1, G A Wallace, Maud; 2, G T Ward, Woodhill; 3, J Hewson & Son, Matched Farm Team (Geldings or Mares) in harness—1, James I Davidson & Son, Boynton Lass; 2, Thomas A Farr, Thistleton, James and Robert; 3, James McIntosh, Frank and Charlie. Best Mare or Gelding of any age—Breakey Bros., Charlle.

CLYDESDALES—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Graham Bros, Claremont, Queen's Own; 2, Robert Davies, Todmorden, Energy; 3, R Beith & Co, Sir Walter; 4, D O Sorby, Guelph, Bold Boy. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Isaac Devitt & Son, Florida, Douglas MacPherson; 2, Graham Bros, MacRone, Yearling Colt, entire—1, Alex Cameron, Ashburn, Royal Stamp; 2, James Davidson & Son, Balsam, Banker, Clydesdale Stallion, any age—Graham Bros, Claremont, Queen's Own. Filly, 3 years old—1, Robert Davies, Sweetheart; 2, Alex Doherty, Ellesmere, Miss Fleming; 3, Cullinan Lass, Filly, 2 years old—1, D W G Sorby, Young Lilly; 2, Robt. Davies, Candor; 3, D O Sorby, Sunbeam of Culls. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, Robert Davies, Newton Brook, Lizette Douglas; 2, Clark Bros, Kate Hill 2nd and Boynton Lass th. Brood Mare with foal of same bred by her side—1, James I Davidson & Son, Boynton Lass; 2, Robert Davies, Lady Dunmore; 3, James Snell, Clinton, Foal of 1892—1, James I Davidson & Son, Boynton Lass th; 2, James Snell, Hilllet's Pride; 3, Robert Davies, Mare with two of her progeny—James I Davidson & Son, Boynton Lass; 2, Robert Davies, Bar Bell and Nellie, both imported. Best Mare of any age—Robert Davies, Bessie Bell.

SPECIAL PRIZES—CLYDESDALES—For the best imported or Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, with five of his progeny, of any sex, not over three years old—1, James H Wilson, Lifford, Lewis Gordon; 2, Alex Cameron, Tannahill.

SPECIAL CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE FOR CLYDESDALES—For the best Canadian-bred Clydesdale Mare, any age, recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada—Geo Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, Lady MacNellage.

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES (IMPORTED OR CANADIAN BRED)—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Geo Garbutt, Thistleton, Darnley; 2, S Hisey & Son, Creemore, King Tom; 3, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Prince Charles. Stallion, 3 years old—Francis Coleman, Hill's Green, Old British Lad. Stallion, 2 years old—Wm Mullin, Waburg, Station any age—Geo Garbutt, Filly, 3 years old—Morris, Stone & Wellington, Queen. Filly, 2 years old—Morris, Stone & Wellington, Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, Geo Garbutt, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Daisy. Brood Mare with foal of same bred by her side—1, Horace N Crossley, Roseau, Sapphire; 2, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Elsie Morgan; 3, Wm N Coleman, Cole. Foal of 1892—1, Horace N Crossley, Roseau; 2, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Frederick William; 3, Wm N Coleman, Mare, with two of her progeny—1, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Elsie Morgan; 2, Wm N Coleman, Station. Mare, any age, H Crossley, Sapphire.

SPECIAL PRIZE—ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES (Imported or Canadian Bred)—For the best Shire Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, with five of his progeny, of any sex, not over three years old—1, Horace N Crossley, Heaton Bannerette; 2, Geo Garbutt, Darnley.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES (Canadian Bred only)—Heavy Draught Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Peter Kelly, Orillia, Pride of Dollar; 2, John Cox, Amber, Goldbeater; 3, Jas Garhouse & Sons, Highfield, King of Highfield. Stallion, 3 years old—1, D O Sorby, Prince of Eyre; 2, D & R McCauley, Coleraine, Bob 125; 3, H G Boag, Queenville, Good Times. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Samuel McArthur, Oro Station, Grand Times II; 2, R Beith & Co, Balsam Hero; 3, G Taylor, Kippen, Gulf Stream. Yearling Colt, entire—1, G Crawford, Goldie Crown; 2, Jas A Boag, Waburg, Station. Stallion, 2 years old—1, John Duff, Myrtle; 2, W Milliken, Hagerman, Blanche; 3, Geo Davidson & Son, Lady McPhail. Filly, 2 years old—1, John Duff, Myrtle; 2, D O Sorby, Venus; 3, Francis Coleman, Yearling Filly or Gelding—Geo Davidson & Sons, Lady MacNellage; 2, Isaac Devitt & Sons, Nellie Mackay; 3, Geo Davidson & Son, Station. Brood Mare, with foal of the same bred by her side—1, S McArthur, Silver Tail; 2, I Devitt & Sons, Isabella; 3, H G Boag, Bonnie B. Foal of 1892—S McArthur, Bell of Oro Station; 2, H G Boag, Bright Stamp; 3, Mrs Wm Maw Brooklin. Mare, with 2 of her progeny—S McArthur, Silver Tail. Span of Heavy Draught Horses (Geldings or Mares)—1, James McIntosh, Kate and Prince; 2, Fred C Smith, New Hamburg, Frank and Captain; 3, The Shedden Co (Ld), Belle and Donna. Best Mare, any age—John Duff.

SPECIAL FOR HEAVY DRAUGHT AND AGRICULTURAL TEAMS—For the best Span of Heavy Draught or Agricultural Horses, Mares or Geldings, in harness, 1, Robt Davies; 2, Breakey Bros, Prince and Charlie; 3, John Hewson & Sons, Bloss and Floss.

SUFFOLK PURCH HORSES, IMPORTED OR BRED FROM PURE IMPORTED STOCK—Stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1, Joseph Beck, Thorndale, Enterprise; 2, J H Storey, Winchester, Capt Wm; 3, A & J W Salmon, Thornwood, Vivacity. Yearling Colt—Jos Beck, Ontario, Brood Mare, with foal of the same bred by her side—A & J W Salmon, Violet. Foal of 1892—A & J W Salmon, Gold Maid. Best Mare, any age—A & J W Salmon.

FRENCH DRAUGHT HORSES—Stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1, M Parker, Starnard, Sir Arthur. Stallion any age—J & M Parker, Sir Arthur.

HACKNEYS—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 3, Graham Bros, Firefly and Seagull; 2, R Beith & Co, Jubilee Chief. Stallion, 3 years old—Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que, Maxwell (imp). Stallion, 2 years old—1, Hillhurst Farm, Danesfort; 2, R Beith & Co, Ottawa; 3, Irving & Brown, Kinwick Firesway. Yearling Colt, entire—Geo H Hastings, Deer Park, Lord Bartolomew's Colt. Stallion, any age—Graham Bros, Firefly, Filly, 3 years old—1, Hillhurst Farm, Charwoman; 2, Graham Bros, Comet. Filly, 2 years old—1 and 2, R Beith & Co, Wmiffred and Lady Aberdeen; 3, Geo H Hastings, Brood Mare, with foal of same bred by her side—1, Hillhurst Farm, Princess Dagmar; 2, R Beith & Co, Mona's Quest; 3, Geo H Hastings, Sally. Foal of 1892—1, Graham Bros, Cherry Ripe; 2, R Beith & Co, South Park Gem; 3, Hillhurst Farm, Royal Dane. Pair of Matched Horses, high steppers, mares or geldings, not less than 15 hands and not more than 15 3/4 hands—1, W D Grand; 2, Grenside & McGibbon, Guelph; 3, Geo Pollard, Orono, Rock and Captain. Single Horse, high stepper, mares or geldings, not less than 15 hands and not more than 15 3/4 hands—1 and 2, W D Grand; 3, Grenside & McGibbon. Mare, any age—Hillhurst Farm, Princess Dagmar.

SPECIAL CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE FOR HACKNEYS—For the best Hackney Stallion, any age, recorded in the Canadian Hackney Stud Book—Graham Bros, Firefly, Hackney Stallion and 3 of his progeny—Graham Bros, Seagull.

DOG CART AND COB HORSES—1, Adam Beck; 2, Dr C McLean, Tatoo; 3, Quinn Bros, Brampton, Rose. Dog Cart style and action (Mare or Gelding), 4 years and over, under 15 1/2 hands and over 15 hands, to be shown in harness—1, W D Grand; 2, C Brown, Lily; 3, O'Neil & Co, London, Tribune. Cob in harness (mare or gelding), 4 years and over, not under 14 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, must be stoutly built, and have style and good action—1, Adam Beck; 2, W D Grand; 3, Jno Lees, Lady Pat.

PONIES—Pony in single harness, 11 hands high or under—1, John Milnes, Maiton, Richard First; 2, M Bowman, Toronto, Topsy; 3, J P Eastwood, Toronto, Charlie. Pony in Single Harness, over 11 hands up to 12 hands—W E Dobson, Toronto, Jeff Davis; 2, W F MacLean, Toronto, Bessie heart; 3, John Garrett, Toronto, Nellie. Pair of Ponies in harness, 12 hands and under—1, Robert Davies, Sand and Queen; 2, Geo Smith, Grimpe, Grace and Win; 3, McKinnon Bros, Daisy Burn, Cashel, Spider and Tinker. Pony in Single Harness, over 12 hands up to 13 1/2—1, R H Muir, Toronto, Jersey; 2, Miss E F Earl, Toronto, Sandie; 3, T M Lee, Toronto, Bertha. Pony in single harness, over 13 1/2 hands up to 14 1/2—1, W Muir, Toronto, Maud; 2, A Cuthbert, Toronto, Ella May; 3, J B Cook, Toronto, Edna C. Pair of Ponies, in harness, over 13 1/2 hands up to 14 1/2 hands—1, Wm Edwards, Toronto, Victor and Isabel; 2, Henry Hulce, Toronto, Lulu and Mollie; 3, R H Hemstreet, St Thomas, Pony Running Race, for ponies 13 hands and under, half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entrance free—1, R H Muir, Jersey; 2, Thomas Hendry, Toronto, Baby; 3, Henry Rundle, Toronto, Pony Running Race, for ponies 13 hands and under, half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entrance free—1, Geo Smith, Win; 2, Geo Smith, Fire; 3, Geo Smith, Little Frank. Pony Trotting Race, to harness in pony cart, 12 hands and under, half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entrance free—1, Wm Edwards, Toronto, Victor and Isabel; 2, Henry Hulce, Toronto, Lulu and Mollie; 3, R H Hemstreet, St Thomas, Pony Running Race, for ponies 13 hands and under, half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entrance free—1, R H Muir, Jersey; 2, Thomas Hendry, Toronto, Baby; 3, Henry Rundle, Toronto, Pony Running Race, for ponies 13 hands and under, half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entrance free—1, Geo Smith, Win; 2, Geo Smith, Fire; 3, Geo Smith, Little Frank. Pony Trotting Race, to harness in pony cart, 12 hands and under, half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entrance free—1, Wm Edwards, Toronto, Victor and Isabel; 2, Henry Hulce, Toronto, Lulu and Mollie; 3, R H Hemstreet, St Thomas, Pony Running Race, for ponies 13 hands and under, half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entrance free—1, R H Muir, Jersey; 2, Thomas Hendry, Toronto, Baby; 3, Henry Rundle, Toronto, Pony Running Race, for ponies 13 hands and under, half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entrance free—1, Geo Smith, Win; 2, Geo Smith, Fire; 3, Geo Smith, Little Frank.

FOR BEST PERFORMANCE OF PROFESSIONAL COACHMEN IN DRIVING—Driving a pair of horses; entrance free—1, Jno Douglas, Toronto, D Hay; 2, D Snell, Toronto; 3, Jno Jones, Toronto, c Dr Sheard.

FOR FOUR-IN-HANDS—For the best Four-in-Hand Team (Mares or Geldings), 4 years old and over, to be shown in harness, Coach or Heavy Carriage—1, W D Grand, Toronto; 2, Adam Beck, London; 3, Dr C R MacLean, Meaford. For the best team of Ponies a Single Turn-out, style and skill in handling, etc.—1, W E Dobson, Toronto.

BEST AND BEST APPOINTED GENTLEMEN'S PAIR TURNOUT—Pair of Mares or Geldings, not under 15 hands. Shown in 4-car, Mail Stanhope, or Spider Phetion. Entire outfit and general display to be considered; owner to drive—1, Adam Beck; 2, G A Case, Toronto, Lucy and Bell; 3, Dr C R MacLean, Meaford.

BOY RIDERS—Best Boy Rider, under 14 years of age, on Pony under 13 hands—1, Edgar Carruthers, Toronto; 2, Harry Stone, Toronto; 3, Gordon Graud, Toronto.

CHILDREN'S TURNOUT—Shetland Pony, under 12 hands, harnessed to two-wheeled cart, driven by girl or boy under 15 years of age. Everything to be considered—1, W E Dobson, Toronto; 2, John Garrett, Toronto, Nellie.

DONKEY RACES—Open Donkey Race, Entrance free. Once around the horse ring; best two in three. Donkeys to be arranged in classes, according to size on day of race—1, A Crawford, Toronto, Nellie; 2, Robert Harper, Toronto Junction, Jenny; 3, Miss Louisa Cooper, Islington, Prince.

CATTLE.

DURHAMS—Bull, four years old and upwards—1, S J Pearson & Son, Mendowdale, Toftills; 2, William Shier, Sutcliffe, Hope; 3, John Mitchell, Watford, Duke of Waterford. Bull, three years old and under four—1, James Currie, Everton, War Eagle; 2, James Leask, Greenfield, Bull; 3, James Leask, Greenfield, Ironclad. Bull, 2 years old, and under 3—1, W B Coburn, Greenhouse Chief; 2, C M Simmons and James Quirie, Ivan and Delaware, Mina Chief; 3, D McHadden, Cresswell, Victor of Pickering. Bull, 1 year old—1, J & W Russell, Richmond Hill, Prince Royal; 2 and 3, D D Wilson, Seaford, Defiance and Prince Minister. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1 and 5, J & W Russell, Young Stanley and Topman; 2, 3 and 4, R & S Nicholson, Sylvan, Norseman, Valasco Nineteenth and Crown Jewel Tenth. Bull of any age—W B Cockburn, Greenhouse Chief. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, H & W Smith, Village Lily; 2, J & W Russell, Isabella 9th; 3, W B Cockburn, Moss Rose of Strathmore. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 3, Thomas Russell, Exeter, Medara Tenth and Bracelet Fifth; 2, J & W Russell, Nonpareil's Victoria. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Thos. Russell, Bracelet Sixth; 2, J & W Russell, Queen Mary; 3, A E Cockburn, Wilton of Halton Second. Heifer, 1 year old—J & W Russell, Centennial Isabella; 2, W B Cockburn, Nonpareil's Prize; 3, H & W Smith, Fragrance. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1, H & W Smith, Vanity; 2 and 4, R & S Nicholson, Second Lectora of Sylvan and Twenty-first Maid of Sylvan; 3, J & W Russell, Centennial Isabella Twenty seventh; 4, E Gann & Sons, St. Helen's, Cyrene. Four Calves, 1 year old, bred and owned by Exhibitor—1, J & W Russell; 2, W B Cockburn; 3, Thos. Russell, female any age—J & W Russell, Centennial Isabella 25th. For the Cow, 3 years old and over, which makes the most butter in a two days test on the Fair Grounds—1, Thos. Russell, Matilda; 2, Wm. Redmond, Milbrook, Ont.

HEREFORDS—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—Silver Medal and 1 H D Smith, Compton, Que., Young Tushingham Second; 2, F A Fleming, Weston, Commodore; 3, F W Stone, Guelph, Bull, 2 years old—Dawes & Co, Otto Wilton, 4647; 2 and 3, F W Stone, Bull, 1 year old—1, F A Fleming, Baron Broady; 2, Dawes & Co, Mennac; 3, H D Smith, Finkham of Ingleside. Bull Calf under 1 year—1 and 2, F A Fleming, Playfair and Prigdal; 3, Dawes & Co., Fredrick. Bull of any age—Silver Medal, H D Smith, Young Tushingham Second. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—Silver Medal and 1, 2 and 3, F A Fleming, Lilly Wilton, Lilly Sixth and Miss Broady (Cow, 3 years old—1, F A Fleming, Barbara Second; 2, Dawes & Co, Coretta; 3, F W Stone, Pretoria. Maid, Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 3, F A Fleming, Barbara Third and Miss Broady Fourth; 2, H D Smith, Lady Tushingham Third. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 3, F A Fleming, Playfair Second and Lady Fynn Fifth; 2, H D Smith, Spot Third. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1, F A Fleming, Beauty Lotus; 2, Dawes & Co, Lorna; 3, H D Smith, Cherry Twenty-Fifth. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by the Exhibitor—1 and 2, F A Fleming; 3, H D Smith.

POLLED ANGUS—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—R Craik, M.D. Lachine, Que. Bull, 2 years old—Wm Stewart & Son, Lucasville, Lord Forest. Bull, 1 year old—Hillhurst Farm, Queen's Advocate; 2 Dawes & Co, Siwash; 3 Hillhurst Farm, Prince of Wales; 4 Hillhurst Farm, British Bird; 5 Hillhurst Farm, Rupert of Hillhurst and Prospero of Hillhurst; 6 R Craik, M.D. Royal Blackbird. Bull of any age—Dr Craik, Emlyn. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 Hillhurst Farm, British Bird; 2 Dawes & Co, Siwash; 3 R Craik, M.D. Fanny of Ardgowan. Cow, 3 years old—1 R Craik, M.D. Black Jade; 2 Wm Stewart & Son, Lucasville, Topsy of Kenilworth. Heifer, 2 years old—R Craik, M.D. Fay. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2 Hillhurst Farm, Lady Francis Forbes and Ruby Third of Hillhurst; 3 Robt Craik, M.D. Pride of Ermine. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1 and 2 Hillhurst Farm, Jeannette of Hillhurst and Erona Second of Hillhurst; 3 Dawes & Co, Patricienne. Herd, consisting of 1 Bull and 4 Females, over 1 year old, and owned by the exhibitor—1 Hillhurst Farm; 2 R Craik, M.D.; 3 Wm Stewart & Son. Female of any age—Hillhurst Farm, British Bird.

GALLOWAYS—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 D McCrae, Guelph, Count Palatine, Norfolk and Canadian Border. Bull, 2 years old—1 Alex Alexander, Garrytown P.O. Guy of Claverhouse; 2 D McCrae, Laird and Addington. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3 D McCrae, MacMahon, MacArthur and MacCartney. Bull of any age—D McCrae, Count Palatine. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 2 D McCrae, Good Girl of Garleton, Lady Monk II and Natty of Chapel Hill. Cow, 3 years old—1, 2 and 3 D McCrae, Ranee Ninth, Lady Stanley A and Maid Marian A. Heifer, 2 years old—1, 2 and 3 D McCrae, Kiloa Duchess, Semiramis A and Hannah C of Guelph. Heifer, 1 year old—1, 2 and 3 D McCrae, Queenie Fad, Cleonias and Heleena. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3 D McCrae, Lucy Monk, Clutha and Maid Marian B. Herd, consisting of 1 Bull and 4 Females, over 1 year old, and owned by the exhibitor—1, 2 and 3 D McCrae. Female of any age—D McCrae, Good Girl of Garleton.

DEVONS—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—W J Rudd, Eden Mills, Captain. Bull, 2 years old—Ralph Rudd, Billy. Bull, 1 year old—W J Rudd, Abe. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1 Ralph Rudd, Prince; 2 W J Rudd, Canadian Boy. Bull of any age—W J Rudd, Captain. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 W J Rudd, Dido; 2 Ralph Rudd, Francis. Cow, 3 years old—1 W J Rudd, Gem; 2 Ralph Rudd, Fanny. Heifer, 2 years old—1 W J Rudd, Beauty; 2 E F; 3 Ralph Rudd, Tulip. Heifer, 1 year old—1 W J Rudd, Ruby; 2 Ralph Rudd. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—W J Rudd, Fanny Second. Herd, consisting of 1 Bull and 4 Females, over 1 year old, owned by the exhibitor—W J Rudd, Dido. Female of any age—W J Rudd, Dido.

AYRSHIRES—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1 D Morton & Sons, Hamilton, Royal Chief; 2 T Guy, Oshawa, Baron of Parkhill; 3 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains, Burford. Bull, 2 years old—1 D Morton & Sons, Rookton, Sir Lauchlin; 2 W M & J C Smith, Hamilton Chief; 3 M Ballantyne, St Marys, Jock of Mendivide. Bull, 1 year old—1 Thos Guy, Crown Prince; 2 Wm Stewart & Son, Boy; 3 Jas McCormick & Sons, Gladstone. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1 Wm Stewart, Jr, Tam Glen Second; 2 M Ballantyne, Sir Leo; 3 Thos Guy, Gladstone; 4 W M & J C Smith, Rob Roy of Fairfield. Bull of any age—1 D Morton & Sons, Royal Chief. Cow, 4 years and upwards—1 Morton & Sons, Maggie Brown of Harmoorhill; 2 Jas McCormick & Son, Primrose 4th; 3 W M & J C Smith, Empress. Cow, 3 years old—Wm Stewart, Jr, Fride of Menie Stock Yards; 2 D Morton & Sons, Herd Cunningham, Norval, Daisy Deane. Heifer, 2 years old—1 D Morton & Sons, Sprightly Third; 2 Alex Hume, Burnbrae, Bell Parkhill; 3 Jas McCormick & Son, Daisy Campbell. Heifer, 1 year old—1 Jas McCormick & Son, Daisy Campbell; 2 D Morton & Sons, Beauty of Ayrshire Second; 3 M Ballantyne, Gurdy Lee. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1 D Morton & Sons, Canty of Loudonhill; 2 M Ballantyne, Teenie Lee; 3 Wm Stewart, Jr, White Lillie; 4 Thos Guy, Gorta Thirteenth. Four calves under 1 year, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 J W Stewart; 2 D Morton & Sons; 3 M Ballantyne; 4 Thos Guy, consisting of 1 Bull and 4 Females over 1 year old—1 D Morton & Sons; 2 J McCormick & Sons; 3 W Stewart, Jr. Female of any age—Wm Stewart, Jr, Fride of Menie Stock Yards.

JERSEYS—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1 Mrs E M Jones, Brockville, Canada's Sir George; 2 Geo Smith, Grimsby, Nelson John Bull; 3 J H Smith, Highfield, Hugo Alpha of Oak Lawn. Bull, 2 years old—1 Geo Osborne, Kingston, Primrose Park's Lach; 2 Oakdale Farm Co, Pickering, Oakdale; 3 J H Smith, Dawson & Co, Lachine, Siwash. Bull, 1 year old—1 Mrs E M Jones, Lilean's Rioter; 2 Dawes & Co, Firewater; 3 Oakdale Farm Co, Helen's Rioter. Bull Calf, under 1 year—1 J H Smith, Hugo Carl; 2 Mrs E M Jones, Massena's Butter Boy; 3 Dawes & Co, Count Aubry; 4 Geo Osborne, Kingston. Bull of any age—Mrs E M Jones, Canada's Sir George. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 Mrs E M Jones, Hugo Beauty; 2 Geo Smith, Kit; 3 Dawes & Co, Pride of the Willows. Cow, 3 years old—These three are equal for first prize, Mrs E M Jones, Minnette Fogg Second; 4 Wm Kolp, Markham, Brier of St. Lamberts; 5 Geo Smith, Fama Pogg of Grimsby. Heifer, 2 years old—1 Wm Kolp, Mellia of St Lambert; 2 Oakdale Farm Co, Polly of Oakdale; 3 Mrs E M Jones, Rioter's Queen Second. Heifer, 1 year old—1 Mrs E M Jones, Geo Osborne, Pride of Williamsville; 2 Wm Kolp, Ethel Marjoram. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1 Geo Osborne; 2 Geo Smith; 3 Oakdale Farm Co; 4 Mrs E M Jones. Four Calves under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 Mrs E M Jones; 2 Wm Kolp; 3 Geo Osborne. Herd of 1 Bull and 4 Females, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor—1 Mrs E M Jones; 2 Geo Smith; 3 Dawes & Co. Female of any age—Mrs E M Jones, Hugo Beauty.

HOLSTEINS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 and 2 A. C. Hallman & Company, New Dundee, Neth. Statesman Cornelius, Royal Canadian; 2 R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Netherland Romulus. Bull, 2 years old—1 J. C. McNeven & Son, Winona, Siepkje Third Mink's Mercedes Baron; 2 and 3 Smith Bros, Churchville, Terrania Second Prince Casino, Heddia II's King. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 2 Oakdale Farm Co, Pickering, Ezra, Eli, Egbert. 1 Bull Calf, under 1 year—1 Smith Bros, Lensen Tirand, C. F. A., Castine's King; 2 A. C. Hallman & Co., Prince Napoleon; 3 Wm G. Ellis, Bedford Park, Sir Archibald's Mascott; 4 Oakdale Farm Co, Famous. Bull of any age—1 and 2 Silver Medal, A. C. Hallman. Cow, 4 years and upwards—1 and 2 A. C. Hallman & Co., Princess Medina; 2 Oakdale Farm Co, Baldy; 3 J. C. McNeven & Son, Mercedes Bell of Lansdowne; 4 W. G. Ellis, Princess Lida 4th; 5 Smith Bros, Flossie Lensen. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1 A. C. Hallman & Co., Lorena; 2 J. C. McNeven & Son, Madge Merton; 3 Smith Bros, Mercan's Mink Mercedes; 4 Herman Bollert, Henke 3rd. Herd, 1 Bull, 4 Females over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor—1 J. C. McNeven & Son; 2 Smith Bros; 3 R. S. Stevenson. Bull and 4 of his progeny any age, owned by the exhibitor—1 A. C. Hallman & Co. Female of any age—Smith Bros, Cornelia Lensen.

GRADE CATTLE—Grade Cows, 4 years old and upwards—1 Jas Yull, Sunderland, Lady; 2 and 3 Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Cow, 3 years old—1 and 2 Jas. Leask. Heifer, 2 years old—1 Jas. Oke & Sons, Alvinston; 2 Jas. Leask; 3 W. C. Short, Salem, Annie Laurie. Heifer, 1 year old—1 Jas. Oke & Sons; 2 and 3 Jas. Leask. Heifer Calf, under 1 year—1 Jas. Oke & Sons; 2 and 3 Jas. Leask. Females over 1 year, the property of the exhibitor and not entered in any other class—1 Jas. Leask; 2 A. Hume, Burnbrae. Female of any age—1 Jas. Yull, Lady. CATTLE—Any breed—Fat Ox or Steer, 3 years old and upwards—1 W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle; 2 A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Fat Ox; 3 Wm Stewart & Son, Fat Ox; 4 Jas. Leask, Fat Ox; 5 Wm Stewart & Son, Fat Ox; 6 Wm Stewart & Son, Fat Ox; 7 Wm Stewart & Son, Fat Ox; 8 Wm Stewart & Son, Fat Ox; 9 Wm Stewart & Son, Fat Ox; 10 Wm Stewart & Son, Fat Ox.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 C T Garbutt, Claremont; 2 J G Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 3 John Park, Burrowsville, Shearing Ram—1 Wm Thompson, Lebridge; 2 and 3 J G Snell & Bro., Ram Lamb—1 J G Snell; 2 and 3 Wm Thompson; 4 J G Snell & Bro., Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1 J G Snell & Bro.; 2 Wm Thompson; 3 John Park. Two Shearing Ewes—1 Wm Thompson; 2 and 3 J G Snell & Bro. Two Ewe Lambs—1 and 2 Wm Thompson; 3 and 4 J G Snell & Bro. Pen of Cotswolds, 1 Ram, 4 Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1 Wm Thompson; 2 J G Snell & Bro.; 3 John Park. LEICESTERS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3 E Gaunt & Sons, St Helens; 2 Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Shearing Ram—1 James Snell, Clinton; 2 John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; 3 Wm. Whitelaw. Ram Lamb—1, 2 and 4 John Kelly, Jr.; 3 Abram Easton, Appleby. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1 John Kelly; 2 and 3 James Snell. Two Shearing Ewes—1 and 2 John Kelly, Jr.; 3 James Snell. Two Ewe Lambs—1 and 2 John Kelly, Jr.; 3 Wm. Whitelaw; 4 E Gaunt & Sons. Pen of Leicesters, 1 Ram, 4 Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1 and 2 John Kelly, Jr.; 3 James Snell. Best Pen of Leicesters, consisting of 1 Shearing Ram, 2 Yearling Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—John Kelly, Jr. Best Ram and 2 Ewes, over 2 years old—John Kelly, Jr. LINCOLNS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3 Walker & Gibson, Hideron; 2 Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Shearing Ram—1 Wm. Oliver; 2 and 3 Walker & Gibson. Ram Lamb—1 Wm. Oliver; 2 and 3 Walker & Gibson. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 2 Wm. Oliver; 3 Walker & Gibson. Two Ewe Lambs—1 and 2 Walker & Gibson; 2 and 3 Wm. Oliver. Pen of Lincolns, 1 Ram 4 Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1 Wm. Oliver; 2 and 3 Walker & Gibson.

SHROPSHIRE—One Ram, 2 shears and over—1 Mr. Campbell; 2 Robert Miller, Brougham; 3 Robt. Davies, Todmorden. Shearing Ram—1 and 2 R Miller; 3 Mr. Campbell. Ram Lamb—1 and 2 R Miller; 3 Mr. Campbell. Two Shearing Ewes—1 and 2 R Miller; 3 Mr. Campbell. Two Ewe Lambs—1 and 2 R Miller; 3 Mr. Campbell. Pen of Shropshires, 1 Ram, 4 Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1 Robert Miller; 2 Mr. Campbell; 3 D G Hamner & Sons.

SPECIAL PRIZE—SHROPSHIRE—Best flock of Registered Shropshire sheep, consisting of 2 shearing ewes, 2 ram lambs and 2 ewe lambs—1 Robt Miller, Brougham; 2 Mr Campbell. OXFORD DOWNS—Best flock of 5 lambs, 3 ewe lambs and 2 ram lambs, all to be owned by the exhibitor—Robt Miller, Brougham; 2 shears and over—1 Jas Tolton, Walkerton. Shearing Ram—1 C G Dyer; 2 Peter Arkell, Teswater; 3 Henry Arkell, Arkell. Ram Lamb—1 Henry Arkell; 2 Peter Arkell; 3 and 4 Jas Tolton. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 2 Henry Arkell; 3 Peter Arkell. Two Shearing Ewes—1 and 2 Henry Arkell; 3 and 4 Jas Tolton. Two Ewe Lambs—1 and 2 Jas Tolton; 3 and 4 Henry Arkell. Pen of Oxford Downs—1 Peter Arkell; 2 and 3 Jas Tolton; 4 and 5 Henry Arkell; 6 Peter Arkell.

SOUTHDOWNS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 John Jackson, Abington; 2 T C Douglas, Galt; 3 T C Douglas, Shearing Ram—1 and 2 John Jackson; 3 A Teller & Sons, Paris. Ram Lamb—1 T C Douglas; 2 W M & J C Smith, Ram Lamb—1 A Teller & Sons. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 2 John Jackson; 3 T C Douglas. Two Shearing Ewes—1 and 2 John Jackson; 3 and 4 T C Douglas. Two Ewe Lambs—1 John Jackson; 2 and 3 T C Douglas; 4 and 5 Geo Baker, Hideron; 6 and 7 T C Douglas. 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 and 3 John Jackson; 2 T C Douglas.

MERINOS—Ram 2 shears and over—1 and 2 G & B Deo, New Sarum; 3 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Shearing Ewe—1 and 2 G & B Deo; 3 W M & J C Smith. Ram Lamb—1 G & B Deo; 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Two Shearing Ewes—1 and 2 G & B Deo; 3 W M & J C Smith. Two Ewe Lambs—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 and 4 G & B Deo. Pair of Merinos—1 Ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 G & B Deo; 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith.

DORSET HORN SHEEP—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 John A McGilivray, Uxbridge, Thos W Hector, Springfield-on-Credit. Shearing Ram—1 Thos W Hector; 2 John A McGilivray. Ram Lamb—1 and 2 Thos W Hector; 3 R H Harding. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 2 Thos W Hector; 3 John A McGilivray. Two Shearing Ewes—1 and 2 John A McGilivray. Two Ewe Lambs—1 and 2 John A McGilivray. Thos W Hector. Best pen of Dorset Sheep—1 and 3 John A McGilivray; 2 Thos W Hector.

FAT SHEEP—Two Fat Wethers, 2 shears and over, long-wooled breed—1 and 2 John Rutherford, Roseville. Wethers, under 2 years, long-wooled breed—1 and 2 John Rutherford. Two Fat Wethers, 2 shears and over, short-wooled breed—1 and 2 John Rutherford. Two Fat Wethers, under 2 years, short-wooled breed—1 John Rutherford; 2 W B Cuckburn, Aberfoyle.

PIGS. IMPROVED BERKSHIRES—Boar over 2 years—1 and 3 J G Snell & Bro., Edmonton; 2 Geo Green, Sowerby. Boar over 1 and under 2 years—1 and 2 J G Snell & Bro.; 3 Geo Green. Boar over 6 and under 12 months—1 J G Snell & Bro.; 2 and 3 Geo Green. Sow over 2 years—1 and 2 J G Snell & Bro.; 3 Geo Green. Sow over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2 W & D F Row; 3 H D'Arcy. Sow over 6 months—1 S Coxworth; 2 J J Payne; 3 Geo Green. Best Improved Boar and 2 Sows of any age—1 J G Snell & Bro.; 2 Geo Green; 3 S Coxworth; 4 J J Payne; 5 Geo Green.

SUFFOLKS—Boar 1 year and under—1 and 3 Robt Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe; 2 Jos Featherstone, Streetsville. Boar 1 year old and over 6 months—1 and 3 Joseph Featherstone; 2 Robt Dorsey. Boar under 6 months—1 Robt Dorsey; 2 Joseph Featherstone; 3 Levi Pike. Sow 1 year old and over—1 and 2 Robt Dorsey; 3 Levi Pike. Sow under 1 year old and over 6 months—1 and 3 Jos Featherstone; 2 Robt Dorsey. Sow under 6 months—1 and 2 Jos Featherstone; 3 Levi Pike. Best Improved Suffolk Boar and 2 Sows of any age—1 Robt Dorsey; 2 Jos Featherstone.

POLAND CHINAS—Boar over 2 years—1 J J Payne, Chatham; 2 W & D F Row, Avon; 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar over 1 and under 2 years—1 J J Payne; 2 W & D F Row; 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar over 6 and under 12 months—1 W & D F Row; 2 and 3 J J Payne. Sow over 2 years—1 and 2 W & D F Row; 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow over 1 and under 2 years—1 and 2 W & D F Row; 3 J J Payne. Sow over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2 W & D F Row; 3 H D'Arcy. Best Improved Poland-China Boar and 2 Sows of any age—1 W & D F Row; 2 J J Payne.

CHESTER WHITES—Boar over 2 years—1 E D George, Putnam; 2 D D'Arcy, Hornholm; 3 H George & Sons. Boar over 1 and under 2 years—1 and 2 D D'Arcy; 3 E D George. Boar over 6 and under 12 months—1 H George & Sons; 2 E D George; 3 D D'Arcy. Boar under 6 months—1 H George & Sons; 2 D D'Arcy; 3 E D George. Boar under 1 and under 2 years—1 H George & Sons; 2 E D George; 3 D D'Arcy. Sow 1 year old and over—1 H George & Sons; 2 E D George; 3 D D'Arcy. Sow under 1 year old and over 6 months—1 and 3 Jos Dorsey; 2 J Featherstone. Best Improved Suffolk Boar and 2 Sows of any age—1 Robt Dorsey; 2 Jos Featherstone.

TAMMORIS—Boar over 1 and under 2 years—1 Calvert, Bedford; 2 John Bell, Amber; 3 John Bell, Amber. Boar over 6 and under 12 months—1 H H Fearnham, Hamilton; 2 John Bell; 3 James Calvert. Sow over 2 years—1 John Bell; 2 and 3 James Calvert. Sow over 1 year and under 2 years—1 and 2 John Bell; 3 J Calvert. Sow over 6 and under 12 months—1 John Bell; 2 J Calvert. Sow over 6 months—1 John Bell; 2 J Calvert. Sow over 6 months—1 John Bell; 2 J Calvert.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—Boar over 2 years—1 J Brethour, Burford; 2 George Wood, Ialington; 3 Joseph Featherstone, Streetsville. Boar over 1 and under 2 years—1 J E Brethour; 2 Jos. Featherstone; 3 H George & Sons, Crampton. Boar over 6 months—1 and 2 J E Brethour; 3 J Featherstone. Sow over 2 years—1 Jos. Featherstone; 2 J E Brethour. Sow over 6 months—1 and 2 J E Brethour; 3 J Featherstone. Best Improved Yorkshire Boar and 2 Sows of any age—1 J Featherstone; 2 J E Brethour. SPECIAL PRIZE FOR IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—Jos. Featherstone.

VICTORIAS, JERSEY REDS AND OTHER LARGE BREDS—Boar over two years—1 and 2 Jos. Featherstone; 3 Robert Chadwick, Burnhamthorpe. Boar over one and under two years—1 R F Duck, Port Credit; 2 Joseph Featherstone. Boar over six and under twelve months—1 Joseph Featherstone; 2 Robert Chadwick; 3 Robert Chadwick. Sow over 6 months—1 and 2 R F Duck; 3 H George & Sons. Sow over 2 years—1, 2 and 3 Jos. Featherstone. Sow over 1 and under 2 years—1 and 3 Jos. Featherstone; 2 Robert Chadwick. Sow over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2 Jos. Featherstone. Sow under 6 months—1 and 3 Robert Chadwick; 2 R F Duck. Best Boar and 2 Sows of the same breed, any age—1 Jos. Featherstone; 2 Robert Chadwick.

Prize List, Western Fair, London, 1892.

BLOODS—Stallion 4 years and upwards—1 R Davies, Toronto; 2 Jno B Martyn, Masonville; 3 W Shaw, Dayton, O. Stallion 3 years—Jas Brady, Glanworth. Stallion 2 years—1 N Sage, London; 2 J Brady. Stallion yearling—1 R Davies; 2 J Brady. Stallion any age—Diploma R Davies. Brood mare any age—Diploma R Davies. Brood mare with foal—1 and 2 R Davies. Filly 3 years—1 J. W. Murray, Toronto; 2 O'Neil & Co., London. Filly 2 years—R Davies. Filly 1 year—R Davies. Foal 1892—1 and 2 R Davies.

SADDLE HORSES AND HUNTERS—Saddle horse (gelding or mare)—1 and 2 A Beck, London. Saddle horse (ladies)—1 and 2 A Beck. Hunter (heavy weight)—1 and 2 A Beck. Hunter (light weight)—1 and 2 A Beck. Special prize for best saddle, etc., given by A Beck—W Shaw.

CARRIAGE HORSES—Stallion 4 years and upwards—1 Ardiel & Robson, London; 2 Wm Free, Thamesford; 3 P Cavin & Sons, North Bruce. Stallion 3 years—1 A Parker, Aylmer; 2 J R Johnson, Springfield; 3 W H Cook, Ingersoll. Stallion 2 years—1 F Row, Belmont; 2 O'Neil & Co.; 3 R M Brown, Bridgen. Stallion yearling—R M Wilson, Delhi. Stallion any age—Diploma F Row, Belmont. Brood mare and foal—1 J Haskett, Birr; 2 R M Wilson; 3 J H Patrick, Ilderton. Gelding or filly 3 years—1 A Carmichael, Ivan; 2 Wm Ardiel, London; 3 J D Dewar, Ivan. Gelding or filly 2 years—1 R H Smith, Ettrick; 2 S Carson, Rodney; 3 G Carre, Ballymote. Gelding yearling—1 Wm F Row, Avon; 2 R H Smith; 3 W Kent, Youngsville. Foal 1892—1 J Haskett; 2 R M Wilson; 3 D S Flood, Arva. Pair matched 16 hands and over—1 E Robson, Lambeth; 2 C H Flash, Brantford; 3 R M Wilson. Pair matched 15 1/2 hands—1 G Buttery & Sons, Strathroy; 2 C T Rosser, Denfield; 3 Jas A. Ross, London. Single carriage horse—1 Dr Routledge, Lambeth; 2 Sharpe & Dalton, Delhi; 3 A Beck. Mare any age—McFarland Bros, Littlewood. Special prize for best carriage, etc., given by E. M. Agri. Society—John Routledge, Hyde Park, silver medal.

ROADSTERS—Stallion 4 years and upwards—1 R Learn, Aylmer; 2 Lorne Stock Farm, West Lorne; 3 Thos Hey, Alisa Craig. Stallion 3 years old—1 Dunn & Larkin, Granton; 2 J E W Branam, Alvinston; 3 Sharp & Dalton, Delhi. Stallion 2 years—1 J Keyser, Arkona; 2 J Cunningham, Rodney; 3 N Pierce, Glen Cak. Yearling—1 R Davies, Toronto; 2 W Cook, Varna; 3 H H Schram, London. Stallion any age—Diploma R Learn. Brood Mare and Foal—1 C E Bateman, Longwood; 2 W Langford, Maple Grove; 3 A O'Neil, Birr. Gelding or filly 3 years—1 and 2 Grahm, Glencoe; 2 M McKellar, Strathroy; 3 H H Fish Creek. Gelding or filly 2 years—1 Sharp & Dalton; 2 J J Graham; 3 E W & G Charlton, Duncrief. Gelding or filly yearling—1 C Weisbrad, Aylmer; 2 G E Nixon, Arva; 3 P Wymer, Williamsville. Foal 1892—1 A O'Neil; 2 W Wyatt, Arva; 3 J Sinclair, Coldstream. Pair Roadsters—1 and 2 Dr Routledge, Lambe; 3 Thos Beck, Delhi. Single Roadster—1 Dr Routledge; 2 George Hendrie, St Marys; 3 Wm Collins, Lambeth. Mare any age—Diploma C E Bateman.

HACKNEYS—Stallion any age—1 and 2 Graham Bros, Claremont; 3 O'Neil & Co, London. Mare any age, Graham Bros. AGRICULTURAL—Brood Mare and Foal—1 S Campbell, Farquhar; 2 A McTaggart, Appleton. Gelding or filly 3 years—1 S Campbell; 2 F Foster, Ingersoll; 3 Wm Moore, Fernhill. Gelding or filly 2 years—1 Geo Dale, Clinton; 2 S Campbell; 3 D Stewart, Ivan. Gelding or filly yearling—1 Heider & Parkin, Oxford Centre; 2 J Henderson, Belton. Foal 1892—1 A McTaggart; 2 S Campbell; 3 J F Dale, Seaforth. Team (C or Mares)—1 Thos Berry, Hensall; 2 W Kent, Youngsville; 3 M Smith, Avon. Mare any age—Diploma J Prouse, Ingersoll. HEAVY DRAUGHT (imported) CLYDES—Stallion 4 years and upwards—1 R Davies; 2 D & O Sorby, Guelph; 3 E W & G Charlton. Stallion 3 years—1 D & O Sorby; 2 Thos Berry; 3 J Prouse. Stallion 2 years—1 and 2 Graham Bros; 3 G Guilfoyle, Kerwyod. Any age—Diploma R Davies. Brood Mare and Foal—1 and 2 R Davies; 3 J Snell, Clinton. Filly 3 years—1 R Davies; 2 A B Scott & Son, Vanneck; 3 F Coleman, Hill's Green. Filly 2 years—1 and 2 R Davies; 3 D & O Sorby. Filly Yearling—1 and 3 R Davies; 2 E W & G Charlton. Foal 1892—1 J Snell; 2 R Davies; 3 T Berry. Team (Geldings or Mares)—1 R Davies; 2 J Prouse. Mare any age—Diploma R Davies.

HEAVY DRAUGHT (Canadian bred)—Stallion 4 years and upwards—1 P. Cavin & Son, Neseth Bruce; 2 T. Robinson, Kintore. Stallion 3 years and upwards—1 F. Coleman, Hill's Green; 2 T. McMichael, Seaforth. Stallion 2 years—1 W. Coleman, Seaforth; 2 J. T. Ferguson, Wyoming; 3 W. Patrick & Son, Birr. Stallion yearling—Heider & Parkin, Oxford Centre. Stallion any age—Diploma P. Cavin & Son. Mare any age—Diploma Graham Bros, Claremont. Brood mare and foal—1 A. Hughes, Kerwood; 2 J. Brady, Glanworth; 3 J. F. Dale, Seaforth. Gelding or filly 3 years—1 Graham Bros; 2 J. F. Dale; 3 Heider & Parkin. Gelding 2 years—1 D. & O. Sorby; 2 Heider & Parkin; 3 J. F. Dale. Gelding yearling—1 E. W. & G. Charlton; 2 Geo. Taylor, Rippin. Foal 1892—1 Jas. Brady; 2 Geo. Dale, Clinton; 3 A. Hughes. Special Prize—Clydesdale Association—Best Stallion, etc.—Thos. Robinson.

SUFFOLK PUNCH—Stallion 4 years and upwards—1 Jos. Beck, Thorndale; 2 Jno W. Salmon, Thorndale. Stallion 3 years—A. Salmon, Thorndale. Stallion 2 years—Jos. Beck. Stallion any age—Diploma Jos. Beck. Brood mare any age—Diploma Jno W. Salmon. Brood mare and foal—Jno W. Salmon, Foal 1892—Jno W. Salmon.

PONIES—Pony single harness 11 hands—1 Geo. S. Skinner, Parkhill; 2 R. Gibson, Pony single harness 12 hands—1 R. Gibson; 2 W. T. Williams, London. Pony single in harness over 12 hands—O'Neil & Co. Pair ponies over 12 hands—R. H. Hemstreet, St. Thomas.

CATTLE.

DURHAMS—Bull 2 years—1 Simmons & Quirie, Ivan and Delaware; 2 Capt. T. E. Robson, Iderton. Bull 1 year—1 Jas. Snell, Clinton; 2 Thos. Russell, Exeter; 3 R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan. Bull calf under 1 year—1, 2 and 3 R. & S. Nicholson. Bull of any age—Diploma Simmons & Quirie. Cow 4 years and upward—1 Jas. Snell; 2 and 3 Thos. Russell. Cow 3 years and upward—1 and 2 Thos. Russell. Heifer 2 years—1 and 2 Thos. Russell; 3 Jas. Snell. Heifer 1 year—1 Simmons & Quirie; 2 Thos. Russell; 3 T. Douglas & Son, Strathroy. Heifer calf under 1 year—1 and 2 R. & S. Nicholson; 3 Jno Morgan & Son, Kerwood. Heir, 1 Bull and 4 Females over 1 year—Thos. Russell, Gold Medal; Jas. Snell, Silver Medal. Four Calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 and 2 R. & S. Nicholson.

HEREFORDS—Bull 3 years and upward—H. Adams, Embro. Bull 2 years—J. Baker, Littlewood. Bull calf under 1 year—1 J. Baker; 2 H. Adams. Bull calf of any age—Diploma H. Adams. Cow 3 years and upward—1 H. Adams; 2 and 3 J. Baker. Heifer 2 years—1 J. Baker; 2 and 3 H. Adams. Heifer 1 year—1 J. Baker; 2 H. Adams. Heifer calf under 1 year—1 and 3 H. Adams; 2 J. Baker. Female any age—Diploma H. Adams.

POLLED ANGUS—Bull 2 years—Wm Stewart & Son, Lucasville. Bull 1 year—1 and 2 Wm Stewart & Son. Bull calf under 1 year—Wm Stewart & Son. Bull of any age—Diploma Wm Stewart & Son. Cow 3 years and upward—1, 2 and 3 Wm Stewart & Son. Heifer 1 year—Wm Stewart & Son. Heifer calf under 1 year—Wm Stewart & Son. Female any age—Diploma Wm Stewart & Son. Herd of 1 Bull and 4 Females over 1 year—Wm Stewart & Son, Silver Medal.

FAT CATTLE ANY BREED—Ox or steer 2 years and under 3 years—R. Pincombe, Glanworth. Cow 4 years and over—1 J. Morgan, Kerwood; 2 H. & W. D. Smith, Hay. Cow or heifer under 4 years—A. McTaggart, Appin.

GRADE CATTLE—Cow 3 years and upwards—1 D. McCrae, Guelph; 2 Wm Stewart & Son, Lucasville. Heifer 2 years—Jno Morgan & Son, Kerwood. Heifer 1 year—Mrs. E. Laurence, London West. Heifer calf under 1 year—Jno Morgan & Son. Female any age—Diploma Jno Morgan & Son. Steers pair of 2 year olds—1 R. Pincombe; 2 Jno Houseman, London West. Steer pair of yearlings—1 R. Pincombe; 2 Jno Nixon, Westminster.

HOLSTEINS—Bull 3 years and upwards—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster. Bull 2 years—M. Smith, Avon. Bull any age—1 Nagle & Donaldson, Delaware; 2 G. W. Waterman, Byron. Bull calf under 1 year—1 R. S. Stevenson; 2 Nagle & Donaldson. Bull of any age—Diploma R. S. Stevenson. Cow 3 years and upwards—1, 2 and 3 R. S. Stevenson. Heifer 2 years—Nagle & Donaldson. Heifer 1 year—1 and 2 R. S. Stevenson. Heifer calf—R. S. Stevenson. Female of any age—Diploma R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster. Herd, 1 Bull and 4 Females over 1 year—Silver Medal R. S. Stevenson. Four calves owned and bred by exhibitor—R. S. Stevenson.

GALLOWAYS—Bull 3 years and upward—D. McCrae. Bull 2 years—D. McCrae. Bull 1 year—D. McCrae. Bull calf under 1 year—1 and 2 D. McCrae. Bull of any age—Diploma D. McCrae. Cow 3 years and upward—1 and 2 D. McCrae. Heifer 2 years—D. McCrae. Heifer 1 year—1 and 2 D. McCrae. Heifer calf under 1 year—1 and 2 D. McCrae. Female any age—Diploma D. McCrae. Herd, 1 Bull and 4 Females over 1 year—Silver Medal D. McCrae.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS AND ALDERNAYS—Bull 3 years and upwards—1 Geo. Smith & Son, Grimsby; 2 Jno O'Brien, London West. Bull 2 years—1 A. Clarke, Alvinston; 2 Jno O'Brien. Bull 1 year—1 W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; 2 J. A. James, Nilstown. Bull calf under 1 year—Geo. Smith & Son; 2 Jno O'Brien; 3 A. Clarke. Bull of any age—Diploma Geo. Smith & Son. Cow 3 years and upwards—1 R. Gibson, Delaware; 2 and 3 Geo. Smith & Son. Heifer 2 years—1 and 2 J. A. James; 3 A. Clarke. Heifer 1 year—1 Jno O'Brien; 2 Geo. Smith & Son. Heifer calf under 1 year—1 Col. Peters, London; 2 R. Gibson; 3 Geo. Smith & Son. Female any age—Diploma R. Gibson. Herd—1 Bull and 4 Females over 1 year—Silver medal, Geo. Smith & Son. Four calves owned and bred by exhibitor—Geo. Smith & Son.

AYRSHIRES—Bull 3 years and upwards—1 W. Stewart, Menie; 3 Nichols Bros, Plattsville. Bull 2 years—1 J. McCormick & Son, Kooton; 2 M. Ballantyne, St. Marys; 3 W. Stewart. Bull 1 year—1 Nichol Bros; 2 W. Stewart; 3 J. McCormick & Son. Bull calf under 1 year—1 W. Stewart; 2 M. Ballantyne; 3 J. McCormick & Son. Cow 3 years and upwards—1 Kains Bros, Byron; 2 and 3 W. Stewart. Heifer 2 years—1 and 3 J. McCormick & Son; 2 Kains Bros. Heifer 1 year—1 M. Ballantyne; 2 J. McCormick & Son; 3 Kains Bros. Heifer calf under one year—1 W. Stewart; 2 and 3 M. Ballantyne. Female any age—Diploma Kains Bros. Herd—1 Bull and 4 Females over one year—Silver medal W. Stewart. Four calves owned and bred by exhibitor—M. Ballantyne.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS—Ram 2 shears and over—1 W. Thompson, Uxbridge; 2 and 3 John Park, Burgessville; John Park, reserve number; R. Morgan, Kerwood, commended. Shearing Ram—1 W. Thompson; 2 Weeks & Shore, Glanworth; 3 John Park; R. Morgan, R. N. and C. Shearing Lamb—1 W. Thompson; 2 John Park; 3 Weeks & Shore; W. Thompson, R. N.; Weeks & Shore, C. Two Ewes 2 shears and over—1 John Park; 2 W. Thompson; 3 Weeks & Shore; R. Morgan, R. N. Two Shearing Ewes—1 and 2 W. Thompson; 3 Weeks & Shore; W. Thompson, R. N.; Robt. Morgan, C. Two Ewe Lambs—1 and 2 W. Thompson; 3 Weeks & Shore; Weeks & Shore, R. N. and C. Pen of 5 Yearlings—W. Thompson. Pen of 5 Lambs—W. Thompson. One Ram, 2 Ewes, & C.—W. Thompson. Pen of Ram and 5 of his get, & C.—Diploma John Park. Pen of 3 Shearing Ewes—Diploma Weeks & Shore. Pen of 3 Ewe Lambs—Diploma Weeks & Shore. Pen of 3 Ram Lambs—Diploma Weeks & Shore.

LEICESTERS—Ram 2 shears and over—1 J. Snell, Clinton; 2 J. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; 3 Nichol Bros, Elataville; A. E. Archer, Warwick, R. N.; Wm Fleming, Huorey, C. Shearing Ram—1 James Snell; 2 and 3 A. E. Archer; Nichol Bros, R. N.; James Snell, Clinton, C. Ram Lamb—1 and 3 C. Rawlings, Ravenswood; 2 Jas. Snell; Nichol Bros, R. N.; C. Rawlings, C. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 2 Jas. Snell; 3 A. E. Archer; Nichol Bros, R. N.; Jas. Collins, Union. Two Shearing Ewes—1 Jas. Snell; 2 Wm Fleming; 3 A. E. Archer; Jas. Snell, R. N. Two Ewe Lambs—1 J. Snell; 2 C. Rawlings; 3 A. E. Archer; N. Cummings, Blyth, R. N. Pen of 5 Yearlings—J. Snell. One Ram, 2 Ewes, & C.—Diploma J. Snell. Pen of 1 Ram and 5 of his get—Diploma Wm Fleming. Pen of 3 Shearing Ewes—Diploma Jas. Snell. Pen of Ram Lambs—Diploma C. Rawlings.

LINCOLNS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 Wm Oliver, Avonbank; 2 Walker & Gibson, Iderton and Denfield; 3 R. Morgan, Kerwood. Shearing Ram—1 Wm Oliver; 2 E. Humphrey, Thamesford; 3 Walker & Gibson; Wm Oliver, R. N. Shearing Lamb—1 and 2 Wm Oliver; 3 Walker & Gibson. Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 2 Wm Oliver. Two Shearing Ewes—1, 2 and 3 Wm Oliver; E. Humphrey, R. N. Two Ewe Lambs—1 Walker & Gibson; 2 and 3 Wm Oliver; E. Humphrey, R. N. Pen of 5 Yearlings—Wm Oliver. Pen of 5 Lambs—Wm Oliver. One Ram, & C.—Diploma Wm Oliver. Pen of 3 Ram Lambs—Diploma Walker & Gibson.

SOUTH DOWNS—Ram two shears and over—1 Jno Jackson & Sons, Abingdon; 2 A. Telfer & Sons, Paris; 3 R. L. Burgess, Burgessville; R. L. Burgess, Burgessville, R. N. Ram shears—1 and 2 Jno Jackson & Sons; 3 A. Telfer & Sons; R. L. Burgess, R. N. Ram lamb—1 and 2 Jno Jackson & Sons; 3 A. Telfer & Sons; R. L. Burgess, R. N. Two ewes two shears and over—1 and 2 John Jackson & Sons; 3 A. Telfer & Sons; A. Telfer & Sons, R. N.; R. L. Burgess, C. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 Jno Jackson & Sons; 3 A. Telfer & Sons; R. L. Burgess, R. N. Two ewe lambs—1 and 3 Jno Jackson & Sons; 2 A. Telfer & Sons; R. L. Burgess, R. N. Pen of five yearlings—Jno Jackson & Sons. Pen five lambs—Jno Jackson & Sons. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma Jno Jackson & Sons. Pen of one ram and five of his get, the get to be under two years old and bred by exhibitor—Diploma Jno Jackson & Sons. Pen of three shearing ewes bred by exhibitor—Diploma John Jackson & Sons. Pen of three ewe lambs bred by exhibitor—Diploma Jno Jackson & Sons.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS—Ram two shears and over—1 R. Davies, Toronto; 2 R. Gibson, Delaware; 3 T. H. Medcraft, Sparta; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, R. N.; T. H. Medcraft, C. Shearing ram—1 and 3 R. Davies; 2 W. E. Wright, Glanworth; D. G. Hamner & Sons, Mt. Vernon, R. N. and C. Ram lamb—1 and 3 W. E. Wright; 2 D. G. Hamner & Sons; R. Davies, R. N.; D. G. Hamner & Sons, C. Two ewes two shears and over—1 and 2 R. Davies; 3 D. G. Hamner & Sons. Two shearing ewes—1, 2 and 3 R. Davies; D. G. Hamner & Sons, R. N. Two ewe lambs—1 D. G. Hamner & Sons; 2 W. E. Wright; 3 R. Davies; D. G. Hamner & Sons, R. N. Pen of five yearlings—R. Davies. Pen of five lambs—D. G. Hamner & Sons. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—Diploma R. Davies. Pen of one ram and five of his get, the get to be under two years old and bred by exhibitor—Diploma D. G. Hamner & Sons. Pen of three shearing ewes bred by exhibitor—Diploma R. Davies. Pen of three ewe lambs bred by exhibitor—Diploma D. G. Hamner & Sons. Pen of three ram lambs bred by exhibitor—Diploma D. G. Hamner & Sons.

Special prizes given by the English Shropshire Society of England—Best flock of registered Shropshires, two shearing ewes, two ram lambs, two ewe lambs—1 D. G. Hamner & Sons; 2 R. Davies. Best flock of five lambs (three ewes and two rams) all owned by exhibitor—D. G. Hamner & Sons.

OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS—Ram, two shears and over—Jas. Tolton, Walkerton. Shearing ram—1 Jas. Tolton; 2 H. Arkell, Arkell; 3 P. Arkell, Teeswater; H. Arkell, R. N. Ram lamb—1 Jas. Tolton; 2 P. Arkell; 3 H. Arkell; J. Tolton, R. N. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 P. Arkell; 3 H. Arkell; J. Tolton, R. N. Two shearing ewes—1 J. Tolton; 2 P. Arkell; 3 H. Arkell; J. Tolton, R. N. & C. Two ewe lambs—1 J. Tolton; 2 P. Arkell; 3 H. Arkell; J. Tolton, R. N.; H. Arkell, C. Pen of 5 yearlings—J. Tolton. Pen of 5 lambs—J. Tolton. One ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 shearing ewes and 2 ewe lambs—Diploma P. Arkell. Pen of 3 shearing ewes, bred by exhibitor—Diploma P. Arkell.

MERINOS—Ram, two shears and over—1 B. Deo, New Sarum; 2 G. Deo, New Sarum. Shearing ram—1 B. Deo; 2 G. Deo. Ram lamb—1 G. Deo; 2 B. Deo. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 B. Deo; 2 G. Deo. Two shearing ewes—1 G. Deo; 2 B. Deo.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP—Ram, two shears and over—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Shearing ram—Jno A. McGillivray, Uxbridge. Ram lamb—1 R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 2 Jno A. McGillivray. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 R. H. Harding; 2 Jno A. McGillivray. Two shearing ewes—1 Jno A. McGillivray; 2 R. H. Harding. Two ewe lambs—1 Jno A. McGillivray; 2 R. H. Harding. Pen—1 ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 shearing ewes and 2 ewe lambs—Diploma R. H. Harding.

FAT SHEEP—Two fat wethers, any age—1 Jno Rutherford, Roseville; 2 D. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Two fat ewes, any age—1 D. Beattie; 2 W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Best 6 fat sheep for shipping purposes not to be shown in sections 1 and 2—W. H. Beattie.

PIGS.

YORKSHIRE—Boar, 1 year and over—1 and 2 J. E. Brethour, Burford; 3 Jos. Baker, Littlewood. Boar under 1 year—1 H. J. Davis, Woodstock; 2 J. E. Brethour. Boar under 6 months—1 and 3 J. E. Brethour; 2 H. J. Davis. Boar any age—Diploma J. E. Brethour. Sow, Breeding 1 year and over—1, 2 and 3 J. E. Brethour. Sow under 1 year—1 and 2 J. E. Brethour; 3 H. J. Davis. Sow under 6 months—1, 2 and 3 J. E. Brethour. Sow any age—Diploma J. E. Brethour.

CHESTER WHITES—Boar 1 year and over—1 R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 2 E. D. George, Putnam. Boar under 1 year—E. D. George. Boar under 6 months—1 and 3 R. H. Harding; 2 E. D. George. Boar any age—Diploma R. H. Harding. Sow, Breeding 1 year and over—1 and 3 R. H. Harding; 2 E. D. George. Sow under 1 year—1 and 2 R. H. Harding; 3 E. D. George. Sow under 6 months—1 and 3 E. D. George; 2 R. H. Harding. Sow any age—Diploma R. H. Harding.

POLAND CHINA—Boar 1 year and over—1 and 3 J. Payne, Chatham; 2 Wm. & F. Row, Avon. Boar under 1 year—Wm. & F. Row. Boar under 6 months—1 and 2 Wm. & F. Row; 3 J. J. Payne. Boar any age—Diploma Wm. & F. Row. Sow, Breeding 1 year and over—1 Wm. & F. Row; 2 and 3 J. J. Payne. Sow under 1 year—1, 2 and 3 Wm. & F. Row. Sow under 6 months—1, 2 and 3 Wm. & F. Row. Sow any age—Diploma Wm. & F. Row.

TAMWORTHS—Boar, 1 year and over—1 and 2 Jas. Calvert, Thedford. Boar under 6 months—Jas. Calvert. Boar any age—Diploma Jas. Calvert. Sow, breeding, one year and over—1, 2 and 3 Jas. Calvert. Sow under 6 months—Jas. Calvert. Sow any age—Diploma Jas. Calvert.

SUFFOLKS—Boar six months to one year—R. Hill, London. Boar any age—Diploma R. Hill. Sow six months to one year—1 and 2 R. Hill. Sow any age—Diploma R. Hill.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES—Boar one year old and over—Simmons & Quirie, Ivan and Delaware. Boar six months to one year—1 John Ackland, Delaware; 2 H. J. Davis, Woodstock. Boar under six months—1 Jos. Franks, Harrietsville; 2 Jno Ackland; 3 Simmons & Quirie. Boar any age—Diploma Jos. Franks. Sow (breeding) one year and over—Wm. M. Eason, Delaware. Sow six months to one year—1 Jno Ackland; 3 H. J. Davis. Sow under six months—1 Simmons & Quirie; 2 Jos. Franks; 3 Jno Ackland. Sow any age—Diploma Simmons & Quirie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ontario Agricultural College—James Mills, M. A., Guelph, Ont.
Sheet Steel Brick—Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto.
Auction Sale—Moreton Lodge Farm, Guelph.
Steel Roofing—Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., Oshawa.
Wire Fencing—Paze Wire Fence Co., Walkerville.
Apples—Alex. McD. Allan, Goderich, Ont.
Ensilage Cutter—B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.
Farms for Sale—J. J. Daly, Guelph, Ont.
Jerseys—George Osborne, Kingston.
Apples—L. & H. Williams & Co., Glasgow.
Dairy Herd—R. Robertson, Howick, Que.
Webster's Dictionary—G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.
Pulpers and Slicers—David Maxwell & Sons, St. Marys, Ont.
Farm for Sale—A. J. Bannerman, Winnipeg.
Apples—Otis & Lawrence, Montreal, Que.
Auction Sale—Peter Toles, Mt. Brydges, Ont.
Cattle Sale—Grand's Repository, Toronto, Ont.
Yorkshires—Wm. Goodger & Sons, Woodstock.
Shropshires—John Edwards, Shropshire, Eng.
Shorthorns—D. Alexander, Bridgen, Ont.
Berkshires and Southdowns—L. L. Martin, Canning.
Shropshires—John Thonzer, Salop, Eng.
Incubator—Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, O.
Clydesdales, Shropshires and Shorthorns—Robert Davies, Toronto, Ont.
Shropshires for Sale—J. Robertson, Wyoming, Ont.
Windmills—J. F. Walmesley, Woodstock, Ont.
Evaporator—Grimm M'Fg Co., Montreal, Que.

—OUR—

SUBSCRIPTION PRIZES

FOR 1893

According to our usual custom at this time of the year, we have decided to give the remainder of this year AND ALL OF 1893 to all new prepaid subscribers for \$1. Agents are instructed to take subscriptions on these terms.

DURING THE PAST YEAR THE ADVOCATE HAS STEADILY AND SURELY GROWN IN PUBLIC FAVOR

Our Subscription List is larger than ever before, and is constantly increasing. We ask each of our old subscribers to send us at least

ONE NEW NAME.

To all who wish to get up clubs of new subscribers we offer the following terms:—

For from 1 to 25 new names sent us at any one time, 25c. each.

“ 25 “ 100 “ “ within any year, 35c. “

In no case will more than 10 Cents be allowed on Renewals. Special terms to permanent agents.

To those who desire to work for **STOCK PRIZES** we offer the following:—

To the **CANVASSER** sending in 100 **NEW NAMES** at \$1.00 each,
A YOUNG BULL OR HEIFER

of any of the following breeds:—Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Devon, Holstein, Jersey, Polled-Angus or Galloway.

FOR 30 NEW NAMES WE WILL SEND A RAM OR EWE LAMB

of any of the following breeds:—Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Shropshire, Southdown, or Horned Dorset.

OR A YOUNG PAIR OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING BREEDS OF SWINE

for the same number of names:—Berkshire, Yorkshire, Suffolk, Poland-China, Chester White or Tamworth.

Older animals of any description on equally favorable terms. All stock sent out by us will be registered in their respective records, and be of good quality. We guarantee satisfaction in all respects. We want good, honest agents in every county in Canada, and will give permanent employment and good wages to suitable persons. Our regular agents are earning from \$600 to \$1,200 and expenses per annum.

IMPLEMENTS.

In implements we can give the best possible value. For 40 new prepaid subscribers we will ship a celebrated Campbell Fanning Mill and Bagger or one of the Monarch Fanning Mills and Baggers. These are two of the best Mills made in America. The sieves and screws are numerous and complete, the bagging attachments perfect. They are by far the lightest running mills manufactured.

For 30 new prepaid subscribers we will ship one of The Dale Pivoted Land Rollers, fully described in the September issue.

To those desiring Windmills, either steel or wooden wheels or derricks, we can offer special inducements. We have made arrangements with the best manufacturers, and can supply the Improved Halliday Windmill, manufactured by J. F. Walmsley, Woodstock, or the well-known Mill made by The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co. of London, or a Mill manufactured by the Toronto Pump Company. Terms and outfit furnished on application.

In sending subscribers for subscription prizes, send in your names and cash weekly. In all the larger prizes we will give from three to six months in which to send us the required amount of cash and names. When you commence to canvass, let us know for what prize you are working. As soon as any reliable canvasser sends us one-half the number of names required to win the prize for which he or she is working, we will ship the prize if desired, and allow the canvasser a suitable time in which to send us the number of names specified, but we must be furnished with suitable evidence that such parties are reliable.

MORETON LODGE
Guelph, - Ontario.

AUCTION SALE—NO RESERVE

60 Pure-bred Hereford Cattle; also Short-horn Cattle. 80 Pure-bred Cotswold and Southdown Sheep. Berkshire Pigs and Agricultural Horses.

THE PROPERTY OF
FREDERICK WM. STONE,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE,
Thursday, Oct. 20, 1892,
At the "Moreton Lodge Farm", (next the Ontario Agricultural College) one mile from Guelph, Ontario.

MR. THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer
Sale will commence at 12 o'clock sharp. 322-a-o

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. T. E. & J. G. Robson

WILL SELL AT THE—

SPRING GROVE FARM, NEAR ILBERTON,

ON—

Wednesday, Oct. 26th, 1892

AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

20 HEAD OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORN COWS,

HEIFERS AND BULL CALVES.

The stock bull at the head of the herd is British Chief = 11243 =, twin to the sweepstake bull at the Toronto Exhibition, 1892.

About 20 Head of Choice Pure-Bred Lincoln

Ewes, Ewe Lambs and Ram Lambs.

Descended from the importation of Messrs. Geary and R. Gibson, also

8 Head of Road, Carriage and General Purpose Colts.

Trains will be met on morning of sale at Ilberton. Terms—12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

T. E. & J. G. Robson,
ILBERTON, ONT. 322-a-om

AUCTION SALE OF



THOROUGHbred : SHORTHORNS
COWS, HEIFERS

AND

YOUNG BULLS,

all got by imported Scotch bulls of the best quality and breeding. My cows are noted as very heavy milkers and good breeders, milk and beef combined. Sale to take place on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th,

at 10 o'clock sharp. All regular trains met on day of sale at Mt. Brydges, on G.T.R.; Caradoc Station on C.P.R., 14 miles west of London. Terms:—Twelve months on approved paper. Six per cent. off for cash. [322-a-om] **PETER TOLES.**

JERSEYS.

Primrose : Herd.

Young bulls registered in the A. J. C. C., blood of Mary Ann, Crocus and Nymph of St. Lambert, Rioter's Nora, etc., for sale at farmers' prices, or will exchange for heifers. For particulars write

GEO. OSBORNE,
Kingston. 322-a-o

GRAND'S REPOSITORY

Adelaide-St., Toronto, Can.



IMPORTANT CATTLE SALE

We have been honored with instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Robert Hay to sell by public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, '92,

AT 10.30 A.M.,

The following valuable consignment of Registered Polled-Angus Cattle from the well-known Kinnoul Park Stock Farm, New Lowell, Ontario,

70 Head Registered Polled-Angus Cattle,

4 Head Registered Jersey Cattle.

These animals are without doubt the choicest bred herd to be found in Canada, and are to be sold without the slightest reserve, in order to wind up the estate.

Terms, cash, or six months' credit on approved notes at seven per cent.

Catalogues containing detailed pedigrees are now ready, and can be had, on application, at Grand's Repository, Toronto, or Estate of Robert Hay, New Lowell, Ont.

Cattle on view at Kinnoul Park Stock Farm, New Lowell, Ont., up to Saturday, November 5th; after that date at Grand's Repository.

This is a rare opportunity for lovers of really first-class cattle to obtain choice specimens of the now popular Polled-Angus stock, which are rapidly superseding all other breeds.

The late Mr. Hay was a connoisseur in this line, and spared neither expense or trouble in his endeavors to have the best.

W. D. GRAND,

PROPRIETOR AND AUCTIONEER,

Grand's Repository, TORONTO, CANADA.

322-a-om

HOLSTEINS.

—THE—

Entire Herd

—OF THE—

OAKDALE STOCK FARM CO.

—WILL BE—

Sold by Public Auction

IN TORONTO, EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

In the herd are eight imported cows, including the great prize winners

Diewerra, Olive Kol, 3rd Martagee, Blanche and Gerritke.

And the yearling bulls winners of first, second and third prizes at the late exhibition in Toronto.

Catalogues will be ready about middle of October, and can be had by applying to

John Leys,
322-a-om Freehold Building, TORONTO.

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Cotswold and Leicester Sheep, also Improved Large Yorkshire Swine, are my specialties.

C. W. NEVILLE,
322-y-om **NEWBURG, ONT.**

BAYSIDE STOCK FARM

The home of pure-bred Hereford Cattle.

Heifers and bulls (get of Cecil, Commodore and others) for sale.

322-y-om **T. A. BONISTIEL, Trenton, Ont.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

NOTICES.

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

The attention of our readers is directed to the advt. of Messrs. T. E. & J. G. Robson of Shorthorn cattle, Lincoln sheep and horses. The above parties have been breeding fine stock for many years, and have a lot of good stuff.

Frederick Wm. Stone, of Guelph, announces in our advertising columns that he will sell without reserve sixty pure-bred Hereford cattle, together with eighty Cotswold and Southdown sheep. The sale takes place on Oct. 20, 1892, at Moreton Lodge, adjoining the Agricultural College, Guelph.

In these days, when shingle roofs are giving such poor satisfaction, the building public will be glad to hear of any material that will be likely to supply the need now felt of an article that has some shade of durability about it. The Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto, claim to be able to furnish an article that will satisfy this demand.

WIRE FENCING.—Our readers will notice the advertisement of the Page Wire Fence, which appears in this issue for the first time. This fence has been in use in the United States for over six years. A factory for its manufacture was established last winter at Walkerville, Ont., but it has not yet been able to keep up with the demand, though running day and night. The factory is now being enlarged, and it is expected that future orders can be filled promptly. Address—Page Wire Fence Co., Walkerville, Ont.

HONOR UPON HONOR, AND SUCCESS UPON SUCCESS.

Advices have reached the Toronto office of Sunlight Soap that the manufacturers, Lever Bros. (Limited), of Port Sunlight, near Birkenhead, Eng., have been honored by the appointment, under Royal Warrant, as soap-makers to Her Majesty the Queen—an honor and a privilege enjoyed by no other laundry soap manufacturer in the world. (Sunlight Soap has been in use in Windsor Castle for over three years.) It is also worthy of mention that such has been the unparalleled increase in the sales of Sunlight Soap, that the firm has given instructions to their architect to exactly double the size of their works (already the largest of their kind in existence). When it is remembered that the present works were only entered upon in July, 1889, and that the main building covers four acres, some idea may be formed of what colossal premises the forthcoming enlarged works will be! In Canada the sales of "Sunlight" are increasing at a rate which must be gratifying to those concerned in its success. [Toronto Mail.]

KEEP THIS IN MIND.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE, AT AUCTION,

—ON—

Wednesday, November 23rd

—AT—

RIDEAU FARM

—A NUMBER OF—

YOUNG, PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

—AND SOME—

STANDARD-BRED COLTS AND FILLIES.

Also a few young A. J. C. C. BULLS and pure ST. LAMBERTS, fit for service.

Farm is 5 minutes' walk from outer Grand Trunk station. Write for catalogue after Oct. 1st.

F. A. FOLGER,
315-y-om Box 579, Kingston

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE YOUR COWS PAY?

—READ—

DAIRYING : PROFIT

By Mrs. E. M. Jones,

The Famous Jersey Breeder.

Eleven thousand copies sold in three weeks. Thirty cents by mail. Liberal discount to dealers.

LOVELL & SON, Publishers,

St. Nicholas St., Montreal, P. Q., Canada.
321-a-om

FOR SALE.

Two Shropshire ram lambs, with pedigree, at moderate prices. Apply to

JOHN ROBERTSON, Wyoming, Box 71.

ALEX. STEWART,

MINNEDOSA, - - MANITOBA,

Agent for sale of C. P. R. and Canada Northwest Land Company's lands, and of thousands of acres of other lands in the neighborhood of above town and along the little Faskatchewan River, where there is abundance of hay and first-class water. No better part for mixed farming. Improved lands among the above. Enquiries promptly answered, and any information required will be cheerfully given. 318-y-om

FARMS FOR SALE!

A new "Farm Advertiser" sent free, giving full particulars of many grain, stock and fruit farms in twenty counties, and showing photographs of farms and farm buildings. Many bargains.

FREE

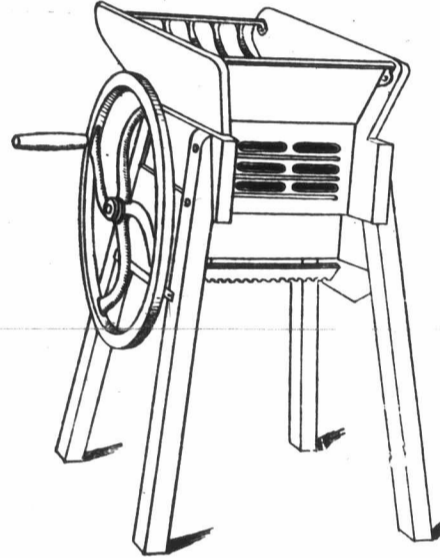
Information will be sent to those desirous of becoming acquainted with the advantages to be gained by locating on

FARMS

In the neighborhood of Hamiota and Rapid City. A number of improved and unimproved farms for sale, and lots in the rising town of Hamiota.

318-y-om MALCOLM TURRIFF, Rapid City.

"STOCK RAISERS"



WE MANUFACTURE A FULL LINE OF
ROOT PULPERS AND SLICERS

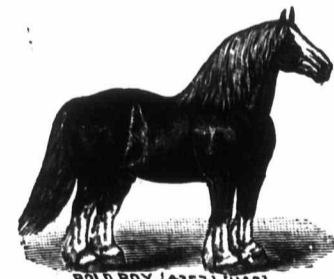
(Single or Combined, and for Hand or Power.)

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Marys, Ont.
Mention FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 322-d-o

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D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO,
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES



BOLD BOY. (4257) (1148)
is at the head of our stud.
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MANITOBA HORSEMEN, LOOK HERE
I can sell you an imported Clydesdale Stallion for less money than any other dealer. I handle none but sound, first-class stock, and sell at a small profit. I number among my customers such well-known horsemen as Enright Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and Dundas, Ont. Also a few choice Shetland Ponies.

A. K. TEGART,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER,
TOTTENHAM, ONT.
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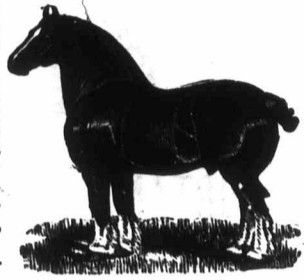
Standard-Bred Stallions

AT OTTER PARK, NORWICH, ONT.
Premier Stallion, Lexington, Boy 2.23, by Egbert 1130, sire of Eatherine 2.124; Temple Bar 2.173, and forty-three others in thirty list. Other standard-bred Stallions in stud. For particulars send for announcement.
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ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—
Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Clydesdale Mares, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

The stock has taken more prizes than all importers and breeders combined in the province. I am prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. Canada Atlantic Ry. and G. T. R. on the farm.
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Woodside Farm,
Howick P. O., P. Q.
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R. AUZIAS-TURENNE, General Manager.
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30 St. James Street, MONTREAL, CANADA.

LA COMPAGNIE

DU HARAS NATIONAL

35 PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS IN 1891 FOR OUR
NORMAN, PERCHERON, BRETON AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS
315-y-om FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP.

MESSRS. JAS. GARDHOUSE & SONS.,
ROSEDALE FARM, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

Have on hand and for sale at low figures, Draught Colts and Fillies, both from imported and Canadian bred mares, and mostly sired by their sweepstakes horse "King of the Castle." These are all good ones, and will make very heavy mares and horses. Also Shorthorns and Leicesters of the choicest strains of blood. Write for prices or come and see us. Station and Telegrams: MALTON on G. T. R. 313-y-OM

SHIRE HORSES.—A grand young imp. stallion for sale at a low figure.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—Young stock of all ages at farmers' prices.
WHITE HOLLAND and BRONZE TURKEYS.—Orders booked for young birds for fall delivery. Correspondence solicited. Prices on application.
318-y-om WM. MULLEN, Hillsburg, Ont.

HILLHURST -:- HACKNEYS

Oldest Stud in America and largest in the Dominion.

All stock full registered and bred from the most fashionable and purest blood, direct from breeders in the heart of the Yorkshire Hackney breeding district.

STALLIONS.

Fordham (287) 28, by Denmark (177); Maxwell (3143) 76, by Prince Alfred (1325), and Danesfort (3535) 77, by Danegelt (174). **MARES** by Matchless of Londesborough (1517), Danegelt (174), Wildfire (1224), Fordham (287), etc. Young stock for sale. Twelve fine Yearling Shropshire Rams, registered, and Aberdeen Angus Bulls fit for service, for sale at moderate prices. For catalogues address
M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, P. Que.
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SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,

Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain, H. Chisholm, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 321-y-OM

If you want a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on Grade Cows, or a Heifer to start a herd with, at a price that your pocket can stand, write me. I can suit you. C. G. DAVIS, Woodlands Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O., Ont. 318-y-om

FOR SALE!

Three Shorthorn bulls (one year old), a number of cows and heifers, also Leicester and Southdown sheep, and about 40 young Berkshires. Correspondence invited.
311-y-om E. JEFFS & SON, Bondhead, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—A few good, useful, young bulls for sale.

PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS—Pilgrim strain; choice cockerels and pullets at moderate prices. Also registered Berkshires. W. T. WARD, 321-y-om Birchton Farm, Birchton P. O., P. Q.

GLENBURN FARM, LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.

John Racey, Jr.,
Offers for sale Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshires, at prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to. 321-y-om

MAPLEWOOD STOCK FARM.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, IMP. YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE FIGS. Herd of Yorkshires headed by Favorite (Imp.) and Royal Duke, both prize winners; also registered Berkshires of Snell's stock. Pairs supplied not akin, and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited. Address, 310-y-OM J. G. MAIR, HOWICK, P. Q.

SCOTCH-BRED : SHORTHORN : BULLS,

Scotch-Bred Heifers, Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes, Home-Bred Rams, Home-Bred Ewes, **FOR SALE,**

in any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches. Correspondence solicited.

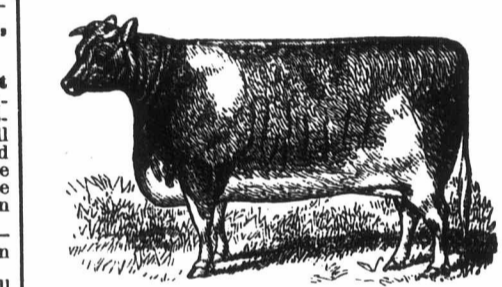
John Miller & Sons,
Brougham, Ont.

Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto. 306-y

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES. Matchless, Mina and Village Girl strains, also a few very choice pigs, of both sexes, from an imported Spencer sow, at low prices. W. J. BIGGINS, Elmhurst Farm, Clinton, Ont. G. T. R. Station, 1/2 mile. 319-y-om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

Greenwood, Ont.,



Has for sale, at MODERATE prices, an exceedingly good lot of young cows and heifers—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains to be had in Scotland.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE ALSO FOR SALE
New Catalogues for 1892 now ready. Send for one; they are mailed free.

My motto is "No business, no harm."
Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 311-y-OM

VALENTINE FICHT,

Maple Leaf Farm, Oriol, Ontario,

offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R. 318-y-om

SHORTHORNS, COACH HORSES & BERKSHIRES

My herd is headed by Daisy Chief = 13674 =; he by the famous Indian Chief = 11108 =. My stock is kept in breeding condition, and I have a few young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable figures. Also registered Berkshires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay Mares, the get of Disraeli, Dalesman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us.

A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Camden View Farm,
318-y-om Thamesville, Ontario.

BOW PARK HERD

—OF—
PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices.

ADDRESS—
JOHN HOPE, Manager,
303-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

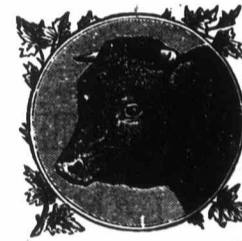


I have for sale six females, ages from eight months to two years, color red and rich roan. Also three bull calves of extra merit. Also some young cows. All choice animals from choice imported stock at reasonable prices.

D. ALEXANDER
320 y-OM BRIGDEN, Ont.

H. I. ELLIOTT,
RIVERVIEW FARM,
320-y-om Danville P. Q.

BREEDER OF
Scotch Shorthorns
and Shropshires,
WARMINSTER AT HEAD OF HERD



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
Imported Prince Royal and cows bred by S. Campbell, Kinnellar, and James Bruce, of Burnside, together with their descendants by imp. bulls. Seventy head to choose from; also Cotswold sheep. Farm close to station. **J. & C. Taylor,** Rockwood, Ont. 317yom

CHOICE SHORTHORNS!

Our herd contains representatives of the best Scotch families. Village Blossoms, Queen of Beauties, Duchess of Glosters, etc. Prince Albert, by old Barmpton Hero, and the Cruickshank topped bull Blake, head of the herd. **H. & W. SMITH,** Hay P.O., Ont. Exeter Station, 1/2 mile. 319-y-om

ABERDEENSHIRE :: SHORTHORNS.

The Imported Kinellar Bull Tofhills, and cows of similar breeding.

Young Stock from the above For Sale.

S. J. PIERSON & SON,
321-f-om Meadowvale, Ont.

- SHORTHORNS -

-AND-

Improved Large Yorkshires

at prices to suit the times.

SEVERAL choice spring litters to select from; also a few sows fit for service.

WM. COWAN, V. S.,
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SHORTHORNS!

The Briars Herd, the property of Dr. F. C. Sibal, Sutton, Ont., is one of the largest in Canada—over 80 head of registered breeding stock. Young bulls always for sale. Address

F. C. SIBBALD,
The Briars,
Sutton West, Ont.
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SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

6 Choice Young Bulls

And the Imported Cruickshank Bull

ABERDEEN HERO,

Their sire. Also some nice

Young Heifers

From one year old-up. Prices to suit the times.

322-y-OM SHORE BROS., White Oak.

Herefords, Standard-Breds and Yorkshires.

Headquarters for the famous Tushingham blood. Tushingham (1845) sold for \$5,000. Also standard-bred colts and fillies and pedigreed Yorkshires. 321-y-om **J. W. M. VERNON,** Waterville, P. Q.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Herd headed by the Medal Bull of Canada, Young Tushingham 2nd (\$2398). All stock registered and from prize-winners, combining the desirable blood of

HORACE, ANXIETY, THE GROVE 3rd, BRADWARDINE.

Choice young stock of the above strains for sale at reasonable prices.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Prince of Wales and Darnley strains. Saddle horses and stylish drivers for sale.

Station, **H. D. SMITH,** Ingleside Farm, Compton, Que. two miles, G.T.R. 321-y-om

Herefords, Leicesters, Imp. Yorkshires and Poland-Chinas.

Send in your orders now for Ram Lambs for fall delivery. Three really good Yorkshires Boars and one Sow, 7 months old, registered pedigrees, \$15 each if taken soon. **DAN. REED,** The Spruces, Glanford P. O., Ont. 318-y-om

The Sweepstakes Herd of Herefords.

My herd won both the 1st and 2nd herd prizes at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, 1891, in competition with the largest herds in Canada. An unequalled record. Over forty head of the choicest breeding. Write me for prices, and mention this paper, if you want a bull of the grandest beef breed on earth. **F. A. FLEMING,** The Park, Weston, Ont., or 51 Wellington street, Toronto. 319-f-om

Estate of Robert Hay,

Breeder and Importer of

choice Aberdeen-Angus

Polled Cattle, also

Shropshire Sheep from

the best blood of Eng-

land, Ireland & Scotland

We have now much pleasure in telling our patrons that we have never been in better shape to meet their demands. We have not shown for three years, and all our stock have been on grass from May to December, and on swede turnips and rye hay from December to May. We can supply farmers with bulls to breed the best class of steers, besides settling once and for all the vexed dehorning question. Our strong point in the past has been the breeding and feeding of

Show Animals. We are breeding them **NOW,** and can turn out herds fit to stand against the world at Chicago next year. Our prices will be found most reasonable, and we shall gladly welcome farmers and stockmen, whether on business or pleasure. Send postal card for private Sale List and give us a call before investing.

J. G. DAVIDSON,
Kinnone Park Stock Farm, MANAGER.
317-f-om New Lowell, Ont.

JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.

ROBT. REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Heller bull Otolle 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 320-y-OM

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS!

WM. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont., offers for sale Jerseys of all ages from his famous herd. The world-renowned St. Lambert blood a specialty. Also registered Clydesdale Horses. 321-y-OM

BELVEDERE JERSEYS SERVICE BULLS ARE

Canada's **Sir George,** (Canada's John Bull, Pure St. Lambert, 2634 lbs. butter a week; 56 lbs. milk daily.

Massena's Son (Huzo Chief of St. Ames, Pure St. Lambert, Massena, over 20 lbs. a week; 9,099 lbs. milk, estimated to have made 922 lbs. 2 oz. butter in 1 yr., 11 days.

Signal of Belvedere (Sir Signal, Miss Satanella (Signal cow), 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter a week, on 2nd calf.

Believed to be the three greatest living bulls. Silver cup at the Kellogg Combination Sale; Silver Tea Set (Farmer's Advocate) for milk test; over 20 medals, gold, silver and bronze; over 300 prizes in money, also numerous diplomas, commendations and special prizes.

Special Offering Now. 3 Sons of Canada's **Sir George,** (pure St. Lamberts), 2 Sons of **Massena's Son,** from tested cows. Registered and express paid to any reasonable distance.—**MRS. E. M. JONES,** Brockville, Ont., Canada. 313-y-OM

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE.

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (13037), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (21260), a son of Canada John Bull.

Stud headed by Arklan (10331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2.154.

I breed none but the best and keep no culls.

A. C. BURGESS, Arklan Farm, Carleton Place, Ont. 312-y-OM

Ingledale Farm, Winona, Ont.

JONATHAN CARPENTER

offers for sale at very reasonable figures a number of very fashionably bred Jerseys, bulls and heifers, of all ages; also standard-bred colts and fillies from such sires as Gen. Stanton, sire of thirteen in the 30 list, and Almont Wilkes, trial in 2.16. "Good individuals with gilt-edged pedigrees." Come and see them. 319-y-om

Messrs. A. McCallum & Son, SPRUCE HILL FARM, Danville, P. Q. Importers & Breeders of Registered Three yearling bulls for sale at reasonable figures. 330-y-om

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale



GURTA 4th (1181)

Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address

THOMAS GUY, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont. 314-y

MAPLECLIFF STOCK FARM

Choice Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.

We make a specialty of these grand dairy cattle, our stock consisting of very heavy milkers, and have some fine young stock for sale; also high grades. One mile from Ottawa. **R. REID & CO.,** Hintonburg, Ont. 311-y-OM

Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs,

MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWL.

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 28, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

W. M. & J. C. SMITH, Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont. 313-y-OM

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

This herd has taken all the first prizes wherever shown in Quebec and Ontario since 1887 to 1891. From imported stock. Young stock for sale at liberal prices.

JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q. 315-y-OM

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

I have at present one of the largest & 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.

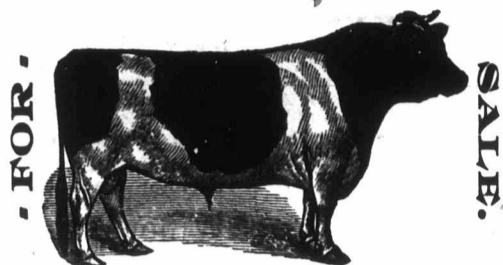
JAS. McCORMICK & SON, Rockton, Ont. 311-y-OM

HOLSTEINS at WALNUT HILL FARM

Messrs. H. McCaugherty & Son, Streetsville, Ont., offer for sale, at low figures, choice young Bulls and Heifers of the best dairy strains. Write for prices, or, better still, come and see us. Visitors welcome. No trouble to show stock. Streetsville Station 1/2 mile. 318-y-om



MAGGIE OF



FOR SALE.
A choice lot of thorough-bred Holsteins. We have on hand a large number of choice bull and heifer calves which we offer for sale at reasonable prices. They can be seen at Wyton, which is on the St. Mary's Branch of the Grand Trunk R. R. Before buying, give us a call. For further information apply to **W. B. SCATCHERD, Secretary,** 512-y-OM Wyton, Ont.

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Lansdowne Farm, - Winona, Ont.
To avoid inbreeding we offer for sale our two-year-old prize-winning bull "Siekje's Mink's Mercedes Baron." A grand individual and a rare stock getter. Also a nice bull calf and a few extra good heifers; all registered and from tested dams. No culls. Write for prices, or meet us at Toronto Fair. **J. C. McNIVEN & SON,** 320-f-om

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.
of the **Holstein-Friesians** greatest individual excellence. The breeding for butter quality a specialty Colanthus Abbekerk, the richest butter and milk bred bull in Canada, now at head of herd. Always something for sale at living prices. Write for description and prices. **H. BOLLERT,** Cassel, Ont. 318-y-om

ONLY-HOLSTEINS-ONLY

We are making a specialty of breeding Holsteins of the following strains:—Aagies, Barringtons and Mercedes. Our last importation comprised nineteen head from one of the leading herds in the United States. Our herd now numbers close to 30 head. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Prices right and terms reasonable. **E. M. S. & C. S. MOTT,** The Gore Farm, Box 95, Norwich, Ont. 318-y-om

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



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 316-y-OM

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
Still the Choicest and Leading Herd in Canada. Will again exhibit at Toronto. Parties wishing choice stock should meet us there to see our stock and get our prices. Stock of highest excellence & most noted families of the breed. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. **A. C. HALLMAN & CO.** 317-y-OM

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES.
None but the best are kept at **BROCKHOLME FARM,** - Ancaster, Ont. **R. S. STEVENSON,** Proprietor.

Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry; Yorkshires all recorded. 319-y-om

Holstein-Friesians
OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS.
Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.
J. W. JOHNSON, 313-y-OM SYLVAN P. O.

HEREFORD CATTLE & CHESTER WHITE HOGS.
The undersigned offers for sale three grand bulls and a few heifers of the above breed. Also pigs of both sexes. Prices dead right.—**JOS. CAIRNS,** CAMLACHIE, ONT., 14 miles from Sarnia. 313-y-OM

CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTH-DOWNS.
Messrs. A. Telfer & Sons, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 321-y-OM

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LAMBS AND SHEARLINGS of both sexes always for sale. Our last importation was made direct from the flock of Hy. Dudding, Esq., of Great Grimsby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head. If you want a ram, or a few ewes send along your orders. **J. T. GIBSON,** Denfield, Ont. **W. WALKER,** Ilderton, Ont. on London, Huron and Bruce Ry. 319-y-om

SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES and Polled-Angus Cattle.
Two imp. stallions, one yearling bull and eighty choice Shropshire rams and ewes of all ages. Prices reasonable. Write quick. All registered. **JAS. McFARLANE & SON,** Clinton, Ont. G. T. R. Station 1/4 mile. 319-y-om

1881—SHROPSHIRE—1881.
My flock is one of the oldest in Canada, my first importation being made in 1881. My present stock of ewes were imported direct from the flocks of Bradburne Bros. and H. Parker. Write for prices. **JAS. COOPER,** KIPPEN, ONT. 319-y-om

THE GLEN STOCK FARM.
Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.—Choice young registered stock for sale. Telegraph office, Innerkip. Farm, 3/4 miles from Innerkip Station on C.P.R. and 6 miles from Woodstock G. T. R. **WHITESIDE BROS.,** Innerkip, Oxford Co., Ont. 318-y-om

SHROPSHIRE!
I AM now ready to take orders for the coming summer, and after weaning. My flock consists of 170 imp. ewes and lambs; a few shearing rams, with a fresh importation to arrive shortly. If you want size and quality I can supply you. Visitors welcomed.
W. S. HAWKSHAW, GLANWORTH P. O. (7 miles south of London.) 315-ff-OM

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE
HAVE—Continental Notoriety.
ORDERS WILL NOW BE TAKEN FOR **CHOICE -:- LAMBS**
Of both sexes. Over one hundred to select from. Address, **JOHN DRYDEN,** 314-y-OM BROOKLIN, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE & SHORTHORN
For sale at reasonable prices. A choice lot of ram lambs & yearlings sired by my imp. Thomas ram from imp. and home-bred ewes; also five young bulls rom 6 to 18 months o. d. **W. G. PETTIT,** Freeman P. O., Ont., Burlington Stn., G. T. R. 318-v-om

SHORTHORN and SHROPSHIRE.
I offer for sale at right prices, a very choice lot of imported ewes and rams; also Scotch Shorthorns from the very best strain in Scotland. Write or come and see them. **W. B. COCKBURN,** ABERFOYLE, ONT., Corwhin, C. P. R., 7 miles east of Guelph. 320-j-om

SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.
Imported and Home-bred **EWES, LAMBS** — AND — **SHEARLING EWES** of best quality and lowest prices. ALSO **YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS.** Come and see me before buying elsewhere. **T. H. MEDCRAFT,** Sparta P. O., Ont. 321-y-OM Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas.

FOR SALE, ELM PARK SHROPSHIRE
Number eighty head of imported and home-bred. Very choice lambs at low prices; also a few very fine Jersey heifers. **W. D. REESOR,** Markham, Ont. 320-c-om

Cotswold Sheep. The gold medal flock; established in 1854. All bred straight from imported stock. Three imported Rams in use. Young stock for sale. **Berkshires.** Herd established in 1865. Imported and bred from imp. stock. Sows in farrow.

and young stock for sale at all times. Spring Pigs now ready to ship. We ship to order, guarantee satisfaction. Come and see, or write. **Jersey Cows,** Heifers and Calves; registered; pure-bred unregistered, and high grades, bred from rich butter stock. 315-y-om **J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.**

Cotswold Sheep!
Wm. Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder, takes pleasure in intimating to the public that he is importing a large number of show sheep, which are expected to arrive early in August. Call and inspect personally. Visitors always welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 315-y-om

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.
T. W. HECTOR, IMPORTER AND BREEDER. The oldest and largest flock of Dorset in Canada. First Prize Toronto and Montreal Exhibitions, 1891, for flock. Sheep of all ages for sale, ewes and rams not akin to T. W. HECTOR. The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit P. O., Ont. Stations, Springfield and Cooksville on the C. P. R. Port Credit on G. T. R. 314-y-OM

McGILLIVRAY & TAZEWELL, Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Division G. T. R., importer and breeder of **DORSET HORN SHEEP.** 314-y-OM

W. G. EDWARDS & CO
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



Pine Grove Stock Farm
ROCKLAND, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

The imported Cruickshank bull **GRANDEUR** is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.



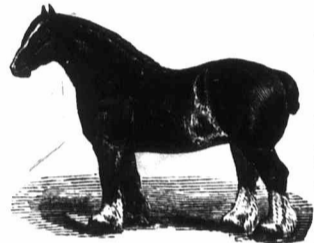
Laurentian Stock
AND
Dairy Farm.
North Nation
Mills, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

Imported **EMPEROR** at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 316-y-OM

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



I have on hand the best young **CLYDESDALE** Horses & Mares on this continent Bred from the well-known sires Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant & other celebrities.

My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year.

SHROPSHIRE!

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



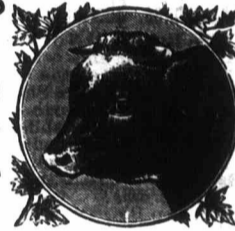
SHORTHORNS

CHOICE YOUNG
HEIFERS AND BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls

NORTHERN - LIGHT

—AND—
VICE - CONSUL.



Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable.

ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALCESTER PARK SHROPSHIRE.

It will pay Canadian buyers to visit the above flock, which is founded on the best strains in England. Rams and Ewes always for sale.

ALSO IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

H. PARKER,

The Park Farm, Alcester, Warwickshire, Eng.
316-y-om

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

The Loughorew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance & blood, Ravens, Beach, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale 31st of August.



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

Apply to **J. DIXON,**
Loughcrew, Oldcastle,
Co. Meath, Ireland.
319-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE.

John W. Edwards,
"The Hollies," WEST FELTON, YORKSHIRE.
Invites all American and Canadian buyers to visit his flock, which has sent more than one winner across the Atlantic. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show sheep. Address as above. 322-y-om

SHROPSHIRE

We handle none but the best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.

JOHN THONGER,
Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Salop, Eng.
322-y-OM

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, "ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM." J. Y. ORMSBY, V.S., Manager.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Our last importation, just landed, includes 1st Prize winners at the Royal and other leading shows in England, and we are now prepared to show against any herd in the world, bar none.

Send in your orders for young pigs.

N.B.—Our prices will be found most reasonable, and we offer special inducements to buyers from a distance. Visitors most welcome and met by appointment. Address all communications to the Manager, **J. Y. ORMSBY.** Station, telegrams and letters, Danville, P.Q. 322-y-om

GUERNSEYS.

The Sweepstakes Herd of the Dominion, with the gold medal bull, "Ontario's Pride," at its head.

We have no heifers for sale, but can spare one or two bull calves by this famous sire

SHROPSHIRE.

We have just landed nearly 100 head of Shearling Rams and Ewes from the flocks of R. Thomas, R. Brown, T. Meares, G. Thomson and J. Thonzer, including several noted winners. We offer for sale an extra choice lot of shearlings of both sexes and a few lambs.

GLENHYRST.

50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

JAMES MAXWELL, SUPT.
Shropshire Sheep.

Shetland Ponies.

Apples—(in quantity)—Plums.

Registered Stock, all ages, for sale.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, PROP.,

OAKWOOD FARM.

100 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

GEORGE WALTER, SUPT.
Have on the farm a modern wooden Silo, Capacity 250 tons. Dorset-Horned Sheep. Jerseys, A.J.C.C. Holsteins (Royal Aagie family). Advance Register. Chester White Pigs.

Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.

BRANTFORD P. O., CANADA.

CEDARS FARM.

175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.

ROBERT WALKER, SUPT.
Oxford-down Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Medium Yorkshire Pigs.

Medium Yorkshire Pigs.

**IMPORTED AND REGISTERED
CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY
STALLIONS AND MARES**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES



Our last importations comprise a large number of one, two, three and four-year-old registered stallions and mares, the gets of such sires as Macgregor (1487), Darnley (222), and Prince of Wales (673). Also a few choice **SHETLAND PONIES.** Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.

GRAHAM BROTHERS

Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-y-OM CLAREMONT ONT.

BEAM : HOUSE : SHROPSHIRE.

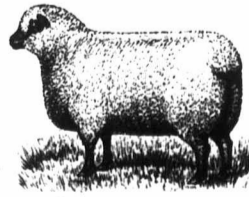
WM. THOMAS

offers for sale

RAMS AND EWES

from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to the leading shows. Address—

WM. THOMAS,
Beam House Farm, Montford Bridge, Salop,
316-y-om England, 7 miles from Shrewsbury.



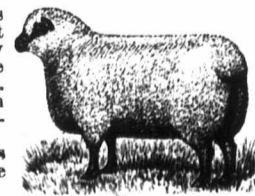
SHROPSHIRE, -:- SHORTHORNS

and Yorkshires.

My Shropshire flock is founded on the best blood in England. My Shorthorns are of the deepest milking strains. American and Canadian visitors always welcome.

Young Stock always for sale at reasonable figures.

GEO. THOMPSON, Wroxall, Warwick, England. Station and Telegraph:—Hatton. Trains met by appointment. 316-y-om



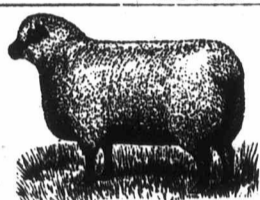


SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

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

Astwood Hill Shropshires, the most famous flock in England. We led in the show ring at the Royal and the Bath and West of England in 1891.



I. & S. BRADBURN,
Astwood Hill, Redditch, Eng. 316-y-om

Shropshires, Shorthorns, Shire Horses and Yorkshires.
The Rugton-11-Towers Flock always winning at R. A. S. E. and other shows. Last win:—The Champion Cup at the Royal Liverpool, Manchester & North Lancashire Show for the best ram, all ages and all breeds. Shorthorns:—Winning at R. A. S. E., etc., etc. Herd established over fifty years. Yorkshire Pigs of good pedigrees.
Easy distance from Liverpool. Meet trains at Barochurch, G.W.R., by appointment. Address
Telegrams: **RICHARD BROWN,**
Rugton-Eleven-Towers, Shropshire. 315-y-om

DORSET HORN SHEEP!
CULVERWELL BROS., Durligh Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng. Breeders and Exporters of Improved Dorset Horn Sheep. Sheep and wool from this flock have won many first prizes at all the leading shows in England and Canada. Flock registered in English record. For price, etc., in Canada and U.S.A., apply to—
JOHN TAZEWELL, Uxbridge, Ont., G.T.R.

LINCOLN -- SHEEP

I always have for inspection and sale a large flock of pure Lincoln Longwool Sheep, including many prize-winners, having taken eighty prizes the last two years at the Royal and other shows, for both rams and ewes, also the first for the best collection of Lincoln fleeces of wool at the Royal Windsor show last year, which proves the character of this flock, which is most famous for their great size and 120 years' good breeding. Also breeder of

WHITE -- YORKSHIRE -- PIGS

Address—
HENRY DUDDING,
Rilby Grove, Gt. Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Eng. 319-v-OM

BLAIRTUMMOCK -- CLYDESDALES

Prof. McCall invites inspection of his Stud of Clydesdales, by American and Canadian buyers. Among the many good ones bred at Blairtumbock may be mentioned Col. Holloway's renowned Cedric, acknowledged the greatest breeding horse in America. Address—
PROF. McCALL,
The Veterinary College, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. 317-y-om

CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES

Walter Park, Halton, Bishopston, Scotland, the breeder of the world-renowned "Lord Erskine," has always for sale a choice lot of Clydesdale Colts and Fillies; also pure-bred Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Visitors welcome. 317-y-om

HACKNEYS!

Duncan Jenkins, The Cross, Govan, Scotland, offers for sale Stallions and Fillies, the get of such sires as Danegelt, Anconets, Sir Gibbie, etc.; all registered, and of the very choicest quality. All American and Canadian buyers should visit this stud. 317-y-om

THE HOME OF SPRINGHILL DARNLEY.
Clydesdale dealers when in Scotland should not fail to visit Messrs. R. & J. Findlay's Stud. Breeders and owners, amongst others, of the famous H. A. S. winner, Crystal 587. Address—Springhill, Baillieston, Glasgow. 317-y-om

THE HOME OF SIR EVERARD!

Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Paisley, Scotland, calls the attention of American and Canadian buyers to the fact that his stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys is one of the best in Scotland. Inspection solicited. No trouble to show horses. 317-y-om

W. G. BUTCHER,

The Chestnuts, Needingworth, Hunts, England offers for sale a grand selection of **HACKNEY AND SHIRE-BRED COLTS AND FILLIES** of the choicest breeding, and good individually. All registered. Visitors welcome. Station: St. Ives, Hunts. 317-y-om

CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.

Parties visiting Scotland to purchase the above should call on the undersigned, who always has a choice selection bred from the best strains of blood. **ROBT. WILSON,** Manswraes, Bridge o' Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland. 317-y-om

2250 SHROPSHIRE

Including most of the greatest winners, also **Horses, Ponies, Cattle, Pigs and Sheep** Of other breeds, exported during 1891, by

E. GOODWIN PREECE,

Live Stock Exporter, - **SHREWSBURY, ENG.**
Who has personal knowledge of the best flocks, herds and studs, experience in shipping, and the privilege of selecting the choicest specimens of any breed, either for exhibition or breeding. American buyers supplied at lowest rates, and those visiting England conducted round the best stocks, so as to compare merits and prices before buying, and assisted in buying and shipping, **FREE OF CHARGE.** All necessary documents furnished. Highest references. Information free. All importers should communicate. 318-y-om

TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.
BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.
DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 315-v-OM

BERKSHIRES AND SOUTH DOWNS.

Choice lot of young boars and sows (registered) for sale at reasonable prices.
E. E. MARTIN,
Paris Station, Conning P. O. 322-d-om

FOR SALE

A choice lot of young Berkshire pigs, from two to three months old, from imp. and prize-winning stock; also a few choice boars fit for service. I have also some Yorkshire pigs fit for show purposes, boars and sows from six weeks to six months old. Prices reasonable. Address **H. J. DAVIS,** Breeder of Berkshires, Yorkshires and Shorthorns, box 290, Woodstock. 318-y-OM

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.

Breeder and Importer of Improved Berkshires of the choicest strains. Two fine litters, two months old, from imported sows and by imp. boars, Royal Standard and Enterprise. See Stock at Toronto. R. R. Station, Claremont C.P.R. 316-y-om

FOR SALE COTSWOLDS

BERKSHIRES.

We have for sale forty head of yearling Cotswold Rams; thirty head of yearling Cotswold Ewes, and a number of young Berkshire Sows, in farrow to imported boars. We are now getting young pigs, which will be ready to ship in April and May. Write us for prices.

J. G. SNELL & BRO.,

EDMONTON, - - ONTARIO.
Brampton and Edmonton Stations. 321-y-OM

Large White Improved Yorkshires.—The undersigned has for sale a number of pigs of the above breed, ranging in age from four weeks old up to eight months. A few young sows in pig to first-class boars. The above stock are bred from imported stock selected from the noted herds of Sanders Spencer, F. Walker Jones and George Charnock, England. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON,** Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 318-y-OM

FIRST SWEEPSTAKES HERD

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

IN CANADA,
selected from the well-known herds of the Earl of Ellesmere, Prescott Union, and C. E. Duckering, England, by James Main, who is considered one of the best judges of pigs in America; also one imported sow and several other Canadian-bred sows and boars of the well-known herds of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker Jones, England.

Registered Sows and Boars mated not akin.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTONE,

P. O. and Telegraph. **PINE GROVE FARM,**
321-1-om **STREETSVILLE.**

THE MARKHAM HERD, LOCUST HILL, ONT.

(Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C. P. R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Autumn Pigs.—**LEVI PIKE,** Locust Hill, Ont. 320-y-OM

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Sooty Shorthorns.

Sweepstakes herd of Yorkshire where ever shown in 1891. The largest herd in Canada. Breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. All stock registered. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described. **J. E. BRETHOUR,** Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 314-y-OM

J. M. HURLEY & SON,

Offer for sale pedigree Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs of both sexes. Herd founded in 1887. Our aim is to make our pigs advertise us.
Kingston Road Stock Farm, 321-y-om
Belleville, - Ont.

FARMERS, READ THIS!

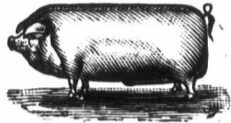
We will pay extra for fat pigs bred from Tamworth and Improved Yorkshire boars, as they are worth more money to us. We have imported a large stock of these pigs, and have on hand a choice selection of imported and home-bred boars and sows. Write us for prices, which are as low as they can be made, this being a business entirely of a secondary consideration with us, our first object being to supply the trade with an A1 article in bacon, and we are satisfied that these are the breeds that pay both the feeder and the packer. Send in your orders quick and get a good in-pig sow, or a boar to use on grade sows.

JAS. L. GRANT & CO.,

Ingersoll, Ont. 320-y-om

IMPROVED PEDIGREED LARGE YORKSHIRES!
A few very choice young boars, between 3 and 4 months old, at \$10 each.—J. H. S. Harbour, KING P. O., Ont. 318-y-om

R. H. HARDING,
Mapleview Farm, THORNDALE, ONT.
Importer and breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine and Dorset Horned Sheep. Breeding stock recorded; young stock for sale at moderate prices. Write for particulars. 310-y-om



E. D. GEORGE

PUTNAM - - ONT.,
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine
The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 317-y



Registered Poland-Chinas—Canadian Black Bess Herd.—Stock strictly of the Corwin, King, Butler and Black Bess blood. Choice stock of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Imported Nominee at head of herd, assisted by Imported Boars Condit, Luck and Moorish King. Farm two miles south of G. T. R., C. P. R. and E. & H. R. stations. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited. Reduced rates on shipment by express.—J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont. 314-y-OM



PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES
JOHN BELL,
Clydesdale Farm, Amber P.O., Ontario.
Young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. I have several pairs unrelated. Some All Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies. 317-y-om



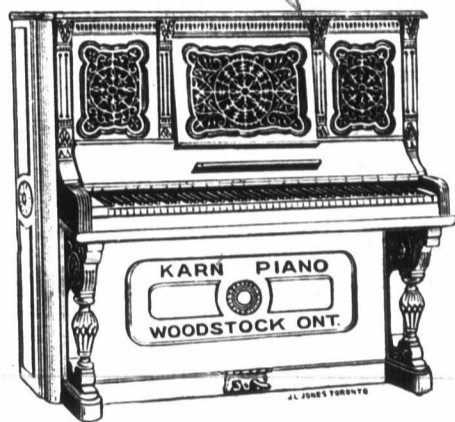
RUPTURE TRUSS
This is my latest invention, the one Truss answers large and small cases.
The very instant you cause expansion of body by sneezing, motion of legs, etc., the little Pad (not visible on the cut), enters deeper into the cavity, automatically holding Hernia, Club Feet straightened, Instruments Patented, Deformity Instruments made for all needs. Abdominal Supporter, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery. Particulars free. Sent by Mail cheap.
CHAS. CLUTHE
Surgical Machinist, 134 King St. W., Toronto.

THE NEW FODDER PLANT
Lathyrus -:- Sylvestris.

When once planted will last without renewal 50 years. Yields eighteen tons per acre. Successfully grown in India, Africa, America, Russia, etc. For further particulars address
F. E. CLOTTEN,
316-y-om 58 High Holborn, London, Eng.

TREES! Now in stock, a fine line of all kinds of nursery stock, including Roses, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Best possible grade, and true to name. Salesmen wanted at once. Write for terms, quick.—**THOS. W. BOWMAN,** Peterborough, Ont., "The Rochester Star Nurseries." 314-y-OM

KARN-:-PIANOS



Warranted for 7 Years. Strictly First-Class.
UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.
USED IN TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Cannot be Exceeded. Superior to all other Canadian Pianos.

KARN-:-ORGAN
Still the Favorite.
Send for Catalogues and Prices.
D. W. KARN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.
321-y-om WOODSTOCK, ONT



ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE
St. Thomas, Ont.
Five Courses to Graduation; 200 Students
The finest buildings, highest record and largest attendance of all the Ladies' Colleges.
Literary Courses, Languages, Music, Fine Art, Commercial, Science, Elocution. 60-Page Illustrated Catalogue. Address—
320-c-om PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, B. A.

Thomas Organs,

WOODSTOCK, ONT., CAN.

Not only Perfect in TONE, WORKMANSHIP and MATERIAL but RICH in FINISH and STYLE of CASES. Best Quality of Felts and Carpets. **PERFECT STOP ACTION.**

Every Organ has the Mouse and Dust Proof Pedal. Absolutely PERFECT IN DETAIL. Send for Catalogue. 319-tf-om

The Travelling Dairy
use and recommend Butter-Makers to use **CARVER'S BUTTER MOULDS & PRINTS**

— AND —
Davies' Parchment Butter Paper.
Send for circulars and samples.
WM. DAVIES & CO.,
317-tf-om 24 Queen St. West, Toronto

The High Speed Family Knitter
Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from homespun or factory. Coarse or fine yarns. The most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address, **Cardon & Gearhart, Dundas, Ont., Canada.** Please mention name of paper. 321-y-om

FRUIT RAISING AND FARMING.
Lands in a country where there are no cold winters, no snow and no frost. Islands in the Gulf of Georgia. The garden of Canada. Good facilities for market. Choice locations on water front at but a slight advance on government prices. Address for full particulars
MackINNON & Co.,
321-c-om 532 Cordova St., Vancouver, B. C.

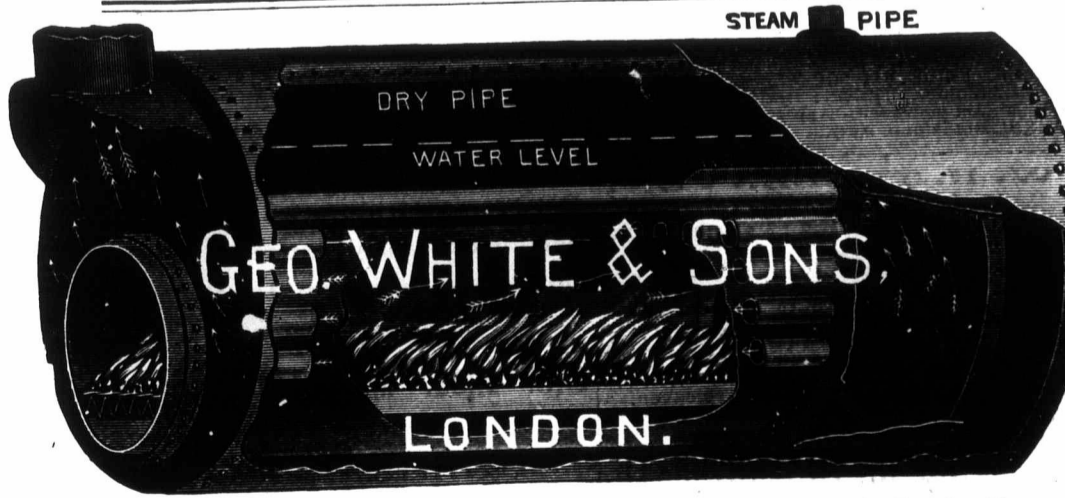
ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
The name of this line is a guarantee of safety, speed and comfort. Every steamer of this popular company is of the highest class, and every passenger advertises the line.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Montreal and Quebec Mail Service—Cabin, to Londonderry or Liverpool:—
By SS. Parisian, \$60, \$70 and \$80 Single. \$110, \$130 and \$150 Return. Single Ret. \$185
Extra Class Cabins for two persons (Rooms) ... \$100 \$150
" " " for three persons (50 to 57) ... 80 150
By SS. Sardinian or Circassian, \$50, \$55 and \$60 Single. \$85, \$105 and \$115 Return.
By SS. Mongolian or Numidian, Cabin \$45 and \$50 Single. \$85 and \$100 Return.
(According to accommodation.)
Children 2 to 12 years, half fare, under 2 years, free.
Second Cabin, \$30. Return, \$60.
Steerage, - 20. " 40.

For full information as to rates of passage, etc., apply to
H. BOWELIER, Toronto. ROBT. KERR, Winnipeg.
Or, **H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.**
320-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.



Whites' Wood and Straw-Burning Boiler. Special Internal Arrangements for Burning Straw.

MANITOBA THE GREAT GRAIN AND CATTLE PROVINCE

HAS WITHIN ITS BORDERS

HOMES FOR ALL!

Manitoba is making rapid progress, as shown by the fact that in four years the area under crop has more than doubled.

In 1887 there was under crop 663,764 acres.
In 1891 there was under crop 1,349,781 acres.

Increase, - - - - 686,017 acres.

These figures are more eloquent than words, and indicate clearly the wonderful development taking place. NOT A BOOM, but certain and healthy growth

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP

Thrive wonderfully on the nutritious grasses of the prairie, and MIXED FARMING is now engaged in all over the Province. There are still

FREE HOMESTEADS in some parts of Manitoba.

CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS—\$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Ten years to pay for them.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale or leasing, from private individuals and corporations, at low prices, and on easy terms.

NOW IS THE TIME to obtain a home in this wonderfully fertile Province. Population is moving in rapidly, and land is annually increasing in value. In all parts of Manitoba there are now

GOOD MARKETS, RAILROADS, CHURCHES & SCHOOLS,
AND MOST OF THE COMFORTS OF AN OLD SETTLED COUNTRY.

Investment of Capital. There are very good openings in many parts for the investment of capital in manufactories and other commercial enterprises.

For the latest information, new books, maps, etc., (all free) write to

HON. THOS. GREENWAY,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Or to

THE MANITOBA IMMIGRATION AGENCY,

No. 30 York Street, TORONTO.

317 f-o

STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. Donald Froot, of Renfrew, writes that the bull he secured in April last as a subscription prize for furnishing names of subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE gained first prize in the yearling class, both at the Ottawa fair and also at the Renfrew fall show. He was bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., North Nation Mills.

Robert Robertson, Howick, P. Q., reports that his herd of Ayrshires is in excellent breeding condition and of the best strains. He had a grand exhibit at Montreal and Ottawa. A bull of his breeding has as yet been the only animal chosen by the Commissioners to represent Quebec at the Columbian Exhibition, thus sustaining his claim to the ownership of the champion dairy herd of Canada.

Wm. Goodger & Son report their herd of Large Improved Yorkshires doing well. The following are their recent sales:—Boar and sow to John Reid, Souris, Manitoba; boar and sow to E. J. Napanee; boar to Thos. Howey, The Grove; sow to Wm. Ross, Braemar; sow to Hugh Anderson, Braemar; sow to Wm. Sim, Braemar; boar and sow to James C. Wood, Florence.

John A. McGillivray writes:—"Thinking it might be of interest to you or your readers, I now write you to say that I have just had landed in time for the exhibition I think the finest lot of Dorsets that ever crossed the ocean. I bought them from Culverwell Bros., of Somersetshire. They took the first prize at the great Somerset exhibition, and also the Bath and West of England this year, also carrying off the sweepstakes at the latter fair. I will take pleasure in showing them to you next time you are down."

H. C. Farnum, Proprietor Island Home Stock Farm, writes:—"I closed a deal yesterday with Senator T. W. Palmer, Proprietor of 'Log Cabin Stock Farm,' Detroit, Michigan, for the entire 'Log Cabin' stud of Percheron Horses. In the lot is the celebrated Fenelon 2882 [58] and about a dozen very finely bred mares, got together by Mr. C. S. Dole, of Illinois, and subsequently sold to Senator Palmer. This stock, with 'Island Home' stud of Percheron and French Coach Horses, will place me in first-class shape for the coming season's trade as I think, with the acquired reputation of 'Island Home' stock, and the present addition, I shall be able to please the most exacting. Senator Palmer's duties, as President of the 'World's Columbian Exposition,' were so engrossing his attention that he became convinced he should not be able to give his breeding establishment its requisite attention. Hence he decided, though somewhat reluctantly, to part with the stock."

MAPLEVILLE STOCK FARM offered for SALE

This finely situated farm, comprising 540 acres, one mile from the thriving town of Gladstone, on the M. & N. W. Railway, is offered for sale.

IMPROVEMENTS:

Good frame 9-roomed lath and plastered house, nearly new; good painted frame barn, 30x60, with accommodation for 32 horses, and good hay loft; two good cow stables, to hold 25 head; large covered shed, to hold 125 cattle; two painted frame granaries, to store 10,000 bushels; milk house, two good wells and cistern.

400 acres of cultivated land, all in good condition with 75 acres of summerfallow and breaking. The whole place is fenced in, in 80 acre lots, three wires and oak posts. 108 head of cattle and 40 horses were wintered on the farm last winter. Plenty of hay within easy access. Bush lot of 25 acres will be given in. First-class stock and implements, including McCormick, Frost and Wood Binders, "Monitor" Press Drills, and all other machinery can be bought cheaply from the owner if required. The celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Campsie Lad (imp.) [344] (4277), sire Old Times (579), dam Rosie (4801), and other well bred stock will be sold cheap. Flour and grist mill to be built in the town.

The owner will do all the fall plowing required and leave the place in first-class condition.

The worst grain sold off the farm realized 55c. per bushel, the price got last fall being 83c. per bushel. The grain is drawn straight from the threshing machine to the cars every fall, thus procuring the highest market price. Fine grove of maple trees fronting the house and partly round the farm. PRICE, \$14,000 (\$25 per acre), including the buildings. TERMS:—Half down; balance to remain on mortgage. Apply to CHRISTOPHER FAHRNI, Gladstone, Man. 320 c-o

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Real Estate, Commission Agent,

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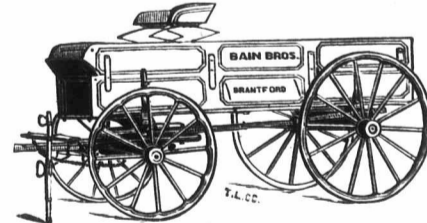
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PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION, WITH LECTURES ON

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For Circular, apply to **JAS. MILLS, M. A.,**
Guelph, September 26, 1892. 322 d-o PRESIDENT.

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The Oldest, Largest & Best in Canada.

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1. Students may enter at any time with equal advantage, as there is no summer vacation.
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3. In view of the superior educational advantages afforded our rates of tuition are the most favorable offered by any self-supporting Canadian institution, the truth of which statement may be verified by a careful comparison.
4. The tuition given in our Modern Language Department is alone worth the entire cost of tuition in all the subjects taught.
5. The development of sterling character is the foundation principle in our system of training; hence the confidence with which our graduates are everywhere received.
6. The self-supporting school is the only educational institution that is founded on a basis of absolute justice. Standing on this basis, and on the genuine merit of its work, the "Guelph Business College" respectfully solicits public patronage.
7. The Eighth Annual Circular, giving full information and illustrated with beautiful specimens of our own pen-drawing, will be sent free to any address on application to **M. MacCORMICK, Principal.**

301-eot-y-o

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FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

GOOD SOIL!

PURE WATER!

AMPLE FUEL!

The construction of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer. Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to

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LAND OFFICE, 381 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Calgary and Edmonton Railway Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. 321-v-OM

ADVERTISE IN FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

AUCTION SALES.

There will be at least four public sales of pure-bred stock in Ontario that will deserve the attention of breeders during the next few weeks. The first is that of a herd of Herefords and Shorthorns, together with Cotswold and Southdown sheep, by Fred. W. Stone, Guelph, Oct. 20th. The second is Peter Toles' sale of Shorthorns, Oct. 27th. The third is the very excellent and widely known herd of Polled-Angus cattle, to be disposed of at Grand's Repository, Toronto, on Nov 9th. For further particulars consult our advertising columns. While yet another of Holstein cattle, by John Leys, Toronto. Date not given.


Mr. Dryden writes as follows:—"Sales of Shropshire sheep have been brisk so far this season. We advertised to sell show lambs, and the record for September proves our ability to supply them. We have not exhibited ourselves, but those supplied to customers have already taken the following prizes at various exhibitions: Aged ewes, 2 first and 1 second prize; ram lambs, 5 first and 1 second; ewe lambs, three first. It is also gratifying to notice that two young bulls bred at Maple Shade have taken first places, viz.: The three-year bull Red Emperor 2nd, sired by Sussex and out of Imp. Harmony, owned by Mr. Boak, first at New York State Fair and first at Buffalo; two-year bull Scottish King, owned by Wilhoit and Pierce, first at Indiana State Fair. This bull also has Imp. Sussex for sire, and is out of Rowan Berry, shown in cut in last issue of ADVOCATE."

H. Bollert, of Cassel, writes:—"I only at the last moment decided to exhibit a few head of the Maple Grove Holsteins at the Industrial. Though Maple Grove has not exhibited for a number of years, stock selected from the herd and exhibited by others from the far Northwest to Nova Scotia has always taken highest honors. Such letters as the following are continually received from my customers: Mr. F. A. Cox, of Paris, writes: I have kept the milk from Aetje Rosch 4th separate for three days, and it made five pounds of excellent butter. This was twenty days before she was two years old, on winter feed and ordinary farmer's care. Again he writes: I have taken first on bull in competition with four others. I would like to show him at the World's Fair. Mr. A. McGee, Fenelon Falls, writes: I am much pleased with the heifer calf you sent me. Did space permit I could give dozens such letters all the same tone, such results are gratifying to myself and customers."

Mr. Peter Toles' herd of Shorthorns was established in 1877 by the purchase of the Bates bred cow Frantic 18th, with a red heifer calf at foot sired by 22nd Duke of Airdrie. Frantic 18th afterwards produced a roan heifer calf for Mr. Toles, sired by Prince Charley, by 7th Lord of Oxford. Frantic was a very heavy milker, and by actual test averaged 32 quarts of milk per day for three months on grass alone. She was a very quick feeder when dry, and got very fat soon after drying off. Mr. Toles also purchased three females from Peter Stover, county of Oxford, in the year '84, which turned out good feeders and fair milkers. He has always been very particular in his selection of bulls for use on the herd, having been careful to select such as were from dams known to be good milkers and quick feeders. The last four stock bulls in use were all imported, and either bred at Sittytton or Kinellar, the homes of those well-known Aberdeenshire breeders, Amos Cruickshank and S. Campbell. Of these the finest was Invincible = 4106 =, (544/0), Duke of Guilders = 1242 =, (47740), Scottish Victor = 2730 =, (50422), and Baron Linton = 1222 =, (49081). Mr. Toles now has in his herd the silver medal bull of West Midsex show, 1891, named Roy Vincent = 13423 =, by imported Mariner = 2720 =, to which most of their cows and heifers are now in calf. For particulars concerning sale see advertisement.

Dr. J. Y. Ormsby, manager of the Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q., writes us that he has just landed nearly one hundred head of Shropshires, from the very best flocks in England. These sheep he has selected in person, assisted by Mr. John Thonger, a well-known English breeder, and include eighteen rams, among them being winners at the Royal, the West Midland, the Birkenhead and other shows, and a grand lot of ewes from the most celebrated flocks in Shropshire. These sheep were carefully inspected by several of the best judges in England before leaving Baschurch Station in a special train for Liverpool, and were pronounced by them to be one of the choicest lots that have crossed the Atlantic for some time. They are all of the true Shropshire type, special attention having been paid to purity of blood. Besides the Shropshires, Dr. Ormsby landed in good order a shipment of Improved Yorkshires from such breeders as Sander Spencer, Esq., Denston Gibson, Esq., etc., including three Royal winners, as well as winners at the Royal Manchester, the Royal Cornwall, the Great Yorkshire, and other shows, the importation being completed by a Hackney mare and a Welsh pony. The "Isaleigh" Farm, which is owned by the well-known Q. C. J. N. Greenshields, Esq., of Montreal, and is managed by Dr. Ormsby, who is not unknou to the stock breeders of the Dominion, has made a good start this fall, winning nearly everything they have shown for—at Montreal, Sherbrooke, etc., and we understand they have been selected to represent Quebec at the World's Fair in Guernsey, Shropshires and Yorkshires. See their advertisement in this issue, and while there see prices for Shropshires and Improved Yorkshires.

YOU HAVE STOCK TO FEED



THEN DO IT ECONOMICALLY

BUY A WATEROUS Standard Chopper.

It Elevates the Grain; Chops it as Fine and Fast as Desired, and BAGS THE CHOP.

OVER 1,000 IN USE.

USES BEST OLD STOCK - FRENCH: BUHR: STONES Best Grinding Medium Known.

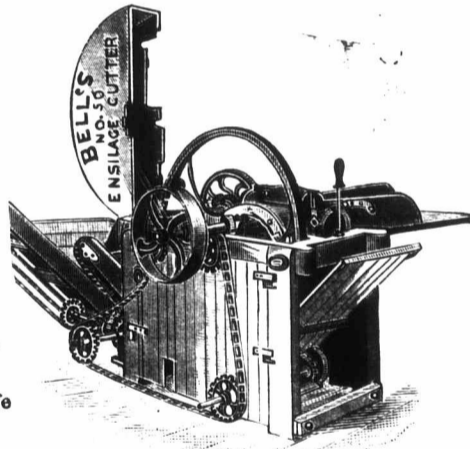
WATEROUS, Brantford, Canada.

321-7-0

GET OUR NEW CIRCULAR.

BELL'S No. 50 ENSILAGE CUTTER

Bell's No. 50 ENSILAGE CUTTER is the popular cutter, and deservedly so. Our sales at Toronto and London Fairs were unprecedented. Enquire about our Patent Concave Knife and our handy Reverse Gear Lever.



Guaranteed to cut the finest grasses and longest corn equally well. We are also in the lead with Root Pulpers & Slicers. And our Two-Horse Tread Power run the whole outfit to perfection. Write us before purchasing.

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St. George, Ont.
320-y-0

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR
For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES.



Small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons) for cleansing and storing, and a Perfect Automatic Regulator. The Champion is as great an improvement over the Cook Pan as the latter was over the old iron kettle, hung on a fence rail. Catalogues mailed free on application.

THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO., Montreal, Que., and Rutland, Vt.
Champion Evaporator. Catalogue FREE by addressing GRIMM MFG. CO., Montreal, Que.

APPLES
—FOR—
ENGLISH-;-MARKETS.

Consignments solicited and advances made. Shipments forwarded without charge, and full information given by Otis & Lawrence, 26 St. Sacramento St., Montreal. Agents for Woodall & Co., Liverpool; L. & H. Williams & Co., Glasgow.

APPLES.

Those desiring to ship to Britain will consult their best interests by getting particulars of the system worked by the Imperial Produce Co'y. All goods are sold direct to retail dealers, and hence the largest profits assured. I will be glad to give full particulars as to brands, etc., to any intending shippers. Cheese, butter and eggs also wanted.

ALEX. McD. ALLAN,
GODERICH, ONT.

PEARCE & CO.'S EXHIBIT AT WESTERN FAIR

J. S. PEARCE & CO., of London, Ont., the leading Seedsmen of the west, made a fine display in the Agricultural Hall. All the leading seed wheats were exhibited, both in straw and threshed, while the collection of garden and other seeds, including their celebrated **ROSEDALE ONION SETS**, with their product, was the admiration of all. The collection of **FLOWERS, BULBS, ETC.** was beautiful. In the Dairy Hall this Company also made a grand display of **DAIRY UTENSILS**. The **ALEXANDER CREAM SEPARATOR**, in all sizes, was a great attraction, many farmers having for the first time the privilege of seeing it, and having its capacity and working thoroughly explained to them. **MESSRS. PEARCE & CO.** have numerous testimonials from farmers and factorymen who have used the Separator as to its efficiency and economy. All who have used it are more than satisfied with the work it has accomplished. The **BABCOOK MILK TESTER**, also shown by **MESSRS. PEARCE & CO.**, was shown in all sizes from the four-bottle machine to the twenty-four bottle one. These machines are furnished with every requisite free to enable a thorough test being made. The latest design in **BUTTER WORKERS** was also exhibited and pronounced a perfect article. Full lines of all **DAIRY SUPPLIES, THERMOMETERS, GLASSES, MEASURES, TESTERS, RENNETS, ETC.** were also shown. Any information respecting such articles will be cheerfully given on application to

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO., London, Ont.

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322-a-om

**24,600
4,600
29,200 CHATHAM MILLS NOW IN USE!**



2,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1886
2,300 MILLS SOLD IN 1887
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3,600 MILLS SOLD IN 1889
4,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1890
4,600 MILLS SOLD IN 1891

Cleaning Alsike Clover and Black Eye and Marrowfat Peas a special feature.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD!

Over 7,000 Bagging Attachments now in use.

Bagging Attachment is run with a chain belt that cannot slip. The elevator cups are also attached to endless chain belt that cannot slip nor clog. The Mill is fitted with screens and riddles to clean and separate all kinds of grain and seed, and is sold with or without a bagger.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Send for Circular.

MANSON CAMPBELL, 321-d-om CHATHAM, ONT.

M. MOODY & SONS,
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FODDER CUTTER

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Cutters and Horse Powers on Hand.

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The Halliday Standard Wind-mill as Improved for 1892.



is better than ever and has no equal.

It has stood the test for over 40 years, which is a record no other mill can claim. We still guarantee it to be more reliable in storms than any other wind-mill made. We make several other styles both for pumping water and driving machinery. It will pay you to write us for large descriptive catalogue before purchasing elsewhere.

Ontario Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Mention this paper.

307-y-om

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CURES—Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Painful Digestion, Malaria, and gives tone and vigour to the whole system.

318-f-om

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

One energetic agent wanted in every county Terms liberal.

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Halliday : Improved : Self-Oiling : Wind-Mill.



The best is the cheapest—then get the best wind mill; one that will last your lifetime; one that won't blow down in any storm; one that will easily regulate itself to the different motions of the wind; one that will not go squeaking half its time for want of oil. Remember ours is a self-oiling mill. It is provided with a reservoir for holding sufficient oil for three months' use, which is supplied automatically only when the mill is running. Our mill is completely protected from frost and wet. This, with the other improvements made, make the best mill made to-day.

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Our \$15 Harness.—Full nickel mounted; tugs, breast collar and breeching doubled and stitched; single belly band, or double belly band; open or closed bridle; overdraw or side check; crupper with or without buckles; lines all black or russet and black.

Our \$20 Harness.—Genuine rubber mounted; broad-shaped breast collar; collar, breeching and tugs, selected stock, and single strap. This is the best single harness that can be produced.

Our \$23 Team Farm Harness.—Complete with everything except breeching. Includes collars, harness, tugs, bridles, lines, breast straps, martingales, cruppers, hame straps, belly bands, &c., made of best stock and best workmanship. Breeching, \$3.50 extra. Send for our fall catalogue of harness, hardware, cutlery, silverware, fur robes and coats, and men's working and driving mitts.

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STANLEY MILLS & Co.

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HAMILTON, - - ONT.

Send us 10c. and we will mail you one of our Yankee Corn Huskers. 319 y-om

**\$500 A YEAR
FOR 20 YEARS.**

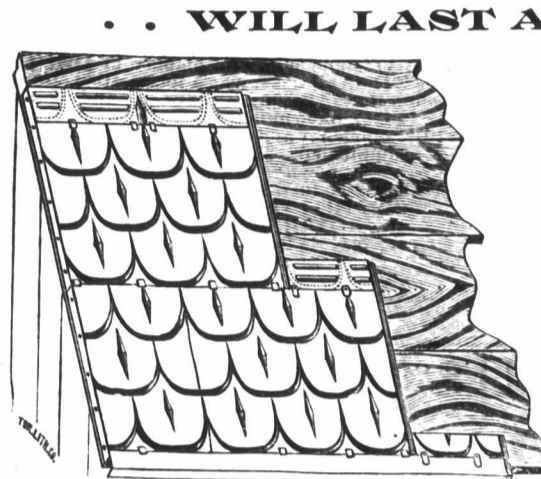
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District Manager of the Manufacturers' Life and Accident Co.

307-34-OM



FIRE PROOF,
LIGHTNING PROOF,
WATER PROOF.

Nearly as Cheap as Wooden Shingles.

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MICA ROOFING

USE
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On all your Buildings.

It is Cheaper than Shingles.

Water Proof and Fire Proof.

MICA ROOFING FOR STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

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.

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HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.

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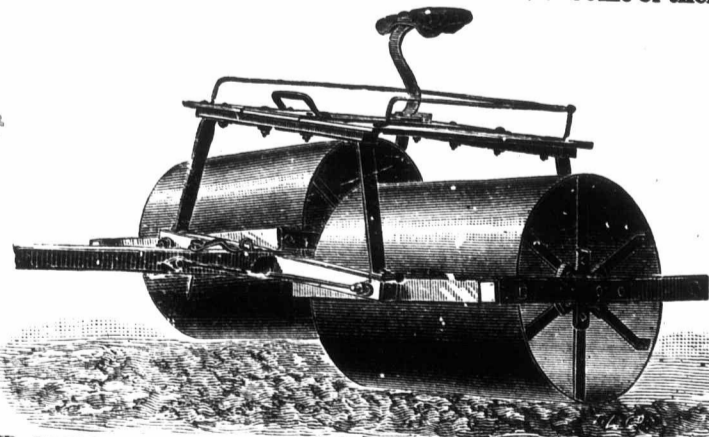
Office—124 James Street North, HAMILTON, ONT.

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(Patented.)
A STEEL ROLLER, THE DRUMS OF WHICH OSCILLATE ON PIVOTS AND ADAPT THEMSELVES TO THE UNEVENNESS OF THE GROUND.

Its points of advantage are too many to enumerate. Some of them are:

The bearings are the only wearing parts and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost.



It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily oiled between the drums.

THE DEMAND IS STEADILY INCREASING. IT IS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY THOSE FARMERS WHO HAVE USED IT. Orders are now being booked for the fall trade. Description and price furnished on application to.

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